



The Role of Adoption in Facilitating the Social Reintegration of Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse

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Abstract: Sexual violence against children, particularly when it occurs within the family environment, constitutes a structural issue with long-term consequences for a child's psychological well-being, social functioning, and identity formation. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of current social reintegration policies for child victims of sexual violence and to propose an alternative, adoption-based model that is holistic and centered on the best interests of the child. Utilizing a qualitative socio-legal and interpretive approach, data were collected through observations and in-depth interviews with child protection institutions in West Kalimantan and the city of Pontianak. The findings indicate that the existing protection system fails to comprehensively meet the needs of victims, as it remains fragmented, short-term in orientation, and lacks adequate psychosocial support. The household ideally a space of safety—was found to be the most common setting for abuse, with perpetrators often coming from within the immediate family circle. The novelty of this research lies in its proposed adoption-based social reintegration model, which integrates legal frameworks, developmental psychology, and social solidarity into a single comprehensive protection system. This model highlights the importance of institutional support, inter-agency collaboration, and community engagement as strategic measures for victim recovery and for breaking the cycle of intergenerational violence. It is hoped that these findings will contribute both to the academic discourse and to the strengthening of child protection policies in Indonesia.

Keywords: Adoption, Social Reintegration, Child Victims, Sexual Violence

Abstrak: Kekerasan seksual terhadap anak, khususnya ketika terjadi dalam lingkungan keluarga, merupakan persoalan struktural yang berdampak jangka panjang terhadap kesejahteraan psikologis, fungsi sosial, dan pembentukan identitas anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji efektivitas kebijakan reintegrasi sosial yang saat ini berlaku bagi anak korban kekerasan seksual serta mengusulkan model alternatif berbasis adopsi yang bersifat holistik dan berpusat pada kepentingan terbaik anak. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif sosio-yuridis dan interpretatif, data dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan wawancara mendalam dengan lembaga perlindungan anak di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat dan Kota Pontianak. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa sistem perlindungan yang ada belum mampu memenuhi kebutuhan korban secara menyeluruh karena masih terfragmentasi, berorientasi jangka pendek, dan kurang memberikan dukungan psikososial yang memadai. Rumah tangga—yang semestinya menjadi ruang aman—justru ditemukan sebagai lokasi paling umum terjadinya kekerasan, dengan pelaku yang sering kali berasal dari lingkaran keluarga terdekat. Kebaruan dari penelitian ini terletak pada usulan model reintegrasi sosial berbasis adopsi yang mengintegrasikan kerangka hukum, psikologi perkembangan, dan prinsip solidaritas sosial ke dalam satu sistem perlindungan yang komprehensif. Model ini menekankan pentingnya dukungan institusional, kolaborasi lintas lembaga, dan keterlibatan masyarakat sebagai langkah strategis untuk pemulihan korban serta pemutusan siklus kekerasan antargenerasi. Diharapkan, temuan ini dapat memberikan kontribusi baik bagi wacana akademik maupun bagi penguatan kebijakan perlindungan anak di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Adopsi, Reintegrasi Sosial, Anak sebagai Korban, Kekerasan Seksual

Introduction

The rising cases of sexual violence against children underscore the inadequacy of current mechanisms in protecting children's rights. From the perspective of social contract theory, the state bears both moral and legal responsibilities to protect all its citizens, particularly vulnerable groups such as children.¹ When the state fails to guarantee basic rights—including the right to safety, protection from violence, and appropriate development—such failure

¹Ummi Kalsum et al., “The Forms of Legal Protection for Victims of Rape in Qanun Number 6, 2014 Concerning Jinayat Law,” *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 10 (2021); Matthew Hall, “Victims of Crime: Constructions, Governance and Policy,” in *Victims of Crime*, 2017; Muslim Zainuddin et al., “Protection of Women and Children in the Perspective of Legal Pluralism: A Study in Aceh and West Nusa Tenggara,” *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam* 8, no. 3 (2024), p. 1948–73. Mursyid Djawas et al., “Restitution to Victims of Rape Crimes: Examination of Judicial Decision Number 06/JN/2019/MS.Lsm,” *Legitimasi: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Politik Hukum* 13, no. 2 (2024).

constitutes a breach of the social contract that legitimizes the state's existence and authority. This situation necessitates a critical review of child protection mechanisms in terms of legislation, policy design, and institutional implementation.²

While the Indonesian government has issued several regulations aimed at fulfilling children's rights, including those of children who are victims of crime such as Ministerial Regulation No. 1 of 2009 on Minimum Service Standards for Integrated Services for Witnesses and/or Victims of Human Trafficking, and Ministerial Regulation No. 2 of 2022 on Service Standards for the Protection of Women and Children there remain significant gaps in implementation. Current support mechanisms for children who are victims of sexual violence often fall short; they tend to be temporary, lack systematic approaches, and frequently ignore the specific trauma and recovery needs of child victims.

Empirical evidence reveals a disturbing trend: sexual violence against children especially within the family environment has seen a marked increase.³ This is not merely a domestic issue, but a global crisis that endangers children's well-being, development, and future. In Indonesia, intra-familial sexual violence often goes unreported, akin to an iceberg phenomenon what surfaces is only a fraction of the actual cases. The low level of legal awareness, fear of social stigma, and children's structurally weak position in family power dynamics all contribute to the underreporting and invisibility of this violence.⁴

When such acts occur within the family known legally and socially as incest—they become even more complex. The issue is not merely about sexual violence but involves long-term psychological trauma, disruption of child development, and the collapse of the family as the primary unit of protection.⁵

²Zakki Fuad Khalil et al., "Bibliometric Analysis of Child Protection Policy Performance in ASEAN," *El-Usrah* 8, no. 1 (2025); Dyah Listyarini, "Juvenile Justice System Through Diversion And Restorative Justice Policy," *Diponegoro Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2017); Nur Rochaeti and Nurul Muthia, "Socio-Legal Study of Community Participation in Restorative Justice of Children in Conflict with the Law in Indonesia," *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 10 (2021).

³I. Nyoman Juwita Arsawati, I. Made Wirya Darma, and Putu Eva Ditayani Antari, "A Criminological Outlook of Cyber Crimes in Sexual Violence against Children in Indonesian Laws," *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 10 (2021); Satria Juanda, Burhanuddin Abdul Gani, and Syarifah Rahmatillah, "The P2TP2A's Effort to Cope with the Intensification of Sexual Abuse of Children in Perspective of the Islamic Family Law (A Case Study at the City of Banda Aceh)," *El-Usrah* 6, no. 1 (2023).

⁴Abdul Kholik et al., "Developing A Strategic Model Of Child-Friendly Pesantren Climate To Prevent Sexual Violence," *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun* 13, no. 3 (2025).

⁵Sandra Priebe, "Breaking the Silence: Family Structures and Sexual Violence Against Children," *European Journal of Criminology* 21, no. 1 (2024), p. 38–52;

⁶Rahmawati et al., "Criminal Law Disparities against Perpetrators of Sexual Violence against Children Based on Islamic Law in Indonesia," *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 8, no. 2

Despite the gravity of incest, existing regulations still lack specificity. The frameworks generally address sexual violence without clearly distinguishing cases involving children abused by close family members. According to the social solidarity argument, the state must not only act as a regulator but also as a moral institution ensuring substantive justice by crafting specific policies that address the unique conditions of child incest victims including systems of protection, recovery, and sustainable reintegration.⁷

Social reintegration is a vital strategy for creating a safe, stable, and supportive environment for child victims of sexual violence.⁸ It involves the child's return to a core family, a substitute family, or a community capable of ensuring long-term safety and the fulfillment of the child's needs. However, the current approach based on the Ministry's regulations tends to be temporary, institutionalized, and lacking long-term vision. Children are often placed in religious boarding schools or orphanages, which, although protective in the short term, do not align with the principles of social solidarity and collective responsibility that should underpin recovery.⁹

An ideal reintegration policy should be holistic, encompassing psychosocial support, legal safeguards, and the cultivation of a safe family environment. Temporary placement in institutions may not offer the stability and emotional security required for trauma recovery and social trust-building. From a developmental psychology perspective, children need emotional stability, supportive relationships, and secure environments to heal and develop. Thus, social reintegration policies must go beyond administrative placement and instead prioritize psychological healing and the strengthening of support systems.

This paper argues that adoption can serve as a strategic and accelerated pathway for the social reintegration of child victims of sexual violence, especially when returning to the biological family is neither safe nor conducive to recovery. In this context, adoption is not merely a legal transfer of guardianship but a comprehensive form of reintegration rooted in the best interests of the child. However, no specific regulation currently governs adoption procedures tailored to the needs of children who are victims of sexual violence, including guarantees for legal protection, psychological support, and

(November 2023), p. 667–96. Henny Yuningsih et al., “Ratio Legis of Chemical Castration to the Perpetrators of Sexual Violence against Children,” *Sriwijaya Law Review* 4, no. 2 (2020).

⁷Tateki Yoga Tursilarini et al., “Examining Child Victims of Incest in Indonesia: Between the Legal System and Family Dysfunction,” *Juris: Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah* 23, no. 1 (2024).

⁸Vincent Denault and Victoria Talwar, “The Use of Demeanour to Assess the Credibility of Child Victims in Sexual Interference Trials,” *Child Abuse Review* 33, no. 3 (2024).

⁹Annie Cossins, “Restorative Justice and Child Sex Offences: The Theory and the Practice,” *British Journal of Criminology*, 2008.

long-term security. This regulatory gap is especially critical given that children, as legal subjects, are inherently vulnerable biologically fragile, psychologically immature, and socioeconomically dependent on their surroundings.

Thus, the state, parents, and society share both a constitutional and moral responsibility to ensure the full protection and realization of children's rights. The novelty of this research lies in its development of an adoption-based reintegration model that integrates legal, psychological, and social dimensions in a holistic framework. It provides both theoretical insights and practical recommendations for policymakers to accelerate the reintegration of child victims of sexual violence through a humane, long-term, and network-based approach to protection. The proposed model is expected to contribute a responsive and adaptive policy framework, one that meets the real needs of children while addressing the evolving dynamics of social harm and recovery.

Given the complexity and sensitivity of child sexual violence, especially those occurring within familial contexts, this study seeks to address not only the legal and institutional gaps but also the social and psychological dimensions of child protection and recovery. The lack of a comprehensive, victim-centered reintegration mechanism demands a thorough investigation into the effectiveness of current policies and the development of alternative, holistic approaches, such as adoption-based social reintegration. Against this backdrop, a detailed and context-specific methodological approach is necessary to unpack the multifaceted nature of this issue.

This study adopts a qualitative approach to examine, describe, and analyze the various elements involved, including formal legal systems and prevailing social norms. The research combines socio-legal and interpretative (*verstehen*) methodologies.¹⁰ The normative approach focuses on analyzing legal frameworks concerning human rights, child protection, and service standards for victims of violence as stipulated in relevant laws and regulations. In parallel, the sociological approach explores primary data related to the handling of child sexual violence cases and efforts toward social reintegration of the victims.¹¹ Furthermore, the interpretative approach aims to uncover the underlying meanings behind the actions of stakeholders involved, thereby offering recommendations for a reintegration model that ensures optimal protection and development for child victims of sexual abuse.

Informants in this study were selected based on their institutional involvement and relevance to the topic. They include two representatives from the West Kalimantan Regional Child Protection and Supervision Agency, one official from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of

¹⁰Ahmad Sutedi, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum: Pendekatan Normatif Dan Socio-Legal* (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2020), p. 35.

¹¹Muhammad Abdulkadir, *Sosiologi Hukum Dan Pendekatan Empiris Dalam Penegakan Hak Anak* (Makassar: Pustaka Hukum Indonesia, 2021), p. 27.

the Republic of Indonesia, one representative each from the Provincial and City Offices of the Ministry in West Kalimantan and Pontianak, one staff member from the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of West Kalimantan Province, and representatives of non-governmental organizations focused on child protection.

The research locations, West Kalimantan and the city of Pontianak, were purposefully selected based on informant data indicating a significant increase in reported cases of child sexual violence in these regions. The main instruments for data collection were observation and in-depth interviews. The data gathered¹² were analyzed through several stages: data collection, data reduction, narrative and tabular presentation, data verification, and triangulation to ensure accuracy and validity of findings. All stages of analysis were conducted continuously throughout the research process to maintain methodological rigor.

Domestic Child Sexual Abuse: Challenges for Child Protection in West Kalimantan

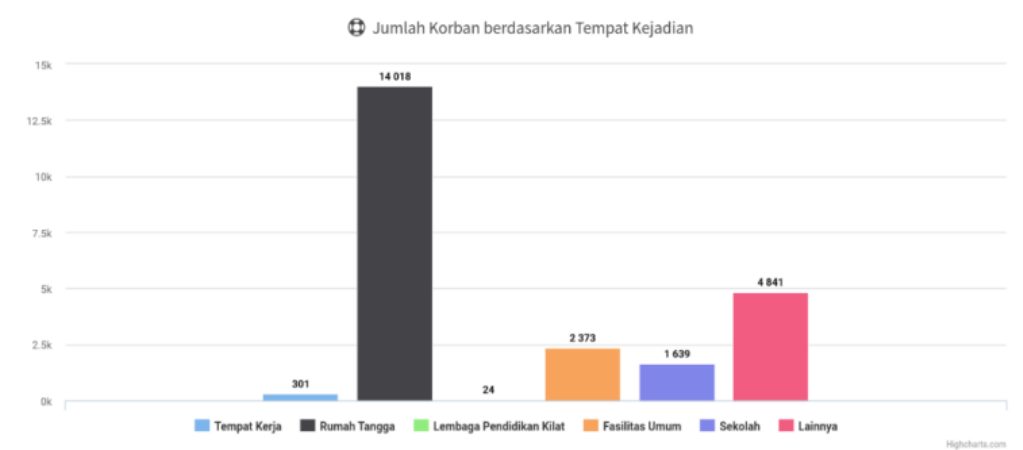
Cases of violence against children represent a serious and urgent issue that requires specialized attention. Existing data reveal alarming rates of child sexual abuse, with the majority of incidents occurring within the household environment. This reflects a disturbing reality—many cases of child abuse remain unseen and underreported, creating a "tip-of-the-iceberg" phenomenon in which the visible cases only represent a fraction of the actual prevalence.¹³

Interviews with informants from the West Kalimantan Regional Agency for Child Protection and Supervision confirmed that perpetrators are frequently individuals within the child's own family, such as fathers, stepfathers, brothers, or in-laws. The following figure illustrates the distribution of abuse cases by location as reported between January and September 2024.

¹²Muhammad Natsir, *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial Untuk Perlindungan Anak* (Jakarta: Mitra Ilmu Press, 2022), p. 23

¹³Chiew Way Ang and Siow Li Lai, "Intimate Partner Violence in Cambodia: Is Women's Empowerment a Protective Factor?" *Asian Women* 38, no. 3 (2022); Saidah, "Counterproductive Of Diversion For Children In Conflict With The Law: The Context Of Legal Imposition From The Perspective Of Islamic Law," *Russian Law Journal* 11, no. 3 (2023); Emerita Jane Reeves et al., "May and Bay: Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Southeast Asia Using Digital Games in Preventive Education," *Journal of Human Rights and Social Work* 9, no. 4 (2024).

Figure 1. Number of Child Abuse Victims by Location of Incident, 2024 (January–September)

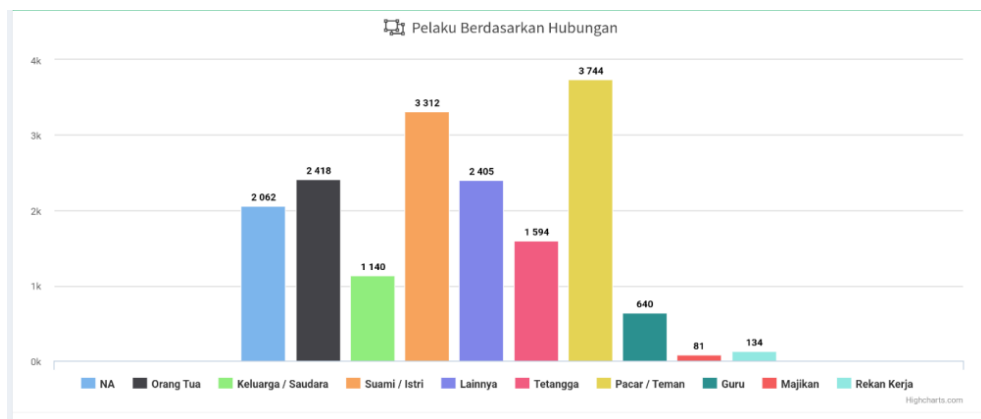


Source: Regional Agency for Child Protection and Supervision, West Kalimantan (2024)

The data indicate that the household remains the primary setting for violence, accounting for 14,018 cases a figure that is both concerning and indicative of the intimate proximity of abuse. Since sexual violence is often categorized alongside physical and psychological abuse, this statistic points to the deeply entrenched nature of violence within familial structures. The normalcy of the household masks the danger it poses, reinforcing the hidden epidemic of domestic sexual abuse.

In addition to location, identifying the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is crucial. As shown in the following diagram, a significant number of cases involve perpetrators who are romantically or familially connected to the child.

Figure 2. Number of Child Abuse Victims by Perpetrator Relationship, 2024 (January–September)

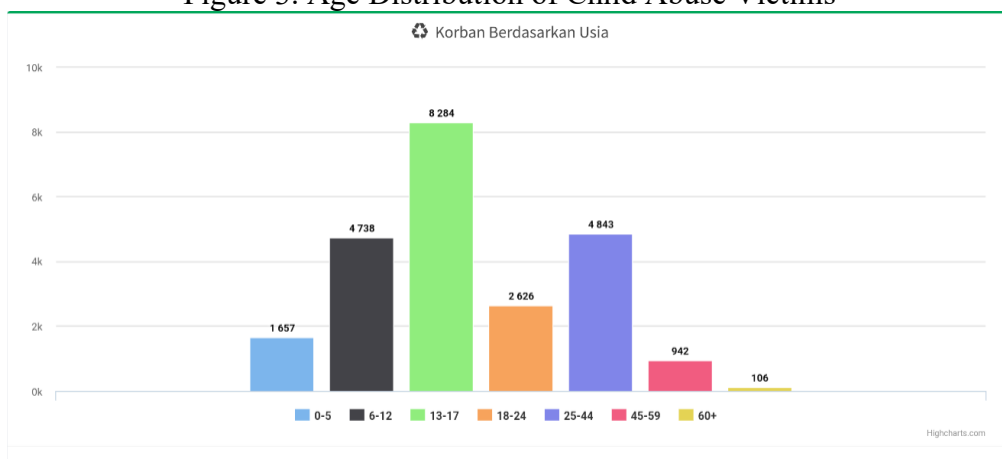


Source: Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, Indonesia (2024)

Although categories like “boyfriend/friend” and “others” represent the highest counts, family-related perpetrators parents, siblings, or close relatives rank third, underscoring the betrayal of trust embedded in these violations. Interviews revealed that the majority of victims were female, with the perpetrator often being a close male family member. This insight is consistent with global findings indicating that familial environments, rather than public spaces, pose the greatest risk to children's safety.

Age is another significant factor in the pattern of child sexual abuse. The data presented in the figure below shows that the highest proportion of victims falls within the 12–17 age range, followed by children aged 6–12 years.

Figure 3. Age Distribution of Child Abuse Victims



Source: National Commission for Child Protection (2024)

According to Indonesian law, children are defined as individuals under 18 years of age. These findings reinforce the need for stricter protection policies for adolescents, who are in a vulnerable developmental stage. Biologically, children remain physically weak; psychologically, they lack the cognitive maturity for informed decision-making; and socially, they are highly dependent on their caregivers. Thus, the state, parents, and society have both a moral and constitutional obligation to ensure their holistic protection.

The justification for strengthening child protection lies in five fundamental premises:

1. Children are bearers of human dignity and must be respected and protected.
2. Children are the successors of the nation, responsible for future social and cultural development.
3. Children have rights to survival, development, participation, and protection from violence, guaranteed under the Indonesian Constitution.
4. Children are the seeds of national aspirations and must be nurtured and empowered.
5. Children possess unique characteristics and require differentiated protections from inhumane treatment.

Protecting children is not merely a reactive duty but a strategic investment in national development. Violence, especially in the domestic sphere, tends to repeat itself through a generational cycle. Research shows that children who experience violence are more likely to exhibit violent behavior as adults. The illustration below visualizes this cyclical pattern.

Figure 4. The Cycle of Intergenerational Violence



This figure powerfully illustrates how childhood trauma can perpetuate violence. Children victimized today may later reproduce similar harm, either through unconscious replication or as a result of unhealed trauma. This

intergenerational transmission of violence emphasizes the critical importance of early intervention and effective reintegration strategies.

Breaking this cycle requires a comprehensive and coordinated effort from legal enforcement to public education. It is not enough for the state to act alone; family and community systems must work collaboratively. Without integrated action, domestic child sexual violence will continue to manifest in recurring behavioral patterns, impacting not only the victim but broader societal well-being.¹⁴

As part of prevention, cross-sectoral collaboration is essential to raise awareness about the long-term impacts of violence on children. Stronger child protection policies legal, social, and psychological are imperative to eradicate child abuse. Disrupting the entrenched cycles of violence enables children to reclaim a future free from abuse and opens pathways toward national social and economic development.¹⁵

Regulation and Implementation of Social Reintegration for Child Victims of Sexual Violence

The regulatory framework for child protection in Indonesia is embedded in various national and regional legal instruments. One of the most pivotal is Ministerial Regulation No. 2 of 2022 on the Minimum Service Standards for the Protection of Women and Children. This regulation functions as a national guideline and reference for the integrated handling of violence against women and children. Articles 2 and 3 underscore that the objective of these service standards is to provide a minimum and essential protection framework grounded in human rights principles.¹⁶¹⁷

At the regional level, this national framework is reinforced by specific local policies, such as the Governor of West Kalimantan Decree No. 370 of 2009, which establishes the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A). This initiative demonstrates the local government's commitment to enhancing the institutional response to gender-based violence. Key strategies include strengthening inter-agency networks, forming memoranda of understanding (MoUs) between districts and cities, and

¹⁴Heather Douglas, "Legal Systems Abuse and Coercive Control," *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 18, no. 1 (2018); Ellen Reeves et al., "Incredible Women: Legal Systems Abuse, Coercive Control, and the Credibility of Victim-Survivors," *Violence Against Women* 31, no. 3–4 (2025).

¹⁵Ellen R. Gutowski and Lisa A. Goodman, "Coercive Control in the Courtroom: The Legal Abuse Scale (LAS)," *Journal of Family Violence* 38, no. 3 (2023).

¹⁶Asep Saepullah et al., "A Contemporary Socio-Legal Evaluation of Indonesia's Post-Reformation Child Marriage Policies," *MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review* 4, no. 2 (2025).

¹⁷Saidah, "Counterproductive Of Diversion For Children In Conflict With The Law: The Context Of Legal Imposition From The Perspective Of Islamic Law."

expanding P2TP2A's institutional presence across multiple municipalities in West Kalimantan, for instance:

1. MoUs were signed in 2010 to coordinate responses to trafficking and domestic violence.
2. A 2011 inter-provincial partnership was initiated between West Kalimantan and Central Java for managing trafficking cases.
3. Grassroots outreach programs, such as the establishment of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children, Ask ChatGPT (P2TP2A), were developed to enhance community-level prevention.

The institutional matrix below identifies the key stakeholders in the West Kalimantan protection network and highlights their respective functions.

Table 1. Inter-agency Coordination Matrix for Handling Violence Against Women and Children

Institutions / Agencies	Role and Responsibilities
Regional Government / Bureau / Gender Empowerment Agency	Coordination, policy-making, advocacy, communication, information, and education (CIE)
P2TP2A of West Kalimantan Province	Temporary shelter (Safe House) for victims, empowerment programs
Police (PPA of West Kalimantan Regional Police, City Police)	Legal process services for victims, Integrated Service Center (PPT)
Prosecutor’s Office	Facilitation of legal proceedings
Health Department (Women Crisis Center at Dr. Soedarso Regional Hospital Pontianak, Specialized Hospitals)	Medical and psychological services for victims
Social Affairs Department	Social rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration
Civil Society Organizations (Legal Aid Institute for Women and Children, PKBI, NGOs on Women & Children)	Legal aid/assistance, counseling services, shelter, prevention programs
Regional Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs	Counseling services, spiritual guidance, divorce resolution
Other Institutions	Prevention, empowerment, communication, information, and education (CIE)

According to field data and interviews with informants from the Pontianak Office of Women and Children Protection, each actor in the network has contributed to case management and victim recovery. However, when cases are complex or exceed the capacity of one institution, other stakeholders are brought in to assist, ensuring a multi-layered response strategy.¹⁸

One of the most successful models is the One-Stop Integrated Service Model, which includes Unit Pelayanan Terpadu (UPT) and Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu (PPT). These centers integrate legal, medical, psychological, and social services under one structure to eliminate service fragmentation and improve efficiency.

In West Kalimantan, the provincial model integrates:

1. PPPA offices,
2. Legal and regulatory bodies,
3. Hospitals (RSUD Dr. Soedarso and RS Bhayangkara),
4. Police units such as Unit Renakta,
5. Universities (e.g., UNTAN's Women's Studies Center), and NGO-run shelters.

Despite such efforts, coordination gaps remain. Institutions must share a unified understanding of objectives, protocols, and victim-centered approaches. Continuous training, capacity development, and integrated information systems are necessary to overcome fragmentation and ensure long-term protection.¹⁹

The service ecosystem is governed by the Integrated Team, as outlined in Article 1(13) of Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2022. The team's function is to deliver comprehensive services across five areas:

1. Complaint processing and victim registration;
2. Health services (including trauma response);
3. Legal aid and enforcement;
4. Social rehabilitation;
5. Reintegration and safe return of victims to supportive environments.

However, significant implementation challenges remain:

1. COVID-19 Response: Existing regulations were not updated during the pandemic. As a result, child monitoring and basic needs provisioning fell short, especially for victims of domestic sexual abuse.
2. Post-incident Management: Regulatory treatment of intra-familial sexual violence mirrors that of general violence cases, despite its deeper psychological impact and greater recovery needs.

¹⁸Olivia Octoman et al., "Subsequent Child Protection Contact for a Cohort of Children Reported to Child Protection Prenatally in One Australian Jurisdiction," *Child Abuse Review* 32, no. 1 (2023).

¹⁹Octoman et al.

3. Institutional Placement Issues: Children placed in orphanages or religious institutions often face additional hardship, particularly if they are pregnant or in need of specialized care. Adoption and alternative reintegration models are urgently needed.
4. NGO Role and Financial Sustainability: NGOs remain underfunded despite their critical role in community outreach. A sustainable social financing model from the government is essential to support their operations.
5. Budget Constraints: Funding cuts post-COVID have impacted both NGOs and government agencies. Partnerships with the private sector, through CSR schemes, are proposed as a viable alternative.
6. Accessibility and Geographic Barriers: Victims in rural areas struggle to reach services. Grassroots-level Satgas PPA (community task forces) are vital for providing immediate protection and referrals.
7. Strengthening Satgas PPA: These task forces, trained by PPPA and P2TP2A, have grown in number and impact. They act as the frontline defense in both response and prevention, especially in marginalized communities.

The illustration below outlines the process flow of handling reports and delivering integrated services across agencies.

Figure 4. Coordinated Service Workflow for Victims of Domestic Violence and Trafficking



Source: Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (2022)

The concept of "terpadu" (integration) emphasizes institutional coordination, allowing victims to access multiple services legal, psychosocial, and medical without bureaucratic delay. These services may be centralized (one-stop centers) or decentralized through formal institutional networks, depending on the area's capacity and infrastructure.

In addition, the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) outlined in the regulation require agencies to fulfill five core services: victim complaint processing, healthcare, social rehabilitation, legal assistance, and reintegration. Local PPPA offices, in collaboration with hospitals, legal aid centers, and NGOs, deliver these services through structured reporting, case handling, and reintegration strategies.

While significant institutional infrastructure is in place, interviews and field data reveal persistent issues:

1. Lack of specific technical regulations for reintegration models like adoption,
2. Inadequate sheltering options for child victims who are pregnant or severely traumatized,
3. Budget limitations that prevent long-term psychosocial follow-up,
4. Underutilization of community protection networks,
5. Lack of data synchronization across agencies.

To address these gaps, the government must formalize alternative care frameworks such as adoption-based reintegration models, ensure continuous capacity building of Satgas PPA, and develop integrated budgeting mechanisms that include private-sector contributions. Importantly, all services must be aligned with a child-centered approach, considering the specific biological, psychological, and socio-legal vulnerabilities of child victims of sexual violence.

Regulation and Conceptualization of Social Reintegration for Child Victims of Sexual Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Pontianak City

Normatively, Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 2 of 2022 concerning Standards of Services for the Protection of Women and Children states that social reintegration is an effort to reunite victims with family, substitute family, or community entities capable of providing protection and fulfilling the victim's needs.²⁰ This reintegration process is not limited to returning the victim to their original environment but also entails a series of recovery and rehabilitation activities aimed at restoring the victim's optimal social function. This aligns with studies emphasizing a

²⁰Victoria Styan, "The Child Protection Response to Victims of Technology-Assisted Child Sexual Abuse," *Child Abuse Review* 34, no. 4 (2025).

holistic approach to handling child sexual violence victims, including psychological, social, and legal dimensions.

Social reintegration can be implemented through interconnected systems involving local governments, caregiving institutions such as orphanages and Islamic boarding schools, community organizations, and potential adoptive families. One strategic option within this network is to promote adoption as a long-term solution for victims who cannot return to their original families.

a. Legal Basis of Adoption

Adoption is a legally and socially recognized process in which a child is permanently transferred from the biological or original family to a new family, establishing a parent-child relationship that is fully equivalent to that of a biological connection. It is not merely a personal or emotional decision but a formal legal act with consequences for civil status, inheritance rights, and parental responsibilities. In general terms, adoption refers to the act of taking another person's child into one's home and life with the intention of raising and treating the child as one's own, under the protection and authority of law.

The concept of adoption has existed across cultures and legal systems for centuries, often driven by varying motives—ranging from the desire to preserve family lineage to humanitarian reasons or as a solution to childlessness. In Indonesia, adoption is regulated not only by statutory law but also by adat law, religious values, and prevailing community norms.

According to the Indonesian legal scholar Arif Gosita, adoption is defined as “the act of taking another person's child and raising them as one's own child”.²¹ This simple yet profound definition captures the essence of adoption as both a personal and legal transformation wherein a child born to one family is given a new status and identity within another. The legal process ensures that the adopted child gains rights similar to those of a biological child, particularly in areas such as guardianship, inheritance, and social recognition.

Expanding on this understanding, Hilman Hadikusuma, a notable expert in Indonesian customary law, explains that adoption under adat law is often practiced to ensure the continuity of lineage and to manage household wealth. According to Hadikusuma.²² An adopted child is regarded as the lawful child of the adoptive parents within the framework of customary traditions, as long as the process adheres to the recognized norms of the local community. This reflects Indonesia's cultural diversity, where local customs may coexist with or interact with formal state laws in matters of family and child welfare.

²¹Arif Gosita, *Masalah Sosial Anak Dan Remaja Serta Pemecahannya* (Jakarta: Akademika Pressindo, 2004), p. 45.

²²Hilman Hadikusuma, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum Adat Indonesia* (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 1991), p. 45.

Legally, adoption in Indonesia is governed by Government Regulation No. 54 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Child Adoption. Article 1 of this regulation provides a comprehensive definition: “An adopted child is a child whose rights are transferred from the original family, legal guardian, or responsible caregiver into the adoptive family based on a court ruling.” This regulation establishes a formal, standardized process that requires state supervision and legal ratification, aiming to protect the best interests of the child while ensuring that all legal obligations are fulfilled.

The regulation emphasizes that adoption must be carried out in accordance with legal procedures and must not be informal or arbitrary. Adoption is recognized only after a court decision, which provides legal certainty and protects all parties involved particularly the child. This is crucial because, without legal validation, the adopted child may be left in a vulnerable position, lacking formal rights and recognition under the law. The court’s decision transfers responsibility and guardianship and grants the child full legal status within the adoptive family, including rights to care, education, inheritance, and protection.

Additionally, the 2007 regulation underlines that adoption must prioritize the best interests of the child, aligning with international standards such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Indonesia is a party. The adoption process must ensure that the child’s physical, emotional, educational, and cultural needs are met, and that the adoptive environment is stable and supportive.

In sum, adoption in Indonesia is a multidimensional process—legal, social, and moral that establishes a permanent parent-child bond through formal legal mechanisms. It is rooted in both national regulations and community values, and it plays a vital role in providing protection, care, and a future for children who, for various reasons, cannot remain with their biological families. Through a combination of customary law and formal legal procedures, the adoption framework aims to balance individual family interests with the broader commitment to child welfare and social justice.

b. Purpose, Procedures, and Process of Adoption

The practice of adoption is deeply rooted in both humanitarian and socio-legal imperatives, often arising from the fundamental desire to have children, particularly in families who are unable to conceive biologically. Within the framework of Indonesian society, adoption serves as a pivotal mechanism to ensure the continuity of family lineage, provide emotional companionship, and offer a compassionate alternative for abandoned, neglected, or parentless children. Legally, adoption is governed by a comprehensive set of regulations, most notably Government Regulation No. 54 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Child Adoption, and is further reinforced by Law No. 35

of 2014 concerning Child Protection. These legal instruments emphasize that the ultimate purpose of adoption is to serve the best interests of the child—not merely in terms of physical care, but also by fostering emotional, psychological, and social development. This legal framework is also aligned with international norms on child welfare, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which mandates that adoption must prioritize the child’s long-term safety, dignity, and holistic well-being over the personal desires of prospective adoptive parents.²³

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Legally sanctioned motivations also include altruistic reasons such as the desire to provide care, protection, and love to a child in need, alongside practical considerations, such as recommendations by social service institutions or judicial mandates in situations where biological parents are deemed unfit or unavailable. According to Rahmawati and Sutanto,²⁵ The Indonesian legal system accommodates various pathways for adoption: through customary law (adat), by notarial deed, via proceedings in district courts, or through religious courts. These multiple legal channels are designed to reflect Indonesia’s pluralistic legal culture while ensuring consistent protection for the child.

In accordance with Government Regulation No. 54 of 2007, adoption is categorized into domestic adoption (between Indonesian citizens) and intercountry adoption (involving at least one foreign national). Each pathway

²³Stephanie Hill, “Partners for Protection: A Future Direction for Child Protection?,” *Child Abuse Review* 14, no. 5 (2005).

²⁴Stephanie Hill, “Partners for Protection

²⁵Rr Dewi Anggraeni, “Islamic Law and Customary Law in Contemporary Legal Pluralism in Indonesia: Tension and Constraints,” *Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 23, no. 1 (2023).

entails specific procedures and oversight mechanisms to ensure child protection. Before initiating the adoption process, prospective adoptive parents must meet a series of stringent eligibility criteria.

From the child's side, candidates for adoption must be under 18 years old and fall into one or more categories: abandoned, orphaned, neglected, or requiring special protection, such as children who have been subjected to physical or sexual violence, trafficking, or exploitation. Priority is given to children under the age of six. Children aged between six and twelve may be adopted under compelling circumstances, while those aged twelve to eighteen may only be adopted if they require special protection.²⁶

For the adoptive parents, several non-negotiable criteria apply. Prospective adoptive parents must be physically and mentally healthy, aged between 30 and 55 years, and share the same religion as the child. They must have no criminal history, must be legally married for a minimum of five years, and must not be part of a same-sex couple, as Indonesian law currently prohibits same-sex couples from adopting. Furthermore, prospective parents must either be childless or have only one biological child, and they must demonstrate both financial capacity and social readiness to raise a child. Importantly, they must obtain written consent from the child if age-appropriate and from the child's biological parents or legal guardians. They are also required to submit a written statement affirming that the adoption is carried out in the best interest of the child. A comprehensive report by a certified social worker is compulsory and forms the basis for a six-month trial custody period prior to final legalization through a court decision.²⁷

The adoption application process begins by submitting a formal request to either the Provincial Social Services Office (for domestic adoption) or to the Ministry of Social Affairs (for intercountry adoption). Upon receiving the request, a Licensing Advisory Team for Child Adoption, commonly referred to as Tippa, is formed. This multidisciplinary team includes representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the National Police, depending on the jurisdiction. Tippa oversees the entire evaluation and approval process. According²⁸, This structure ensures that adoption decisions are made collaboratively and with adequate scrutiny, reflecting both the legal and emotional dimensions of the child's future welfare.

²⁶Mark Hardy, "The Politics of Child Protection: Contemporary Developments and Future Directions Nigel Parton," *Qualitative Social Work* 14, no. 5 (2015).

²⁷Souha Korbatiéh, "Evidence Rules In Sharia And The Impact Of Modern Technology And Dna Testing," *Australian Journal of Islamic Studies* 5, no. 3 (2020).

²⁸Hafrida Hafrida, "Restorative Justice In Juvenile Justice To Formulate Integrated Child Criminal Court," *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan* 8, no. 3 (2019).

Tippa then assigns a team of licensed social workers (Peksos) to conduct at least two home visits over a six-month period. These visits aim to evaluate the psychological preparedness, economic stability, and environmental conditions of the prospective adoptive family. The social workers are also responsible for observing the interpersonal dynamics between the child and the adoptive family to assess the likelihood of successful emotional bonding and long-term integration. If the assessment is favorable, Tippa requests several supporting documents: a valid marriage certificate of at least five years, medical certification of physical and mental health, a police clearance certificate (SKCK), and proof of income or financial stability. Only after verifying these documents will the Ministry of Social Affairs issue an official recommendation granting six months of temporary custody to the adoptive parents.

During the six-month custody period, ongoing monitoring ensures that the child is adapting well and is not subjected to neglect or abuse. If the trial phase concludes positively, the adoption is finalized through a legal decision by either a District Court or a Religious Court depending on the religious affiliation of the adoptive family. This final step is critical as it provides legal legitimacy to the parent-child relationship and solidifies the child's civil rights, such as inheritance rights and legal recognition within the adoptive family.

The court's decision carries profound legal and social significance. Beyond confirming the adoptive relationship, it ensures that the adopted child is fully integrated into the adoptive family, enjoying the same legal protections and familial status as a biological child. In the broader context of child welfare and national development, adoption becomes not only a means to fulfill the emotional and social needs of families but also a strategic policy tool for social reintegration—particularly for children who have been subjected to violence, neglect, or abandonment. The Indonesian government's increasing focus on child-centered policy frameworks reflects a progressive shift toward enhancing children's rights and protections in line with global standards.

The adoption process in Indonesia is a multidimensional undertaking that integrates legal precision, social ethics, and psychological readiness. It is firmly grounded in the principle of promoting the best interests of the child and requires active coordination among government institutions, judicial bodies, and civil society organizations. As adoption continues to serve as a critical avenue for the social reintegration of vulnerable children, particularly those affected by abuse or family breakdown, the regulatory framework must remain responsive, inclusive, and aligned with the evolving needs of society. Ensuring that adoption is not merely a legal procedure but a holistic, child-focused transformation is key to building a more just and compassionate future for Indonesia's next generation.

c. Rights and Obligations in Adoption

In any adoption arrangement, adoptive parents bear both rights and obligations toward the child they have legally embraced into their family. Adoption is not merely a transfer of guardianship but a formal and moral undertaking that places the adopted child on equal legal footing with biological children. This legal equivalence extends to responsibilities and entitlements: the adopted child is entitled to equal care, respect, affection, and support, while simultaneously being obligated to honor and support the adoptive parents as one would toward biological parents. Within a familial structure, these reciprocal responsibilities foster mutual respect, loyalty, and cooperation. Thus, harmony in the adoptive family is grounded in balanced duties between parents and children, echoing broader social values that encourage respect within and beyond the nuclear family.

Yet, despite the legal framework that protects adopted children, the broader context of child protection in Indonesia particularly for victims of sexual violence remains insufficiently responsive. From a social contract theory perspective, the state and society are bound by both moral and legal obligations to protect vulnerable individuals, especially children. When the state fails to provide adequate access to justice, rehabilitation, and social reintegration for victims, it violates this foundational contract.²⁹ Such failure reveals a troubling disjunction between the duties of the state and the rights of citizens especially children whose safety has been compromised.

Empirical findings from interviews with stakeholders such as representatives from the Child Protection and Supervision Agency of West Kalimantan, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) highlight ongoing institutional challenges. For example, P2TP2A in West Kalimantan continues to face barriers in outreach, victim monitoring, and coordination across support networks. These issues indicate a pressing need for a more integrated, responsive, and multi-agency child protection system.

Another fundamental challenge lies in societal awareness and responsiveness. Public reluctance to report or follow up on sexual violence cases often driven by stigma, shame, or fear results in many cases remaining undisclosed, leaving victims without access to legal recourse or emotional recovery.³⁰ Consequently, a significant proportion of child victims do not receive the protection they are legally entitled to. This gap underscores the

²⁹Aria Zurnetti and Farras Audia Raihany, "Legal Framework on Ensuring Children's Protection from Forced Marriage as a Type of Sexual Violence," 2024.

³⁰Emily R. Dworkin and Terri L. Weaver, "The Impact of Sociocultural Contexts on Mental Health Following Sexual Violence: A Conceptual Model," *Psychology of Violence* 11, no. 5 (2021).

necessity of sustained public education campaigns on children's rights and the importance of speaking out against violence.

To strengthen child protection mechanisms, collaboration among stakeholders is critical. Government bodies must ensure the effective implementation of relevant policies, while civil society organizations are pivotal in providing legal assistance, psychosocial support, and community advocacy.³¹ Communities themselves must actively participate by creating safe, inclusive, and child-centered environments. Through a tri-sector approach involving the state, civil institutions, and local communities, efforts to protect children can be both strategic and sustainable.

From a theoretical standpoint, the social solidarity argument, as articulated by Émile Durkheim³², affirms that social cohesion obliges society to care for its most vulnerable members. This view mandates proactive, not just reactive, legal frameworks especially when abuse originates in the closest social unit: the family. When the home becomes a site of violence, as evidence shows, affirmative systems of prevention, support, and recovery must be established. Legal interventions must therefore transcend punitive measures and build comprehensive support structures for victims prioritizing holistic recovery and reintegration.

Data from interviews with stakeholders in Pontianak and West Kalimantan further support this need for systemic reform. Alarming, many sexual violence cases against children occur within the household, perpetrated by biological or stepfathers, older brothers, or relatives by marriage. Girls are disproportionately victimized, and homes expected to be sanctuaries—often become zones of danger. These findings validate the necessity of integrating social solidarity into legal and institutional reform, emphasizing not only the prosecution of perpetrators but also robust support for victims.

While Indonesia's Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection offers a general legal foundation, practical enforcement reveals the need for more detailed, technical regulations tailored to intrafamilial abuse. As Husein et al. (2023)³³ have noted, victims often face institutional hurdles in accessing legal, psychological, and social services, especially when the perpetrator is a family member. Hence, solidarity-based policies must translate into cross-sectoral programs involving law enforcement, healthcare providers, psychologists, and civil society organizations.

³¹Anang Sugeng Cahyono et al., "Implementation of Child Protection Services Through Integrative Service Unit Integrative Child Social Protection," *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 11, no. 11 (2023).

³²Rouven Symank, "Durkheim's Empire: The Concept of Solidarity and Its Colonial Dimension," *American Political Science Review* 119, no. 3 (2025).

³³Symank.

State action alone is insufficient; community empowerment is a necessary component. Local child protection task forces, child-friendly village cadres, and collaborations with religious and cultural organizations serve as front-line mechanisms in early detection and response.³⁴ Prevention and protection, therefore, must become shared social responsibilities, reflecting a collective ethical commitment to securing the well-being of future generations.

From a developmental psychology perspective, childhood is a critical period for the formation of identity, self-concept, and social competence. Children subjected to sexual violence often experience deep emotional trauma, shame, and social withdrawal. Social reintegration plays a crucial role in restoring their developmental trajectory. This process requires not only psychological healing but also sustained community support and safe environments. Found that children can regain self-confidence and a sense of security when supported by family and community networks.

Effective care for child victims necessitates collaboration among regional governments, NGOs, and community institutions. Integrated service networks ensure access to legal assistance, psychological rehabilitation, and long-term support.³⁵ Centers like P2TP2A play vital roles, though they remain constrained by inter-agency coordination issues and limited resources. These challenges point to the need for investment in inter-institutional mechanisms to enhance effectiveness.

In cases where child victims cannot safely return to their biological families, adoption offers a viable alternative to secure their long-term well-being. When conducted in accordance with legal and psychological standards, adoption can accelerate the social reintegration process and provide the child with a stable and loving environment. The Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR, 2017)³⁶ emphasizes that adoption must meet rigorous material and procedural requirements to ensure the child's best interests are upheld.

Despite the benefits of social reintegration, real-world implementation faces persistent barriers. Stigmatization of sexual violence victims often delays or derails recovery, as survivors are blamed or marginalized.³⁷ Public ignorance and apathy toward child protection laws further complicate the reintegration process. To address these issues, public awareness campaigns and community

³⁴Joseph Anthony Camilleri, *Community-Based Interventions in Child Protection Systems: Building Social Solidarity through Local Networks* (London: Routledge, 2021).

³⁵Nyoman Juwita Arsawati, Made Wirya Darma, and Antari, "A Criminological Outlook of Cyber Crimes in Sexual Violence against Children in Indonesian Laws."

³⁶Institute for Criminal Justice Reform, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Proses Peradilan* (Jakarta: ICJR Publications, 2017), 41.

³⁷Rizky Pradita Manafe and Juliana Marlin Y Benu, "Forms and Impacts of Revictimization on Adolescents Sexual Violence Victims," *INSAN Jurnal Psikologi Dan Kesehatan Mental* 9, no. 2 (2024).

education must be expanded to reshape harmful attitudes and cultivate empathy-driven support systems.

To reinforce social reintegration for child victims of sexual violence, several strategies must be implemented. First, governments must establish policies that promote holistic rehabilitation, including psychological recovery services. Second, professionals such as psychologists, social workers, and victim advocates must be trained and empowered to address complex trauma. Third, communities must be engaged through educational initiatives and active participation in child safeguarding programs. Through this comprehensive and collaborative approach, children who have survived abuse can heal, thrive, and reclaim their rightful place in society.

d. Theoretical and Field-Based Analysis

The issue of child adoption, particularly as a response to sexual violence against minors, must be analyzed through a combination of theoretical and empirical lenses. One compelling theoretical framework is the Social Contract Theory, which posits that governments and societies are morally and legally bound to ensure the protection of the vulnerable in exchange for social cohesion and stability. In the context of child welfare, when the state fails to protect children from sexual violence or neglects to provide comprehensive rehabilitative mechanisms, the social contract is inherently broken. This theoretical breach not only undermines the legitimacy of state institutions but also exposes children to prolonged trauma without adequate recourse for recovery or reintegration.

Field data gathered from child protection institutions in West Kalimantan and Pontianak reflect the practical implications of this theory. Interviews with officers from the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A), local social services, and child protection NGOs reveal that victims of sexual violence are often trapped in bureaucratic delays, with limited access to psychological support or family reintegration pathways. Alarming, the majority of abuse cases are rooted in the domestic sphere perpetrated by biological or socially proximate figures like fathers, uncles, or stepbrothers. This reality challenges the idealized perception of the home as a sanctuary and positions the legal and social system as an urgent site of intervention.³⁸

Another theoretical perspective that informs this issue is Developmental Psychology, particularly Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. According to this model, childhood is a critical phase in which identity, trust, and autonomy are formed. Sexual violence disrupts these developmental stages,

³⁸Rani Yulianti and Joko Prabowo, *Institutional Gaps in Child Protection Services* (Pontianak: Tanjungpura University Press, 2023).

often resulting in long-term effects such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), withdrawal, and identity fragmentation. Reintegrating these children into nurturing environments such as through properly regulated adoption is therefore not just a legal procedure, but a developmental necessity.³⁹

Moreover, Intersectionality Theory, introduced by Kimberlé Crenshaw, offers insights into how overlapping factors such as gender, poverty, and lack of access to education compound the vulnerability of child victims. Many abused children come from marginalized communities where systemic inequalities make intervention more difficult and delayed. Field observations corroborate that legal services and psychosocial assistance are unevenly distributed, and that children in rural or economically disadvantaged areas have a lower chance of receiving timely protection or adoption placement.⁴⁰

Thus, a comprehensive analytical model must bridge theoretical insights with field realities. Adoption, when framed within child-centric, rights-based, and psychosocial frameworks, can be a viable mechanism for restoring agency, identity, and a sense of belonging to children whose early years were marked by violence and trauma.

e. Policy Recommendations and Social Solidarity

Effective policy responses to child sexual violence and adoption must center on social solidarity, a concept emphasized by Émile Durkheim, who viewed solidarity as the glue of social cohesion. Solidarity-based interventions are not limited to punitive measures against perpetrators but include proactive efforts to protect, rehabilitate, and reintegrate child victims through community-based networks and state apparatus.⁴¹

First and foremost, child protection policies must be streamlined and enforced consistently across all levels of government. The existing legal framework under Law No. 35 of 2014 is comprehensive but lacks operational clarity in implementation. Government agencies, including the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, and local authorities, must collaborate under an integrated child protection system. Coordination failures such as the lack of real-time data sharing between institutions and insufficient post-abuse monitoring should be addressed through

³⁹Khairani and Maemonah, "The Nature Of Psychosocial Development In Early Childhood According To Erik Erikson's View," *Jurnal Kajian Gender Dan Anak* 5, no. 2 (2021).

⁴⁰Anne E. Fehrenbacher and Dhara Patel, "Translating the Theory of Intersectionality into Quantitative and Mixed Methods for Empirical Gender Transformative Research on Health," *Culture, Health and Sexuality* 22, no. sup1 (2020).

⁴¹Isabel Lopera-Arbeláez and Solveig Richter, "Transformative Approaches for Peace-Centred Sustainable Development: The Role of Social and Solidarity Economy," *World Development Perspectives* 34 (2024).

a centralized, digital case management system accessible to certified professionals.

Second, public awareness and education programs must be intensified. Communities often stigmatize victims of sexual violence, compounding their trauma and obstructing reintegration. National campaigns emphasizing child rights, anti-abuse norms, and community vigilance can foster environments in which reporting abuse becomes a collective responsibility, not a burden on victims alone. Schools, religious institutions, and neighborhood associations should be mobilized to promote child-safe practices and identify early signs of abuse.⁴²

Third, regulations concerning adoption should be revised to include trauma-sensitive standards. Adoption procedures must integrate psychological assessments for both prospective parents and children, ensuring readiness and compatibility. Training programs for adoptive parents should include modules on trauma-informed care, child rights, and long-term commitment. The six-month trial period prior to court legalization must include mandatory counseling and professional evaluation.⁴³

Fourth, a multi-sectoral support model must be developed to address the reintegration needs of victims. This model should combine legal assistance, health services, psychological counseling, and vocational training where applicable. NGOs can serve as facilitators, bridging gaps between the community and state institutions. Community-based child protection task forces—consisting of trained volunteers should be empowered to detect, refer, and support victims in their recovery journey.⁴⁴

Lastly, solidarity must translate into budgetary commitments. Government budgets must prioritize child protection infrastructure, including shelters, rehabilitation centers, and mobile psychosocial units in rural areas. Without adequate resources, policies remain declarative and fail to address the immediate and long-term needs of affected children.

In sum, policy change rooted in solidarity and human dignity can accelerate the protection and social reintegration of children, particularly those emerging from the trauma of sexual violence. Adoption, as part of this holistic

⁴²I Made Dharma Yulia Putra, “Efforts Of The Women And Children Protection Unit (Ppa) In Recovering Psychological And Deep Trauma Impacts On Victims Of Sexual Violence At The Lombok Timur Police Station,” *Airlangga Development Journal* 8, no. 2 (2024).

⁴³Cosmina Mihaela Rosca, Adrian Stancu, and Andy Valentin Ariciu, “Algorithm for Child Adoption Process Using Artificial Intelligence and Monitoring System for Children,” *Internet of Things (Netherlands)*, 2024.

⁴⁴Lynn Lieberman Lawry et al., “A Qualitative Assessment of War-Related Rehabilitation Needs and Gaps in Ukraine,” *Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition* 44, no. 1 (2025).

strategy, should be seen not merely as legal guardianship but as a gateway to restoring the right to family, safety, and hope.

Conclusion

Sexual violence against children, particularly within the family environment, remains a deeply rooted and alarming problem with long-term impacts on the psychological, social, and identity development of victims. The findings reveal that the home ideally a place of safety often becomes the most dangerous space, as perpetrators are frequently individuals within the child's own family or close social circle. Despite the seriousness of the issue, the state has not yet fully fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with social contract theory and the principle of social solidarity. Existing legal protections and social reintegration mechanisms tend to be temporary, institutional in nature, and insufficiently responsive to the psychosocial needs of child victims. To address these shortcomings, this study proposes an adoption-based social reintegration model as an innovative and strategic approach to supporting child victims of sexual violence. The model emphasizes holistic recovery by integrating emotional healing, legal protection, and long-term social stability, grounded in developmental psychology and the best interests of the child principle. It promotes cross-sector collaboration among government institutions, professional caregivers, and community networks, supported by stronger regulations, enhanced practitioner training, and active community involvement. Future research is encouraged to empirically test this model in various social and legal contexts, including both urban and rural settings, to evaluate its effectiveness and cultural adaptability in supporting sustainable recovery and preventing repeated abuse.

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