



Journal of Advanced Guidance and Counseling

Vol. 4 No. 1 (2023), 13-27

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21580/jagc.2023.4.1.9292>

[Journal Homepage](#)

Building self-acceptance in victims of sexual violence with online guidance

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Article Information:

Received:
23 September 2021

Revised:
4 May 2023

Accepted:
18 July 2023

Keywords:

Self-acceptance, sexual violence, online guidance.

Abstract

Purpose - The purpose of this research is to find out how the process of forming Self-Acceptance towards child clients of sexual violence cases online and to find out who plays a role in the implementation of online mentoring for child clients of sexual violence cases in the formation of Self-Acceptance.

Method - This research uses Descriptive Qualitative Research Method. The use of this method is based on the consideration that there is a possibility that the data and information obtained in the field are facts and need to be analyzed in depth, so it is necessary to conduct interviews to expand the understanding and information needed by the author. Then the qualitative method will be more aimed at obtaining an in-depth description of data and information, especially with researchers' participation in the field.

Result - The results showed that the process of forming Self-Acceptance in Child Clients of Sexual Violence Cases by Online Guidance has taken place, and the parties who play a role in the implementation of online guidance for child clients of sexual violence cases in the formation of self-acceptance can still provide good guidance.

Implication - This research can provide a model of guidance for correctional clients during the Covid-19 pandemic in forming self-acceptance.

Originality - This research studies how community guidance efforts carry out guidance with online guidance during the covid-19 pandemic capable of forming self-acceptance in child clients of sexual violence cases.

For citation: Setyaningrum, I.A & Equatora, M.A. (2023). Building self-acceptance in victims of sexual violence with online guidance. *Journal of Advanced Guidance and Counseling*. 4(1). 13-27. <https://doi.org/10.21580/jagc.2023.4.1.19292>.

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Keywords:

Penerimaan diri, kekerasan seksual, bimbingan online.

Abstrak

Tujuan - Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana proses pembentukan Penerimaan Diri pada klien anak kasus kekerasan seksual secara online dan untuk mengetahui siapa saja yang berperan dalam pelaksanaan pendampingan online pada klien anak kasus kekerasan seksual dalam pembentukan Penerimaan Diri.

Metode - Penelitian ini menggunakan Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Deskriptif. Penggunaan metode ini didasarkan pada pertimbangan bahwa ada kemungkinan data dan informasi yang diperoleh di lapangan merupakan fakta dan perlu dianalisis secara mendalam, sehingga perlu dilakukan wawancara untuk memperluas pemahaman dan informasi yang dibutuhkan penulis. Maka metode kualitatif akan lebih ditujukan untuk memperoleh gambaran data dan informasi secara mendalam, terutama dengan keikutsertaan peneliti di lapangan. Dalam penelitian kualitatif ini, instrumen utama adalah peneliti karena merupakan pengumpulan data yang dapat berhubungan langsung dengan instrumen dan objek penelitian.

Hasil - Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses pembentukan Penerimaan Diri pada Klien Anak Kasus Kekerasan Seksual melalui Bimbingan Online telah berlangsung, dan pihak-pihak yang berperan dalam pelaksanaan bimbingan online pada klien anak kasus kekerasan seksual dalam pembentukan penerimaan diri tetap dapat memberikan bimbingan dengan baik.

Implikasi - Penelitian ini dapat memberikan model bimbingan bagi klien masyarakat di masa pandemi Covid-19 dalam pembentukan penerimaan diri.

Orisinalitas - Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana upaya bimbingan masyarakat melakukan bimbingan dengan bimbingan daring di masa pandemi covid-19 yang mampu membentuk penerimaan diri pada klien anak kasus kekerasan seksual.

Introduction

Correctional Center is a technical service unit (UPT) under the auspices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The Correctional Center guides correctional clients in its work system, conducting Community Research, Mentoring, Supervision, and TPP hearings. (Nugroho, 2017). However, in the last two years, the world has been facing challenges that can be very heavy; this is evidenced by the fact that no definite and efficient solution has been found to handle it. The impact is enormous and comprehensive in all aspects of human life, be it in terms of work, education, society, culture, and most importantly in terms of health. The problem we are facing is called *Covid-19*. The government made a policy to reduce all access in and out of the country and close several transportation accesses on land, sea, and domestic air transportation, to minimize the spread of the *Covid-19* virus called the implementation of restrictions on community activities (PPKM).

The virus, which has not yet found a cure, has made individuals look for shortcuts to continue their activities even with strict health protocols, such as creating *online* businesses, conducting education, teaching, and office work from home. (Nasruddin & Haq, 2020). From all efforts to minimize the spread of the virus, social restrictions also make the crime rate continue to increase; this can be due to many dismissals that lead to increased unemployment. (Nurwati, 2020). The cases of criminality also vary, and the perpetrators are not only adults but also not a few perpetrators of criminal acts are children, which children participate in, adding to the list of crime rates that occur during this pandemic. This research focuses on child clients who have cases of sexual crimes because the number of Children Against the Law (ABH) with sexual crime cases recorded by the Child Protection Commission in 2019 occupied a dominant position with a total of 1,403 cases.

Children as perpetrators and victims in cases of violence *negatively* impact their lives and future. Therefore, parties with competence in their fields must improve their mental and developmental health. Child victims of sexual harassment or violence tend not to accept themselves because they consider themselves inferior to other individuals and the perpetrators. Children who commit sexual violence may not accept themselves due to *labeling* from the surrounding environment. Self-acceptance is a state where individuals know and accept the good and bad sides of themselves; accepting here includes recognizing the advantages or limitations they have without feeling ashamed or dissolving in their feelings of guilt. *Self-acceptance* can be a benchmark for how much individuals can know the character of their personality and are willing and able to live with that character. Children and adults who know their strengths will be able to more freely prevent anything that does not suit them and accept all negative things or shortcomings without blaming others or themselves. (Wahyuseptiana, 2020).

In this case, the Surabaya Class I Correctional Center issued several innovations related to implementing the duties and functions of the Surabaya Class I Correctional Center. Even though it is not face-to-face with clients, this innovation is a form of Community Supervisors (PK) performance that must continue to run as

much as possible. The innovations carried out by Community Supervisors (PK) are innovative and diverse. However, it cannot run optimally if there is no reasonable relationship between clients and employees at the Correctional Center Klas I Surabaya, especially with Community Supervisors (PK). This innovation is through guidance through social media or online activities. The implementation of this innovation is based on the Guidelines for the Implementation of Litmas and Assistance carried out using the Online method as well as Guidance and Supervision of Assimilation and Integration Clients to Prevent and Combat the Spread of Covid-19. (Directorate of Community Guidance, 2020).

Based on this description and information, the author is interested in knowing how Community Supervisors form *Self-Acceptance* for children of sexual violence perpetrators by not meeting face-to-face or online. Therefore, the researcher carries the title "**Online Guidance for Child Clients of Sexual Violence Cases in the Formation of *Self-Acceptance*.**"

Research Methods

This research uses Descriptive Qualitative Research Method. The use of this method is based on the consideration that there is a possibility that the data and information obtained in the field are facts and need to be analyzed in depth, so it is necessary to conduct interviews to expand the understanding and information needed by the author. Then the qualitative method will be more aimed at obtaining an in-depth description of data and information, especially with researchers' participation in the field. In this qualitative study, the main instrument is the researcher because it is a data collection that can be directly connected to the instruments and objects of research. (Sugiyono, 2019).

The data collection method is a method that the author can use to collect information or data. (Khairun, Hakim, & Rusadi, 2019) The technique used by the author in this study is the snowball sampling technique, which this technique starts from a small number of samples and grows more and more because the initial or main sample will show information and data concerning other samples that will enter the study; this can be likened to a snowball rolling and getting bigger. The sample respondent that the author will take control of and handles child clients,

especially child clients who are perpetrators of sexual violence, child clients, and related parties. (Yusuf, 2017). Qualitative data analysis techniques include reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. (Hayati, 2019). Noeng Muhadjir (1998) suggests that the meaning of data analysis is a method carried out in searching or structuring the results of interviews, observations, and other systematic results in order to increase the author's understanding of a problem being studied and which will later be presented as findings for further research, while to increase this understanding, data analysis needs to be continued by trying to find meaning. (Rijali, 2019).

Results and Discussion

In this study, researchers focused on discussing how the implementation of mentoring for child clients whose cases are sexual violence in the formation of self-acceptance is carried out online. According to data on the guidance of child clients at the Surabaya Class I Correctional Center, from January to August 2021, 220 child clients were received. 30 PKs and 2 APKs handle the child clients. In this study, researchers focused on discussing how the implementation of guidance for child clients whose cases were sexual violence in the formation of self-acceptance was carried out online.

Forming self-acceptance in the mentoring process

The guidance program design stage includes activities to formulate guidance objectives and rationales, which are the underlying background for the guidance program. At this stage, it is determined how important the guidance program will be provided, what are the objective conditions in the form of problems, obstacles, needs, and potential advantages possessed by clients as well as the conditions of the client's living environment that show the carrying capacity of the environment and threats that may affect the intervention of Community Supervisors to clients. At this stage, a description of the client's needs is also carried out in accordance with the results of the assessment that has been carried out. After that, the Community Supervisor determines programs that are in accordance with the client's needs.

The implementation of guidance must first go through an assessment of the needs of prisoners with the aim that the guidance program provided can be right on target. The client guidance program by the Community Supervisor is based on the results of the client needs analysis and is divided into three stages, namely:

1. Early-stage guidance, including:
 - a. Community Research
 - b. Preparation of guidance program plan
 - c. Implementation of the mentoring program
 - d. Assessment of initial program implementation and creation of follow-up guidance agenda
2. Advanced stage guidance, including:
 - a. Implementation of a guidance program
 - b. Advanced program assessment and final guidance agenda creation
3. Final stage guidance, including:
 - a. Implementation of a guidance program
 - b. Examining and assessing the overall results of implementing the guidance program
 - c. Prepare the client for the end of the guidance period and take into account the opportunity to provide additional guidance services (aftercare).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, extracting information related to clients is carried out online. After the Community Supervisor studies the client's documents sent by the applicant agency (Correctional Institution / LPKA / State Detention Center / Police), the Community Supervisor coordinates with the applicant agency to determine the time for interviewing with the client online to obtain the data needed in the preparation of the items, including the client's life history, criminal background, family/guarantor conditions, and the client's living environment. Meanwhile, observations of the client's / guarantor's living conditions and the surrounding environment are carried out using video call media and documentary evidence in the form of photos or videos.

According to the results of field observations and interviews with Community Supervision officers at the Correctional Center Klas I Surabaya, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, group independence guidance programs cannot be implemented. This is due to restrictions on activities outside the home and recommendations from the government to stay away from crowds. The form of the initial stage guidance program during the Covid-19 pandemic given to clients is in the form of personality guidance using the casework method (individual guidance).

Personality guidance with casework methods is used to get maximum results in alleviating the problems experienced by clients. In its implementation, Community Supervisors must establish interpersonal and in-depth communication with sufficient intensity to create a good relationship between Community Supervisors and clients. This is in accordance with the statement of Vance Packard (Barseli, Sembiring, Ildil, & Fitria, 2019) that interpersonal skills contribute to the acquisition of correct information to improve academic achievement, elaborate skills, and build effective social relationships.

Guiding an effort to form Self-Acceptance in child clients personally is deemed necessary because through intrapersonal communication, individuals can express the desired message felt and thought about others, then can affect good coaching with others, and this will happen if the individual communication actors have an assertive attitude on themselves. This is as stated by Community Supervisor AL:

"Oh yes, it is necessary, not only for child clients of sexual violence perpetrators but for all. So self-acceptance is the same as accepting all our shortcomings and knowing what advantages we have. Now how does he want to go in a better direction if he has not accepted himself as a whole? However, what is usually feared is that if the child perpetrator of sexual violence is not accepted by his peers, I usually motivate my client to excel, for example, so there will be something good in him to be proud of so that people do not focus on the case that my client has done." (AL, 2021).

In connection with the implementation of individual guidance (casework) at the Correctional Center Klas I Surabaya, an interpersonal approach (more personal approach) with the intention that the client has a place to complain about all the difficulties and burdens he faces. With this individual approach, it is also expected

that the client can realize his mistakes, which can lead to getting closer to God Almighty, direct back to his community environment in a healthy manner, find his potential, and realize a better future. The guidance provided to clients includes other matters such as increasing awareness of nation and state, intellectual attitudes and behavior, physical and mental health, legal awareness, and healthy reintegration with society (Mubarok & Karim, 2022). This is based on the results of an interview with Community Supervisor AL. The informant gave the following statement:

“And because I can't meet face-to-face, and it's still during the pandemic so the content of the guidance is more towards an appeal to obey the law, maintain physical health by not leaving the house, wearing a mask, and implementing a healthy lifestyle and in every guidance I usually make a sharing session so that clients are more open to sharing anything with me.” (AL, 2021).

As for the process of forming Self-Acceptance in child clients, the community supervisor makes efforts as stated by AL the Community Supervisor, as for the following statement:

“The first usually begins with the client's story of not being able to accept himself, embarrassed to join the community, not confident to hang out in a peer environment, and then there are also clients who feel a protracted guilt that makes him afraid to do anything. Usually if a child client with a case of sexual violence or usually what we write in the data is with a case of sexual intercourse, usually tends to be ashamed if he hangs out with peers because you know children like to make fun of them, so he is embarrassed. Also, the term "dirty" that is usually thrown by his friends can sometimes also trigger a lack of self-acceptance in clients. For cases like this, I increase motivation, explore and mention the client's strengths that the client himself may not realize, ask for help from the family to play a role in the child's self-acceptance process, because sometimes the family is also one of the biggest factors for children to feel shy, not confident and not even accept themselves. Sometimes parents forget that if the child is not reminded of his mistakes, the child will automatically remember and cannot forget, it is not uncommon for me to find that the client's parents associate mistakes that are arguably trivial with the case that the client's child has done, it will also be useless if the PK wants to try his best but from the client's closest party it actually drops the client's self-

assessment. Well so, usually I most often provide motivation and enthusiasm as well as not forgetting to monitor their progress. For example, I chat about what I did today or who I talked to today, like that." (AL, 2021).

Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Community Supervisor, it can be seen that motivation is an important aspect in the process of child clients accepting themselves, both deficiencies and knowing and developing the abilities that exist in themselves. A motivation takes a strategic role in human life and it can also be said that an individual will not do or do something without the motivation that influences him.. (M Nur Ghufon, 2020).

The shortcomings of this online mentoring process are in terms of observing changes in Self-Acceptance in clients, as stated by Community Supervisor AL:

"Because the guidance is online so wanting to give treatment during intensive guidance according to needs is a bit difficult, the observations that we do also end up through hand phone media, the obstacle is that there are also clients whose network is difficult until if the video call the image does not move, there were also those who did not have a hand phone to contact PK. So guidance is rare. If it's like that, it's also a bit difficult to observe behavior online. Sometimes we don't know the real reason why the client cannot accept himself, and some are even embarrassed if they meet a neighbor who doesn't even know the client's problem. Then when we give guidance over the phone, we don't know if what the client is saying is true or not. Maybe they are lying. We don't know his movements. Maybe he still likes to cause trouble in the community. Not being suudzon but things like that need to be watched out for by PKs. Don't get missed. That's why I always get used to openness in telling the problems that my clients face from the beginning, so that I can also help or at least I can maximize in helping clients not to make mistakes again. So for the observation itself, I think it is not optimal." (AL, 2021).

According to this information, it is found that it is necessary to provide intensive treatment for the formation of Self-Acceptance. Therefore, the AL Community Supervisor in the online guidance focuses more on a personal approach to all clients so that clients can share their problems and complaints. This makes clients who need guidance for forming their Self-Acceptance understand better, accept themselves, and gradually return to socializing in their environment. According to

explanations from AL Community Supervisors and Child Clients, this method effectively forms Self-Acceptance. Child Clients also feel that their secrets are maintained and are freer to share complaints when returning to the community.

Parties that play a role in the implementation of online mentoring for child clients of sexual violence cases in the formation of self-acceptance

In the process of implementing online mentoring, of course, Community Supervisors do not move alone, there are several parties who have a core role in the success of the online mentoring program for child clients of sexual violence cases in the formation of their Self-Acceptance, namely guarantors, the community and authorities such as the Head of the Neighborhood Association (Rukun Tetangga or RT) and the Head of the Community Association (Rukun Warga or RW), which information is explained by Community Supervisor AL regarding the parties who play a role in the mentoring program, namely:

"Community, Rt/Rw, guarantor, law enforcement officials. However, the most reliable role now is the role of the guarantor because the family is in direct contact with the client. And so far, no reports have come to me either from the Correctional Institution Officers, the community around the client, or the Head of the Neighborhood Association (RT), the Head of the Community Association (RW), especially in the Surabaya area, maybe also because of the large number of citizens, sometimes the Head of the Neighborhood Association (RT) and the Head of the Community Association (RW) where the client lives forgets that there are citizens who are under observation or the problem is also not spread to the community around the client's house. So far, I often communicate with the guarantor." (AL, 2021).

Based on the explanation of the AL Community Supervisor, it can be seen that each party has its role, namely the community has a role as a supervisor and participates in helping the success of the formation of Self-Acceptance in clients by providing a positive impact on clients, accepting clients and by not bringing up mistakes that clients have made so that clients can accept themselves well and can reunite with the community. The task of the head of the Neighborhood Association

and the Head of the Community Association is to ensure that their citizens live in harmony and help each other and supervise the success of the guidance process provided by the Community Supervisor of Bapas Klas I Surabaya to clients who are their citizens. The Guarantor has a very important role in the implementation of online mentoring, where the guarantor directly interacts with clients, influences behavior and mindset, and significantly impacts the success of the mentoring program carried out online.

In the implementation of the online mentoring program aimed at forming Self-Acceptance in child clients of sexual violence cases, although in its implementation it involves various parties, there are still some obstacles and obstacles faced when implementing online mentoring and extracting client data. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the process of planning a mentoring program for clients was constrained by the limited information obtained in conducting a needs assessment. This is due to the implementation of needs assessment which not only involves clients and guarantors but also requires information from community groups, community leaders and local governments as supporting data related to client conditions. Information from the community is used to determine the potential and needs of the place where the client lives, which will make it easier for Community Supervisors to direct clients to certain guidance programs that are in accordance with the potential of the client and the area where the client lives.

Conclusion

Conclusions are made based on the first and second research questions, which will be described based on research related to online assistance to child clients of sexual violence cases in the formation of Self-Acceptance at the Correctional Center Klas I Surabaya. The first research objective is to find out how the process of forming Self-Acceptance in child clients of sexual violence cases online, and the second is to find out who plays a role in the implementation of online assistance to child clients of sexual violence cases in the formation of Self-Acceptance.

The results of the study provide an overview of how the process of forming self-acceptance in child clients of violence with online guidance and the role of community supervisors in online guidance carried out for clients of violence during

the co-19 pandemic. So that guidance for correctional clients can still be carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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