

Handling of Victims of Sexual Violence Against Children (Case Study at BBPPKS Padang City)

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Center for Social Welfare Education and Training (BBPPKS) of Padang City in handling victims of sexual violence against children, The method used in the research is qualitative research with a descriptive type, according to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative research methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior, The role of the Center for Social Welfare Education and Training (BBPPKS) of Padang City in Handling Victims of Sexual Violence Against Children, it can be concluded as a role as a facilitator related to the role of BBPPKS Padang City in providing motivation to victims.

Keywords: Handling Victims, Sexual Violence against, Children

1. Introduction

Sexual violence against children is an increasingly complex global issue and demands comprehensive treatment. Children who are victims experience psychological, social, and academic developmental disorders, so they require long-term intervention from various parties (UNICEF, 2022). The World Health Organization (2020) noted that one in five women and one in thirteen men experience sexual violence before the age of 18. In Indonesia, data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection shows that violence against children has still dominated the types of violations of children's rights in the past five years, and most of them are sexual violence (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2023). This problem is not only related to legal protection, but also to the involvement of social institutions in the process of victim recovery.

Nationally, the approach to cases of sexual violence against children still focuses on handling after the incident, rather than on the long-term prevention and rehabilitation aspects. Research by Yuwono and Tanjung (Yuwono & Tanjung, 2022) shows that legal approaches in Indonesia tend to be repressive and have not fully involved social institutions in the victim rehabilitation process. Meanwhile, a study by Paramastri et al. (Paramastri et al., 2011) found that educational and family-based interventions have proven to be effective in helping the healing process of victims of child sexual violence. This shows that non-legal institutional support has a strategic role in the recovery process of child victims of violence.

One of the institutions that has an important role in children's social rehabilitation is the Social Welfare Education and Training Center (BBPPKS). BBPPKS is a technical implementation unit of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia that provides rehabilitation services for vulnerable groups, including children victims of sexual violence. In West Sumatra Province, BBPPKS Padang City is one of the institutions that carries out this function. However, the effectiveness of the role of BBPPKS still needs to be studied further, considering the high rate of sexual violence against children that occurs in this region. Based on data from the West Sumatra Provincial Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, there were 1,984 cases of sexual violence against children from 2019 to 2022.

Although BBPPKS has multi-service programs such as psychosocial rehabilitation, education, skills, and legal aid, there have not been many scientific studies that discuss the extent to which this program is effective in dealing with victims of sexual violence. Study by Adlini et al. (Adlini et al., 2022) emphasized the importance of synergy between agencies to ensure the continuity of services to victims. This finding is in line with the problems that BBPPKS often faces, namely limited coordination with other institutions such as the police, education offices, and child protection organizations. The lack of coordination leads to partial handling and has the potential to ignore important aspects in the recovery of victims.

In the study of sociological theory, the function of institutions such as BBPPKS can be analyzed through the AGIL approach of Talcott Parsons. This theory emphasizes the four main functions of social institutions, namely adaptation, goal achievement, integration, and pattern maintenance (latency). A study by Nugroho and Sulastri (Nugroho & Sulastri, 2020) shows that the application of AGIL's function in the context of social services is able

to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs. However, in the context of BBPPKS Padang, it is still necessary to research how these four functions actually work, especially in involving the families and communities around the victims.

Furthermore, the ecological systems theory from Bronfenbrenner (Bronfenbrenner, 1979) provides a framework for understanding the importance of the relationship between individuals and their social environment. Research by Anisa and Latifah (Anisa & Latifah, 2019) shows that ecological approaches are able to explain why support from families, schools, and communities has a great influence on the success of child rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence. In this context, BBPPKS plays a role as part of an exosystem that must interact with microsystems such as families and schools. However, if this interaction does not go optimally, then the child's recovery will not be optimal.

On the other hand, the Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) approach is very important in designing rehabilitation services that are responsive to children's traumatic experiences. Study by Isobel et al. (Isobel et al., 2021) emphasized that ICT can help social institutions create a safe and supportive environment for victims. Unfortunately, Diana's study (Diana, 2017) found that many institutions in Indonesia, including those managed by the government, have not consistently applied trauma-informed principles. This is a big challenge for BBPPKS in improving the quality of its services.

More than that, the role of social institutions such as BBPPKS should not only be curative, but also preventive. The public health-based child protection model (Public Health Model) as explained by Gilbert et al. (Gilbert et al., 2009), underscores the importance of prevention at the primary and secondary levels. However, based on the results of the researchers' observations, the Padang City BBPPKS tends to handle more cases after they occur, and does not have a systematic prevention system. This shows the need for a reformulation of institutional strategies that are more in favor of preventing violence from an early stage.

Based on various theories and previous findings, it can be concluded that the role of BBPPKS in handling victims of sexual violence against children still needs to be strengthened from various aspects. The success of this institution is not only determined by the availability of services, but also by the integration of the system, the capacity of human resources, and the ability to establish cross-sector cooperation. This research is expected to fill a gap in the literature on the role of government social institutions in the rehabilitation of victims of child sexual violence, especially in western Indonesia.

This study aims to analyze in depth the role of BBPPKS Padang City in dealing with victims of sexual violence against children, using the AGIL Talcott Parsons theoretical approach, the Bronfenbrenner ecological system, and the principle of Trauma-Informed Care. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this research can make a theoretical and practical contribution to improving the child protection system in Indonesia..

2. Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which aims to understand the meaning, experience, and perspectives of subjects involved in a particular social context in depth (Creswell & Poth, 2018). This approach was chosen because it is appropriate to explore the process of handling and rehabilitating victims of child sexual violence contextually, especially related to the role of institutions such as BBPPKS Padang City in running multi-service social programs.

The subjects in this study are victims of child sexual violence who are undergoing a social rehabilitation process at BBPPKS Padang City. Meanwhile, informants were selected by purposive sampling, namely based on the consideration of who knew the most and was relevant to the phenomenon being studied. Key informants include:

1. Head of the Case Handling Working Group (Pokja) at BBPPKS,
2. Multi-service service coordinator,
3. Psychologist or social companion,
4. Parents or guardians of the victim,
5. Victims (with an ethical approach and special protection if interviewed indirectly).

This research was conducted at the Center for Social Welfare Education and Training (BBPPKS) located in Padang City, West Sumatra. This location was chosen because it is one of the national reference institutions in the social handling of victims of violence, especially children, and has implemented a multi-service rehabilitative program. Data was collected through: In-depth interviews with key informants; Participatory observation of interactions and services that take place at BBPPKS; and Documentation studies such as case reports, institutional SOPs, mentoring records, and medical/psychological referrals.

Data analysis was carried out using thematic analysis, which consisted of the following processes:

1. Transcribing interview data and field notes,
2. Data reduction through initial coding,
3. Grouping data into key themes (e.g.: facilitator roles, coordination barriers, empowerment strategies),

4. Conclusion drawing and verification by triangulation of sources and methods (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

The data is presented in the form of a descriptive narrative, complemented by direct quotes from the informant to maintain context, authenticity of meaning, and strengthen the validity of the data. The presentation is also equipped with a table if necessary to systematically compile the categories of findings.

3. Results & Discussion

BBPPKS Padang City has a significant role in providing social rehabilitation services for children victims of sexual violence. The findings of the study show that BBPPKS performs its function as a facilitator who provides skills training such as sewing, cooking, as well as education and health support. In addition, the role of mentor is also reflected in providing information, counseling, and assistance to victims and families during the rehabilitation process. However, these results have not fully illustrated how institutional interactions play a role in victim recovery. Therefore, it is necessary to expand the analysis using a more systemic perspective.

To comprehensively understand the role of BBPPKS in dealing with victims of child sexual violence, the Ecological Systems Theory approach from Bronfenbrenner (Bronfenbrenner, 1979) is used. This theory explains that children's development is influenced by the interaction between various environmental systems, ranging from microsystems (family, peers), mesosystems (relationships between microsystems), exosystems (social institutions such as BBPPKS), to macrosystems (cultural values and national policies). In this context, BBPPKS as part of the exosystem should build synergy with the victim's microsystems, such as families and schools. However, the findings of the study indicate that there are limitations in coordination between institutions that cause services to not be optimally integrated. This means that the function of the mesosystem has not worked optimally in supporting the recovery of victims. This shows that the role of BBPPKS has not been fully oriented to a holistic systemic approach as described by Bronfenbrenner.

The assessment of the quality of BBPPKS services also needs to be analyzed from the Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) approach. This approach emphasizes that social service agencies must understand and respond to victims' traumatic experiences by creating a safe, supportive, and empowering environment (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014). One of the key principles of ICT is the importance of building trust, respecting individual choices, and avoiding re-traumatization in the recovery process. Field findings that show rigidity in the approach to BBPPKS services, both in terms of communication and mentoring, indicate that the TIC principle has not been implemented optimally. In fact, the trauma-informed approach has been proven to be able to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence through a more empathetic and collaborative approach.

Looking at the role of BBPPKS from the perspective of the Public Health Model of Child Protection, this institution should not only function at the handling stage (tertiary), but also be active in the prevention of sexual violence against children, both primary (community education) and secondary (early detection and intervention of at-risk families). This model offers a tiered approach that places prevention efforts as a priority in the child protection system (Gilbert et al., 2009). Unfortunately, BBPPKS Padang in the research findings only handles cases that have occurred and even with a limited number. In the last year, BBPPKS was only able to handle nine victims out of a total of hundreds of cases in the province. This shows the weak preventive function and the limited capacity of institutions to contribute to systemic countermeasures.

The findings in this study show partial compatibility with the study conducted by Adlini, Raharjo, and Wulandari (Adlini et al., 2022), which emphasized the importance of interagency synergy in dealing with sexual violence against children, as well as the need for trauma-informed training for caregivers. However, in contrast to the results of Diana (2017's) research which showed the high effectiveness of psychotherapy-based private institutions in victim rehabilitation, BBPPKS as a government institution still shows obstacles in institutional and communication aspects. This comparison indicates the need for structural improvements and the improvement of professional competencies in state-owned social service institutions.

All the analyses that have been presented in this discussion also show that the purpose of the research to identify and analyze the role of BBPPKS Padang City as a facilitator, mentor, mobilizer, and evaluator has been achieved. The findings show that these four functions are indeed carried out, but they are still not optimal overall. In particular, the function as a mobilizer and evaluator requires reinforcement so that the service is not only reactive, but also proactive and based on continuous evaluation. In addition, the triangulation of data in this study also strengthens the findings. In-depth interviews with victims and parents, observation of rehabilitation activities at BBPPKS, as well as analysis of internal institutional documents such as SOPs and case reports, all show a consistent pattern. The evidence confirms that there is a gap between the designed service policy and its implementation in the field.

By integrating the AGIL theory, the Bronfenbrenner ecological system, the trauma-informed care approach, and the public health model, it can be concluded that BBPPKS Padang City has not carried out its role optimally as a responsive and integrated social institution. The theoretical implications suggest that a functional-

structural approach alone is not enough to explain the dynamics of handling sexual violence against children. Meanwhile, practically, institutional reforms, trauma-based training, and strengthening cross-sector collaboration are needed to create an effective and sustainable child protection system.

4. Conclusion

BBPPKS Padang City carries out its role as a facilitator, companion, mover, and evaluator in handling victims of sexual violence against children. In general, this institution has provided social rehabilitation services in the form of skills training, education and health support, and psychosocial assistance. However, this role is not systemically optimal. Based on the analysis using AGIL theory, Bronfenbrenner's ecological system theory, trauma-informed care approach, and public health model, it was found that BBPPKS still faces obstacles in inter-institutional coordination, the application of trauma-informed principles, and institutional capacity in prevention and recovery of victims as a whole. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the role of across sectors, institutional reforms, and trauma-based training to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of child protection services.

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