

**REKAPITULASI PENERBITAN
ARTIKEL**

“Sexual Harassment in Boys: An Overview of Child Victims and Child Perpetrators in Indonesia”

JURNAL ILMIAH PEURADEUN, Volume 11, No 1, 2023 (30 Januari 2023) yang terakreditasi sinta 2 dan Scopus.

No	Keterangan	Tanggal
1	Submit Artikel	21 April 2022
2	Artikel mendapatkan pengumuman harus diperbaiki sesuai format (pengirim editor Ramzi)	10 Mei 2022
3	Artikel yang telah direvisi sesuai format disubmit kembali menggunakan sistem OJS	6 Juli 2022
4	Artikel masih belum sesuai dan dikembalikan ke penulis.	29 Agustus 2022
5	Artikel direvisi dan dikembalikan lagi melalui system OJS	25 Oktober 2022
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7	Artikel sudah masuk ke dalam database Sinta dengan kategori Jurnal masuk dalam Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Peringkat 2 (Sinta 2)	

Keterangan:

1) Mendapat surat balasan direvisi: 9 Desember 2023

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Dear siti urbayatun (Author):

Thank you for submitting your paper to **Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun**.

It is a very interesting topic. Although we appreciate the work you have put into the paper, we have determined that your paper needs several developments in order to be considered for publication in the Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun. There are several points of view that should be considered in particular which may construct the paper.

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1. This article is good, just a little improvement on language structure and abstracts. The abstract must be a synthesis of content. Please pay more attention to the abstract scope.
2. You need to improve the structure and grammar. Extensive editing should be undertaken, since some

2) Mendapat balasan bahwa status artikel Accepted:

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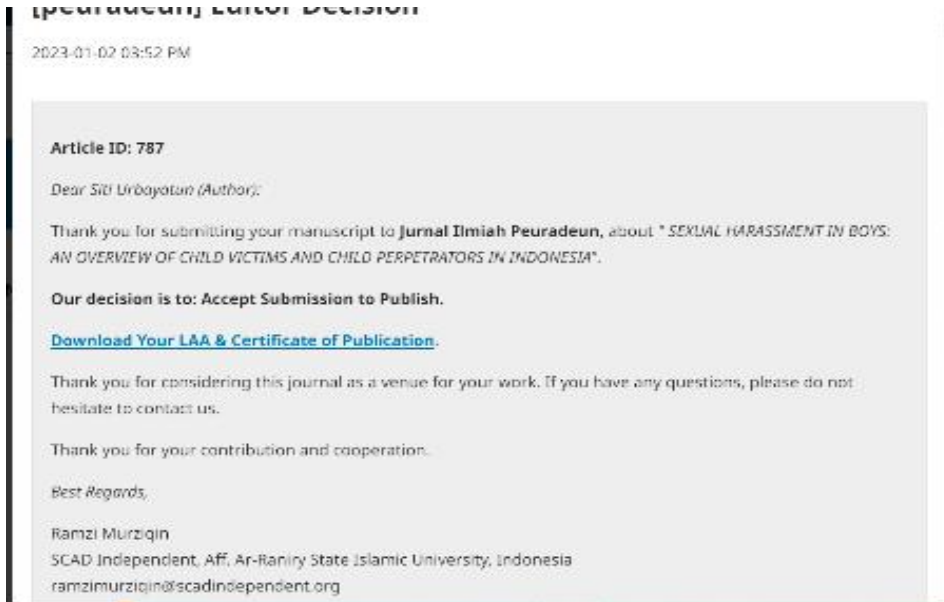
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Messages

Note	From
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4) Terbit di Volume 11, No 1, 2023 (30 Januari 2023) yang terakreditasi sinta 2 dan Scopus.

The screenshot displays the website for Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun, 'The Indonesian Journal of the Social Sciences'. The page is viewed in a browser with multiple tabs open. The main content area shows the journal's logo and contact information (E-ISSN: 2443-2067, P-ISSN: 2338-8617, DOI: 10.26811/peuradeun, Publisher: SCAD Independent). A navigation menu includes Home, About, Current, Archives, Focus and Scope, Editorial Policies, and Publication Ethics. The current page is 'Vol 11 No 1 (2023): Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun', published on 2023-01-30. Under the 'ARTICLES' section, two articles are listed: 'Sexual Harassment in Boys: An Overview of Child Victims and Child Perpetrators in Indonesia' by Siti Urbayaton, Anom Wahyu Asmorajati, and Rendra Agusta (Author), and 'The Issues of Land Tenure in Mixed Marriage' by Dian Aries Muhiburrahman, Rohmat Umarto, M. Nazir, Solim, Dwi Wulan Puirihwani, Westi Utami, and Dwi Titik Wulan. The first article has buttons for 'ABSTRACT' and 'FULL PDF'. A sidebar on the right features accreditation logos for Clarivate Analytics (Web of Science), Scopus, and Elsevier, along with a SINTA 2 Science and Technology Index logo and a 'SUBMIT PAPER' button. Below the article list, there is a 'MAIN MENU' section with buttons for 'PUBLICATION ETHICS', 'OPEN ACCESS POLICY', 'COPYRIGHT NOTICE', 'LICENSE', 'POLICY FOR PLAGIARISM', 'ARCHIVING POLICY', 'REPOSITORY POLICY', 'PARTICIPATION CHARGE', 'ABSTRACTING & INDEXING', 'JOURNAL STATISTICS', 'AUTHOR INDEX', 'WORKFLOW', 'EDITORIAL WORKFLOW', 'PEER REVIEW PROCESS', and 'PUBLICATION PROCEDURE'. The 'Focus' section states the journal publishes high-quality scientific articles with interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches. The 'Scope' section lists five areas: Education, Politics, Law, Humanities and Cultural Studies, and Economics, each with a detailed list of sub-topics.

The screenshot shows the SINTA (Science and Technology Information) profile for the journal 'Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun'. The browser address bar shows the URL 'sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals/profile/1038'. The page features a navigation menu with 'Author', 'Subjects', 'Affiliations', 'Sources', 'FAQ', 'WCU', 'Registration', and 'Login'. A 'Go to Insight' button is visible in the top right. The main content area displays the journal's cover image, title, and key statistics: an Impact Factor of 2.1039, 3885 Google Citations, and a current accreditation of Sinta 2. A bar chart titled 'Citation Per Year By Google Scholar' shows citation counts from 2015 to 2023. The chart data is as follows:

Year	Citation Count
2015	150
2016	250
2017	350
2018	450
2019	550
2020	600
2021	550
2022	550
2023	450

Below the chart, there is a section for 'Journal By Google Scholar' with a dropdown menu set to 'All' and a filter for 'Since 2018'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 4:49 PM on 11/22/2023, with a temperature of 35°C.

Title of Papers (Filled Out by the Editor)

Author Name (Filled Out by the Editor)



SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN BOYS: AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD VICTIMS AND CHILD PERPETRATORS IN INDONESIA

Received: Filled Out by the Editor

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Abstract

Studies of sexual harassment against boys are minimal due to the existing stigma and scepticism that boys can be victims of sexual harassment. The method of this is qualitative to explore sexual harassment committed by boys against same-sex peers by looking at the trial facts taken from <https://mahkamahagung.go.id>. This research aims to determine the risk factors of sexual harassment cases committed by minors. The analysis was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. The N-Vivo application was utilized to process data management, ideas, queries, visualization, and reporting. This study found 17 cases of sexual harassment involving children, with 75% of perpetrators coming from the 12 to 16 years old age range. In terms of victims frequency, 58.8% were found in the 6-11 age group, 23.58% in the 0-5 age group, and 17,65% in the 12-16 age group. From the perpetrator's perspective, it was found that imitation became a trigger for committing sexual harassment. From the victim's perspective, the impact felt by children who became victims of sexual harassment are feelings of trauma, depression, and sensitivity.

Keywords: Boys, Sexual Harassment, Victim, Perpetrator.

A. Introduction

Sexual harassment and sexual abuse phenomena experienced by children are similar to icebergs; what appears on the surface does not represent the whole truth. The term "sexual harassment" was developed from an interrelated multidisciplinary background, either law or psychology, starting from 1970 (Young & Hegarty, 2019). This development is due to the need to look deeper into the problems in viewing sexual harassment. Culture becomes one of the obstacles in resolving sexual harassment cases. Many stigmas around sexual harassment cases amongst boys remain to exist. Most notably, people believe that it is impossible to happen or that, in the small instance they do become victims, it happens due to their weaknesses (Hohendorff et al., 2017). Those social beliefs inhibit boys who fall victims to sexual harassment from asking for help because it threatens their masculine identity (Kaltiala-Heino et al., 2016).

Records from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission show that the number of child sexual harassment victims and perpetrators increases yearly with various sexual harassment activities carried out by children. Unlike the previous years that show no report related to sodomy/pedophilia committed by children, in 2020, KPAI noted there were child perpetrators of such sexual harassment. It is reported that there were 11 cases of children perpetrators of sodomy/pedophilia, which has never happened in the previous year. Additionally, the number of cases of children as owners of pornographic videos (e.g., mobile phones/videos) increased significantly from 94 people in 2019 to 389 people in 2020. The full details can be seen in Figure 1.

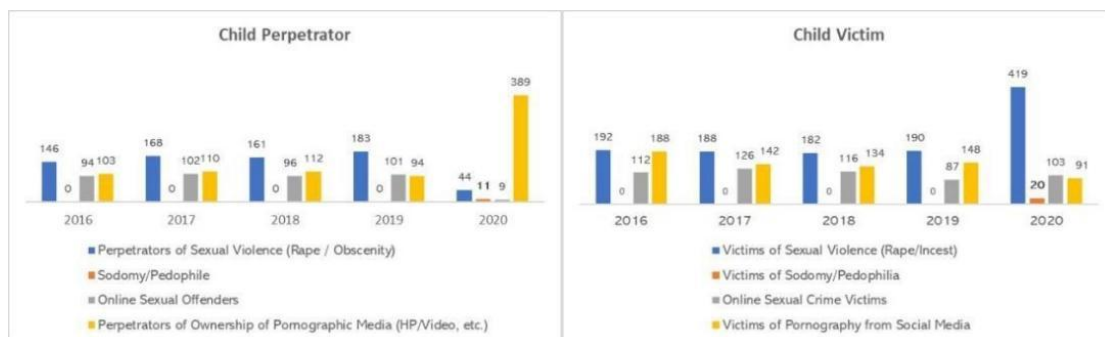


Figure 1. The number of sexual harrasment cases

Figure 1 shows the number of sexual harassment cases among children, both perpetrators and victims. The figure shows a rapid increase in cases for four consecutive years. In 2016 cases of children victims were 192, which increased to 188 victims in 2017, 182 victims

in 2018, 190 victims in 2019, and 419 victims in 2020. This 200% increase shows that Indonesia is currently experiencing an emergency in child sexual harassment cases. Prior research has provided data on harassment against both girls and boys. However, limited studies have specifically explored how boys become victims and perpetrators of sexual harassment. Figure 1 also shows that in 2020, there were 11 cases of children as perpetrators of sodomy and 20 children who became victims of sodomy (KPAI, 2020). This situation raises the question about the dynamics of perpetrators and victims of sexual harassment and possible preventive efforts.

Talking about sexual violence against men as victims is also an interesting topic, without reducing the concern for all men and women victims. Questions arise on whether the strong patriarchal culture in Indonesia causes male victims to receive less support because they are considered weak and unable to take care of themselves. When boys experience the abuse, it threatens their masculine identity, affecting their health and social life (Kaltiala-Heino et al., 2016).

Another challenge in revealing sexual harassment cases in boys is the silent nature of boys, as they keep their thoughts to themselves. Other inhibiting factors for men's sexual abuse disclosure include interpersonal factors, unassertiveness, rigid family structure, strong patriarchal systems, and family communication patterns that are not open (Alaggia et al., 2019). Those factors contribute to the underreported sexual violence cases experienced by boys. Besides cultural factors, it is also challenging to file sexual harassment cases because the perpetrator is often a close person to the victim. The perpetrator can exploit children who are considered weak and unknowledgeable of the sexual activity involved.

When creating prevention, efforts to investigate the dynamics of perpetrators and victims of underage sexual violence are important. This is because, often, perpetrators of sexual violence were also victims in the past. Therefore, this cycle needs to be cut to prevent the simultaneous creation of a victim and perpetrator. In addition, there is still a lack of study looking at cases of harassment done by children of the same sex (male). Due to the sensitive manner of sexual harassment cases, it needs to be emphasized that obtaining data directly from subjects is not easy. Therefore this study **tries** to analyze data provided on the Indonesian Supreme Court's website, which contains sexual harassment cases among boys, both perpetrators and victims, in various regions in Indonesia. The dynamics found are expected to complement existing research.

B. Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. According to Jackson & Bazeley (2019), this method can obtain/find a theory or an abstract analytic schema of a process (action or interaction). The data used for this study was taken from the Indonesian Supreme Court Trial Decision Directory [*Direktori Putusan Mahkamah Agung*] (<https://mahkamahagung.go.id>), which contains cases of sexual harassment among children that fall into the particular criminal

category. Specifically, the data is sorted into cases of boys as victims and as perpetrators of sexual harassment. Nvivo 12 plus software was utilized to support the coding process, an essential element of the data analysis process (Dollah et al., 2017). Nvivo software eases the management of data, ideas, and query, data visualization, and reporting (Edhlund & McDougall, 2019). From the supreme court's directory, 17 cases that provided data on incidents of sexual harassment from the statement of witnesses from various provinces in Indonesia were obtained.

C. Result and Discussion

The results of this study found several findings from the aspect of the perpetrator and the victim, namely the perpetrator's motivation in committing sexual harassment and the risk factors experienced by the victim.

1. Result

a. Sexual Harassment Cases Distribution

The distribution of cases in Indonesia is centred not only in big cities but also in several other regions. The locations in the distribution of cases can be seen in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Sexual Harassment Case Distribution (N=17)

Cases of sexual harassment were spread across 5 provinces and 10 regencies. The highest number of cases is in East Java Province (N= 4), spread in Kediri Regency, Ngawi Regency, Tuban Regency, and Lamongan Regency. Apart from East Java, the highest amount of total sexual harassment cases is two cases. This can be found in Riau province (Pekanbaru City), West Kalimantan Province (Mempawah Regency and Sambas Regency), North Sumatra Province (Sibolga Regency and Asahan Regency), Lampung Province, Central Java (Tegal Regency).

b. Data on Education and Age Range of Child Sexual Harassment Perpetrators

Based on the 17 cases, this study can summarize the trend distribution based on education level and age range, as seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Education and Age Range of Child Sexual Harassment Perpetrators

Education		Age Group	
Junior High School	Senior High School	12-16	17-20
(11)	(6)	(13)	(4)
62.50%	37.50%	75%	25%

From the data obtained, it is known that 62.50% of the perpetrators of sexual violence were junior high school students, and 37.50% were high school students. In terms of perpetrator age, 75% (13 people) are aged 12-16 years, and 25% (4 people) are 17 years old. Referring to the perpetrator's age in Table 1, the age of early puberty becomes a determinant. One of the reasons for this is that the child's curiosity regarding sexual activity, search for identity, and genetic formation is higher during that age. Due to that, parents and the environment (school and community)

need to provide the appropriate knowledge about sexual education at this critical time.

c. Causative Factors of Committing Child Sexual Harassment

The factors causing perpetrators to commit sexual harassment were imitation, experience and parenting. What causes children to commit sexual harassment is environmental mistakes (both family and society). Therefore perpetrators are also considered victims. Based on the trial documents, imitation is the most dominant factor contributing to children becoming perpetrators of sexual harassment. This form of imitation is adopted by watching videos or having been a victim of sexual harassment before.

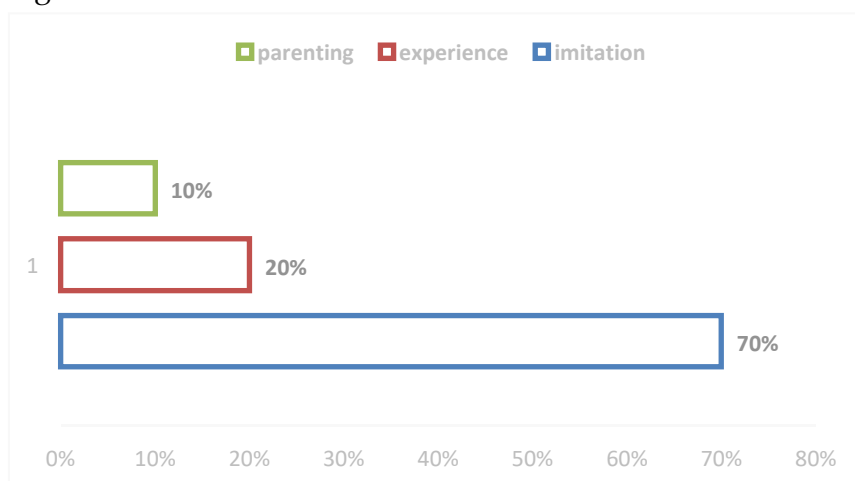


Figure 3. Perpetrators' Motivation in Committing SexualHarassment

As seen in Figure 3, the most significant causative factor is imitation, with a percentage of 70%. This finding was revealed from a perpetrator's confession during a trial, who explained that sexual behaviour was learned from watching accessible pornographic videos found on mobile phones. The perpetrators stated that accessing pornographic videos stimulated them to commit sexual harassment toward the victim. In the case of

perpetrator 13, the perpetrator was invited to a Whatsapp group named "Childbest Party", which provided same-sex pornographic videos. This case is in line with research conducted by Katz (2013) that suggested that the internet is an entry point for sexual harassment, both for victims and the making of a perpetrator.

The second-largest causative factor is experience, which amounts to 20% of reasons for committing sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is a vicious cycle. It occurs because the perpetrators had also experienced or been victims of sexual harassment. Examination of trial documents shows that perpetrators have also been victims. As stated by perpetrator 10, his experience of being a victim of his friend triggered his desire to commit sodomy. A similar case happened to perpetrator 13, who became a victim of sodomy from a friend he recently got acquainted with on the internet. In another case, perpetrator 14 had a traumatic experience because he was sexually harassed several times by his friends and uncle.

The third causative factor is parenting, which amounts to 10% of sexual harassment causative factors. It was revealed through a witness testimony that parents were neglectful of their child. As experienced by perpetrator 6, the lack of supervision from parents who were busy working to fulfil their daily needs resulted in them becoming ignorant of their child's behaviour. The same factor was also experienced by perpetrator 9. He explained that his parents did not supervise their children.

d. Sexual Harassment Victim

Victims of sexual harassment are often considered as people who are weak or can be controlled. They are considered weak due to their age or psychological state. Based on the data, victims are children under the perpetrator's age or in the same age group. Full details can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Education Level & Age Range of Victims of Sexual Harassment

Education				Age Range		
Not yet in school	Pre-School	Elementary School	Junior High School	0-5	6-11	12-16
(3)	(2)	(11)	(1)	(4)	(10)	(3)
17.65%	11.76%	64.71%	5.88%	23.53%	58.82%	17.65%

Most victims were found in the 6-11 age range, with a total number of 10 children (58.8%), followed by children aged 0-5 years old with 4 victims (23.53%), and children aged 12-16 with 3 victims (17.65%). Meanwhile, based on the level of education, 11 victims were children in elementary school (64.71%), 3 victims were in kindergarten (11.76%), and one child was in junior high school (5.88%).

e. Physical and Psychological Impact of Boys Who Became Victims of Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment against boys has a significant impact on them. Apart from physical impacts such as cuts and abrasion to vital organs, psychological impacts are also found in victims of sexual harassment. Based on the result of this study, it was found that there were four impacts felt by children who experienced harassment— namely, trauma, fear, sensitivity, and depression. The details can be seen in Figure 4.

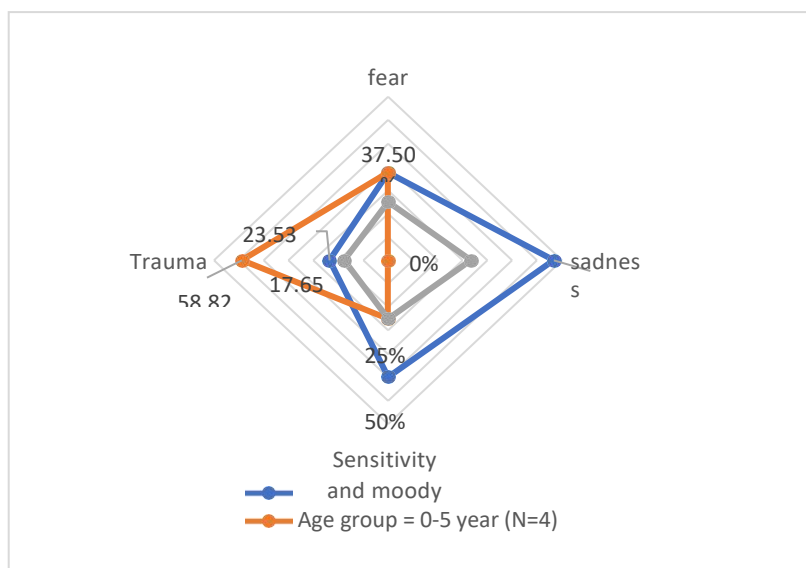


Figure 4. Impact of Sexual Harassment on Victims

In the 17 cases of sexual harassment, most acts were found to be acts of sodomy. Based on a confession from parents or psychiatrists that examined the victim, the impact of experiencing sodomy varied. This impact varies from developing trauma, becoming fearful (e.g., fear of relationships with new people), and exhibiting a change in attitude (i.e., becoming more sensitive and moody).

The most common change in children aged 0-5 is adopting a moody attitude. This finding was revealed by a mother's testimony as a witness who became suspicious of her child, who started to become moodier and more sensitive. This situation is understandable because children of this age group are not yet capable of expressing their emotions. Thus, what typically appears is a feeling of sadness, followed by fear, sensitivity, and trauma. Furthermore, the most visible psychological changes in children aged 6-11 years are trauma, fear, and sensitivity. While in the 12-16aged group, the most common changes can be seen in the form

of moodiness, sensitivity, fearful behaviour or traumatized state.

2. Discussion

Cases of sexual harassment or abuse that occur in children need to be comprehensively examined. This study indicates that seeing the perspective of perpetrators and victims of harassment is equally needed to understand the dynamic. It should be noted that these perpetrators are also victims, based on the understanding that minor perpetrators of sexual harassment are created due to a dysfunctional environment (i.e., family, society) It was found that the perpetrators' actions were initially motivated by their experience of accessing pornographic/adult content. Therefore, parental supervision of gadget use and digital literacy in children and adolescents needs to be instilled. This phenomenon serves as a reminder that parents are expected to attend and see their child's growth and development, especially children who are growing up rapidly. Parents must be aware of sexual harassment and the importance of educating their children on proper sex education. Families need to know whom their child spends time with, teach which body parts are not allowed to be touched, encourage children to share their stories, and increase their confidence to voice opinions. The latter is particularly important because sexual harassment perpetrators can be people closest to them (Neanaa & Faten, 2015).

It was found through this study that sexual harassment phenomena toward boys were not only carried out by adults but also by peers. It is therefore essential to educate friendships matter to boys and male adolescents. Attention needs to be directed to same-sex friendships because sexual harassment occurs between the opposite sex and between the same sex (in this case, male sex) and is carried out by minors to underage victims.

Based on the trial documents, imitation is the most dominant triggering factor for committing sexual harassment. This form of imitation includes watching videos or being a victim of sexual

harassment. Another factor that triggers the act of sexual harassment is experience.

The facts in this study provide a vivid illustration of the importance of sexual education for children and parental supervision of children's environment. Guidance for children perpetrators of sexual violence is essential. First is anticipatory guidance, so they do not repeat their actions. Secondly, education is needed to provide a comfortable space for children to express their feelings openly (Gewirtz-Meydan & Finkelhor, 2020). Based on the finding, in many sexual harassment cases, children do not dare to seek help. This tendency to not tell their problem challenges adults and parents to be more aware and play an essential role in a child's psychological development. Victims of sexual harassment in general, especially boys, usually keep quiet about what happened to them. Boys aged 7 to 13 years stated that they did not report sexual harassment because they feared their parents would overreact or doubt that they are telling the truth (Scrandis & Watt, 2014; Valente, 2005).

This finding aligns with Fathya et al (2020), and Schaeffer et al. (2011) who stated that the many missed documentation of sexual harassment cases was partly due to the victim's unwillingness to report the harassment. Perpetrators of sexual violence can be anyone, from parents, adults, and even children (Klot et al., 2003). It is believed that victims are afraid to admit being a victim because of the fear of being labelled as gay. On the other hand, this allows perpetrators to carry out more sexual harassment acts freely. This situation is especially true within the context of Indonesia, where talking about sexual harassment is culturally viewed as taboo, especially when the victim is a male. As such, many cases become unsolved.

Due to social stigma, perpetrators, victims, and even victims' families, often deny that a sexual harassment act has happened (Hohendorff et al., 2017). There is a fear of being ostracized by the community, leading to cases of sexual harassment being unreported. Also, because cases are not directly reported as soon as it happens, it becomes

more difficult to prove as the scars are no longer identifiable (Fathya et al., 2020).

The social belief that society must change is that a man's identity is always depicted as a strong individual and that harassment towards men happens due to their inability to protect themselves. Other cases of sexual harassment were reported but not filed due to the assumption that victims only made up stories.

There are at least three forms of sexual harassment experienced by men and boys, namely: (a) genital violence, (b) coercion to witness sexual harassment against others, and (c) sodomy (Chynoweth et al., 2020). In cases of violence experienced by children, victims are considered vulnerable due to age and psychological wellbeing. Sexual abuse happens as a form of dominance in the hierarchy. The strong individual feeds on the weaker children - frequently found in 5th-grade children (Petersen & Hyde, 2009). Puberty and sexual curiosity can also trigger an increase in sexual harassment.

It is revealed that psychoanalytic and psychosocial development theories are needed to explain cases of sexual harassment against men because of the difficulty to disclose the matter openly (Etherington, 1995). Furthermore, this descriptive qualitative study was able to find out several reasons why men do not reveal much about their experiences to others. These reasons include:

1. Cases are still rarely reported. Based on subjects of a study by Etherington (1995), it is stated that many cases are not included in the prevalence rate due to men's tendency not to open up.
2. Patriarchal culture hinders men from reporting cases and tends to ignore what happened because they are not aware of its potential adverse impact. Additionally, parents or other adults frequently defend perpetrators when men choose to report, stating "women wouldn't do that".
3. Psychodynamic theory has an ego defence mechanism called "repression or dissociation". People can adapt to

abnormal conditions for a short-term mechanism by internally suppressing their negative feelings. However, such mechanisms cannot work long term as they interfere with psychological wellbeing.

Based on Etherington (1995), boys' reluctance to disclose their experience stems from the social view of gender and sex roles that forces male victims to act accordingly as socially ideal "males". This belief leads to males' tendency of doing "denial and minimization" or even accommodate the aggressor's negative experience to survive.

E. Conclusion

Sexual harassment, primarily perpetrated by children with same-sex victims (males), negatively impacts victims and perpetrators. The stigma that men or boys are less likely to be victims of sexual harassment must be removed to improve public awareness that anyone can become a victim of sexual harassment.

This study found 17 cases of sexual harassment involving children, with 75% of perpetrators coming from the 12 to 16 years old age range and 25% coming from the 17 years old age range. In terms of victims frequency, 58.8% (10 children) were found in the 6- 11 age group, 23.58% (4 children) in the 0-5 age group, and 17,65% (3 children) in the 12-16 age group. From the perpetrator's perspective, it was found that imitation became a trigger for committing sexual harassment. Children's most common imitation is gained by watching adult content online and accessing "adult groups" through social media. This situation sparks curiosity about sexual activity and develops a reason to commit sexual harassment.

Families and schools are important institutions that must provide sex education to increase understanding and awareness from an early age. Parents must also start prevention plans by implementing positive parenting strategies. Additionally, guiding programs should be directed to children and adolescents to encourage

them to disclose any acts of sexual harassment they might experience. According to Sri (2018) the establishment of intervention programs such as home sharing can provide reinforcement or social support through groups for families who have children who are victims of sexual violence. This group of parents will have a discussion among them which focus on sharing experiences in dealing with the problems of children who have experienced sexual violence or for children who are vulnerable to sexual violence. Discussions were also held among family members, especially mothers who have an important role in child care.

Digital literacy also needs to be embraced and monitored as it plays a large part in childrens' discovery of information from external environments. The government program should be pro- healthy internet, including restrictions on adult content that children can access. These changes are necessary so that children are only provided information according to their appropriate age.

Acknowledgment

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