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RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN ULT PSAI, TULUNGAGUNG REGENCY FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE MITIGATION

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ABSTRACT

Gender-based violence against children reveals a very complex problem map. Given the severity of the impact of gender-based violence, especially on children, appropriate preventive measures must be taken. By understanding the risk factors for the occurrence of gender-based violence against children to be a reference for practitioners to be able to develop mitigation strategies to carry out early detection and develop prevention programs. The root causes, direct and indirect causes to the response to impacts are influenced by gender bias. Internalization of children, community situations that trigger violence, and community responses and child services to gender-based violence still raises many risk factors. This study is part of a qualitative research that uses a case study. A qualitative study was chosen on the grounds that this research is an applied research, result and discussion the right gender concept must be owned by each individual or all children, implemented in parenting, in social life and child protection services so that there are no repeat cases because they are handled with gender justice.

KEY WORDS

Children, gender-based violence, mitigation, risk factors.

Gender-based violence against children is a violation of human rights, which puts children at increased risk of sexual, physical and psychological violence and has long-term adverse effects on their lives. Gender-based violence has relevance to health problems in society and is closely related to human rights for every human being [6]. Gender internalization is the male ego in the embodiment of social norms and expectations of women regarding their status, which will conflict with their proper function or may even interfere with their mental health [14].

From the chronology of the case presented by social workers at ULT PSAI, Tulungagung Regency, gender-based violence began to occur as children as a result of the manifestation of non-egalitarian habits or culture between boys and girls.

The revealed gender-based violence is an iceberg phenomenon. The number of cases that were not reported was much higher, this situation was triggered by the reluctance of the victims to report, even some of the families of the victims were also reluctant to give an opinion on the service because they did not want their disgrace to be exposed. In this study, information emerged that in fact the number of victims of the perpetrators who were also friends of the same age was already large, because the perpetrators often changed girlfriends, but they were not pregnant and kept the case silent. The same thing also happened when the victim was dating an adult boyfriend.

Threats to gender-based violence in girlfriend relationships, which occur in the form of distributing personal images to social media, starting with private video calls so that girls

want to show their private parts by manipulation as an expression of love. This mode forces girls to have sex, when the boyfriend who has the footage threatens to share it. The cases that occurred and were reported show that gender-based cyber violence is dynamic and increasingly widespread [1]. Love often makes girls accept or say it's done 'consensibly'. Forms of dating violence are verbal, physical, emotional, sexual and even social aggressive behavior which actually has the aim of hurting and controlling a partner [15].

Apart from courtship relationships, gender-based violence perpetrated by adults against children is based on unequal power relations and even children are dependent on the perpetrator.

In cases of sexual violence perpetrated by adults, it is generally accompanied by threats or deception by perpetrators who have unequal power relations and there is an element of dependence or the child does not understand or has no choice. The form of the relationship as an employer or caregiver or coach actually poses a separate threat to their survival because of economic dependence. When children understand the direction to sexual violence, they are confused, overshadowed by the various effects of refusing, have no choice and do not have the courage to refuse.

Sexual abuse (sexual violence), refers to any violence related to sexual activity, can be with or without assault.

The impact of gender-based violence is borne by women, some victims of dating violence are pregnant, while their boyfriends are irresponsible and don't even know about their girlfriend's pregnancy. The tendency to escape responsibility by men seems to be easier for the male family to do if the perpetrator is a child, or an adult male is the perpetrator. A developmental psychologist Carol Gilligan (1982) revealed empirically that moral development between men and women's moral development is different. The statement given that women tend to fear separation or abandonment by their partners, on the contrary, men tend to view closeness as dangerous. Although relevant to the research findings, this may or may not still be true today. Considering that in ecological theory, moral development is something that cannot be separated from the influence of the times, including the increasingly open public space that is equal for men and women. Unwanted pregnancy and premarital sex is one of the issues related to marital dispensation. A 2016 study from the 18+ Coalition revealed that 98% of parents marry off their children because they are already dating or engaged [5].

A further impact, as a domino effect due to pregnancy, is that some experience complications when the child is not aware of his pregnancy, for example taking certain drugs or carrying out certain activities that endanger himself and his pregnancy. When pregnant, children will also experience confusion in their lives later, some of them are then desperate to kill their babies or other effects such as dropping out of school, depression, shame, closing themselves off. Gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, needs serious attention because it has the potential to threaten life for children and women [6]. The impact is very bad on the victim, causing serious injury, disability and death due to rape, and there are even cases where the victim is abused in a sadistic way to death [9].

Perpetrators easily run away from responsibilities, as can be seen from the perpetrator's family who are willing to be responsible for the cost of childbirth, but do not admit that their child is the perpetrator. There is a tendency not to admit. Even in different cases some of the perpetrators did not want to know. Meanwhile, there are women who take for granted what happened to their child. This shows the subordination of women and is relevant to various cross-cultural studies. This research shows that patriarchal and sexist attitudes and beliefs are risk factors for boys to become perpetrators and girls to become victims of dating violence. A survey of adolescents in Hong Kong, China and Taiwan [15] showed that in boys, the risk of being perpetrators of violence in dating, both physically and sexually, is associated with the attitude of these teenagers in supporting women's subordination. [15].

Being disgraced is part of the impact that is attached to victims of gender-based violence, including their families, as a result, some victims do not want to report for fear of revealing their disgrace. Courage to report is very much needed considering the

consequences of reporting many things that can be exposed, because sexual cases are seen as disgraceful in society. Moreover, there is a tendency to blame and stigmatize victims of sexual violence which is still common. This can make girls withdraw, including from all forms of activities that should support their growth and development, such as going to school and socializing. Meanwhile, letting the perpetrators roam is the same as giving risk factors to other girls.

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

This study is part of a qualitative research that uses a case study. A qualitative study was chosen on the grounds that this research is an applied research, so it is better to reveal findings that are beyond the expectations of the researcher but are relevant to practical needs. With a case study originating from incidents of violence, exploitation and neglect of children in Tulungagung Regency, the analysis uses local or ethnographic formulations. This means paying attention to local socio-cultural factors to formulate their own risk factors and mitigation needs. In research that reveals the meaning of risk factors for violence, exploitation and neglect. As a gender-aware research although not a gender-focused study [7]. This journal is a section that focuses on gender-based violence against children related to the main issue of the research.

Data collection method by conducting unstructured interviews. The focus of the interview was to explore the risk factors for violence, exploitation and neglect of children and related matters. Participants came from 4 male social workers who disclosed the cases they handled, each related to physical, psychological and sexual violence as well as child neglect. All samples were male because all social workers at ULT PSAI Tulungagung Regency were male.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Risk does not indicate the incidence of gender-based violence against children. However, the risk of gender-based violence against children is a factor that increases the likelihood of gender-based violence. Minimizing risk factors can prevent the incidence of gender-based violence against children. Bynner, 2016 [3] packages the idea of risk by analyzing which children are vulnerable to adult crime or are affected by mental disorders or tend to be isolated as adults. This idea draws on research on developmental psychology and life course theory and the psychology of age development.

Factors that have the potential to make someone a perpetrator and victim of dating violence consist of individual characteristics, interactions within the family, structure, environment, peers and community conditions.

Bronfenbrenner's (1979) Ecological Theory [2] describes the growth and development of children as individuals influenced by various interacting ecosystems. Bronfenbrenner emphasizes the importance of the situation of children as individuals by looking at various levels of the ecosystem, starting from the individual with regard to biological, physical and psychological, then the smallest environment or micro-systems such as parents as caregivers, family. The larger system is called the meso-system such as neighborhood life, school and then to the most broad or macro system that includes society, culture or the state including child protection services provided by the state. These ecological systems interact and influence each other in the lives of individuals. For this reason, the risk factors are described as follows:

To avoid sexual violence against children, usually enable children to say no. When teenagers, children's life skills in the present era are very important related to self-concept and how to manage themselves when facing the phase of falling in love. The second life skill is how children are able to use social media appropriately.

The patriarchal culture of parenting practices in society encourages the division of role patterns between men and women which are then believed to be natural. Social problems and various social realities that occur in Indonesian society are related to patriarchal culture

(Parenting responsibilities that are believed to be attached to women create a double burden. When women as caregivers receive severe stressors triggered by other vulnerability situations, then the function as caregivers is getting weaker or not even. The tendency to choose a new life partner after the divorce, to reduce the burden of life can ignore the risk of threats of sexual violence against their daughters. Women who get traditional roles as housewives often feel that their work is not important.

Parenting is often interpreted as not being the responsibility of the father, appearing in various forms of phenomena including when the mother dies, the father does not feel the need to take care of the child, instead entrusts it to relatives or when the child has problems, the father does not accompany the child when the child communicates with the officers. Men are 3 times more likely to have antisocial disorders, which are characterized by various behaviors that violate the rights of others, such as excessive lying, aggressive and impulsive [10].

Fathers may and normally avoid stress from domestic situations, when home situations are full of violence, fathers often go out of their way to avoid trouble. Meanwhile, even though the mother feels very depressed, she stays at home. Gender inequality in domestic work can increase depression among women. One key word in quality parenting is strengthening the attachment between children and caregivers so that they have strong resilience to the stresses of life. Including still seeing opportunities to run to the right place when facing problems and threats.

Special entertainment places where girls are involved in the worst forms of work continue to be allowed to develop and are only responded to by sporadic actions such as the rise of coffee shops in which there is exploitation of women's bodies.

Shifting dating habits are more permissive among adolescent peers. Standards, norms and permissive attitudes in a group towards premarital sexual relations can affect individuals who are in interaction with the group, will have an increasingly permissive attitude towards premarital sexual relations [13].

Activities in which there is a relationship between children and adults such as work relations, children with coaches or teachers or similar relationships that do not apply ethics, procedures and other rules of the game that prevent gender-based violence against children. An unsafe place and a potential location for gender-based violence.

Gender bias in the law enforcement process appears, the victim actually gets questions that corner his position. Repeated incidents of sexual violence and not trying to run affect the assessment of service providers as a form of consensual intercourse without considering the power relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Whereas children under 18 years old do not yet have the legal capacity, knowledge, understanding to make agreements. The element of threat, the economic dependence of the victim, the position of the child and the adult are not taken into consideration. This can make the victim not get justice. Mistakes in case assessment may result in underestimating or overestimating. This can endanger the child as a client regarding decisions in case management. It could be that the child is placed in an unsafe house or moved without proper consideration [12].

Gender bias affects the partisanship of officers in cases of sexual violence. Of the four social workers, all of whom were male, one social worker was found who agreed with the opinion of law enforcement officials who considered repeated rape as sexual intercourse by asking "if you don't like it, why more than once". If social workers and law enforcers are gender biased, they will not take sides. Perpetrators of violence against children may be their parents, father and or mother, other family members, the community and even service providers from the government such as law enforcement officers or assistants [8].

Waiting for evidence and witnesses in cases of gender based violence is very difficult. This makes cases considered not a priority, sometimes taking a long time to handle or stopping. Gender bias in social workers is also an assessment that will be used as the basis for case planning. This can worsen the victim's situation because they have the opportunity not to get the service they should receive.

The reason for the obstacles in law enforcement is due to the delay in reporting to the police, the lack of evidence or, causing victims of sexual harassment to lose justice. Many

cases reported as rape by the victims are considered by the police to not meet the elements of rape in the Criminal Code, namely the "element of coercion" which must be physically proven [16].

Regulations on the protection of women and children are available and serve as a reference, but there is no law that specifically regulates the form of overcoming and preventing acts of violence against women and children [17].

Mitigation according to the Indonesian Dictionary means action to reduce disaster. In this paper, the meaning of prevention of gender-based violence against children is given. Mitigation is also carried out in the form of activities and policy development to minimize risk factors for gender-based violence against children. Good mitigation must refer to risk factor analysis. The accumulation of risk factors in children can show a high vulnerability, considering that each risk factor that influences each other is important to develop a mitigation strategy:

- Responding appropriately to the impact, the mitigation process is actually part of preventing a repeat of the incident to the victim by providing rehabilitation services, making the perpetrators receive law enforcement so they do not threaten other children;
- Referring to regulations and synchronization of gender-biased regulations. Law enforcement, justice enforcement, including controlling places where there is a risk of gender-based violence against children. Develop various ethics in all activities and institutions that serve children so that gender-based violence does not occur;
- With regard to service resources, it must be ensured that all service resources in addition to having skills for their work must understand gender not only by looking at the differences between men and women in socio-cultural construction, but also in the concept of analysis [4]. Besides that, it is necessary to have female social workers in every child service;
- Targets for the strengthening and protection of human rights can cover all people or in general and comprehensively it can also be certain people or groups who, because of their specificity or as a result of their vulnerability, require more focus on handling and protection than others, such as women, children, migrant workers, people with disabilities, and other groups [11]. (a) Teenage life skills are a necessity for all children to use social media well and be safe in facing the phase of falling in love. (b) every parent must be close and understand how to educate children, because of the potential of family resources as effective supports for children;
- Make changes in social behavior in the family and society in a massive way for justice and gender equality. Eliminate discrimination between fathers and mothers and the treatment of sons and daughters in parenting. Develop media that criticizes discriminatory attitudes, the habit of giving stigma or matters relating to subordination of women by considering local and objective socio-cultural considerations, so as not to respond to public rejection or resistance to information.

CONCLUSION

The description of the risk factors for gender-based violence against children can show the problem, the root of the problem, and the cause of the case. Mitigation focuses on reducing risk starting from support for each child, family, community and child protection services. The right gender concept must be owned by each individual or all children, implemented in parenting, in social life and child protection services so that there are no repeat cases because they are handled with gender justice. Providing life skills for children, parenting skills for parents, developing a code of ethics in child services and ensuring that every service is completed are the core agenda for mitigating gender-based violence against children. Changes in behaviour that support mitigation must be done through acculturation, not confrontation, which makes the community immediately reject it. Minimize risk factors for children who are vulnerable to gender-based violence and prevent every child are not at risk of becoming victims of gender-based violence.

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