

Pedophilia and the Lack of Social Control

(A Case Study of Sudajaya)

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Abstract - In 2014, pedophilia was committed in Sukabumi. This act caught the attention of social media across Indonesia, and is believed to be the first of its kind to spread across the country through social media. The act became a trending topic looked at from two perspectives: the number of victims and the media coverage which lasted for almost one month. In this paper, we discuss pedophilia as a social crime, specifically in regard to the rural community of Sudajaya, Sukabumi.

Keywords: *social control, pedophile, crime and deviance*

I. INTRODUCTION

Major cases related to violence against children, including sexual crimes, reported to the KPAI in 2014 [1], included the Jakarta International School (JIS) child sexual abuse case; child sodomy performed by Andi Sobari a.k.a. Emon in Sukabumi with 110 child victims; Samai, the pedophile in Tegal reported to have molested approximately 100 children with the average ages of 13-14, who trapped his victims with the ruse of teaching magic to change leaves into money; the case of sodomy by the watchman of a mosque in Makassar, with dozens of child victims aged 9-11 years old, committed from 2013, with incidents occurring in a landfill site when students finished reading the Qur'an by a perpetrator on the Secretariate of the Organizing Committee of the mosque.

Research into community behavior in response to cases of social violence from the Research Centre for the study of Islam and Society (PPIM), State Islamic University (UIN), conducted in 2006, and the results of the Child Monitoring Protection Commission Indonesia (KPAI) in 2012 in 9 provinces [1], show there is a correlation between attitudes and behaviour of families and communities against violence with the cultural and religious understanding believed. These two aspects of the patriarchal cultural roots which then affect the religious understanding and gender bias on society, with the justifications made as if the violence stems from religion. In fact, there is no Islamic teaching that justify the occurrence of violence, especially against women and children.

The cases of neglect and violence against children, which are identified in reference centers and police is just the tip of the iceberg, and does not reflect the total number of cases in the community, because not all cases are reported. According to the National Commission for Child Protection and Maintenance, there appears to be an increasing number of both types of cases. The limited data on violence against children is due to a lack of adequate means of providing services, including a recording system [2].

The impact caused as a result of these social aberrations is negative in nature, both to the offender and the community in general. Deviant behavior is also commonly considered detrimental to society.

Based on the above background, the authors will address the issue of social impact analysis of the occurrence of pedophilia in Sukabumi district (a case study of the village of Sudajaya), which includes the public perception that Sudajaya is a pedophile village.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Social Pathology

According to *Kamus Besar Indonesia* (the national dictionary of Indonesian language) (2002, p. 837) [3], the word pathology is derived from pathos i.e., Suffering, disease, while logos mean science, so pathology means the science of disease. Social pathology is therefore the science of social illnesses, or conduct that is contrary to the norms of local stability, goodness, patterns, morals, property rights, solidarity, family life tenets of neighborly kindness, discipline, and formal law [4].

B. Pedophile

Literally, the word pedophile means love of children. However, changes in meaning over time have led to general use as a term to describe a psychosexual developmental disorder where individuals have abnormal erotic desires towards children [5]. The sexual abnormality of pedophilia is gaining sexual pleasure in an unnatural way, i.e. Rendering children as the objects. The causes of the occurrence of this disorder are psychological or psychiatric disabilities, such as those stemming from childhood experience, trauma and genetic abnormalities.

When reviewed on the basis of medical diagnosis, then pedophilia is defined as a psychiatric disorder in adults or teenagers who have started to mature (age 16 or older), marked with a primary or exclusive sexual interest in prepubescent children (generally age 13 or younger, although the age of puberty may vary). Sufferers of pedophilia have distorted sexual behavior, choosing children as an object for the gratification of sexual needs. The perpetrators of pedophilia often show indications of incompetence in interacting with fellow adults, so seek pleasure from children in compensation. Most pedophile were also victims of sexual abuse during childhood. So in other words, pedophilia is a deviation in sexual behavior or repetitive behaviors and strong form of sexual activity with children [6]. Pedophilia is sexual activity performed by adults against children under the legal age of consent. Sometimes, the child will provide themselves to such adults due to inducement. [7].

C. The Theory of Labeling

Labeling, in the context of this discussion, is the identity given by a group to an individual, based on traits that are considered a minority by a community group. Labeling tends to be towards people who have lapses of conduct that do not comply with societal norms. Someone labeled in this way will experience changes in their self-concept and stigma based on the label applied [8].

Furthermore, [9] the more frequently a label is given to people or groups it becomes self-fulfilling, with the subject transforming or more closely resembling the label given. This reaction occurs because someone labeled feels trapped within the label given. Labeling appears due to the reaction of the public or social environment towards behavior which is considered a deviation [10].

D. Social Control Theory

This theory states that for a person to be accepted by a group or individuals in society, they must obey a number of rules that exist and thrive in society. To that end, the community controls its citizens so that the behaviors of the majority of residents are within the framework of social order. Within the community, a person is controlled primarily through dissemination of values and social norms, so they fit the expectations of the majority of citizens through the creation of culturally construed norms and a sense of pleasure.

However, although there are values and norms that are socialized in communities, nonetheless, irregularities remain. This suggests that socialization alone is not enough to create social order. Social norms are not strong enough to be self-enforcing in guaranteeing social order. Therefore, in addition to the process of socialization, the community also creates social control systems.

Based on the theory of social control, deviations occur due to weak social control, either in the form of social pressure or lack of sanctions. A crime, for example theft or rape, is not always prefaced by the existence of intent to steal or rape, but because of the opportunity for it, due to weakness of social control. [11] The primary means of social control is the sanction, i.e. A form of suffering, deliberately charged by society. Individuals who have distorted social norms are penalized, and it is expected that deviations will be threatened with sanctions. In general, there are three kinds of sanctions: (1) economic sanctions, (2) physical penalties, and (3) psychological sanctions.

Based on the above findings, then public figures were instrumental in social deviation control efforts. This can be examined in the social control theory, namely that the deviations occur due to weak social control, either in the form of social pressure or sanctions.

Role of parents and the Media on Cases of Pedophilia in Sudajaya

Researchers established that the role of parents and the media in the case of pedophilia in the village of Sudajaya was fundamental.

Due to economic factors, many of the parents focus on earning a living, as a result of which they are not too attentive to the daily activities of their children. This can be proven, by the fact that kids under age are already smoking and hanging out until late in the night, so

III. METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach, of the case study researched. Data was obtained through in-depth interviews, observations, documentation, study and further literature review. This research was conducted in the Sudajaya Village in Sukabumi district found in the West Java province of Indonesia. The subjects of this study were the villagers of Sudajaya, including the village chief, RT (RT is the smallest geographical administrative unit in Indonesia, and comprises a group of households, each with their own representative head.) and local representatives, victims, and learners.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sudajaya Community positive perceptions In Spite of Being Named a pedophile Village. The researchers established the community of Sudajaya maintain positive perceptions of the village, in spite of it being named a pedophile village. Table 1 below illustrates the findings about the perceptions of the Sudajaya community:

Mini-Research	Findings
The positive perception of the Sudajaya community	<p>Most of the victims are still happy to live in the village of Sudajaya. This is because they can still play. Most of the community members born in Sudajaya feel proud to live in the village. They assume that the sexual abuse has been just a disaster which befell the village, and it does not mean the immediate society occupants wish such a situation to persist in their village. However, there is a small percentage of the public, who say they are not happy to stay in their home village because of fear of their sons becoming victims. They are also embarrassed because of their community's bad image.</p> <p>Based on the research findings, there are two causes that make the villagers of Sudajaya content to stay in this village:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Victim perceptions. The victims basically still feel welcome living in this village, because they have a lot of friends to play with. This can be understood from the psychological perspective that requires attention, either from parents or peers. Their perception emphasizes occurrences of pedophilia were simply an accident. They believe that natural disasters will always exist in human life, referred to as <i>Musibah</i>.2. The driving factors of occurrence of cases of pedophilia in the village of Sudajaya.

they're higher chances of one becoming an Emon's victim.

The mass media highly exaggerated Emon cases almost on a daily basis, so the public became bored of watching the reporting. Based on interviews with respondents on the ground, there were only 18 real Emon victims.

Community Leader, Parents, and Legal Efforts Against Pedophilia in Sudajaya

The efforts of local government, community leaders, and parents, was to implement a study, a family resilience program to strengthen religion, encourage sport in the village, and undertake socialization to society, especially children, by giving advice.

Schools' efforts: establish a closer relationship between the school and the pupils, so that learners can be more open to talk about anything that has happened.

Legal effort: Emon was sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment. Based on the above findings, the efforts of local government and community leaders, namely, by holding family resilience programs are some of the ways to solve pedophilia cases within the country.

V. CONCLUSION

Attempts have been made to solve the problem of pedophilia in Sudajaya, including a family resilience socialization program, instruction, and sports activities. But there are still constraints over the sustainability of such activities, and various obstacles. The main obstacle is that the Sudajaya village community is less active in response to social problems, as economic limitations have led to a primary focus on income generation to meet basic living costs.

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