

# Role of the Parent, Factor Causes, and Sexual Violence Prevention Efforts in Teenagers in the Scope of School

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## ABSTRACT

Crimes against teenagers in schools are increasingly worrying. They are very vulnerable to crimes, especially sexual violence. A school must be a second place considered comfortable for children, on the contrary, the children become victims of sexual violence. From this phenomenon, this study aims to understand some factors that cause sexual violence against adolescents within the school scope and to understand some efforts to overcome sexual violence against adolescents within the school environment. Based on this, several problems can be drawn, namely, what are the factors that cause sexual violence against adolescents within the school scope and how are efforts to overcome sexual violence against adolescents within the school scope. The method used is empirical research methods. The results showed that the factors causing sexual violence against adolescents within the school scope included internal factors (psychological, biological, and moral) and external factors (economic, social media, and environment). Countermeasures can be carried out with preventive and repressive efforts. In conclusion, sexual violence against adolescents within the school scope may continue to occur, but through various preventions, it is hoped that it will minimize the number of sexual crimes against adolescents within the school environment.

**Keywords:** *Factors, Prevention, Sexual Violence, Adolescents*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Today, people are often surprised by the phenomenon of sexual deviations committed in the association of teenagers in the school environment. The shift in socio-cultural values that occurred in society resulted in the weakness of the community's mindset towards this deviant sexual behavior. This has implications for the emergence of sexual violence against adolescents in the form of acts of discordant relationships or excessive dating. Discordant relationships can be interpreted that immoral acts which are sexual relations, or sexual relations carried out between men and women within the scope of the school, are carried out on the sidelines of activities at school.

Immoral acts are categorized as acts of sexual violence against children (KSA/kekerasan seksual terhadap anak). In Indonesia, in particular, these actions have often occurred and are very difficult to reveal which seem to be covered up by the school, this is because the act is classified as a disgrace in the

family and school that does not need to be known by others. The Child Protection Commission (KPA/Komisi Perlindungan Anak) noted that 80% of children cases occur against children aged over 15 years and one of the acts of violence is sexual violence. The following is a description of deviant behavior among students (Table 1).

Based on the table 1, the data on deviant behavior among students shows fluctuating numbers, but in 2015 there tended to be a decline in cases. This must immediately get serious handling from all parties, both from parents, the government, and the community and schools. Deviant behavior and violence in children have become a global issue and are a severe threat, constantly increasing yearly. Violence against children according to [1],[2] includes physical violence, emotional violence, verbal violence, and sexual violence. All types of violence that occur in children, sexual violence is the most common violence.

**Table 1 Data on Deviant Behavior Among Students**

NO	CATEGORIES	YEAR					TOTAL
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	Pornography and cybercrime	188	175	247	322	179	1,111
2	Child victims of online sexual crimes	17	11	23	53	66	170
3	Children victims of offline sexual crimes	8	7	16	42	28	101
4	child victims of pornography on social media	107	110	147	163	49	576
5	child actors possession of pornography (HP, video, etc.)	58	47	61	64	36	264
6	Children Against the Law 8,147	695	1,413	1,428	2,208	403	(ABH)

*Source: KPAI 2015 under 1) Direct Complaint, Letter, Phone, Email; 2) Media Monitoring (Print, Online, Electronic); 3) Case Investigation Results; 4) Data from Indonesian KPAI Partner Institutions.*

In 2010, according to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 20% of women and 5-10% of men in the world have experienced sexual violence during childhood. According to the National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) 9.3% of cases of child abuse in 2012 were classified as sexual abuse and in 2012 there were 62,939 cases of child sexual abuse reported. According to the United Nations, International Children's Emergency Fund [3] (2014) revealed that around 120 million children worldwide or more than 100 children have been victims of sexual abuse under the age of 20.

In Indonesia, according to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) [4], in 2010 the number of violence against children increased. According to KPAI, out of 1717 complaints that came in, there were 1164 cases related to cases of violence against children, and of all cases of violence, the most common were cases of sexual violence against children as many as 553 cases. In 2011 there were 2,275 cases of violence against children, 887 of which were sexual violence against children. In 2012 violence against children occurred 3,871, of which 1,028 were sexual violence against children. In 2013 there was 2,673 violence against children, 1,266 of which were sexual violence against children.

Several cases handled by the Technical Implementation Unit of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children [1]

Bandung City in 2012 there were 3 cases of violence against children, in 2013 there was an increase to 17 cases of violence against children, in 2014 the increase occurred again namely 58 cases of violence against children, and in 2015 there was a decrease to 25 cases of violence against children, but in 2016 there was an increase again to 41 cases of violence against children [5].

Sexual violence against children according to KPAI is the involvement of a child in all forms of sexual activity that occurs before the child reaches a specific age limit set by the law of the country concerned where adults or other older children or people who are considered to have more knowledge than children use it for sexual pleasure or sexual activity. According to End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism (ECPAT), sexual violence against children is a relationship or interaction between a child and an older person or adult such as a stranger, sibling, or parent where the child is used as an object to satisfy the sexual needs of the perpetrator. The following is a description of violence against students. In table 2, the data on violent behavior against students shows a surprising number because 84% of students stated that they had experienced sexual violence at school, and 75% of students have ever committed violence at school. Such figures show that schools are not safe places for children, and even become places of violence for children, both as victims and perpetrators.

**Table 2.** Data on Violent Behavior Against Students

NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION
84%	Students have experienced violence at school
75%	Students admit to having committed violence at school
45%	Male students stated that teachers or school officials were perpetrators of violence
22%	Female students stated that teachers or school officials are perpetrators of violence
40%	Students aged 13-15 years report experiencing physical violence by peers
50%	Children report experiencing bullying at school

*Source: ICRW (2015) and Unicef (2014-2015) in the National Strategy Executive Summary Elimination of Violence Against Children 2016-2020 by Kemen-PPPA The*

The results of a preliminary study conducted at UPT P2TP2A by interviewing psychologists who handle cases of sexual violence found that the victims treated were 2 children in 1 family, namely elementary school age and toddler age children who were carried out by their biological fathers, the actions were more than 1 time and accompanied by the threats given by the father so that the child does not dare to report to his mother, the parenting style given by his father tends to be authoritarian. Sexual violence (Sexual abuse) is a type of abuse that is usually divided into two categories based on the identity of the perpetrator, Family abuse and Extra domestic abuse.

Data from the Indonesian Pediatrician Association (IDAI) shows that sexual violence against children occurs at home (48.7%), school (4.6%), public places (6.1%), workplace (3.0%), and other places such as hotels, motels, and others (37.6%). At home has the highest percentage even though the house should be the safest place for children but it turns out to be the location with the highest rate of sexual violence. According to [6], most cases of sexual violence against children occurred at the age of 6-12 years (33%) and the lowest was 0-5 years (7.7%).

According to [7], the golden age (6-12 years) is the age of elementary school children, which means it becomes a child's core experience. The period when children begin to take responsibility for their behavior in social relationships such as with their parents, peers, and others. School-age is a time when children acquire the basics of knowledge for successful adjustment to adult life and acquire specific skills.

The facts above show that cases of sexual violence against children within the family are still common, therefore, it is necessary to know what

factors influence these actions and how efforts can be made to minimize the number of cases of sexual violence against adolescents within the school. By examining these problems, the author wishes to apply them to scientific works in the form of journals with the title: "Factors of Causes and Efforts to Overcome Sexual Violence Against Adolescents in Schools". The purpose of writing: 1) To understand the factors that cause sexual violence against children within the scope of the school, 2) To understand the efforts to overcome the crime of sexual violence against children within the scope of the school.

## 2. METHODS

The approach in this study uses a sociological juridical approach, namely by observing social phenomena in society and a statutory process, namely the Criminal Code, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence.

This type of research uses empirical methods. This method contains research and understanding based on a methodology that investigates social phenomena in society and human problems. In this study, a field study was carried out related to actions in handling criminal acts of sexual violence against adolescents within the scope of the school. Sources of data come from documents, namely from secondary data from KPAI, IDAI, Expert Staff of Character Strengthening Management, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Women and Child Protection Empowerment (Kemen PPPA) in addition to various relevant research results. Data collection techniques with documentation and observations. Data analysis used an interactive model recommended by Milles & Huberman [8],[9] with

stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Factors Causing Sexual Violence Against Adolescents in Schools

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, the definition of a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb. In essence, children are gifts and from God Almighty as a form of His manifestation, therefore their rights must be protected, cared for, and respected, this is in line with the mandate of the law. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, article. 28 B paragraph (2) which states that:

"every child has the right to survive, grow, and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination".

In addition, Article 4 of the Child Protection Law states that:

"every child has the right to live, grow, develop, and participate properly in accordance with human dignity, and to receive protection from violence and discrimination".

Based on the sound of the article, it has been stated clearly and clearly that children should not be treated arbitrarily and avoid all forms of violence, including in this case sexual violence committed within the scope of the school. Sexual violence is defined as a sexual act carried out using coercion in an unnatural and unwelcome manner, the method can be in the form of oral-genital, genital-genital, genital-rectal actions, squeezing breasts, exposure of sexual anatomy, and showing pornography which is usually done with psychological or physical pressure is often interpreted as an act of rape. Within the scope of schools, sexual violence against teenagers still occurs, it is so aware that at this time moral values in people's lives have disappeared.[10]. In principle, such behavior is classified as an inhumane act, as it is known that these acts occur in a family environment, where schools should be considered comfortable places to protect children, not to make children victims of crime.

The violence that occurred within the school, Bogorad stated that a study of children said that 70% of the perpetrators were the closest people or family. *Extrafamilial abuse* is violence perpetrated by other people outside the victim's family and only 40% reported incidents of sexual violence. Violence against children according to data from KPAI from public complaints in 2014 showed that 53% of

children were victims and 43% of children were perpetrators.

Internal factors are factors that refer to crimes that originate within the perpetrator, in the form of (1) Psychological condition of the perpetrator, this condition is influenced by a deviant sexual orientation in the form of abnormal sex conditions, usually, this condition occurs because the perpetrator cannot control his sexual desire properly, or in this case, it is difficult for the perpetrator to neutralize the sexual stimulation that grows inside him so that it triggers the occurrence of deviant sexual acts committed by the perpetrator against his biological child, (2) Biological condition of the perpetrator, the biological factor referred to here is the need for sex that is not fulfilled or cannot be adequately channeled so that the perpetrator takes it out on his biological child.

External factors are factors that are outside the perpetrator, in the form of, (1) Economic factors, low income and low standard of living of a person significantly affect the occurrence of criminal acts, this is based on the assumption that a standard measure of living leads to a low level of education as well. The lower the level of education of a person, the knowledge possessed by that person will be more deficient. This causes the perpetrators to not reason about the impact of sexual violence on their biological children, (2) Environmental factors Environmental, factors can affect sexual violence against children within the family, this is based on the fact that a closed environment creates an advantage for criminals in carrying out their actions without being known by anyone.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, other factors cause sexual violence against children, namely the moral aspect of the perpetrator. The moral is an essential instrument in which it teaches about virtues and is a very central thing in determining behavior so that if someone does not have good morals, that person tends to do evil. Similar to cases of sexual violence that occur against children within the family, this happens because the morality of the perpetrator no longer exists.

With the development of the current era of globalization, the social media factor means access to pornographic content through the internet network is getting easier. This can be bad because the stimulation and influence of pornographic content can cause addiction for those who see it. The addiction caused by the power of sexual scenes received by the brain is similar to consuming cocaine contained in drugs.

According to [11], the factors that cause sexual violence against children are due to the position of

children who are seen as weak and helpless, the morality of the community, especially perpetrators of sexual violence, is common, parental control and awareness and the role in anticipating crimes against children. [12] adds other contributing factors, namely the lack of religious solid education for children, lack of sexual education in children according to age, poverty, and unemployment, and globalization of information. sexual interest in children (pedophilia), the influence of mass media porn, and children's lack of understanding of sexuality issues.

The several factors that contribute to sexual violence are closely related to the role of parents. The importance of parental awareness in anticipating crimes against children can be expected by playing the maximum possible role as parents. There are six roles that parents can play in preventing sexual violence, including parents can act as a motivator,

The role of the family or parents in preventing sexual violence is vital because the part of parents is vast in helping children to be ready to go to the gates of their lives and the family is the closest person to the child, by maximizing its role a family will become a strong fortress for family members from various backgrounds. bad things that could arise from the social environment [13].

The impact of sexual violence on children according to [14], including feelings of guilt and self-blame, shadows of incidents where children receive sexual violence, nightmares, insomnia, self-esteem problems, sexual dysfunction, chronic pain, addiction, desire suicide, somatic complaints, depression. In addition, according to [15], the impact is the emergence of psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, other mental illnesses including personality disorders, physical injury to children.

The long-term impact of sexual violence on children, according to [16], is that children who have been victims of sexual violence during childhood have the potential to become perpetrators of sexual violence in the future. The risk of revictimization in adulthood due to the helplessness of childhood victims who experience acts of sexual violence without realizing it is generalized in their perception that sexual acts and behavior can be carried out on weak and helpless figures.

All impacts caused by the incidence of sexual violence against children, of course, will interfere with their growth and development, children who do not experience sexual violence will of course live their lives generally as children. However, children who are sexually abused will have trauma that interferes with their growth and development as children.

parents can encourage children to be confident and brave in fighting crime. Lack of religious education and age-appropriate sexual education can be provided by parents by acting as educators and as communicators, parents can educate and communicate two-way with children how to prevent sexual violence, for example, parents can teach what parts of the child's body are affected. cannot be touched by others. The globalization of information that contributes is also closely related to the role of parents, parents can act as supervisors and role models for children, as supervisors parents can monitor the use of cellular phones and the internet that are accessed by children and as role models for parents can show the use of the internet that is accessed by parents. is positive internet use. As a counselor, parents can discuss with children what the child's problems are or the child's secrets.

Prevention of sexual violence is stated in Article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of State for the Empowerment of Women and Children of the Republic of Indonesia Number 02 of 2010 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence against Children 2010-2014 which reads, prevention of violence against children includes: first is communication, information, and education on the prevention and handling of violence against children, the second is a policy of preventing violence against children, the third is the participation of children, and the fourth is training on the prevention and handling of violence against children.

### ***3.2 Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children in the Scope of Schools***

Children as victims of crimes against decency committed by people closest to them will undoubtedly cause deep trauma for victims of criminal acts. As stated by [17], the Head of the People's Welfare Division (Kesra), his subordinates. victims of sexual violence experienced three. the impact at the same time, namely the psychological implications, physical impact, and social impact.14 Psychological and physical effects that occur on children who are victims of sexual violence, namely they will feel afraid because they take actions that they have never seen or heard of, can also be in the form of feeling inferior, afraid excessive, disturbing mental development, and eventually resulted in mental retardation, anxiety, loss of self-confidence, no longer cheerful, often shut down or stay away from busy life, growing hatred towards the opposite sex and excessive suspicion of other well-intentioned parties to him. Children who are victims will feel depressed primarily if the incident against them is

known by many people. He will shut himself up, refuse to eat and drink, and be afraid of other people. Psychological pressure experienced will affect mental development, while the impact. the social experience experienced by the victim of the act. The crime of incest can be in the form of ex-communication from society.

To minimize the occurrence of cases of sexual violence against children within the family scope, law enforcement officers along with social and community institutions synergize with each other and are more intensive in taking action against cases like this. The action referred to here is to carry out preventive efforts or preventive and repressive efforts. Preventive efforts are by conducting socialization related to education, coaching, and raising awareness to the general public about various forms of crime, including sexual violence against children within the family scope. While repressive efforts are a form of effort made in order to show how the eradication of crimes that occurred is realized through criminal law or penal efforts.

The last resort or *ultimum remedium*, means that if other sanctions are considered unable to minimize the occurrence of criminal acts, then criminal law is used as a last resort by using sanctions in the form of imprisonment and fines. Sexual violence against children committed within the family is regulated in the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia, namely in the Criminal Code Article 294 in conjunction with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 2002 concerning Child Protection (UUPA) article 76 D in conjunction with article 81 and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UUPKDRT/Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga) article 8 letter an in conjunction with article 46.

Efforts in preventing violence include primary prevention efforts, aimed at all levels to strengthen the ability of all members of the community to care for and ensure that children remain in protection. Secondary prevention is an early intervention aimed at vulnerable and at-risk children and families. While tertiary prevention efforts are to respond to the condition of children who are at high risk or are experiencing mistreatment [13].

Parents have a role as educators because a child gains knowledge from his parents, especially mothers and fathers. Thus, the child's personality is formed because of the inheritance from parents and the child's environment. Because the first environment has a profound influence on our own family [18],[13]. The reason why parents never give sexual

education to their children is that parents lack knowledge about how to provide age-appropriate sex education for their children so that parents usually get angry, scold and change the topic of conversation because parents feel awkward talking about sex, even though sex education is not always the case. about sexual relations. [19] states that sexual education is not always about the husband and wife relationship, but also includes other things such as providing an understanding of the physical and hormonal development of a child and knowledge how the role of children and the social boundaries that exist in society. Parental education is closely related to the provision of sexual education to children, the knowledge gained by parents both mothers and fathers received in the past will indirectly affect how parents educate their children.

The negative impact of using cell phones without parental supervision is the addictive effect of using cell phones for too long. And the ease of accessing information widely, many children incorrectly access news, information, and content for adults that are very easily opened by children so that it triggers criminal and immoral acts because children have a high curiosity that makes them practice it.

The negative impacts according to [20] include reduced learning time for children due to the fun of playing gadgets, disrupting children's learning concentration at school because children are more interested in devices than learning with teachers, damaging students' morale by accessing or viewing pornographic images, spending their pocket money. especially if they often go to the internet cafe and interfere with users' health, including children if they stare at the gadget screen for too long. From the many negative impacts of using gadgets, parents need to supervise or limit the use of devices or access the internet.

Factors that influence the lack of parental roles as communicators are that it is generally difficult for parents to be open to children related to sex. After all, parents feel intimidated by their children's questions [19], and based on the parents that researchers met, some parents said they felt awkward, uncomfortable, and ashamed and do not answer children's questions with honest answers if children ask about sex because parents think that their children are too early to know about sexuality.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the study, in general, the role of parents in preventing sexual violence in school-age children is good, but in each sub-variable such as the role as an educator, a motivator, a role model, a supervisor, a counselor, and their respective roles as a communicator is still not good, especially

the role of supervisors and communicators, so attention needs to be paid to increase the role of each parent for the less good category to increase to the excellent class. With the function of every good parent, it is hoped that sexual violence will not occur again in elementary school-age children.

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