



DESCRIPTION OF THE FACTORS RELATED TO INCEST: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERSON – A CASE STUDY OF A FATHER RELATING SEXUALLY WITH HIS DAUGHTER

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Abstract:

One of abusive acts that occurs frequently nowadays is the sexual abuse. The phenomena of sexual abuse that counts as a dangerous one is incest. Incest is a forbidden sexual relationship between family relatives that does not allow the involved people in it to marry each other. The purpose of this research is to find out the motivational factors of incest and the characteristics of the incest perpetrator. The approach technique used in this research is qualitative approach with interviews and observations to Y respondent and significant others. The criteria of the respondent in this research is a father who has a daughter and if still married with the victim's mother. The result of this research shows that there is an incest relationship happening in the family. The motivational factors that trigger incest include: inability of the perpetrator to hold his sexual drive, alcohol consumption, the lack of private area in the house, the low rate of social-economy condition, and availability of chances. Characteristics of incest perpetrator in this research are: he uses force and threats, such as manipulative threats, has negative perceptions about women, and is unable to manage a healthy relationship. The incest perpetrator does not feel guilty for what he has done.

Keywords: sexual abuse, abuse against children, incest

1. Introduction

The phenomenon of violence in the era of globalization is increasingly common. Almost every day the public is given a dish that shows violence in the media, such as people beat, persecuted, even raped (Retnaningrum, 2009). Sexual violence does not only occur in adults but can also occur in children. Child sexual abuse is a form of sexual exploitation of children and *incest* (Faller, 1993).

Based on data from a study of National Commission for Children (2014), 2,377 cases of child abuse were reported: 1,424 cases of sexual violence, while from 1,424 cases of sexual violence that occurred, *incest* cases were 20 cases.

Nainggolan (2008) defines *incest* as sexual relations or other sexual activities between individuals who have a close relationship, where marriage between them is prohibited by law or culture.

One example of an incest case that was revealed in 2014: the victim is a daughter, namely N (16 years) experienced sexual violence committed by his father. The first time happened when N sat in grade IV elementary school and before the 2011 national exam, at his home at noon when his mother was away. (National Commission for Children, 2014). Another incest case was revealed in 2015, where a daughter (16 years old) M was forced to have sexual relations carried out by her biological father since she was in the 2nd grade of junior high school (National Commission for Children, 2015).

Related to the cases above, it can be seen that several aspects are characteristic of the incest perpetrators, namely:

- the perpetrator is the closest person to the victim;
- the perpetrator controls the victim in this case the offender is the father (Faller, 1993);
- actors often use force and threat (Faller, 1993);
- perpetrators often feel innocent.

The harmful effects of incest cases include physical, psychological, and social impacts. In this case, many victims and their families have not understood about *incest*, and some families who experience *incest* appear to be confused in making decisions. Researchers see many families who finally forgive and accept some of the perpetrators returned, this happens because some of these families are still economically dependent on the perpetrator.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Sexual Violence

Wahid and Irfan (2001) define sexual violence as a term that refers to deviate sexual behavior or sexual relations that distort and harm the victim.

According to Huraerah (2008), sexual violence is a practice of sexual relations carried out using harshness, contrary to the religious teachings and values, and violates applicable laws.

Based on the two definitions of sexual violence above, the conclusion definition of sexual violence is a behavior or actions that interfere and force by someone to other people related to the sex of the victim.

2.2 Factors of Sexual Violence

The factors that cause sexual violence have two parts, there are:

- 1) internal factors:

- psychiatric factors,
 - psychological factors,
 - biological factors, and
 - moral factors.
- 2) external factors:
- socio-cultural factors,
 - economic factors,
 - mass media factors.

2.3 Forms of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is not always an act of sexual harassment. Forms of sexual harassment include: flirting, naughty whistling, and persuade to have sex until rape (Wardhani & Lestari, 2011).

2.4 Victims of Sexual Violence

According to Dino and Mira (2010), most victims of sexual violence are children aged around 5 - 11 years (Dino and Mira, 2010). Most victims of sexual violence are women, but in some cases, men are also vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual violence (Wardhani & Lestari, 2011).

2.5 Definition of Violence Against Children

According to Delsboro (in Soetjningsih and Ranuh, 2015) defines child abuse as a child who gets harsh physical treatment.

2.6 Forms of Violence Against Children

The forms of the wrong consultation with children according to Soetjningsih and Ranuh (2015) are as follows:

- physical abuse,
- negligence / neglect,
- emotional abuse,
- sexual abuse.

2.7 Definition of Incest

According to Kartini Kartono (1989), incest is sexual relations between men and women inside or outside the bond of marriage, where they are in close kinship or hereditary relationships.

2.8 Factors That Cause Incest

Lustig (in Sadrjoen, 2005), states there are five conditions of the family that allow incest, namely: Pinched condition, where the daughter becomes the female figure, sexual difficulties in the parents. In this case, the father is unable to overcome his sexual urges. The inability of the father to find a sexual partner outside the home, fear of family

breakdown, covert sanctions against the mother is not participating in the demands of a sexual role as a wife.

2.9 The Perpetrator of Incest

Cases of incest often occur between brothers and sisters. Incest's perpetrators are the scope of the family for the victims, which are biological father, biological mother, older siblings, and biological siblings (Komnas Anak, 2015).

3. Impact of Incest

Psychic impacts on victims are feelings of guilt, low self-esteem, depression, and suicidal ideation (Faller, 1993). The worst impacts are pregnancy and injury to his body (Retnaningrum, 2009). The social impact is more on giving negative stigma from the public (Faller, 1993).

4. Material and Methods

4.1 Research Category

This research uses a qualitative method. Researchers need scope activities where researchers can have close relations with individuals and significant others who are still related (Poerwandari, 2013).

4.2 Data Accumulation Method for Respondents

The data accumulation technique used was purposive sampling, which was chosen deliberately, after previously making a typology (ideal) of individuals in public (Sutopo & Arief, 2010).

4.3 Research Respondents

4.3.1 Characteristics of Research Respondents

Respondent in this study is a father who has raped his biological children and still married to the victim's biological mother.

4.3.2 Number of Research Respondents

This research used one respondent and do interviews with his wife, children, and social workers.

4.4 Research Procedure

4.4.1 Research Preparation Phases

The preparation phase in this research, the steps are:

- 1) Make a research background,
- 2) Develop a literature review,
- 3) Choose the research method to be used,

- 4) The tool preparation phase, in this research, is use interview guidelines based on the theory in the literature review,
- 5) Develop observation guidelines,
- 6) Do expert judgment,
- 7) Preparation of a research permission,
- 8) Looking for research respondents that are following the predefined characteristics of the respondents,
- 9) Researchers meet with prospective respondents to establish rapport,
- 10) Interviews will be held after the time and place are approved, and respondents feel ready to be interviewed,
- 11) Research implementation procedures. After the respondent is ready, the researcher has prepared research tools like interview guidelines and observation sheets.

4.4.2 Research Implementation Stage

The research will do in the following stages:

1. After compiling the questions and observation table, the researcher prepares himself and then makes an appointment with the respondent to conduct an interview using the guidelines.
2. After the interview process is complete the researcher makes verbatim of the interview from the raw data that has been obtained and then will be analyzed.

4.4.3 Data Analysis Stages

The procedures for qualitative data analysis are divided into three stages, as Sutopo & Arief (2010) describe as follows:

- 1) organizing data,
- 2) create categories, determine topics, and schemes,
- 3) write a report.

4.4.4 Data Accumulation Technique

Data accumulation techniques carried out by interview and in-depth observation.

4.5 The Validity of Qualitative Research

The validity of qualitative research by triangulation. According to Patton (1990 in Poerwandari, 2013) see the concept with more comprehensive. He stated that triangulation in (1) data triangulation (2) researcher triangulation (3) theory triangulation (4) method triangulation. This research uses the triangulation of data sources which the researcher takes data or information not only from respondents (Mr. Y), but also involves significant others, namely: respondent's wife (Ms. S), respondent's child (A), and social worker (N).

5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Demographic Family Data

Table 1: Family Identity of the Respondent

Aspect	Y (Father – Incest)	S (Mother– Informer)	A (First Daughter – Incest Victim)	W (Second Daughter)
Age	54 Years old	35 Years old	15 Years old	8 Years old
Gender	Man	Woman	Woman	Woman
Religion	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam
Educational Background	Junior High School	Junior High School	Junior High School	Elementary School
Profession	Driver	Laundry	Student	Student
Income	2.850.000/month	550.000/month	-	-
Ethnic	Betawi	Central Java (Kroya)	Betawi – Central Java	Betawi – Central Java
Child	5 of 6 siblings	1 of 6 siblings	1 of 2 siblings	2 of 2 siblings

5.2 Case Classification Based on Literature

This case is called *incest* because of sexual relations between individuals who have blood relations, which marriage between them is prohibited by law or culture (Nainggolan, 2008). In this case, the act of *incest* has occurred with evidence that has been said Mr. Y and also recognizes the act as a form of sexual harassment.

Several forms of sexual violence committed by Mr. Y is the same as those described by Poerwandari (2000), Mr. Y committed several forms of sexual violence by groping parts of body A, kissing cheek A, holding the genital A and inviting A to look porn video and then continue sexual intercourse until repeated.

According to the researcher, based on the description above can be said that has occurred *incest* relations between Mr. Y and A, where Mr. Y has been planning against his action, especially planning in terms of how to invite A to have sexual intercourse carried out gradually and in terms of time.

5.3 Factors Related to Incest

Lustig (in Sadarjoen, 2005) states there are five conditions of family disorder which allows the occurrence of *incest*. In the first condition, Mr. Y not able to overcome his sexual urge, at the end, Mr. Y vented his sexual intercourse with A.

In the second condition, there is no witness, in the first incident, Mrs. S did not tell this case to anyone, because she felt that Mr. Y would not repeat his action and was still economically dependent. In Mr. Y's case, it is not because of the narrow house condition that does not allow each family member to separate rooms, but rather the lack of privacy from room owned, this evident from the bedroom and the bathroom of Mr. Y's house that does not have a door. According to the researcher also because of the factors above Mr. Y's sexual intercourse against A because of the opportunity factors.

5.4 Incest Perpetrator

Based on the literature, there are some distinctive characteristics in *incest* perpetrator. In this case, the characteristics found are:

- 1) using power,
- 2) using threats and manipulative,
- 3) not appreciate the behavior is wrong,
- 4) negative perception about woman.

6. Discussion

The theory proposed by Calhoun et al (in Davidson et al., 2006) family members who are victims of rape in this case incest are usually to be traumatized by a sexual attack. Based on the data that have been conveyed earlier, the victim in this case, A does not experience psychological problems or trauma. This case occurs because A does not feel that the behavior of Mr. Y is wrong. Mr. Y instil a wrong perception to A that *incest* is a form of affection of a father to daughter. A until today still establish a close relationship with Mr. Y and A still choose to live with Mr. Y.

A's desire to stay with the perpetrator in this case Mr. Y, it should not be allowed, in accordance with the theory. Some institutions should be able to take A to be placed temporarily in the protection of children. Therapy for the victim to overcome the negative effects that she experienced can provide counseling, give support, and suggestions within the framework of intervention on the perception experienced by A all this time.

7. Recommendations

The researchers may suggest for the further studies about this topic, can be increase respondents so they can see other variants of the incest case phenomenon. Not only conducting research on victims, it could be conducting research with families who has incest case.

8. Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been doing with respondents Y, and significant others, the incest has really happened. The incest was carried out by Mr. Y against his biological son, A. Some forms of sexual violence committed by Mr. Y were by kissing the cheek, groping the breast, and genitals A, to have sexual intercourse. Mr. Y did this by inviting A to watch porn videos. This incest behavior is done on purpose.

The factors that cause incest are the inability of the perpetrator to overcome his sexual urges, the condition of the house that does not have the privacy of each room, the low socioeconomic conditions, and the opportunity factor.

The characteristic of Mr. Y as incest against his son is to use force and threat. Mr. Y also doesn't feel guilty of what he had done before, he felt that what he had done was a form of affection for A.

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