CULTURE PERSPECTIVE ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE;
A NARRATIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT
Background: Harassment sexual to child is problem national and international with sufficient prevalence significant worldwide. Factor happening follow violence to consisting children from internal and external that is factor psychological, biological, moral, economic, cultural. Dimensions culture owned by individuals and communities own role important for influence is abuse sex that happened can reported or only left just. Purpose: identification violence sexual to child in perspective culture. Methods: Search study about perspective culture in case violence sexual to child, article related with violence sexuality in children, views culture and multi culture. Sourced database from Pubmed, MEDLINE, Proquest and Google Scholar. Study the is in the range in 2010-2023 with design quantitative and qualitative, journal with speak English and Indonesian. Synthesis conducted on 16 articles that have discussion about view culture to violence sexual intercourse that occurs in children and fulfills appraisal criteria with the Joanna Bringgs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal Checklist. Results: There are 16 studies that answered objective narrative review and conducted analysis so that five topics main that is view about belief fatalistic and religious towards violence sexuality in children, culture violence in dimensions of "powerful and powerless", culture collectivity and patriarchy that became base behavior violence, views culture racist formation behavior violence and culture sociocentric and egocentric. Conclusion and recommendation: Violence sexual to child in perspective culture become necessary thing noticed or not can left just as well as no perceived reasonable thing. Keywords: Culture, Perspective, Child Sexual Abuse
Introduction

Sexuality has acknowledged in a manner internationally by the World Health Organization as aspect central which includes sex, identity and gender roles, orientation sexual, eroticism, pleasure, intimacy and reproduction from life dynamic and integrated human being expressed through attitude and behavior as well as influenced by culture, biology and history. Sexuality is right basic human and a fundamental part of healthy life (WHO, 2011). Sexual health No only defined as No exists disease, well-being social, emotional, mental and physical in relation with must sexuality become consider aspects service health (WHO, 2010; WHO, 2011). Every individual own right on care and information health sexual For make decision Alone about life sexual individual (Kismödi et al., 2015; WHO, 2010; World Association for Sexual Health, 1999).

Sexual violence is explained as an act of sexual contact that occurs not based on a mutual agreement; non-consensual acts of a sexual nature that do not involve contact or activities aimed at achieving sexual pleasure by showing body parts of the opposite sex; acts of sexual trafficking that occur against individuals without consent; or exploitation that occurs online (Mathews & Collin-Vézina, 2019; Watts, 2016; WHO, 2010). Individual children as parties who cannot be given understanding or agreement, so when adults involve children in various forms of sexual activity, this is known as "child sexual abuse" or sexual violence against children. This will remain true even if the child who is being treated enjoys sexual experiences with that adult (Blakey et al., 2019; Mathews & Collin-Vézina, 2019). One of the forms of incidents of sexual violence against children is generally child sexual abuse. Child sexual abuse is a fairly large problem that has both short-term and long-term impacts on victims and the environment (Weingarten et al., 2018). Based on the description above, sexual violence can be interpreted as a child's involvement in sexual activity with conditions and situations where the child is unable to give consent to the treatment given to him or her by an adult.

Types of sexual violence against children, several studies have described broad categories of violence against children, namely: (1) Sexual violence without touch, indirect sexual sexual experiences such as exhibitionism, showing pornography or sexual activity, for example masturbating to children; (2) Sexual violence by touching, sexual activity involving physical contact with a child, for example asking, forcing and the child touching the genital organs of an adult, penetration of the genitals or anus by an adult’s organs or on other objects, kissing on the neck, fondling; and (3) sexual exploitation, namely activities involving children with the aim of prostitution or filming or photography that smells in the context of pornographic acts (Wood & Archbold, 2015).

The characteristics of a child who has experienced sexual violence will be seen from his behavior. Behavior as the main form used by children to communicate, when children do not have words to say or the ability to communicate trauma experiences that are felt verbally, then children will begin to display behavior with several psychosomatic symptoms, therefore it is very necessary to observe children's behavior (Mathews & Collin-Vézina, 2019).

Impact violence sex in children between One individual with other individuals, of course No same. A number of results study results study explain distribution impact psychological from
action violence sex in children divided become three that is impact emotional, cognitive, behavioral. Impact emotional start from anxious, ashamed, angry, humiliated, frightened, numb, lost reins, shock, hard concentrate, flash return, phobia change mood, liked solitude, feeling dirty, presumably self No useful. Impact cognitive, confusion identity, difficult believe with others, blame self alone, great guilt, feelings no helpless, focus on mistakes self, no capable make decision, lock up self, no capable build connection good social. Behavioral impact ie fatigue, distraction sleep less assertive, attractive yourself, distraction sleep, dare take risk, isolation self appears naughty behavior exists idea kill self, association free, entangled in prostitution (Buckley, 2007; Mathews & Collin-Vézina, 2019).

Underlying models factor control and risk incident violence sex in children namely the socioecological model consisting of from factor controller namely structural and institutional temporary. For factor risk consists from community, social interpersonal and individual. Deep discussion about factor social explained that element culture own role give risk happening violence sex in children. Culture shy, afraid, silent, afraid report, presume incident violence sexual. That is necessary disgrace covered. Should factor social in matter. This that is culture role for protect children and the environment for prevent happening violence sexual intercourse in children, however precisely element culture this gives contribution as factor risk happening violence sexual (Maternowska & Fry, 2018). Another side that appears is perpetrator violence sexual in children, feel more free, safe and quiet because no identified behavior violence sexual have performed on children, temporarily element culture in society no give response in see incident violence sex in children (Pasmawati et al., 2022). Based on description on so needed deep identification about view culture to violence sex in children through narrative review.

Method

Study This is study secondary with a useful type of Narrative Review For analyze from various results research that has done to something topic special in matter This is.

Search Strategy

Search beginning done with using 3 databases viz Pubmed, MEDLINE Proquest and plus with Google Scholar. Keywords used with MESH (Medical Subject Heading) ("culture" OR "minor" OR "culture dimensional" OR "culture barriers" OR "culture perceptions" OR sexuality" OR "sexual abuse" OR "children sexual problem" OR "children sexual abuse")AND ("people" OR "community").

Inclusion Criteria

Criteria specified eligibility in criteria inclusion, namely: article related with violence sexuality in children, views cultural and multi-cultural, search journal restricted period 2010-2023, journal with speak English and Indonesian.

Search Outcomes

At stage question obtained 2054 titles articles and identified 79 duplications. At stage furthermore done selection title and abstract so that 154 suitable articles were obtained with variable main that is violence sexuality in children, views culture and multi culture. Next process is reading text full for emit articles that do not in accordance with criteria inclusion so that 16 articles were obtained. Then enter the quality appraisal stage. Stage selection
exposed in detail using the PRISMA flow diagram (Moher et al., 2009) as shown in fig. 1.

**Quality Appraisal**

Reviewers do full text reading of 16 selected journals after consider criteria inclusion and exclusion as well as its relevance. Then done evaluation with use Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal Checklist (Cross sectional, RCT, Qualitative and Quasi Experimental). Considerations used for enter or emit article to in stage synthesis besides criterion inclusion is subject research, sample research, validity and reliability tool measure, factor confounders and statistical analysis used in study.

### Stages or Search Scheme (PRISMA flow diagram)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Records identified through database searching (protocol) (n = 276)</th>
<th>Additional records identified through other sources (orange) (n = 36)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Records after title (n = 125) &amp; abstracts (n = 79) selected</td>
<td>Records screened (title &amp; abstract) (n = 444)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-text articles assessed for eligibility (n = 69)</td>
<td>Full-text articles assessed, with reasons (n = 462)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies included in review (n = 60)</td>
<td>Studies assessed in quality assessment (JBI critical appraisal checklist) (n = 24)</td>
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### Discussion

Focus main of this A Narrative Review is view culture to violence sex in children. There are five identified topics consists from: Fatalism and Religious, Powerful and Powerless, Patriarchy and Collectivity, Racism and Ego-centered and Self-Centered.

1. **Belief fatalistic and religious**
   
   Conditions in the past, of course No in a manner absolute can applied to the
present, because actually man can frame draft or religious views with different interpretations one reason follow violence to children and women that is dominant frequent misinterpretations done by people man. Even though religion is absolute No. Once differentiate position male and female, interpretation very vulnerable to it lead to position Woman as well as children with view weak and not individuals helpless. Religion with so often made as a theorem violence to women and children. Worse, moment religion encounters with culture, p This Already become goods default which is not Can be contradicted (Tishelman & Fontes, 2017).

Religion as one structure institutional important complement whole system social. Besides that, function social religion is very decisive factor ongoing system social. Significance the can seen from exists objective religious practice human; for example For get happiness, serenity, order and peace (Crisp, 2007). View sociology, society considered as a "unit or existing social institutions in balance which is activity man based on norm adopted norms together as well as considered valid and binding role as well as man That Alone so that appear Because exists A interpretation to the speaking Scriptures about position boy and girl. In the Koran, for example, God say that "man is leader for girl". In a number of case, position Woman considered are below man, p This often made A reason consider that a man more tall compared to girl. Opinion This based on understanding that religion has give privilege to different man with what women and children have (Hidayat, 2021).

Search articles done explain A descriptive research that inner religious view case violence sexual to child, as given thing justification on action that occurred form abuse sexual and presumed as A fate that is not Can group opposed ranged individuals in matter. This women and children (Tishelman & Fontes, 2017). This is also strengthened in another view with discussion abuse perceived sexuality as belief fatalism is very affecting perception survivor case abuse sexual with presumption that action abuse sex that happened is something fate that is not Can revamped and more tend For accepted and forgiven in framework spirituality transformative Christianity (Crisp, 2007). Religion as one very less factor For studied and studied which is actually very influential victimization sex in children as weak object and no Empower For oppose oppression (Brewer-Smyth & Koenig, 2014). There is a notion of fatalism that appears from perception culture to violence sex in children depicted as something thinking as well as understanding that life individual submitted completely fate or very fate not Possible man Can accept it so that arise conclusion One attitude that is resigned For accept. Attitude resigned from fatalism can categorized as as form Act in demand deviant religion, because attitude ignore function and role sense man normally, even though deep religion the concept put mind in a high position (Daniel & Murphy, 2021). In line with results a search that explains the article less religious interpretation appropriate about position more men tall compared to with women and children (Tishelman & Fontes, 2017) this emphasized that background back that raises thinking fatalism sourced of two things that is wrong understanding and authority clergy (Daniel & Murphy, 2021).

Culture violence with the scope of "powerful and powerful"

Chain behavior sexual bring up various prevalence abuse sexual to child of course No regardless from element strength dominating actor For do action coercion attack violence group sex weak individual that is children and women (Tishelman & Fontes, 2017). A study anthropology decipher that a number of myths and stereotypes from case violence lots of sex happened, for one thing about phenomenon element strength from perpetrators and weaknesses from the victim. Strength assumed in form power, threat, coercion always carried out by the perpetrator violence sex in children. Weaknesses possessed by victims of violence that arise in form scared, resigned, no powerless, accept.
harassment, as well inconvenience. Perception part big from many perpetrator
ter violence sex on real children with on
purpose aiming the children with easy For
threatened and coerced serve perpetrator
(Pandey & Reddy, 2020) . This in line with
theory reason from action violence to
women and children taken in literature
about aggression and violence general.
Violence arise from interaction between
factor social and psychosocial individual
and social processes. Psychological side
explain factor individual own motivation
main in do violence sexual Because own
power and strength big For attacking and
threatening the victim (Hidayat, 2021).
Another study conducted in Indonesia
raises about perspective domination power
use position and motive for analyze case
violence and harassment sexual. Position
level ie character power which is its nature
hierarchically simple depicted in form
dominate and be controlled . Example
cases that arise in the learning process that
is female student molested by nanny
cottage boarding school as consequence
from form domination power with position
female students as the individual / victim is
powerless with perpetrator that is nanny
hut in position master ( powerful ), two
elements This each other interact in the
process so in the end Enough difficult
disconnect chain interaction domination
power in prevalence violence sex in
children (Nugraha & Subaidi, 2022).

Harassment and violence Sexual
intercourse can occur anywhere, both in
the public domain and in the private
sphere. Because harassment occurs as a
result of actions that are also motivated by
superior and coercive sexual desire. The
phenomenon of repression and coercion is
the main feature of the domination of power.
Domination as a the structure of the social
system, its actions are always related to
authorization which refers to the human
ability to control oneself. Domination is a
universal ideology that also links power and
authority which is always interpreted as
stronger in control and stronger in various
ways. (Hidayat, 2021).

Culture Collectivity and Patriarchy

System patriarchy in condition
moment This Enough dominate culture
society in the end cause raises gender
gaps and injustices that affect various
aspect activity man No regardless from
form small that is abuse sexual (Irma &
Hasanah, 2014) . The man who plays as
control main in the process of association
in society. This cause position women
and children is subordinate or inferior having
restrictions role and voice For argue so in
the end in condition shackled and get
discrimination as well as violence
(Wismayanti et al., 2019) . Implementation
from patriarchal culture positions men as
strong, powerful and tends to have the
freedom to do anything to women. This
culture also provides construction and
mindset when men are closely related to
the ego of temporary masculinity femininity
itself is ignored and regarded as something
weak and easy For injured (Barker-Collo
et al., 2012).

Society seems to let if there are men
Good That individual mature or children
with the whistling and teasing behavior of
women who cross the street, their actions
seem to be normal and natural because as
men, they must have the courage to face
women, men are considered seducers
while women and girls are objects or
creatures that deserve to be teased and
women's bodies are used as the cause of
the violence itself (Wood & Archbold, 2015).

There is also what is called the "
victim. " blaming ", which describes a
condition in which the victim is the object or
target of the fault of an incident. In cases of
sexual abuse in general or sexual violence
against children, in this case women Good
mature or children instead they become the
party to blame, whether it is related to the
way they dress, their behavior, when the
harassment occurred, or justifications that
do not place men as perpetrators (Ward et
al., 2018).

Premise the basis for this justification
is that it is normal for men to commit sexual
harassment because they have a high
libido or lust while Therefore, the location
of the problem lies in women who are
"according to the morality of society" in
view culture patriarchy unable to look after himself properly or respectfully. The victims were finally given an assessment from the social environment with a bad or even despicable label (Afiah, 2015; Sawrikar & Katz, 2017).

Happening violence sex in children looked at in aspect culture sourced from culture patriarchy and collectivity that has There is in A scope society . this _ proven from search a number of explanatory article _ something similar _ that element domination culture patriarchy and collectivity give contribution big domination violence sexual intercourse in children that occurs in several countries began from community Aborigines , Indians, Indonesians, Caribbeans , Americans, and Chinese (Carson et al., 2014; Finkelhor et al., 2013; Jones, 2021; Pandey & Reddy, 2020; Sawrikar & Katz, 2017).

Children all over the world really do range become a victim of abuse sexual thing _ This as problem health and social happen globally . In a number of results study study decipher that background behind culture own role important happening as well as the disclosure process case violence sexual intercourse in children , such as example reason abuse sexual to child can explored from practice social culture patriarchy among the Vhavenda community (Rapholo & Ramphabana, LB, & Makhubele, 2019). In line in scope different research _ However with still give same contribution _ that in view anthropology with give emphasis on cases abuse lots of sex happening in India which involves element culture domination power from very strict patriarchy differentiate position male and female as object weak and accepting form treatment violence (Carson et al., 2014).

Explanation about view culture patriarchy is also described in other studies that discuss about issue violence physical and sexual events that occur in children in Kenya are looked at as something problem with framework mark social and cultural . argument from problem exploitation and abuse sex in children that values underlying patriarchy and collective _ norms and behavior public when interact with kids . Form protective as well as oppression considered as normal thing inside scope culture that has There is before . Bullying and harassment sex that happened is form dominant power and superior position group man (Bridgewater, 2016).

Based on description above , assumptions possible narrative depicted in review this , ie that view culture patriarchy and collectivity give enough contribution big to happening violence sex in children who do as vulnerable individual accept all form discrimination , oppression and harassment sexual with his incompetence do resistance . Domination power over men with superior role of course form strength alone For do form abuse sexual and violent sexual Good with No intentional or intended for children

Culture lots of racists appear

Racism is understand the difference One race with others, and consider that race Alone is super (Irab, 2007) , Racism , ia state that entities and properties somebody determined by difference anatomy body or race something group ( Prayoga , 2020). System trust here it is Which Finally form view that something race is superior, whereas race other including inferior (Anggraini, 2012). Besides difference race, sometimes racism triggered by difference non- racial and non- biological, eg sect religion, language, nationality, ethnicity, ethnicity, even caused visible prejudice from stereotypes or jealousy social (Alfiani, 2020). The perpetrators the usual racism called racist always own presumption that existence the group more Good And superior from other groups ( Anggraini, 2012). Worse, understand the can reap hatred Which continues on discrimination And intimidation, even often ends in violence until murder ( Kaslam & Sulistiani , 2021).

Racism is system values , symbols , and institutions claiming culture superiority something race and use statement This For subdue minorities , who are considered inferior (Beswick, 1990). Race usually associated with biology and related with
characteristics physique like color skin or texture hair, however race is construction social use for group population it seems different (Blackemore, 2019). Although race no own base genetics, draft social race this still form experience human. Racism can seen from construction pattern formed thought for reasons and goals certain. According to results study psychology racism in South Africa taken return from (The Conversations, 2020) state that formation perspective or pattern think Which state skin people white own special position lead to hegemony political since the post-colonial era 1900s in South Africa. Brain man process incoming and outgoing information inside mind including perception (negative / positive), attention, language, memory, reasoning processes and awareness. Prejudice bad present For increase image self from an individual or group. Individual or viewing group low other groups individually emotional will produce prejudice that they more Good from people or group other.

Behavior racism become the more widespread Because Lots very example incident that has heavy treatment next door. No Again like Nazis, Fascists or something else, no only condescending or abuse, but also give more treatment to race Alone than race others can too said as behavior racism. So racism That can realized by action as small whatever. (Post Industrialist Racism, 2002) countries like America Union own history racism Which clear with exists slavery. With history Which such shape, appear segregation between people of skin white and black, with skin people white considered as superior. Segregation is non-random allocation of those included in different groups to in position as well as distance related social and physical between group (Bruch & Mare, 2007). Especially on year 60s, segregation between group race This happen in media, like television. Racism Already happen since century 16th. On period that, Lots race skin black made slaves by race skin white in the United States (Prayoga, 2020). Lately this, racism occurs in America in Asians and their descendants. Allegedly strong that the cause is afraid to person foreign consequence beginning appearance virus covid-19 in Asia (Gover et al, 2020).

No only in America, case Racism is also spread all over the world. Is known from data 42 Country Which collected by Organization Security and Cooperation in Europe that of 5,735 cases crimes that occurred in 2018, 1,825 (31.8 percent) in in between caused by racism (Kaslam & Sulistiani, 2021). Explanation above at least open eye We will danger the racism Already Certain impact bad for every victim discrimination. The impact they had feel appear from a number of aspects, including: in terms of politics, target racism being bullied, mastered And restrained by race Which feel superior; in field education, victims of racism No can get proper education; on aspect social, race ruled will ostracized even exiled in place stay they alone; from facet law, rules made will sharp to down and blunt to top; whereas from side psychology, the victims of racism oppressed and shackled in all aspect life. This is what makes they dominated object so that cause decline physique nor psychic.

There are two types racism, that is personal and institutional racism. Personal racism ensues on behavior or trust racial someone, as for racism institutional done with condescending something race or institutions (Alfani, 2020). Found a number of type racism in society multicultural, namely: ethnocentrism, namely make culture Alone as reject measuring mark culture other; stereotype, ie prejudice Good or bad character subjective, usually become because intimidation; and discrimination, that is difference treatment of someone on base race, gender, age, religion or other characteristics (Risdiana, 2016).

Culture Sociocentric and egocentric

Violence sexual to children and women bring impact period long Good in a manner mental nor social. Besides from satisfaction sexual That alone, violence sexual to women and children often appear as consequence from perception power that is not equivalent between boy and girl. This _ happen Because influenced by
factors culture sociocentric and egocentric. Violence sexual tend happen more common in a supportive culture belief superiority perceived male and inferiority social and cultural Woman as well as child (Kalra & Bhugra, 2013).

Culture emerging egocentrism in a number of group public explained as something culture with pattern think more prioritize ambition / ego or desire personal. Its application in case violence sex with many children happens in society ie low concern and sensitivity individual in address incident violence impacted child sex for child and family. Meanwhile, it is culture perceived sociocentricity as something relationship centered culture with group or society, moment This culture For more caring, sensitive as well as think of others at times child or Woman experience violence sexual (Sawrikar & Katz, 2017).

A study research in India that describes appearance various case violence sex in children influenced from growing culture in community society that doesn't Again interest centered public or group particular, society tend ignore, indifferent and not care on harassment that occurred (Carson et al., 2014). In line with results perspective aboriginal about abuse sexual son, outlines that dimensions culture sociocentric, that is attitude For sensitive and caring on feeling experienced child _ violence sexual Already start reduced, individual more behave selfish that is attach importance self Alone (Hovanes, 2015).

Conclusion
Case violence sexual to child is problem national and international with sufficient prevalence significant worldwide. Factor happening follow violence to consisting children _ from internal and external that is factor psychological, biological, moral, economic, cultural. Dimensions culture owned by individuals and communities own role important for influence is abuse sex that happened can reported or only left just. Identification results of narrative review from 16 articles study with five topics that is view about belief fatalistic and religious towards violence sexuality in children, culture violence in dimensions of "powerful and powerless", culture collectivity and patriarchy that became base behavior violence, views culture racist formation behavior violence and culture sociocentric and egocentric. Violence sexual to child in perspective culture become necessary thing _ noticed or not Can left just as well as No perceived reasonable thing.

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