

SELF-CONCEPT IN EARLY ADULTS WHO HAD BEEN VICTIMS OF PEDOPHILIA IN MEDAN CITY, NORTH SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine self-concept in early adulthood who had been victims of pedophilia, in the city of Medan, North Sumatra. The form of pedophilia experienced can be known. The method used in this research is a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach and collects data through observation, psychological tests, interviews. The criteria for the subjects in this study were early adults aged 20-30 years, individuals in this study were early adults who had experienced pedophilia during childhood. The first subject was 30 years old and experienced pedophilia during grade 1sd. The second subject was 27 years old and experienced pedophilia when he was 5 years old. The third subject aged 20 years experienced pedophilia during grade 6 sd. In this study, it will be seen how the self-concept of subjects who have been victims of pedophilia in early adulthood. The results showed that in subject I and III, although the subject experienced unpleasant things when the subject was still small, it did not make the subject think negatively about himself and other people. The subject is more grateful for what he has experienced when he was a child, because the subject is more able to take lessons from the experience. Whereas in subject II even though the subject said that he began to accept himself, subject II sometimes still could not accept the conditions he had, blamed himself and the immediate environment for the incident and still closed himself in conducting social interactions.

Keywords: Self-Concept, Early Adult, Pedophilia Victims

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui konsep diri pada dewasa awal yang pernah menjadi korban *pedofilia*, di kota medan, Sumatera Utara. Bentuk tindakan *pedofilia* yang dialami dapat diketahui. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi dan mengumpulkan data melalui observasi, test psikologi, wawancara. Kriteria subjek pada penelitian ini adalah dewasa awal berusia 20-30 tahun, individu dalam penelitian ini adalah dewasa awal yang pernah mengalami peristiwa *pedofilia* semasa kecilnya. Subjek pertama berusia 30 tahun dan mengalami *pedofilia* pada saat kelas 1sd. Subjek kedua berusia 27 tahun dan mengalami *pedofilia* pada saat berusia 5 tahun. Subjek ketiga berusia 20 tahun mengalami *pedofilia* pada saat kelas 6 sd. Pada penelitian ini akan dilihat bagaimana konsep diri subjek yang pernah menjadi korban *pedofilia* pada masa dewasa awal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada subjek I dan III walaupun subjek mengalami hal yang tidak menyenangkan pada saat subjek masih kecil, hal itu tidak membuat subjek berpikiran negatif tentang dirinya dan orang lain. Subjek lebih bersyukur atas apa yang telah dialaminya saat masih kecil, karena subjek lebih bisa mengambil hikmah dari pengalaman tersebut. Sedangkan pada subjek II walaupun subjek mengatakan bahwa mulai menerima dirinya akan tetapi subjek II terkadang masih tidak bisa menerima kondisi yang dimiliki, menyalahkan diri dan lingkungan terdekat terhadap peristiwa tersebut serta masih menutup diri dalam melakukan interaksi sosial. Jika pandangan subjek II terhadap dirinya yang cenderung negatif maka akan membuat konsep diri yang negatif.

Kata Kunci : Konsep Diri, Dewasa Awal, Korban *Pedofilia*

PRELIMINARY

Background

Children are part of the present and the owners of the future, due to their vulnerable nature and dependence on adults, children need protection. However, it is not certain that all children get protection, some children are still the object of physical, psychological and sexual acts of violence committed by adults, even by those closest to the child such as father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt who should be the protector of the

child. . This is what makes children helpless when they get threats not to tell what happened. None of the specific characteristics or personality types can be identified from the individual perpetrators of sexual violence against children(Ivo Noviana, 2015).

Individuals who become victims of violence if they suffer physical harm, experience psychological injuries or violence, emotional trauma, are not only viewed from a legal aspect, but also social and cultural aspects. Sexual violence (pedophilia) that

occurred in childhood is a crucial event because it has a negative impact on the lives of victims in adulthood, Sisca & Moningga (in Yurika fauzia Wardhani and Alit Kurniasari, 2016).

Erickson (in Siti Nur Fatimah, 2010) said that individuals classified in early adulthood are in warm, close and communicative relationships with or not involving sexual contact. If it fails in the form of intimacy, the individual will experience what is called isolation (feeling excluded from others, lonely, blaming himself for being different from others).

Individuals who are in the early adulthood stage cannot fully adapt themselves if they experience something traumatic for them in childhood. The effects of trauma embedded by individuals when they are children who experience sexual violence will develop into emotional outbursts of soul or can even grow into psychological illnesses when the child develops into an adult individual. The child's future will be destroyed, because it will continue to be haunted by feelings of fear, of events that have never been heard or seen before. If a painful, frightening, suppressing, worrying or sad experience experienced by a child as a victim is ignored or not known by parents or other adult individuals, the child will only harbor feelings, experience deep sadness, fear, anxiety, and pent up anger to depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety. this, which can lead to prolonged traumatics (in Yurika fauzia Wardhani and Alit Kurniasari, 2016).

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Self concept

Self concept is the views and attitudes of individuals towards themselves. Self-views are related to the physical dimensions, individual characteristics, and self-motivation. Hurlock (in M, Nur Ghufon and Rini Risnawati S, 2012: 13), says that the self-concept is an individual's description of themselves which is a combination of physical, psychological, social, emotional

Every individual has an assessment of himself, both positive and negative. This self-assessment can be influenced by many factors, one of which is environmental factors. The environment can play a role in the formation of an assessment of a person's self, if the environment is supportive then the individual will feel useful and can foster self-confidence or self-esteem in a person and vice versa if the environment is not supportive then that person can feel useless and eventually withdraw from environment, Sosiawan (in Siti Nur Fatimah, 2010). This assessment is what is commonly referred to as self-concept.

Self-concept according to Calhoun & Acocella (in Novia Dwi Rahmaningsih & Wisjnu Martani, 2014) consists of individual knowledge about themselves in the present, individual expectations about themselves in the future, as well as individual assessments of themselves that determine the level of self-esteem. In line with this opinion expressed by Cawagas (in Siti Nur Fatimah, 2010) reveals that the self-concept includes all individual views of the physical dimensions, personal characteristics, motivations, weaknesses, intelligence and failures. The fulfillment of desires and the realization of life can be pursued through self-concept. It can be said that the self-concept is also a framework for organizing one's experiences.

Therefore, based on the above phenomena and research exposure, the researcher is interested in conducting phenomenological research on "Self-Concept in Early Adults Who Have Been Victims of Pedophilia".

aspirational beliefs and the achievements they have achieved.

The self-concept can be described as an operating system that runs a mental computer which affects the thinking ability of an individual. Once installed, the self-concept will enter the subconscious mind and affect the individual's level of consciousness at one time. The better the self-concept of the individual, the easier it will be for individuals to achieve success because individuals are optimistic, dare to try new things, dare to be successful and dare to

fail, are full of confidence and think positively. Conversely, if the individual's self-concept is negative, it will result in growing feelings of insecurity, fear, failure so that he does not dare to try new things and other inferior behavior. (in Desmita, 2016: 164).

Based on the various notions of self-concept put forward by experts, it can be concluded that the self-concept is the attitude and views of the individual towards his entire state of being like what a person feels and thinks about himself.

Callhoun and Acocella (in M, Nur Ghufron and Rini Risnawati S, 2012: 17), reveal that self-concept consists of three dimensions or aspects, namely: knowledge, hope, assessment. According to Brooks and Emmert (in Caesar Vioniken Pradipta, 2013) individuals who have a positive self-concept show the following characteristics: 1. Believe in themselves in their ability to solve problems. 2. Feeling equal to other individuals. 3. Receive compliments without shame. 4. Recognizing that every individual has various feelings, desires and behaviors that are not entirely approved by society. 5. Able to improve himself because the individual is able to reveal aspects of personality that are not liked and try to change them.

Meanwhile, individuals who have a negative self-concept show the following characteristics: 1. Sensitive to criticism. 2. Responsive to compliments. 3. Have a hypercritical attitude. 4. Tend to feel displeased by others. 5. Be pessimistic about the competition.

B. *Pedophilia*

Pedophilia comes from the Greek word which consists of the words *pais* (children) and *philia* (friendly love or friends). Pedophilia is defined as a mental disorder in adults or adolescents who have started adulthood (individuals aged 16 years or older) usually characterized by a primary or exclusive sexual interest in prepubescent children (generally age 13 years or younger, although puberty may

vary). . The child must be at least five years younger in cases of juvenile pedophilia (16 years or older) to be classified as pedophilia (Nur Hidayati, 2018).

According to Sadarjoen (in Yuninda Tria Ningsih etc., 2017) pedophilia is love for children, in which sexual intimacy is achieved through manipulation of the child's genitals or by the child, partially or completely penetrating the penis of the child's genitals. Most pedophiles are men with female victims called heterosexual pedophilia while boys are called homosexual pedophilia.

Based on the opinion of the figures above, it can be concluded that pedophilia is an unnatural sexual act committed by an adult who repeatedly commits this sexual act with prepubertal children.

Finkelhor and Browne (in Ratih Probosiwi & Daud Bahransyaf, 2015) initiated four types of the effects of trauma due to sexual violence or pedophilia, namely: Betrayal, Traumatic Sexualization, Powerlessness, and Stigma (Stigmatization).

C. Early Adult

According to Hurlock (in Siti Nur Fatimah, 2010) states that early adulthood starts at the age of 18 years to approximately 40 years of age, when the physical and psychological changes that accompany the reduction in reproductive abilities. Santrock (2012) also said that early adulthood is a time to work and build relationships with the opposite sex, sometimes leaving little time for other things. For most individuals, becoming an adult involves a long transition period. Recently, the transition from adolescence to adulthood is referred to as adulthood, marked by experimentation and exploration. Where many individuals are still exploring the career path they want to take, what kind of individual they want

to become, and what kind of lifestyle they want, living single, living together, or getting married, Arnett (in Santrock, 2012).

Based on the opinion of the figures above, it can be concluded that early adulthood is a period of transition to maturity from adolescence where individuals are ready to play a role and be responsible for making their own decisions without interference from parents, the decision is generally about the period of accepting a position in society. work, engage in community social relations and establish relationships with the opposite sex.

According to Giri Wiarto, 2015: 112, early adult development is divided into three, namely:

1. Physical and Health Development (Health status, behavior and its effects on health, sexual behavior)
2. Cognitive Development
3. Social Development (social mobility, personal and social harm)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study focuses on self-concept in early adults who had been victims of pedophilia as a child. The research approach used in this study is a qualitative research method and in this study using a phenomenological qualitative research design. The study of phenomenology itself has an understanding, namely a view of thinking that emphasizes a focus on the subjective experiences of individuals and interpretations of the world. phenomena are things that in some way appear in the consciousness of the individual. Whether in the form of something as a result of fiction or in the form of something real, in the form of ideas or in the form of reality, Edmund Husserl (in Lexy J Moleong, 2012: 15).

The study population consisted of three early adult individuals who had been victims of pedophilia, the criteria for which were aged 20-30 years, both

men and women. One of the reasons for this small number of subjects is the very limited availability of subjects. The data collection technique was done by means of observation, interview and documentation. In this study, the credibility of the research was carried out using triangulation techniques.

To determine the sample to be used in this study, the researcher determined the research subject based on several characteristics, namely:

1. Adults who are in the early adult development stage (20-30 years), both men and women.
2. Had been a victim of pedophilia as a child.
3. The individual resides in Medan, North Sumatra.

RESEARCH RESULT

1. Overview of Pedophilia

The pedophilia experienced by these three subjects had happened repeatedly. At the time of the incident the three subjects were sleeping. Like the pedophile incident that occurred as a child, the victim is always preceded by a threat by the perpetrator.

The incidence of pedophilia in each subject was different. Subject I experienced this pedophile incident during the first grade of elementary school and the perpetrator was his uncle (from his father's side) when subject I was left at his grandmother's house. Subject I also said that EM only found out that her younger sibling was also treated like that when her younger sibling told her when she was an adult. Subject II experienced pedophilia when he was 5 years old. The pedophile incident occurred when subject II was entrusted to his grandmother's house and the one who did this to subject II was his uncle, from the papa's part. Subject III experienced pedophilia when he was in grade 6 sd. The pedophilia incident occurred at subject III's own house

while taking lessons and it was the acquaintance of subject III's parents who did this.

According to Finkelhor and Browne, when the victim experiences the incident, she will experience the effects of trauma (in Ratih Probosiwi & Daud Bahransyaf, 2015) four types of traumatic effects resulting from sexual violence or pedophilia, namely betrayal, sexual trauma, helplessness and stigma.

Based on the explanation above, the theory described by Finkelhor and Browne (in Ratih Probosiswi & Daud Bahransyaf, 2013) regarding the effects of trauma on pedophilia victims, shows that the effects of trauma experienced by the three subjects are not all in accordance with the four types of trauma, namely betrayal, trauma, sexual, helpless, stigmatized. This is because each individual has their own way of dealing with events that individuals have experienced in the past and are able to perceive these events to be positive and also negative. However, if it is seen that subject I and III perceive the incident to be positive, while subject II even though they still perceive the incident to be negative, individuals try to change the perception.

2. Self concept

Self-concept is closely related to individual self. A healthy life, both physically and psychologically, is supported by a good and stable self-concept. Positive and negative self-concepts are formed according to individual experiences in dealing with other people. Individuals have different perceptions or points of view of the strengths and weaknesses they have in various aspects of self-concept.

This difference in the perception of pedophilia is what influences the self-concept of the subject. Based on the explanation above, according to the

theory described by Callhoun and Acocella (in M, Nur Ghuftron and Rini Risnawati S, 2012: 17), self-concept includes a self-view of three dimensions, namely knowledge, hope, assessment, the result is that self-concept contained in the three different subjects because each subject has different perceptions in interpreting these events.

Subjects I and III have a positive self-concept, this is in accordance with the characteristics according to Brooks and Emmert (in Caesar Vioniken Pradipta, 2013) individuals who can be said to have a positive self-concept, namely, believe in their ability to solve problems, feel equal to other individuals, receiving praise without shame, realizing that every individual has various feelings, desires and behaviors that are not entirely approved by society, is able to improve himself because individuals are able to reveal aspects of personality that are not liked and try to change them.

In subjects I and III, although the subject experienced unpleasant things when the subject was young, it did not make the subject think negatively about himself and others. The subject is more grateful for what he has experienced when he was a child, because the subject is more able to take lessons from the experience. The shift in thinking towards a more positive and future direction in subjects I and III directs itself quickly through the period of psychological stress after experiencing the event. Whereas subject II has a negative self-concept, this is in accordance with the characteristics according to Brooks and Emmert (in Caesar Vioniken Pradipta, 2013) that individuals who can be said to have a negative self-concept are sensitive to criticism, responsive to praise, hypercritical, tend to feeling disliked by others, being pessimistic about the competition. Even though at this time subject II said that he had begun to accept himself, subject II sometimes still could not accept the

conditions he had, blamed himself and the immediate environment for the incident and still closed himself in conducting social interactions. Subject II's view of himself which tends to be negative will create a negative self-concept.

CONCLUSION

Case I

The results showed that the subject initially had a traumatic effect, but thanks to positive reinforcement from the individual and support from the family and social environment, it affected the current subject's self-concept to be positive.

Case II

Even though at this time subject II said that he had begun to accept himself, subject II sometimes still could not accept the conditions he had, blamed himself and the immediate environment for the incident and still closed himself in conducting social interactions. Subject II's view of himself tends to be negative and will create a negative self-concept.

Case III

In subject III even though the subject experienced unpleasant things when the subject was still small, it did not make the subject initially think negatively about himself. However, at this time, the subject was more grateful for what he had experienced as a child, because the subject was more able to take lessons from the experience. The transfer of thinking towards a more positive and future direction in subject III directs himself quickly through the stress period after experiencing the event.

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