

## Social Interaction and Coping Models of Child Sexual Violence in Ponorogo Regency

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**Abstract:** *There has been an increase in cases of sexual violence against children in the Ponorogo Regency, some of which have been made public through social media. Due to the courage of both those who commit sexual violence and the victims, this issue makes for an exciting area of research using the interaction theory, the social factor theory, and the coping theory. This study aimed to analyze the interactions of social factors and parents' coping models of the victims and perpetrators of sexual violence. It employed a qualitative approach through interviews, observations, and documentation. The findings revealed that all victims and perpetrators of sexual violence have an honest relationship with their parents. As a result, this act of sexual violence occurs due to factors in the victim's personality being close to their parents. The social factors of victims, parents, and perpetrators related to education are diverse. This crime occurs at all levels of education because, as Muzaham argues, family education is an essential element of character development that has not been implemented. The fact that all victims and perpetrators are from Java indicates a cultural shift in Javanese society due to social changes. While the concept of family is good, it falls short in building character. Focused coping is the primary mode of coping in the model. Some parents use emotional coping in the beginning, but they eventually switch to a more focused approach.*

**Keywords:** Social Interaction, Social Factors, Coping Models, and Sexual Violence.

### Introduction

Hot photos or videos have recently become *trending* news on various social media. In Ponorogo Regency, a guy shared a picture of a girl he once had a relationship with in the press. As a society, we are disturbed by the widespread dissemination of images of young girls in provocative positions. Interviews with the Integrated Service Center volunteers for the Empowerment of Women and Children reveal that the Women and Children Protection Unit of the District Police has been aware of the circulating images of girls still in high school. The Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children launched an inquiry and diverted children once the report was released, with help from the Women and Children Protection Unit of the District Police. Due to a breakdown in the relationship, the victim sought to end the relationship, but the perpetrator did not accept and continued to beg for sex from the victim as if nothing had happened. However, the perpetrator's request was not responded to

positively by the victim. In the end, the offender, who must have been in pain, spread photographs of the victim's hot poses on various social (Volunteers, interview, January 10, 2020).

One of the incidents of sexual assault in Ponorogo Regency was described above. Another incident of a similar action took place in an ER Junior High School student (not her real name) who became pregnant while living with her stepfather. Both of these incidents are connected. In this instance, the victim's stepfather engaged in sexual activity against his stepdaughter beyond her will, ultimately leading to the ER being pregnant. She did not realize that she was pregnant and ended up having a miscarriage due to her lack of knowledge regarding reproductive health. When an ER miscarriage occurs, the gestational age is still around 16 weeks, which is still considered very early by medical standards. It is a baby around 13 centimeters long and weighs about 140 grams. Then, ER defecated and removed the young fetus, and she did not realize it was a baby. It was not until ER's grandfather noticed that the toilet line was clogged that anyone paid attention to what was going on with the case. Upon closer inspection, it was discovered that there was a fetus in the room cursing at the restroom. (Volunteer, interview, January 12, 2020).

How the victim's parents respond to the perpetrator's actions is essential to understanding how they interact with each other in a community where violence is common. Therefore, it is crucial to study in greater detail how parents, children (and offenders), and other members of their families interact, as well as the family social aspects that influence the coping mechanisms parents, offenders, and victims use in dealing with violence.

The behavior of the victim, the offender, and the victim's parents in reporting the perpetrator to the Women and Children Protection Unit of Ponorogo regency are all interesting. If you examine the interaction pattern, some have lovely communication with their parents, but why are they oblivious to the violence that befalls them and allows it to occur? Similarly, several victims and criminals hailed from the Javanese tribe due to socioeconomic considerations. The Javanese are well known for their customs that uphold social norms, but why do they still violate these norms. Likewise, in solving the problem at hand/coping, each has a different way and tends to be emotional so that the resolution of the problem is not on target. Referring to the 2 cases above, researchers are interested in examining in greater detail the patterns of interaction between parents, victims, and perpetrators, as well as between parents, victims, and perpetrators in society; what the social determinants of parents, victims, and perpetrators of child sexual violence are and How each respondent choose to cope with the problem of child sexual abuse.

This study used a qualitative methodology to collect data through interviews, observations, and documentation. This study requires data about the number of cases of sexual violence, the forms and criteria of cases of sexual violence against children, interaction patterns and societal determinants, and the settlement of cases of violence against children in Ponorogo Regency. Using a purposive sampling method, five victims, perpetrators, and their parents were selected as informants for this investigation. Purposive sampling was selected due to the specific and unique characteristics of respondents concerning occurrences of child sexual abuse.

Nationally, sexual violence against minors remains a controversial and engaging topic. The federal and municipal governments have been unable to prevent these instances of violence through their various programs. Violence against children in Ponorogo Regency declined statistically, particularly in incidents reported in the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children. In terms of severity, however, the violence reported during the past three years is alarming. (The Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children's document, 2018-2020).

There are well-known social problem researchers such as John Lewis Gillin (1929, p. 125-129) (1959, p. 269), John Philip Gillin Phylon (1949, p. 95), and Franklin Henry Giddings (1926, p. 197). These figures' works have been published in numerous periodicals. John Philip Gillin Phylon and his son John Lewis Gillin are American sociologists engaged in criminology and penology, often studying social symptoms and criminal law. Both men are well-known in the sociology of culture and social problems. Other names, such as Franklin Henry Giddings, were equally well-known in social affairs; he was a well-known American sociologist and economist. In social problem research, the work of the three figures has been extensively cited and used as a foundational theory.

Several Western researchers, including Richard S. Lazarus and Susan Folkman, Christine Dunke-Schetter, Anita Delongis, and Ran J. Greum (1989, p. 995–1003), have conducted a study on coping with the theme "Dynamics of a Stressful Encounter: Cognitive Appraisal, Coping, and Encounter Outcomes." The study employed an intra-individual examination of the relationships between primary assessments (what was at risk in that meeting), coping alternatives, secondary assessments, eight problem- and emotion-focused modes of coping, and meeting outcomes in a sample of community-dwelling individuals.

In addition, Susan Roth and Lawrence J. Cohen (1986) conducted a study on coping entitled "Approach, Avoidance, and Coping with Stress." In their study, Susan and Lawrence

asserted that stress and coping were fascinating topics that had been extensively researched. To offer a coherent theoretical structure, it is vital to employ the notions of Approach and Avoidance while dealing with situations. Still, on coping, Carolyn M. Aldwin and Trecey A. Revenson (1986, p. 337-348) analyze the concept of coping in "Does Coping Help? Reconsidering the Relationship Between Coping and Mental Health".

In Indonesia, many people have explored sexual violence against kids, but there are no publications that specifically address social interactions, social determinants, and coping mechanisms in Ponorogo Regency. Child Behavior in Conflict with the Law in Ponorogo Regency: A Sociological Study of George Herbert Mead's Symbolic Interactionism is the topic of Peneliti's research (Ridho; 2016). Although both studies are concerned with social contact, this study focuses on social interactions amongst juvenile offenders who engage in stealing and sexual violence. Meanwhile, research will be conducted on the social interactions between parents and children who are victims and perpetrators, as well as the social interactions between victims and perpetrators and the surroundings.

Naufal Mazafi's research on Adolescent Virtual Behavior: Coping Strategies, Self-Esteem, and Self-Disclosure in Online Social Networks are also pertinent (Naifal Mazafi, 2017). The aim of this study was the impact of coping and self-esteem methods on adolescents' self-disclosure in online social networks. This study differs from the research the researcher will conduct, as Naufal's research employs a quantitative methodology and focuses on adolescents who actively utilize social networks.

Another study on the Psychological Dynamics of Child Sex Offenders (Khoirun Nita and Fathkul Lubabin, 2015) focuses on the psychological dynamics of children convicted of sexual ration cases at Class II A Blitar Children's Correctional Institution, with as many as five children arrested by the Police. The findings revealed that children who committed sexual crimes were owing to peer pressure or support factors, heightened teenage sexual drive, and dysfunctional family relationships.

The following study examines the connection between permissive parenting and adolescent attitudes about premarital sexual behavior (C. Yunaita, Ika Herani, and Unita, 2014). Using a quantitative approach with a scale of parental permissive parenting patterns and adolescent attitudes towards premarital sex behavior, this study focuses on the discussion of permissive parenting patterns of parents and adolescent attitudes toward premarital sex behavior among 100 adolescents aged 18-21. However, this present research will employ a different focus and methodology.

The focus of N. Rohman's research on Sexual Violence against Children: A Study of the Relationship between Perpetrators of Victims and Vulnerabilities in Children (N. Rohman et al., 2015) was on incidents of sexual violence in children, the relationship between perpetrators and the model used, as well as assessing the vulnerability of children as victims, by analyzing 16 minutes of the trial from the directory of decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada. According to his research, most sexually violent crimes against minors are committed by close relatives using coercion and intimidation.

The final study examines "the role of the perpetrator's age in the attitude of ordinary society towards those who commit child sex offenses" (FL. Nuqul, 2013). This study intends to determine the extent to which 240 students support punishment and rehabilitation. Analysis of data using the structural equation model. The analysis revealed that the seriousness evaluation variable considerably influenced pro-rehabilitation views, whereas the perpetrator's age indirectly affected pro-punishment attitudes. This research is highly distinct from other studies due to its unique objectives and methodology. If you look closely, you will notice that none of those mentioned above studies have examined social interactions/factors and coping strategies of parents, victims, and perpetrators of sexual violence in the Ponorogo Regency. This research is, therefore, still quite dynamic and should be continued.

## **Discussion**

### **A. Social Interactions of Parents, Victims, and Perpetrators of Sexual Violence**

John Philip Gillin Phylon and John Lewis Gillin in Soekanto (1982) argue that social interactions are dynamic and it concerned with the relationship between individual people and human groups. Charles P. Loomis, also argued that a relationship could be referred to as a social interaction if it has characteristics, namely (1) the perpetrator consists of two or more people, (2) there is communication between actors using symbols, (3) there is a time dimension covering the past, present, and future, and (4) the existence of goals to be achieved as a result of social relations.

There are two factors influencing social relations in society: intrinsic consist of personality, a person's physical condition, and nature as a social being, and extrinsic factors encompassing geographical circumstances, climate and weather changes, wars, and social changes (Yeni, 2013, p. 2).

In terms of the victim's contact with the perpetrator and parents, the perpetrator's interaction with the family, and the perpetrator's interaction with the environment, the following facts can be provided based on the theory mentioned above:

First, according to interviews with parents and victims of DN (Interview, June 2020), the contact between parents and children is positive, and there are no issues, although the daughter is stuck. Nevertheless, when queried from the perspective of DN, he reflected that his parents were inattentive during this time; therefore, he felt less love. Due to psychological evaluations and the views of accompanying volunteers, DN believes they lack affection. DN's interaction with the environment is favorable, except that he is less open to the environment when the problem is known to others. Unlike DN, his parents have positive interactions with the environment and are receptive. DN's contacts with classmates are negative because he feels bullied by his buddies; he has few pals, and a few of them have pushed him into violent situations. When evaluated from the perpetrator's perspective (Interview, June 2020), the perpetrator's interaction with the family is positive; even his family knows he has introduced DN into the home. Because of the perpetrator's deceased parents, his grandma is the only person who guards and accompanies him. The perpetrator's social engagement with the surroundings is poor since he or she is more isolated from community activities.

Second, Sexual abuse cases involving TR victims. Based on the interview results, TR's interaction with his parents is satisfactory, and his parents are aware of his two-year relationship with TC. However, there was a closed-door dialogue about TR's issues, as TR had previously engaged in sexual activity without his parents' knowledge (Interview, June 2020). However, the victim's style of interaction with his pals is more intensive, and this is what his parents interpret to be the influence of TR's association. Even the parents did not know if their daughter had already spread a sexual film to her boyfriend; they only found out when the relationship became public knowledge. When this situation develops, the family's interaction with the extended family and the environment is quite positive and supportive. The perpetrator's relationship with his or her family is equally positive; it is only that the parents do not interfere too much with personal problems. Parents only meet TC's requirements to a great extent. It can be stated that the interaction between parents and children in this situation is primarily formal, as personal communication has not been developed.

Thirdly, the prosecution of the WS victim. According to the interview results (June 2020), the victim is a student at a vocational high school who became pregnant as a result of

the coercion of sexual relations by perpetrators in the military. Due to his mother's work in Tulung Agung, his father's work, and his brother's work, the pattern of contact in WS's family was problematic or poor. His mother worked in Tulung Agung, his father and brother worked, and they all returned home in the afternoon. This family communication was unsuccessful due to the victim's infrequent contact with family members. Meanwhile, there is intense communication between the victim and his pals. Good communication exists between the victim's family, the community, and the school, allowing the community and teachers to assist the victim's family.

Due to the victim's limited interactions with family members, this family contact did not go as planned. In the meantime, the sufferer and his buddies engage in extensive discussion. Good communication exists between the victim's family and the community, as well as between the family and the school, so that the community and teachers may assist the family.

Fourth, incidents of sexual harassment in NA. (Result of the interview, June 2020). NA is a victim of sexual abuse by strangers via Sex Video Calls (VCS) and the distribution of naked photographs. NA had positive interactions with her family, except for her issues, which were discussed with her parents. It indicates that communication between NA and his family is inadequate. As the offender's whereabouts are unknown, it is impossible to gather any information about him.

Fifth. AW and his cousin subjected AR to forced sexual contact in the woods. The victim's interactions with her family are positive; nonetheless, she keeps her parents at arm's length in personal concerns. The parents also stated that AR did not reveal any issues. Thus, the family was astonished when residents and Police reported that their daughter had been the victim of sexual assault (The result of Interview, June, 2020).

Abandoning the above arguments and facts, it is possible to conclude that all victims of sexual violence have good connections with their parents. Therefore, the average is covered in more personal topics. Just a few victims, such as TR and WS, are open to their parents about their issues but stay private about their personal connections. In contrast, DN, NA, and AR sufferers are incredibly secretive about practically all of their problems.

In contrast, according to Yeni Widyastuti's perspective, this act of sexual violence occurs due to internal circumstances, notably the victim's psyche. As was the case with DN, NA, and AR, the personalities of the five victims were easily influenced by their environment and friends, although they were connected to their families. Although TR and

WS have an open demeanor, they are also closed in intimate affairs. Meanwhile, external influences that affect the relationship between victims and perpetrators result from social changes that occur in society and affect interaction patterns that tend to be atypical and deviant from previously accepted norms.

## **B. Analysis of social factors**

Social factors are those impacted by the people in our environment. It includes the reference group, the family, the fiber role, and the social position of customers. According to Anderson in Muzaham (1995), social elements include education and ethnicity, but Gottlieb cites familial support as a social factor.

Based on these two opinions, social factors can be divided into 3 parts, namely;

1. Education; is the process of educators conveying educational resources to educational targets to effect behavioral changes. According to Muzaham, Education is not limited to the school or campus setting; it also stems from the family and environment.
2. A tribe; is defined by Muzaham as a cultural unit incorporating diverse cultural backgrounds. Consequently, this difference results in distinct individual and group behavior.
3. Family support, according to Friedman, consists of two or more individuals who come together because of an emotional link that identifies them as family members. WHO claims that the purpose of the family is the welfare of its members, which encompasses five areas: economics, biology, socio-culture, psychology, and education.

Based on the theory above, the social factors of victims and perpetrators, when viewed based on the facts, are:

Initially, the case that appears in the DN. DN's parents are high school graduates from the Javanese tribe; hence Javanese culture is the predominant culture. DN has completed only junior high school and has not graduated. Successful entrepreneurs are the occupation of DN's parents. Other parties, such as The Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children and the Police Department, oversee the case's outcome. At the same time, parents are conducive to the victim when the complaint is opened. In the meantime, the local community has not responded positively or assisted in solving DN's case. From the perpetrator's perspective, AA has a high school diploma, and his parents are deceased. She resides with her grandmother, whose sporadic employment is dependent on AA. The



offender was raised in a traditional Javanese atmosphere and adhered to historical Javanese customs. The perpetrator's family is aware of his acts and supports his decision (the result of the Interview, June 2020).

Second, the situation involving TR, when evaluated in terms of the education of his parents, who are both high school graduates and members of the Java tribe. The economic circumstances of the TR family differ from those of the CT family; the CT family is wealthy, and the parents are prominent members of the community, whereas the TR family's economic circumstances are moderate. In terms of education and ethnicity, however, these two families are identical (Interview, June 2020). The support from both TR individuals is favorable, as is the support from CT's parents. Faced with this difficulty, the two families reconciled, but the legal process continued, and the two ended up getting married (Interview, June 2020).

Thirdly, WS, as the next victim, is still enrolled at the Vocational school level while both of his parents have completed elementary school. While WS's mother worked outside of Tulung Agung, her father worked in Ponorogo. WS and VA are members of the Javanese tribe and reside in Ponorogo. Both of WS's parents are incredibly supportive and encourage their daughter to continue her study at Vocational school despite encountering instances of sexual abuse.

The perpetrator of sexual violence against WS victims, VA, graduated from high school and comes from the Javanese tribe. His family's economic status can be described as prosperous because his parents are involved in commerce (Interview, June, 2020). Although VA's parents were shocked to see the VA's actions that had committed violence, both supported the VA through a difficult time. His parents continue to visit him in prison and encourage him to repent his conduct, and he is expected to be willing to seek employment upon his release (Interview, June, 2020).

Fourthly, if occurred in NA, he is a Javanese tribe and attended junior high school. The economic condition of NA parents is average. His mother is a trader in the traditional market because his father was ill. NA is still in high school at present. He continued his study with the help of his parents. Although the NA family was initially surprised to learn of her daughter's misfortune, they eventually gave NA their full support in her efforts to resolve the situation.

Fifth, AR parents completed Elementary school. AR was raised in a Javanese family but adhered to the western custom of engaging in promiscuous sexual behavior. AR is still

a high school student. She was initially hesitant to continue her education, but now that she is using an online system, she has no guilt about continuing her studies. AR is not alone in this situation; his parents were initially shocked, but finally, they supported her (Interview, June, 2020). The perpetrator, AW is no longer enrolled in school and has only completed elementary school. AW, raised in Javanese customs and among farmers with average lifestyles, is currently working and assisting his parents. Being in a medium economic situation did not compel AW to conform; he indulged in prostitution and dared to sexually abuse AR with his cousin AL (Interview, June, 2020).

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According to the researcher's analysis of Muzaham's idea outlined above will be presented in the following:

1. From the education perspective, only one victim is still in junior high school, and four are still in high school. There was just one person who graduated from elementary school in this case, whereas the average education level of the perpetrators is high school. A variety of people have completed elementary school, junior high school, or high school to assist in the education of the parents of victims and perpetrators. Referring to victims', perpetrators', and parents' educational backgrounds, it is not guaranteed that students will be safe while attending college. Education should be both formal and informal in Muzaham's view. For victims and perpetrators, a lack of success in character building can be attributed to a lack of informal education in the home. As a result, outsiders can easily influence promiscuity and sexual violence (friends/social media).
2. Muzaham's second argument, based on the concept of tribes, asserts that all of the victims and offenders are members of the Javanese tribe, except one is unknown. Because nearly all perpetrators and victims are from Javanese communities, sexual promiscuity and violence against women are uncommon in the Javanese culture. However, the social norms of the community have been disregarded. It demonstrates that the Javanese have undergone a cultural transformation during the past few years. Modern cultural developments are the product of associations, habits, and lifestyles influenced by the West. Several Indonesian tribes have experienced a change in societal norms. Some nations acquired Western/secular culture as its prevalence increased.
3. According to Muzaham, the third-social aspect is familial support. In guiding their children, this component becomes crucial for parents. A child or generation will be intelligent, ethical, and respectable if it accepts adequate parental direction and supervision. In contrast, family support is relatively strong if one considers both victims

and perpetrators, yet character development is highly lacking. This factor of poor character development facilitates the occurrence of sexual assault.

### C. Coping model analysis

*Coping* (Lazarus in Triantoro, 2012, p. 28) is a strategy/model for managing behavior to solve the most simple and realistic problems and serves to free oneself from real and unreal problems. Lazarus and Folkman Folkman et al., p. 992-1003) distinguish the coping model into two, 1) called *problem-focused coping* (PFC) and 2) *Emotion Focused coping* (EFC). *Problem-focused coping is an individual's effort to reduce or eliminate the stress he feels by facing problems that directly cause stress* (Nurhayati, 2006). Meanwhile, *emotional-focused coping* is an effort made by an individual to reduce or eliminate the stress he feels not by facing the problem directly but rather directed at dealing with emotional pressures and maintaining the balance of his affection.

According to Carter in Nurhayati (2006), five problems are associated with focused coping. Specifically, 1) aggressively confront the problem, i.e., the process of employing active actions to eliminate the stressor or repair its effects. 2) Planning is considering how to deal with stressors; 3) Reducing Competitive Activities is submitting alternative plans; 4) Controlling is waiting for the right moment to act, restraint, and not acting prematurely; and 5) Seeking Social Support for Instrumental Reasons is seeking advice, assistance, or information.

According to Carter (Nurhayati, 2006), Emotionally Focused Coping contains eight strategies: 1) seeking help for emotional reasons, 2) emotional discharge, 3) Escaping activities, including lowering one's efforts to deal with stressors and ceasing efforts to eliminate irritating stimuli. 4) mental escape, a version of the escape act, and 5) positive reinterpretation and growth, which consists of regulating distress-related emotions rather than confronting the stressor directly. 6) Rejection, or refusing to acknowledge that the stressor exists or attempting to act as if it does not exist 7) acceptance, i.e., the individual accepts the truth of a difficult circumstance; and 8) redirection to religion, i.e., the individual attempts to deflect the problem by fervently worshipping and praying to God for assistance.

Based on the theory of Lazarus and Folkman above, then when viewed from the facts of the interview results, the way of solving the case or coping model of the victim and the perpetrator is:

First, the way to cope with incidents of sexual violence experienced by DN is to request *kyai* for assistance in reporting to the Police with the assistance of the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Board. Likewise, she took her daughter to a psychologist. In contrast to his parents, DN suppressed the sexual assaults she experienced from elementary school through junior high. When the first incident occurred, she remained silent. DN is entirely incapable of reporting the sexual attack she has suffered. He simply accepted his fate and held his problems. However, it was not until the third incident of assault, which his family witnessed, that she spoke out. In contrast to the DN, the offender of the sexual assault resolves the issue by visiting the DN's home, apologizing, and pleading for permission to marry her.

Second, the case involving the victim TR. Ethics of sexual harassment cases the distribution of pornographic recordings, TR's parents were appalled and took swift action. According to TR's parents, the relationship between TR and CT is normal and nothing unusual (Interview, July, 2020). After learning that his daughter was at risk, then they took action by reassuring their daughter. The parent of TR/YMH informed the incidents to the CT family and the village officials' families, and they tried to resolve the case in a familial manner. The CT family proposed marriage between TR and CT. (Interview scheduled for July 2020). The result of interviews with the volunteers who accompanied the TR and CT cases revealed that the two families' responses to this problem are identical, they are, 1) anger and shock at their child's acts, 2) providing support, and 3) finding a way to protect him.

Third, when first suffering violence, the WS response is to remain silent, even if it occurred four times. After she was about to give birth, she told her father. Then, WS's parents filed a complaint against his daughter and left the incident to the mandatory case. They had to notify them that her teacher must allow her to take the examination as they expect WS to remain focused on his school (Interview, July 2020). It implied that WS's parents tried to stay focused on WS's Education. In addition to focusing on his daughter's Education, ST also processed the case legally. The decision of WS's parents, who were initially silent about resolving their daughter's problems because of embarrassment, eventually changed to legal procedure. Several outside parties are also involved in solving problems, such as the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Board, Sakti Peksos, and Women and Children Services Unit in the Ponorogo District" (Interview, August 2020). Meanwhile, the perpetrator's parents are the same in supporting their son. After

learning his son had committed an unlawful act, the VA's parents took several actions; "VA family comes to victim's home to apologize for VA's behavior" (Interview, June 2020).

Fourth, is the case with the victims of NA. NA's response when it was initially mistreated was: "I simply remained mute and did not dare to notify the family because I feared that my mother would be upset and, because my father was ill, I worried that if they knew, his condition would worsen. Lastly, I shared stories with my closest friends and brother. Then, my brother suggested immediately reporting to the Police. Furthermore, finally, the Police arrived at my home to inform my mother, who accepted it " (Interview, July 2020). Meanwhile, the NA family's priorities in addressing NA's problems are; "I do not know what happened in the past because she was silent and did not appear to have any issues due to fear, but she has recently started to open up to her parents. I signed a statement approving my kid's report against the perpetrator of sexual assault done by NC after I became aware of the difficulty my daughter was experiencing " (Interview, July 2020).

Fifthly, AR victims describe why they can be sexual assault victims. Initially, she never believed that AW had any other reason than to invite pals. Even when she became a victim, he chose not to refuse or report the case against her. AR lacked the guts to share his difficulties until the locals brought him and two others to the town hall (Interview, July 2020). Initially, AR's family was highly horrified upon learning about his troubles. All family members never imagined that AR would have engaged in copulation with AW. They eventually followed the legal procedure and turned everything over to the Police, despite his initial horror at having his daughter abruptly escorted to the village hall by villagers.

Based on the theories of Lazarus and Folkman and the findings of the interviews mentioned above, it is possible to conclude that the problem-solving tactics of victims, parents, and perpetrators are diverse. At least two methods of coping have been selected by the victim, parents, and offender, namely:

First, informants adhere to the focused coping model, such as in the case against DN, TR, and NA. As Carter in Nurhayati (2006) claimed that the victim's family resolved the situation with a robust coping strategy in these three circumstances because:

1. Engaging.

In cases involving DN, TR, and NA, parents actively engage in problem-solving since they continually communicate with people deemed capable of aiding in the resolution.

2. Planning

It is contemplating how to deal with stressors; in this situation, parents coordinate with many parties who can assist rather than avoid pressure/threats.

3. Controlling,

Waiting for the perfect moment to act, in which case the parents settle the matter by the Police and the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children -established processes and,

4. Finding social support,

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The victim's parents carry out this method to help solve the problem at hand. The assistance is from *Kyai*, protection agencies, families, and communities.

In the meantime, the parents of the perpetrators whose cases were resolved utilizing the Focused coping technique were the parents of the offenders in cases of cohabitation leading to pregnancy and the distribution of naked films. These parents of TR and VA engage in acts such as being active and then planning; in this example, the perpetrator's family is planning for the future of the victim and the offender. VA parents carried out these actions, in addition to apologizing to the WS family, and also supported their detained son.

Second, all DN, TR, NA, WS, and AR victims. first resolved the problem by employing the Emotionally Focused coping paradigm, as Carter argued:

1. Point 3 is Escaping or trying to avoid the problem;
2. Point 6 rejection, the victims refused, but they were incapable of resisting, thus as;
3. Point 7, the victims finally accepted their misfortune without daring to scream at others.

However, as the case progressed, all victims chose to solve the problem with the *Focused coping model*. For perpetrators of sexual violence, the emotional-focused coping model includes the following: seeking support for emotional reasons, that is, seeking moral support; all perpetrators do this after the problem is known to society and family, emotional release, that is, the tendency to focus on any disorder and release the emotions it feels, and an act of escape, that is, some abusers after feeling the pressure of running away.

## **Conclusion**

All social interactions between victims of sexual assault and their parents are formal. Therefore, the average is covered in more personal topics. Therefore, according to Yeni Widayastuti, this sexual assault occurs because of internal variables; namely, the victim's personality is closed and readily influenced by the environment/peers. The social factor of victims, parents, and perpetrators refers to the Muzaham theory, namely, education. Victims, perpetrators, and parents have different formal educations, and informal education is still inadequate to fail in character development. The second factor is tribe, all victims and perpetrators are predominantly Javanese, yet it appears that they have not fully adapted to Javanese culture. Therefore, it can be stated that Javanese habits have diminished due to social change. While the family support is pretty strong, it is nevertheless relatively weak in character building.

The predominant coping strategy selected by parents and victims is focused coping. Fear and guilt initially led some parents to choose the emotional-focused coping technique, but in the end, they picked the focused coping approach to handle the situation. Among the perpetrator's parents, just two picked a solution that took the perpetrator and victim's future into account. Because of their fear of their parents and embarrassment in front of their peers, the average violent offender chooses emotional-focused coping with managing their problems.

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