

*Laporan Penelitian*



**SHARIA-BASED COLLABORATIVE COUNSELING MODEL TO  
PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND VIOLENCE**

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# Sharia-based collaborative counseling model to prevent child sexual abuse and violence



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**Abstract** Child sexual violence and abuse is an increasingly alarming global problem, with long-term impacts on children's physical and psychological health. In Indonesia, the incidence of child sexual violence and abuse remains high, indicating the need for more effective and culturally based prevention approaches. This study aims to develop an Islamic Sharia-based collaborative counseling model for the prevention of violence and sexual abuse against children. This study used the Research and Development method with the ADDIE model, with a population of PAUD teachers in the cities of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique. While, data analysis techniques include descriptive analysis, validity test, normality test, homogeneity, and reliability. Based on the results of the expert validity test, it showed that the development of a collaborative counseling model based on Islamic law is said to be valid. This is evidenced by the average material expert of 95,5%, the average language expert of 89,68%, and the average child psychology expert of 88,15%. The results showed that the collaborative counseling model based on Islamic law is effective in increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of child protection. The model strengthens the family's role as the child's primary protector, increases school involvement in detecting and preventing violence, and builds solid community support to create a safe environment for children. In addition, the application of Islamic principles in counseling helps instill strong moral and ethical values in children, making them better able to recognize and avoid risky situations.

**Keywords:** child psychology, child sexual abuse, child violence, collaborative counseling model, violence prevention

## 1. Introduction

Preventing child abuse involves safeguarding children's human rights, their psychological and emotional impact, and their social and cognitive development. According to the United Nations-adopted Convention on the Rights of the Child, every child has the right to live in a setting free from violence. Du et al. (2022) explained that violence can cause deep psychological trauma, including anxiety, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Violence can also hinder children's social and cognitive growth, cause difficulties with learning and social interaction, and negatively impact their future relationships. Violence has the potential to cause lifelong health issues as well as significant physical injuries (Yafie et al., 2023). By addressing violence prevention, we can increase awareness and engagement from various parties, including schools and communities, to create safe environments and support children's optimal development. In addition, by raising public awareness of this issue, it is important to encourage collective action to protect children from violence.

One study showed that educating the public about the causes of violence that often occurs in the household, both against women and children, as well as preventive measures that can be taken, is an important step in preventing such violence (Fauzan, 2024). In addition, parents play a crucial role in preventing sexual violence against children by having the right information about preventing sexual violence (Yafie et al., 2022). In this context, parents' roles are crucial in preventing child sexual abuse. To increase their comprehension of the prevention of child sexual abuse, parents must participate in a variety of education and intervention programs (Solehati et al., 2022).

It is critically important to address the worldwide issue of preventing violence against children. Data show that violence against children is still a widespread and frequent problem in various parts of the world (Seddighi et al., 2021). According to the latest report from the WHO in 2021, approximately 1 billion children worldwide, or 50% of all children, are victims of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse every year. Parenting program techniques are an effective way to address this issue. A study by Rudolph et al. (2018) reported positive impacts from 28 systematic reviews/meta-analyses. However, to achieve significant results, strengthening governance mechanisms that promote cross-sector and cross-country cooperation is needed. This can ensure that programs can be implemented effectively and sustainably while maintaining their identity and focusing on specific forms of violence. In addition, challenges such as lack of funding, community support and resource availability also

need to be addressed for these prevention efforts to be successful in creating safe and supportive environments for children around the world.

Moreover, child sexual abuse is particularly important because it not only affects a child's mental and physical health directly but also has a lasting impact on adulthood. Studies have indicated that those who are sexually abused as children are more likely to have a range of psychological issues, such as eating disorders, anxiety, despair, and even a greater chance of aggression and criminality than adults. A study by Daigneault et al. (2017) demonstrated that there is a greater likelihood of mental and emotional health issues in children who have experienced sexual abuse. It is crucial to have an honest conversation about sexual assault to educate people about warning signs of abuse and how to keep children safe (Russell et al., 2020). Educating adults, including parents and educators, on how to recognize sexual abuse behavior can help in detecting cases that may occur around them. It can also eliminate the stigma that often discourages victims from reporting or seeking help. Recent research highlights the importance of appropriate and responsive responses to reports of sexual abuse. A slow or unresponsive response to reports of sexual harassment can negatively impact the well-being of victims and may worsen their psychological state (Marín et al., 2021). Therefore, education on handling and protecting victims of sexual harassment needs to be improved at various levels of society, from families and schools to government institutions and civil society.

Child sexual abuse is a severe issue that puts children's safety in danger worldwide. Every year, millions of children experience various forms of abuse that can cause serious physical and psychological harm. Data from the WHO and UNICEF indicate that 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 10 boys are abused sexually as children, with only a small percentage of these incidents being reported to the police. Factors such as socioeconomic inequality, unsafe environments, and the psychological state of the abuser play a significant role in the prevalence of this problem (Abdi et al., 2021). Coordinated and structured global efforts are needed to raise awareness, defend children, and create practical preventative measures to address the global issue of child sex abuse. Protecting children from sexual abuse requires not only individual or local responses but also cross-country and cross-sector collaboration (Rockowitz et al., 2024). Effective prevention efforts should include widespread public education on the signs and consequences of sexual abuse, the establishment of policies that support child protection, improved access to support and rehabilitation services for victims, and strong enforcement of the law against abusers. In addition, support is needed for victims and their families to obtain comprehensive protection and recovery.

Aceh Province is known as *Seuramoe Mekkah* because it was the site of the first Islamic kingdom in Indonesia. Aceh implemented *Qanun Aceh*, which is based on Islamic law, including *Qanun No. 11 of 2008*, which aims to protect children's rights. Despite this, many children in Aceh still experience physical and psychological abuse and exploitation. Based on the basis of data from the Integrated Service Centre for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) Aceh, 399 people were victims of violence and sexual abuse against children in 2015; this number rose to 1,330 in 2016, 1,259 in 2017, 926 in 2018, and 1,044 in 2019 and 2020. The data presented do not include data from the Aceh Police; the most recent data available are from 2021. The majority of victims of sexual violence and abuse are minors from preschool to high school, and the average age range is 3–16 years (Tejada & Linder, 2020). Generally, the perpetrators of immoral crimes are those closest to and well-known by the family. Therefore, victims of sexual abuse need to be educated to increase awareness of the risks they face. However, children's understanding of the dangers of sexual abuse is still minimal. For this reason, sex education is very important early, as a child's early years are the most crucial time in their lives, where brain growth is undergoing rapid development.

If these issues are not addressed thoroughly, they can have serious consequences. Adolescents who are exposed to violence or sexual abuse may suffer from severe psychological trauma, which can affect their confidence, behavior and social skills (Downey & Crummy, 2022). Additionally, there is a marked increase in the risk of mental illnesses such as anxiety, sadness, and post-traumatic stress disorder. In addition, victims may show behavioral changes such as aggression or withdrawal. Without proper intervention, they may also repeat patterns of violence as either offenders or victims. Sexual violence can also cause serious physical injuries and affect a child's ability to reach their academic potential and individual abilities (Mathews & Vézina, 2019). The psychological and social impacts of sexual violence or abuse can continue into adulthood, affecting personal relationships, well-being, and overall quality of life.

Preventing child sexual abuse and violence is interesting for research or several very important reasons. First, sexual violence and abuse are significant issues that may have long-term effects on children's mental health, both physical and mental well-being (Pratama et al., 2023). Children who experience this type of trauma often have difficulties in their personal and social development. Second, keeping kids safe from sexual assault and abuse is a fundamental human right, and is a shared responsibility to create a safe environment for children (Brassard et al., 2020). Third, effectively addressing this issue can prevent the recurrence of violence in future generations and reduce its damaging social impact. Research in this area can provide the data and information needed to design public policies, education programs, and social interventions that are more effective in protecting children from such harm (Fagan et al., 2019). By better understanding the risk factors, impacts and effective prevention strategies, we can significantly improve the protection and well-being of children in society.

To prevent child sexual violence and abuse, several common solutions can be implemented. First, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education can be provided to children to increase their understanding of their bodies, personal boundaries, and signs of abuse (Wilson et al., 2021). Involving parents in this education is also important to ensure consistency of information between home and school. Instruction and guidance for caregivers and educators regarding the identification

of indicators of sexual assault and mistreatment, in addition to addressing children who might be victims, is essential (Sekhar et al., 2018). An Islamic Shari'ah-based collaborative counseling model can be implemented by incorporating Islamic principles such as the values of chastity, protection and social responsibility in the mitigation and treatment of the sexual abuse of children and violence cases. In addition, stricter law enforcement against perpetrators and stronger legal protection for victims and their families need to be improved to ensure safety and justice (Stoever, 2019). Additionally, social welfare initiatives and psychological support for child victims of sexual violence and abuse should be provided to help them recover and reintegrate well into society.

The Sharia-based model of collaborative counseling is chosen as an appropriate solution for several reasons. The model is in line with the cultural and religious values of individuals in Aceh Province, making it easier to accept and implement. Islamic sharia provides clear guidance on the importance of protecting children and avoiding harmful actions. The approach is holistic, incorporating spiritual, emotional and social aspects during the counseling process and ensuring that children receive comprehensive support. The model is also effective in prevention, as using a religiously grounded approach can establish stronger social norms against sexual violence and abuse and actively involve the community in prevention and intervention efforts.

This method, which draws from Islamic and collaborative counseling theories, highlights the importance of collaboration among many stakeholders within the community, such as families, schools, and religious institutions, in providing comprehensive support and solutions. In a previous study, Tanhan (2019) demonstrated the effectiveness of an Islamic counseling approach in improving the emotional and spiritual well-being of child victims of violence. The holistic approach of the Sharia-based collaborative therapy model, which includes social, emotional, and spiritual components in the counseling process along with the active involvement of several community members, is one of its main advantages. The benefits include more effective prevention and emotional and spiritual support, which are essential for children's well-being. This model is particularly suitable for communities that uphold Islamic values and support religious institutions, which can play an active role in the implementation of this model, providing legitimacy and moral support.

Prior studies on the prevention of child abuse and sexual violence have identified significant strategies and initiatives. These studies highlight the importance of protective behaviors from parents, such as educating teaching children about the dangers of abuse, monitoring their activities, and creating a safe environment (Guggisberg et al., 2023). In addition, intervention through book-based teaching has been found to be effective in teaching children skills in preventing sexual abuse (Craig, 2022). Research by Dacka (2022) also emphasizes the importance of early preventive measures, support from a conducive environment, and community involvement in protecting children from sexual abuse. Thus, the defense against child sexual abuse prevention requires a multifaceted approach involving the active role of parents, comprehensive education programs, and strong community support.

The growing number of child sexual abuse and violence incidents, which have long-term effects on the development of a child's body, mind, and spirit, make this research imperative. Effective prevention efforts must be taken immediately to protect vulnerable children. A collaborative counseling model based on Islamic law is considered relevant because it is acceptable to the majority Muslim community and is able to provide practical guidance that involves families, schools and communities in preventing sexual violence and abuse. This research aims to develop an Islamic Shari'ah-based collaborative counseling model for the prevention of violence and sexual abuse against children. It is expected to make a significant contribution to creating a safe environment and protecting children from sexual violence and abuse.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Research design

This study makes use of the research and development method with the ADDIE model (Analyze, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation). This method was chosen because the researcher intends to stop child sexual abuse and violence, creating a collaborative counseling paradigm based on Islamic law. The steps in this research can be seen in Figure 1.

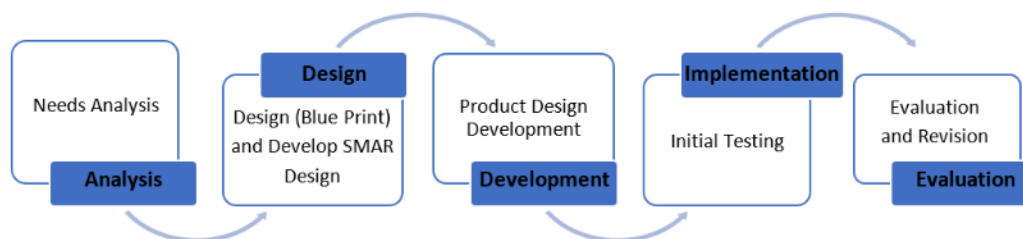


Figure 1 Research procedures.

1. Analyze user needs, identify problems, perform task analysis until the results are obtained in the form of subject characteristics, identify gaps, identify needs, analyze clear and detailed tasks on the basis of needs, create concept maps, design flow charts, analyze constraints and design assessments.

2. The design is designed on the basis of the findings of the field's needs study (blue print), and a design that is SMAR (specific, measurable, applicable, and realistic) is developed.
3. Development developed the design into a product in the shape of an Islamic law-based collaborative therapy model in an attempt to stop child sexual abuse and violence in Aceh Province.
4. Small-scale trials should be conducted to determine the level of validity and reliability of the products developed at this stage involving teachers, as well as involving children by carrying out preventive, curative and preservative functions in the counseling stage.
5. Evaluate and revise the results on the basis of the test results.

**2.2. Population, sample, and sampling technique**

This investigation was carried out in PAUD (Early Childhood Education) schools in Aceh Province, especially in the cities of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. The population in the study included PAUD teachers. The sampling technique used a purposive sampling technique. Therefore, the sample used was 120 respondents from the entire population.

**2.3. Data collection process**

The tool utilized to gather information in data collection in this development research is a questionnaire or questionnaire, which includes 1) a material expert validation questionnaire, 2) a language expert validation questionnaire, and 3) a child psychology expert validation questionnaire.

**2.4. Data processing and analysis procedure**

This study's data analysis method makes use of descriptive analysis, which aims to describe the results of expert validation. Validity, normality, homogeneity, and reliability tests were used to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the data obtained. This approach ensures that the data collected are valid, reliable, and representative and provides a comprehensive picture of how well the strategy works to stop sexual abuse and violence in children.

**3. Results**

**3.1. Material Expert Validation**

The table 1 presents the assessment of two dimensions by material experts. The violent behavior dimension scored 92% with the category "valid", whereas the sexual harassment dimension scored 89.60% with the category "valid". Overall, the material expert assessment averaged 95.5% and was classified as "valid".

**Table 1** Material Expert Validation Results.

No	Dimension	Percentage	Notes
1	Violent Behavior	92%	Valid
2	Sexual Harassment	89,60%	Valid
Material Expert Overall		95,5%	Valid

**3.2. Linguist Validation**

The table 2 above provides a brief overview of the assessment by linguists. Language suitability reached a score of 85.30% with the category "valid", followed by language clarity with a score of 88.60% with the category "valid", suitability with context with a score of 93% with the category "valid", and language style with a score of 91.82% with the category "valid". Overall, the average linguist assessment was 89.68%, and all aspects were considered valid.

**Table 2** Linguist validation test results.

No	Dimension	Percentage	Notes
1	Language Appropriateness	85,30%	Valid
2	Clarity of Language	88,60%	Valid
3	Appropriateness to Context	93%	Valid
4	Language Style	91,82%	Valid
Linguists Overall		89,68%	Valid

**3.3. Expert validation of child psychology**

The table 3 above provides a brief overview of the assessment by child psychology experts. The effectiveness of the method reached a score of 84% with the category "quite valid", the accuracy of the target reached a score of 89.60% with the category "valid", the completeness of the material reached a score of 87% with the category "valid", and the practicality of use



reached a score of 92% with the category "valid". Overall, the average assessment of child psychology experts was 88.15%, and all the aspects were considered valid.

**Table 3** Results of the child psychology expert validation test.

No	Dimension	Percentage	Notes
1	Method Effectiveness	84%	Quite Valid
2	Target Accuracy	89,60%	Valid
3	Completeness of Material	87%	Valid
4	Practicality of Use	92%	Valid
Psychology Expert Overall		88,15%	Valid

#### 4. Discussion

The construction of a collaborative counseling model based on Islamic law is deemed valid on the basis of the findings of the expert validity test. The average validity rate for material experts is 95.5%, the average validation rate for language experts is 89.68%, and the average validation rate for child psychology experts is 88.15%. This demonstrates the applicability of the collaborative counseling paradigm grounded in Islamic law for the prevention of child sexual abuse and violence.

Since violence can negatively affect a child's overall development, preventing violence against children is a top priority in our culture. Children who experience violence, whether physical, emotional, or sexual, often face a range of mental and physical health problems (Meydan & Finkelhor, 2020). The long-term impacts of this violence can include impaired brain development, learning difficulties, and behavioral problems. In addition, child abuse can affect children's ability to form healthy and stable relationships in adulthood. Past research has shown that childhood violence has serious long-term consequences. A study by Moffitt (2018) showed that children who see violence are more likely to grow up to exhibit antisocial conduct and to have mental health issues such as PTSD and despair. In addition, another study by Sonu et al. (2019) demonstrated that children who see violence are more likely to face heart disease, obesity, and diabetes, among other physical health issues. These findings show how important violence prevention efforts are in minimizing negative impacts that can last throughout a child's life.

Child abuse prevention efforts must involve various parties, including families, schools, communities and governments. Education and awareness programs that emphasize the importance of positive, nonviolent parenting can help reduce the incidence of child abuse (Altafim et al., 2021). In addition, support for families in the form of counseling, financial assistance, and social services can also help reduce risk factors for violence. Strict policies and laws regarding child protection should also be enforced to ensure that children grow up in a safe and supportive environment (Chamberlain et al., 2019). With a comprehensive and collaborative approach, we can protect children from violence and give them the best chance for a healthy and productive future.

In addition, child sexual abuse is a severe problem with a long-term and damaging impact on children's development. Adolescents who experience sexual abuse frequently struggle with various mental health issues, such as anxiety, sadness, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). These impacts not only affect a child's psychological well-being but can also impair their ability to function well in daily life (Liu et al., 2019). In addition, children who experience sexual abuse often feel shame, guilt and fear, which can prevent them from seeking the help and support they need. Socially, sexual abuse can obstruct a child's capacity to form wholesome, trustworthy interactions with other people. Children who have experienced abuse may have difficulty understanding and setting personal boundaries, which can make them vulnerable to further abuse in the future (Pepler et al., 2018). They may also face social isolation, both because they withdraw from social interactions and because of shame and distrust from their surroundings. This can lead to problems in social and emotional development that can last into adulthood. Prior studies have demonstrated the high frequency and significant effects of child sexual abuse. A study by Irsyad (2019) revealed that, before the age of 18, 1 in 5 females and 1 in 20 boys experienced sexual abuse. These findings emphasize the need for effective prevention and early intervention. In addition, research shows that children who experience sexual abuse often have lower academic performance and face difficulties in education. Efforts to protect children from sexual abuse should be prioritized, emphasizing assistance, prevention, and education for victims to minimize the long-term effects of damage.

Therefore, the application of an Islamic Shari'ah-based collaborative counseling model to prevent child sexual abuse and violence can provide significant benefits. This model emphasizes the importance of Islamic moral and ethical values in educating and protecting children. With this approach, children are taught to understand the boundaries of appropriate and inappropriate behavior, as well as the importance of maintaining the honor of self and others. In addition, this model involves collaboration among parents, instructors and the community to create a safe and supportive environment for children. This collaborative approach ensures that all parties play an active role in supervision, education and support, reducing the possibility of the sexual abuse of minors and violence. The implementation of Islamic law also emphasizes the importance of justice and strict law enforcement against perpetrators of violence to provide a deterrent effect and protect children from similar threats in the future.

#### 5. Conclusions

Considering the findings of the expert validity test, the collaborative counseling model based on Islamic law was proven valid, with high average validation scores from material experts (95.5%), language experts (89.68%), and child psychology experts (88.15%), demonstrating its effectiveness in the prevention of violence and sexual abuse against children. Violence and abuse can have detrimental effects on children's mental and physical health, including PTSD, sadness, and anxiety. They can also lead to physical health issues, including obesity and heart disease. For these reasons, prevention is essential. The prevention of child violence and abuse requires the involvement of various parties, such as families, schools, communities, and governments, with approaches that include education, counseling, financial assistance, social services, and the enforcement of child protection policies and laws. The model emphasizes Islamic moral and ethical values; teaches appropriate behavioral boundaries; involves cooperation between parents, teachers and the community; ensures a safe and supportive environment for children; and emphasizes justice and the strict enforcement of laws against abusers. As such, this model is an important step in efforts to prevent violence and sexual abuse against children, giving them the best chance for a healthy and productive future.

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### Ethical considerations

This study was by conducted in accordance with ethical standards and guidelines for research. Approval was obtained from all related Departments of Education, and all participants provided informed consent prior to participation. The research adhered to the principles of confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation. No harm or discomfort was caused to any participants, and the data of this research were handled securely to protect privacy.

### Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest related to this research. The study was conducted independently, and no external influences, such as financial, personal, or professional interests, have affected the design, execution, analysis, or interpretation of the results. Although this research was funded by the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia, the funding body had no role in the study's design, data collection, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. All authors confirm that there are no competing interests that could undermine the integrity of the research.

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