Original Article

Handling the Children's Sexual Violence: Women's Leadership Perspective

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Abstract: There are still many cases of child sexual violence in Indonesia, showing the government's dissonance in protecting children. Regional heads, especially women's regional heads, are essential in child protection policies. In each vision, the head of the women's region prioritizes development based on gender mainstreaming. Unfortunately, there are still many cases of sexual violence in children in areas headed by female regional heads. The study focused on the perspective of women's leadership in tackling child sexual violence. This study aims to determine how policies deal with sexual violence in children from women's leadership. Through qualitative research methods combined with the perspective of feminism and gender mainstreaming as an analytical knife. Data collection techniques through data meta-synthesis. Data analysis uses a qualitative descriptive approach, then spelt out as a narrative that begins with data collection, filtering, presentation, and conclusion withdrawal. The results showed that female regional heads were not a guarantee to control the problem of sexual violence in children. The failure to achieve the vision of the head of the female region in its implementation faced many obstacles, one of which was the social stigma attached to local women who were considered weak so that they could not protect their children. This research suggests the need for the commitment and capability of female leaders to protect children and women.

Keywords: leadership; women; perspective; child sexual violence.

1. Introduction

The development of a country cannot be separated from the roles of various levels of society. From the middle to the upper class, men and women, young and old, each has a role. Likewise, young people, including children. Young people take a very important role as a form of investment in human resource development in the future (Weisbrod, 1962). The composition of Indonesia's young population (0-14 years) reaches 63.04 million people, or 23.33% of the total population of Indonesia (Adetia et al., 2020). This number is a small number, as we know that Indonesia is the largest city in the world, and the population is very large. Young age or belonging to the age group is an investment for developing a country; this is the state's need to protect them. As stated in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child

Protection Article 1 Paragraph 1 that what is meant by a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb, and the government in this case has an obligation to protect children from exploitation.

Children are weak creatures who really need protection. Not a few children often become victims of violence due to the treatment of perpetrators who have more physical strength than their victims. Violence against children will have a prolonged adverse impact on children's growth and development it will give a sense of trauma and demean the child's dignity. Violence according to Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Article 1 paragraph 1 is defined as an act against a person, especially women and children, which results in physical, psychological suffering or suffering, and or neglect of the family, including threats to commit acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty against the law in the household environment (Lawson, 2001) defined child abuse, said that there are four types of abuse, namely emotional abuse, verbal abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. The government is obliged to provide protection for children, but in reality, there are still many cases of sexual violence against children in Indonesia, based on the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Wati & Wuryaningsih, 2019) for the period January 1, 2020, to July 31, 2020, there are 2,556 cases of child sexual violence reported. of the number of children in Indonesia as many as 79.55 million (Charles et al., 2020), it is believed that this will be more if it is added to cases of unreported child sexual violence, like an iceberg phenomenon. Based on Child Safety Index data from out of the Shadows Index (1986), Indonesia has a low safety index level for children of 47.0, far below Malaysia's figure of 53.4 and the Philippines' 55.3.

These problems show how inharmonious the government is in protecting children. The local government plays an important role in every policy formulation fairly without discrimination (John, 1999). Women and children are marginalized groups in the implementation of development. The government needs to be present in providing fulfillment of their rights. With the presence of the role of women's leaders in the regions, it is hoped that there will be alignment with child protection and can overcome problems of discrimination and violence against children. In each vision, female regional heads prioritize development based on gender mainstreaming. Unfortunately, there are still many cases of sexual violence against children in the regions headed by female regional heads. Of course, this is interesting to study to see how the actual handling of sexual violence against children in Indonesia is headed by female regional heads. This study aims to investigate how to handle sexual violence against children from the perspective of women's leadership in Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Violence

Violence means ill-treatment, torture, or ill-treatment. Violence is the use of physical force and power, threats or actions against oneself, an individual, or a group of people or society that results in or is likely to result in bruising/trauma, death, psychological harm, developmental disorders (Lucas & Heimer, 2021) or deprivation of rights. Initially, the terms child abuse and neglect were known in the medical world around 1946. Lucas & Heimer (2021) reported a case of injury in the form of clinical symptoms such as multiple fractures in children or infants. Accompanied by subdural hemorrhage without knowing the cause (unrecognized trauma). In the world of medicine. This term is known as Caffey Syndrome (Catto-Smith & Ranuh, 2003). Fathiyah (2010) defines child abuse as an act of physically and emotionally injuring a child who is dependent, through urges of desire, uncontrollable corporal punishment, degradation and permanent ridicule or sexual violence. Sexual violence is a form of sexual contact or other forms that are not sexually desirable. Sexual violence is usually accompanied by psychological or physical pressure (Hunt et al., 2008). Rape is a specific type of sexual violence. Rape can be defined as sexual penetration without permission or by coercion accompanied by physical violence (Astuti et al., 2021).

2.1.1. Forms of violence against children

Terry E. Lawson in Huraerah (2007), an international psychiatrist who formulated the definition of Child Abuse, said that there are four kinds of abuse, namely emotional abuse, verbal abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse.

a. Physical abuse
   Physical abuse occurs when the parent/caregiver and guardian of the child hit the child (when the child needs attention). The beating will be remembered by the child if the physical abuse lasts for a certain period. Violence is committed by someone in the form of injuring a child's body. The effects of repeated physical abuse over a long period of time will cause serious injury to children, leave scars both physically and psychologically, children become withdrawn, feel insecure, find it difficult to develop trust in others, destructive behavior, and so on. If this incident is repeated, then the recovery process takes a longer time as well.

b. Emotional abuse
Emotional abuse or emotional abuse occurs when parents/caregivers and protectors of the child after knowing their child is asking for attention, ignore the child. He leaves the child wet or hungry because the mother is too busy or doesn't want to be disturbed at that time. He may ignore the child's need to be hugged or protected. Children will remember all emotional abuse if the emotional abuse is consistent. Parents who emotionally abuse their child will continue to do the same thing throughout the child's life. Emotional abuse is also known as emotional abuse. Types of emotional abuse include rejection, inattention, threats, isolation, and neglect. Emotional abuse is difficult to identify or diagnose because it doesn't leave a tangible mark like physical abuse. That way trying to stop it is also not easy. This type of torture leaves a hidden mark that is manifested in several forms such as lack of self-confidence, difficulty building friendships, destructive behavior such as suddenly burning things or being cruel to animals, some aggression, withdrawal, drug and alcohol abuse, or suicidal tendencies.

c. Verbal abuse
Usually in the form of verbal behavior where the perpetrator performs a communication pattern that contains insults, or words that abuse children. Perpetrators usually carry out acts of mental abuse, blame, label, or also scapegoat.

d. Sexual abuse
Sexual abuse includes forced sexual intercourse carried out against people who live within the scope of the household (such as wives, children, and domestic workers). Furthermore, it is explained that sexual abuse is any act in the form of forcing sexual relations, forcing sexual relations with other people for commercial purposes and or certain purposes. Sexual abuse is a type of abuse that is usually divided into categories based on the identity of the perpetrator (Gordon et al., 2002), consisting of Familial abuse and Extrafamilial abuse. Familial abuse is sexual abuse that is still related by blood, being part of the nuclear family. Someone who is a substitute for parents, for example, a stepfather, or lover, is included in the sense of incest. Mayer in Gordon et al. (2002) mentions the category of incest in the family and associates it with violence against children. Extrafamilial abuse was committed by someone other than the victim's family, and only 40% reported incidents of violence. Sexual violence committed by adults is called pedophilia, the main victims are children. There are many bad effects of sexual harassment. Children who are young and who usually don't wet the bed become wet, easily feel afraid, change in sleep patterns, have unreasonable anxiety, or even physical symptoms such as abdominal pain or skin problems, etc. Adolescents may unexpectedly start a fire, steal, run away from home, bathe constantly, withdraw and become passive, become aggressive with their group mates, the decline in academic achievement, become involved in crime, abuse drugs and alcohol, and so on.

2.1.2. Factors that cause violence against children

Violence against children (child abuse) occurs due to a combination of various factors, namely the inheritance of violence between generations (intergenerational transmission of violence), social stress (social stress), social isolation and lower community involvement, and family structure. There are several things that contribute to the size of the impact suffered by children, including:

- Child age factor. The younger the child, the more fatal the consequences will be.
- Who was involved. If it is a parent, father or stepmother, or a family member who perpetrates the abuse, the impact will be more severe than that of an unknown person.
- How bad. The more frequent and the worse the treatment received by the child, the worse the condition of the child.
- How long happened. The longer the incident lasts, the more trauma it will leave an imprint on the child.
- If the child expresses the abuse he has experienced and receives support from other people or family members who can love, love, and care for him then the incident does not become worse as if the child is not trusted or blamed.
- Socio-economic level, children in families with low socioeconomic status tend to feel the negative impact of child abuse.

2.2. Women's Leadership

The role of women with a figure as a leader, over time has begun to become commonplace, especially in the State of Indonesia. It is hoped that women's leadership will have an impact on existing businesses in Indonesia in particular. Research conducted by Khakimah (2006) at the Health Office of Kebumen Regency, shows that women's leadership has a significant influence on work performance, thus women being a leader are commonplace and will still affect the

goals or targets to be achieved. Leadership is a universal phenomenon. The leadership style will emerge when interacting with other people, being in a group or organization. And in a person's personality will also emerge leadership to facilitate himself, because as a process of controlling potential and directing the soul to think and move.

The following definitions of Leadership put forward by experts, to better understand what leadership really is. According to Fitriani (2015), leadership is an entity that directs the work of organizational members to achieve organizational goals. Good leadership is believed to be able to bind, harmonize, and encourage the potential of organizational resources so that they can compete well. Meanwhile, according to Yulk in Usman (2014) the notion of leadership is the process of influencing others, to understand and agree on the needs that must be met and how to act on them, as well as the process of facilitating individuals and groups to try to achieve common goals. Currently, there is no expert opinion that specifically examines women's leadership. However, based on the discourse that has arisen in society, it is important that any leader, regardless of gender, brings progress for women and humanity in general. From an expert who researches women's leadership trying to explain what a woman has in leading. According to Kanter & Brinkerhoff (1981) there are four factors that influence women's leadership, namely:

First: Mother, a woman sometimes finds herself a mother in a group or organization she is involved in where she is a leader in the forum. It is assumed that women are sympathetic, good listeners, and easy to talk to about personal problems. However, the role of women as leaders of this type of mother has negative consequences for performance: (a) the rewards given are not for the results of their own actions but for the organizations they manage, (b) the dominant aspect is expected to be "the good mother" where the mother is to take care of herself. himself as uncritical.

Second: Seductress, the role of women's leadership is more than the role of mothers, which tends to introduce elements of competition and jealousy. The mother who can have many children is more difficult to attract sexually. The perception that the role of the "sex object" is a potential sexual seducer is desired, even though the woman herself may not be aware of her seductive behavior or can be an encouragement to her environment. This seductress behavior can also cause conflict in the environment.

Third: Pet, a favorite character adopted by employees as something that can be entertaining to show excellence in women's leadership. This character is also expected to be able to admire male figures, but not to relate to them.

Fourth: Iron Maiden, the "iron maiden" is a change in the present, the role where strong women are placed. Far from the previous three female roles. The role of the iron maiden is shown by a female leader with a style of competence who is frank and wants to position herself as equal to anyone. The leader with the role of an iron woman is known as a tough person and is trapped in a more militant attitude than she should be. The role of the iron maiden for a woman becomes unnoticed, her colleagues don't sympathize with them, when they have problems, in contrast to the roles of seductress and pet.

3. Materials and Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis, namely explaining social phenomena that often occur in people's lives, especially the handling of sexual violence against children from the perspective of women's leadership. The focus of this research is the district/city government in Indonesia with female local leaders. The data used in this study is secondary data originating from institutions and agencies for women's empowerment and child protection. In collecting data, the technique used by researchers in this study is data meta-synthesis and observation, namely data collection by means of analysis and direct observation of existing problems. The research instrument is the researcher himself. The data analysis technique uses an interactive model of Miles and Huberman's data analysis which includes: The Data Collection Phase, Data Reduction (Data Reduction), Data Display (Data Display), and Conclusion Drawing/Verification.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Women's Leadership in Handling Child Sexual Violence

Everyone can have the opportunity to become a leader (leadership), as well as women, women can also rise to become a leader like a solid building, so women are the foundation that has a strong structure (Lindley, 2005). Women being a leader are interpreted as gender equality with men. Therefore, gender needs to be involved in all policies, planning, and development processes (Meidiana et al., 2018). In an effort to provide opportunities for gender to bring out their talents and achievements among the public. Arbain & Shukor (2015) interpret gender as the difference between men and women from a non-biological perspective. Gender can be understood as equalizing the dignity of women and men in the social field. Another understanding of gender is understood as a cultural concept that aims to make a difference between men and women in terms of behavior, roles, characteristics, and so on (Muttaqin et al.,

2017). Therefore, gender needs to be involved in all policies, planning, and development processes (Meidiana et al., 2018). To provide opportunities for gender to bring out their talents and achievements among the public.

Women have the basic traits to succeed as leaders. They tend to be more patient, empathetic, and multitask (Fitriani, 2015). Women also have a talent for networking and negotiating. Next, Eagly & Carli (2003) argue that there are several advantages to female leaders; The first woman is synonymous with tenderness, calm, and humility. Second, it is analytical and careful. Through such characteristics, the leader will be careful in determining a decision. Third, better understand and understand the needs of subordinates. Some characteristics of a woman will provide comfort to subordinates in leadership. So, from that emerged what concrete experiences were felt by women as the value of feminism. The concrete experience experienced by women that distinguish women from men is the experience of being a mother, starting from pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and child-rearing. The value of feminism is what is needed to overcome the problems of sexual violence against children because in general women leaders can position themselves as mothers and have high emotions in seeing discriminatory conflicts against children.

In addition, women's leadership is following the context of situational leadership in handling sexual violence against children with four approaches, namely instructive, mentoring, support, and delegation of authority. Women's leadership competence can also create effective leadership (Beeson & Valerio, 2012; Chuang, 2013; Ely et al., 2011). Female leaders are expected to create comfortable parenting patterns, especially in early childhood (Contreras-Mendez & Cruse, 2021; Herman & Reinke, 2017; Stein & Bailey, 1973). However, the expectations and patterns of feminist leadership and situational leadership have not been fully implemented by female regional heads in Indonesia. It can be seen that there are still many cities/districts that do not yet have the title of Child-Friendly City, and female regional heads have not been able to give their commitment to carrying out the vision and mission that had been prepared previously by prioritizing PUG and children. You can see a graph of the progress of child-friendly districts/cities (KLA) award recipients in Indonesia based on categories for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019.
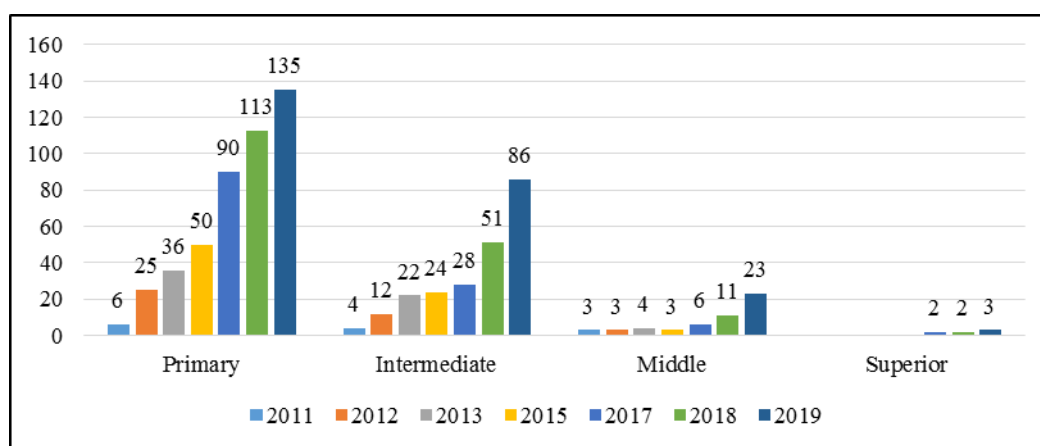

Figure 1. KLA Award recipients by category.

Source: Child Profile (2020)

The concept of a Child-friendly Regency/City (KLA) itself is a Regency/City with a development system that guarantees the fulfilment of children's rights and special protection of children that is carried out in a planned, comprehensive, and sustainable manner. KLA development aims to build district/city government initiatives that lead to efforts to transform the concept of children's rights into policies, programs, and activities to ensure the fulfilment of children's rights in districts/cities. Article 21 paragraph 4 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states that Regional Governments are obliged and responsible for implementing and supporting national policies in the implementation of child protection in the regions. This policy is realized through local commitments to build Child-friendly Districts/Cities.

However, building KLA is not only the government's obligation but also the responsibility of the community both by individuals, child protection institutions, social welfare institutions, community organizations, educational institutions, mass media, and the business world. Based on figure 1 above, there are still at least child-friendly districts/cities in Indonesia with the main predicate of the predicate with the highest score. In 2019, there were 247 districts/cities receiving awards, 135 districts/cities in the Primary category, 86 districts/cities in the Middle category, 23 districts/cities in the Nindya category, and 3 districts/cities in the Main category. Although the number of districts/cities receiving awards towards middle, Nindya and main is getting smaller, the progress in the number of districts/cities in each category is increasing significantly. In the Primary Category for 7 years there was a very high increase in the number of regencies/cities, from 7 regencies in 2011 to 135 regencies in 2019. Likewise, in the Madya and Nindya categories, there was a significant increase achieved in 2019. The three cities that won the title in 2019, there were only 3 main ones, namely the City of Surabaya, the City of Surakarta and the City of Denpasar. The three cities that won the Main

title were cities led by male regional heads. This illustrates that the leadership of female regional heads has not been able to appear to create child-friendly cities/districts with the main category.

From the 34 provinces and 514 regencies/cities in Indonesia, 5 provinces are led by female regional heads, namely East Java Province, Riau Islands Province, Lampung Province, West Nusa Tenggara Province, and West Sulawesi Province, as well as 87 (8%) regional heads of regents/municipalities. Mayor of 1096 regional heads/deputy regional heads in all districts/cities in Indonesia (Marta et al., 2019). Based on figure 2, data obtained from the province that won the KLA predicate, it can be seen that East Java Province with the leadership of a female governor, (Parawansa, 2002), has not been able to create a KLA province. There are still regencies/cities in East Java Province that have not implemented KLA, so the achievement of East Java Province in KLA has only reached 92%. The same is the case with Lampung Province, West Nusa Tenggara Province, and West Sulawesi Province with female regional heads who are still unable to reach the province with 100% KLA achievement. Only Riau Islands Province with the leadership of female regional heads has been able to create Child-friendly Districts/Cities with 100% achievement.
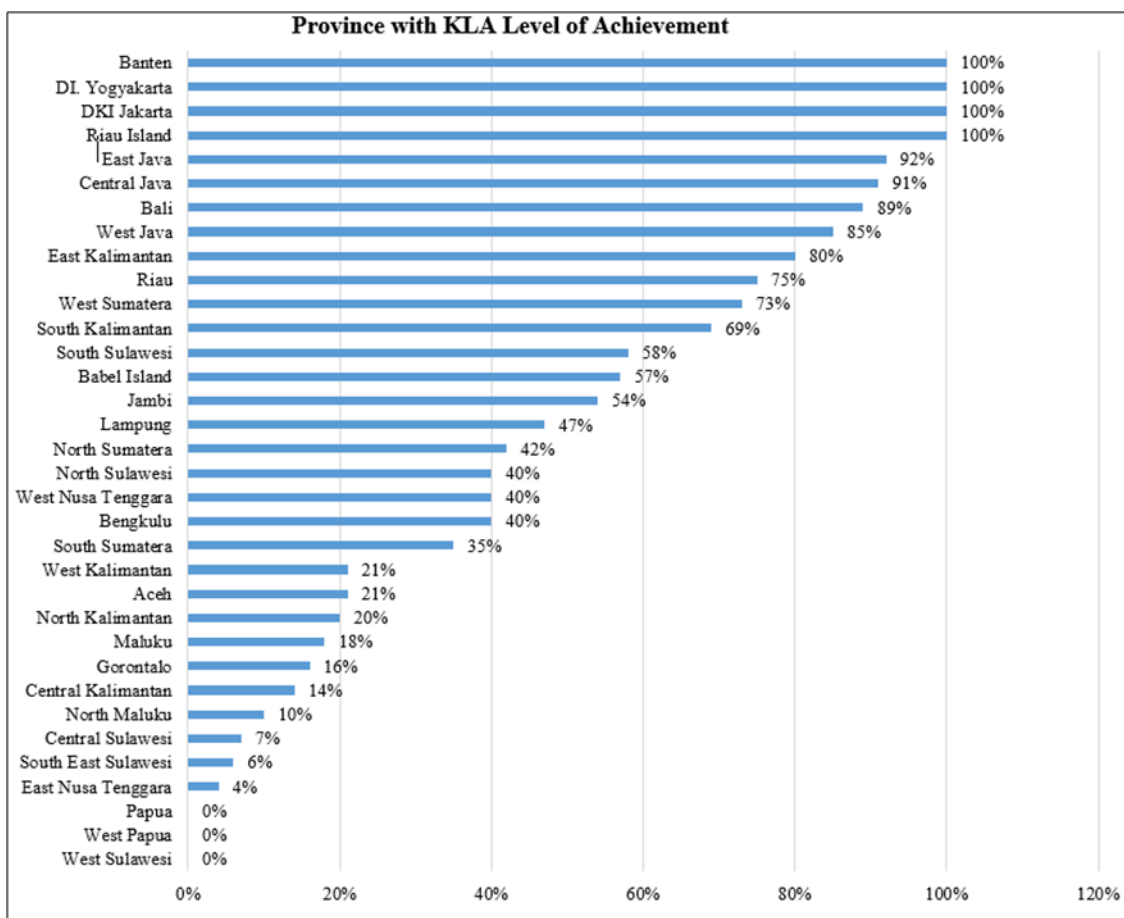

Figure 2. The province with the KLA Level of Achievement

Source: Child Profile (2020)

4.2. Political Representation of Women and Development of Child Protection Policies

Not achieving the vision of female regional heads in its implementation faces many obstacles, one of which is the social stigma attached to local women who are considered weak so they cannot protect children. The opportunity for women to enter politics has become a new obstacle for women leaders, this is because they are still trapped in the interests of political parties (Gouws, 2008; Shvedova, 2005; van der Boon, 2003). Unfortunately, in terms of political parties also do not have much power (Shvedova, 2005). So here, it seems trapped as a symbol of women leaders without adequate substantive representation practices. Women have a different range of experience compared to men, so the presence of women in politics is expected to change masculine political practices to become more feminine (Messner, 1993). The expected outputs of women's leadership include the birth of policies and budgeting that are gender sensitive and have concern for children's rights. The strengthening of support for the presence of women in the decision-making process in Indonesia itself, especially after the collapse of the New Order. Beginning with an affirmative policy in the form of a minimum quota of 30 percent, since 2004 this policy has been practiced in legislative elections.

Unfortunately, in the context of the Regional Head General Election (Pilkada), we still do not have a legal umbrella that confirms the nomination of women. Since the direct Pilkada was held in 2005, there has been no Pilkada regulation that supports affirmative action for women as mandated for the Legislative Election. This is what causes the involvement of women, on average, is very small in regional leadership in Indonesia. The gap between regulation and implementation occurs because when the state's commitment to child protection is strengthened, simultaneously there is a shift in values in society. From these data, the handling of urgent women's problems is not yet a top priority. Policies related to child protection seem to be a product that is secondary to policies in the economic sector.

4.3. Strengthening the Role of Child Protection Institutions

The implementation of child protection is carried out through a planned, comprehensive and sustainable development system (Warria, 2019). The system is built on the various roles of strong government institutions, both central and local governments. The existence of harmonization of policies between the central government and local governments in synergy to support child protection is shown by the number of regions that have established integrated service centers for the protection of women and children (TP2TPPA), the Child Protection Commission (KPA) and drafting regional regulations related to derivatives of the Act. Law 23 of 2002. Coupled with government policies in child protection efforts, namely, how to carry out child protection from the smallest scope, namely child-friendly families to child-friendly districts/cities and child-friendly provinces. The government has developed a long-term strategy by initiating the Idol Program (Indonesian for Children) in 2030. Where the program has been running since 2006 to create an environment starting from the family level to the provincial level that is child-friendly, as illustrated in figure 3. This has not been maximally implemented by the local government, as evidenced by the existence of several regions that have not participated in implementing child-friendly cities, and there are still at least the main clusters of child-friendly cities. Furthermore, the role of each stakeholder needs to be strengthened by understanding and carrying out their respective authorities according to their functions properly. All these components must be able to work together in carrying out their duties. Then to support the fulfilment of children's rights and child protection it is necessary to improve child-friendly infrastructure, so far this is still not done by local governments in general. In every implementation of development aspects of concern for gender and children are still sidelined.
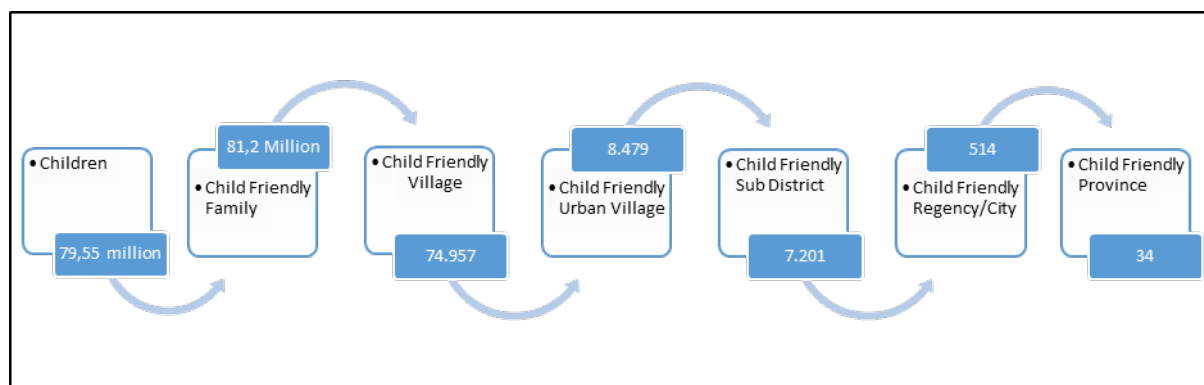

Figure 3. Indonesia's Target for Child Eligibility by 2030.

Source: Child Profile (2020)

5. Conclusions

The expectations and patterns of feminist leadership and situational leadership have not been fully implemented by female regional heads in Indonesia. Women regional heads have not been able to give their commitment to carrying out the vision and mission that had been prepared previously by prioritizing PUG and children. Women leaders seem trapped as a symbol of leaders without adequate substantive representation practices so women's representation in politics is not representative. Handling urgent women's problems is not yet a top priority for the government. Policies related to child protection seem to be a product that is secondary to policies in the economic sector. There are still several regions that have not participated in implementing child-friendly cities, and there are still at least the main clusters of child-friendly cities. Feminism values are needed to overcome the problems of sexual violence against children because in general women leaders can position themselves as mothers and have high emotions in seeing discriminatory conflicts against children. The presence of women in politics is expected to change masculine political practices to become more feminine. The expected outputs of women's leadership include the birth of policies and budgeting that are gender-sensitive and have concern for children's rights. The need for harmonization of policies between the central government and local governments in synergy to support child protection. Furthermore, the role of

each stakeholder needs to be strengthened by understanding and carrying out their respective authorities according to their functions properly.

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