

Knowledge and Participation of Village and City Communities in Preventing Sexual Violence on Children

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3 Knowledge and Participation of Village and City Communities in Preventing Sexual Violence on Children

Yustiana Olfah^{1*}, AA Subiyanto², Sapja Anantayu³, Mahendra Wijaya⁴

¹ Post Graduate Programme, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia, 57126.

² Post Graduate Programme, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia, 57126.

³ Post Graduate Programme, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia, 57126.

⁴ Post Graduate Programme, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia, 57126.

*Corresponding author: Yustiana Olfah, Post Graduate Programme, Sebelas Maret University, Jl. Ir. Sutami

No.36 A, Pucangsawit, Kec. Jebres, Kota Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia, 57126. Email:

yustinjogja67@student.uns.ac.id

Abstract

Background: ²⁹ A child is a person who is not yet eighteen years old who will become a generation of gold and human capital that will determine the direction of Indonesia's future sustainability. The violence on children often occurs in schools, homes and public places. The types of violence for children include physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, medical abuse and neglect. Sexual violence includes violence that occurs because of an element of forced sexual will or results in actions by perpetrators who are unwanted and offensive to the victim. In dealing with sexual violence in children, parents must have knowledge, be more open and informative to children, especially sexual education in order to provide maximum assistance so as to prevent children from sexual abuse. The community has a very strong contribution in efforts to prevent sexual violence for children. **Method:** The population in this study was the *dasawisma* group from Sleman Yogyakarta Regency which amounted to 112 people. The sample size was 66 people or as many as 33 respondents for each village community group (*Sidorejo* Village, *Godean* Sub-District) or the people of the city (*Nogotirto* Village, *Gamping* District). ² The purpose of this study is to know the differences of knowledge level and participation of rural and urban communities in preventing sexual violence in children. **Result:** ⁸ The results of this study indicate the knowledge and participation of villagers in preventing sexual violence for children with a significance value of 0.011 while in the urban community the significance value is 0.001. The significance value is less than 5% or 0.05, so it can be stated that ² the level of knowledge influences a person to participate in preventing sexual

violence for children.²Conclusion: there are differences in the level of ³ knowledge and participation of rural and urban communities in preventing sexual violence for children

Keywords: Child abuse, sexual, knowledge, violence

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Introduction

¹⁶A child is someone who is not yet eighteen years old, including a child who is still in the womb who will become a generation and capital of human resources who will determine the direction of Indonesia's sustainability in the future(1).A child has rights that must be obtained ⁴⁰such as the right to education, the right to a place to live, the right to get affection which parents must give so that children are not easily affected and remain under supervision(2), (3). Violence for children is very common, both at school, home, and public places(4). Various negative phenomena occur to the children, including sexual violence ⁵⁰for children. Children who become victims of sexual violence will experience depression so that children tend to be quiet, scared when they have to leave home, depressed and not talk much(5), (6). The children who become victims must help us to fight for their rights and protect their confidentiality. The ²⁹children who become victims of sexual violence need to be given psychological therapy so that their children remain enthusiastic in living their days ahead(3), (7).⁵The review indicates that prevalence rates of child sexual abuse is high among both boys and girls in India. Due to heterogeneity of study designs and lack of standardised assessments, reported prevalence estimates varied greatly among both genders in different studies. There is a need to conduct representative studies using a validated instrument to obtain valid epidemiological estimates(1). Sexual violence on children causes an impact that cannot be taken lightly because emotionally the child experiences stress, depression, mental shock, guilt emerges so that he blames himself, arises the fear of relating to other people, always imagined by the events he has experienced, having dreams bad, insomnia / insomnia, fear of certain objects or fear of certain places and problems of self-esteem(8), (9).The real impact of sexual abuse / violence is experienced by children includes sexual disfusion, somatic complaints, unwanted pregnancies, chronic pain, contracting skin diseases, contracting sexually transmitted diseases to being addicted to pornographic films(7). Child sexual abuse ¹³has profound consequences for the child. It is known to interfere with growth and development. Child sexual abuse has also been linked to numerous maladaptive health behaviors, and poor social, mental and physical health outcomes throughout the lifespan ¹⁰ms, e.g. the cortical representation of the genital somatosensory field. Other common

sequelae for adult survivors of child sexual abuse may include relational challenges (e.g., increased risk for domestic violence), violent behaviors, and increased risk of perpetration of child sexual abuse as adults(1,2,5). The Women's National Commission mentions 15 forms of sexual violence namely rape, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, sexual torture, sexual slavery, sexual intimidation / assault including threats or attempted torture, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced marriage, trafficking of women for the purpose sexual, sexual control including coercion and criminalization of women through discriminatory rules based on morality and religion, inhuman and sexual nuances of punishment, sexual nuances of tradition that endanger or discriminate against women who have been forced to use contraception / sterilization(10,11). Child sexual abuse includes an array of sexual activities like fondling, inviting a child to touch or be touched sexually, intercourse, exhibitionism, involving a child in prostitution or pornography, or online child luring by cyber-predators(12). The government has made regulations to protect children from violence. Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and gain protection from violence and discrimination(13). The central government, regional government and other state institutions are obliged and responsible to provide special protection to children. Special protection is protection received by children in certain situations to get a guarantee of security against threats that endanger themselves and the soul in their growth and development(2). Government programs related to efforts to prevent and eradicate violence or sexual crimes on children, both directly and indirectly have been carried out. One of them is the issuance of Presidential Instruction number 5 of 2014 concerning the National Movement on Sexual Crime on Children (GN-AKSA), through education, socialization, prevention, protection, rapid response, rehabilitation and law enforcement(7). It includes developing a quality parenting concept. The concept of parenting is how parents accompany and guide all stages of child growth, who care for, protect, the new life direction of the child in every development. This care is closely related to the ability of a family or household and community in terms of giving attention, time, and support to meet the physical, mental and emotional needs and social of children who are in their infancy(14). Perpu number 1 of 2016 regulates crimes regarding the announcement of the identity of the perpetrators to the public, chemical castration and installation of electronic instruments with the reason to overcome the emergency conditions of sexual violence, especially those are experienced by children. 20 years in prison, life imprisonment and death sentence(15). Based on data from the Office of Community and Women's Empowerment (KPMP) of Yogyakarta City, in 2011 recorded 14 cases of violence against children and increased in 2012 as many as 265 cases. In 2013 there were 691 cases, in 2014 there were 642 cases and in 2015

there were 626 cases. In the 2010 BPPM report cases of sexual violence in children that could be handled by authorities in the city of Yogyakarta were 178 cases (10). The child protection commission shows that violence against children increased in 2015, namely 2,989 reports of violence against children, 62% of them were sexual crimes. This data increased from the previous year as many as 2,737 reports and did not rule out the possibility that there were still many unreported events. According to the 2016 Women's and Community Empowerment Agency, sexual violence in Sleman Regency was 356 cases in 2014 while in 2015 it increased to 620 cases. Perpetrators of sexual violence in children consist of adults and children. In addition, most perpetrators are people near the victim or in the same environment as the victim(5,12). In dealing with sexual violence in children, parents must have the knowledge to be more open and informative to children, especially regarding sexual education in order to provide maximum assistance so as to prevent children from sexual abuse(9). Parents act as early information givers regarding sexual education in children is one of the factors that will affect the development of life in children in the future(13). Basically, children need an appropriate mother role to avoid sexual violence, which is supported by knowledge and communication that is active in running their role. Extra caution is needed especially in school-age children where they will move a lot outside the home (Khomsan, 2010). In addition, parents also need to provide children with information that their mouth, chest, genitals and lower area cannot be touched by anyone other than the mother. This is one way to prevent children from sexual abuse cases in children(10). The responsibility of children is not only held by their parents. In the Child Protection Act all levels of society are demanded to participate in protecting Indonesian children, including the school and the wider community(7). Especially for environments that have a history of sexual violence on children. In the Child Protection Act article 45B paragraph 1 which states that the government, regional government, community and parents must protect children from actions that interfere with children's health and growth, as well as in article 2 in carrying out their obligations as referred to in paragraph 1 the government, local government, parents and parents must do activities that protect children(Mardiana, 2018).The community has a very strong contribution in efforts to prevent sexual violence in children(Iroku and Grissom, 2019). Article 25 paragraph 1 of the Child Protection Act states that the community has obligations and responsibilities for child protection carried out through the activities of the community's role in the implementation of child protection. The environment that is considered safe for children is not necessarily safe, because crime can be done because of the opportunity, for this reason the community must jointly narrow the movement of potential sex offenders by caring and opening their voices when they see deviant things happen(14).In this study, the community is divided into two, namely rural and urban communities. Village

communities are people who live their lives based on the standard customs that exist in their environment. Their life have not been much influenced by changes that come from outside their social environment so that traditional people's lives tend to be static. The community is homogeneous, such as in terms of livelihoods, religion, customs and so on. In other words, rural communities are identical with the term mutual cooperation, which is a collaboration to achieve the interests of their interests(2). Urban society is a modern society that is not bound by customs that can hamper progress. They adopt new values that can rationally bring progress so that it is easy to accept new ideas (Amiruddin, 2010). ⁶ Criteria for urban areas are certain requirements in terms of population density, percentage of agricultural households, and existence / access to urban facilities, which are owned by a village / district to determine the urban status of a village / district. Urban facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) are: Kindergarten (TK), Junior High School, Middle School, Market; Shops, Cinemas, Hospitals, Hotels / Billiards / Discos / Massage Homes / Salons, Percentage of Households who use Phones; and Percentage of Households that use electricity (10). ⁶ The village community referred to in this study is Sidorejo Village, Godean Subdistrict because this region is located in an area where the majority of the population earns a living as farmers with relatively low levels of education and less exposure to various information. In rural communities, cultural factors are still very decisive, the villagers are easily suspicious of new things that give rise to a closed attitude that makes rural communities less critical of new information that does not become a custom around them. Determination of this area is based on the calculation of the total value / score below ten according to BPS (2010) which includes ⁶ population density, percentage of agricultural households and presence / access to rural facilities owned. The urban community referred to in this study is Nogotirto Sub-District, Gamping Subdistrict because this region is located on the West side of Yogyakarta City where the people have relatively high education, there are more variations in work that require them to interact between nations in education, health, diplomacy, recreation and other fields so that the city community has complex social relations that make its people think critically and easily to receive new information. Access to information in this area is relatively easy because it is located not far from the heart of the city of Yogyakarta. ² Based on the above description, researchers are interested in knowing the differences in ³ knowledge and participation of rural and urban communities in preventing sexual violence for children. Success in achieving ¹⁵ development programs is not only based on the ability of government officials, but also related to efforts to realize the ability of the community to participate in the implementation of development programs. This research is expected to provide an overview of information exposure, knowledge and participation to prevent sexual violence against children in rural and urban communities so that it can be used as a plotting area for

One of districts in the special area of Yogyakarta is Sleman District which has an area 57.482 hectares. Sleman has 17 sub-district : Moyudan, Minggir, Seyegan, Godean, Gamping, Mlati, Depok, Berbah, Prambanan, Kalasan, Ngemplak, Ngaglik, Sleman, Tempel, Turi, Pakem and Cangkringan.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age, Education Level, Occupation, Religion, Number of Children, Information, Media Information and Media Information on Rural and urban Communities.

Characteristics	Rural Community		Urban Communities	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age (years)				
a. 17-25	1	3	0	0
b. 26-35	5	15,1	5	15,1
c. 36-45	11	33,3	18	54,5
d. 46-55	9	27,3	4	12,1
e. 56-65	6	18,2	5	15,1
f. 65--	1	3	1	3
Total	33	100	33	100
Education Level				
a. Elementary School	12	36,4	7	21,2
b. Junior High School	9	27,3	3	9,1
c. Senior High School	11	33,3	16	48,5
d. Diploma	1	3	5	15,2
e. Bachelor	0	0	2	6
Total	33	100	33	100
Jobs				
a. Laborer	9	27,3	2	6
b. farmer	0	0	1	3
c. Midwife	0	0	1	3
d. National Police	0	0	2	6
e. PNS	0	0	4	12,1
f. Entrepreneur	0	0	2	6
g. teacher	0	0	2	6

Olfah et al (2019): Effort of preventing sexual violence December 2019 Vol. 22 (11B)

h. Retired	0	0	2	6
i. IRT	20	60,6	17	51,5
j. PRT	4	12,1	0	0
Total	33	100	33	100

Religion	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a. Islam	33	100	33	100
Total	33	100	33	100

Children number	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a. 1	4	12,1	11	33,3
b. 2	22	66,7	15	45,5
c. 3	6	18,2	5	15,2
d. 4	1	3	2	6
Total	100	33	33	100

Information	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a. Ever got information	19	57,6	19	57,6
b. Never got information	14	42,4	14	42,4
Total	33	100	33	100

Information resource	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a. Sourced from the teacher	1	5,3	1	5,3
b. Sourced from officers	6	31,6	12	63,2
c. Sourced from the public	6	31,6	6	6
d. Sourced from friends	6	31,6	0	0

Total	19	100	33	100
information Media	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a. Television	17	89,6	2	6
b. Radio	1	5,3	1	3
c. Internet	1	5,3	1	3
Total	19	100	2	6

Characteristics of respondents in the rural community based on the highest age in the range of 36-45 years as many as 11 respondents (33.3%), while in urban communities the most were in the age range of 36-45 years as many as 18 respondents (54.5%). The more age, the level of maturity and strength of a person, the more mature in thinking and working (Budiman, 2014). This can affect the attitude of respondents in anticipating the risk of sexual violence on children. Respondents in the urban community were most educated at the elementary school, there were 12 respondents (36.4%), while in the urban community the most educated were the senior high school students, there were 16 respondents (48.5%). and the more knowledge they have(16). Although the elementary school is the first basic education required by the government, it is possible that respondents are more exposed to information. A total of 20 respondents (60.6%) in urban communities and as many as 17 respondents (51.5%) in rural communities are housewives, housewives tend to have a lot of time to play an active role in community activities and find useful information for themselves and family such as participating in Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) activities or taking part in seeing health counseling conducted by the Puskesmas. As many as 33 respondents (100%) are Muslim in rural and urban communities. The concept of morals and teachings from educational institutions and religious institutions determines the belief system so that it influences attitudes (15). The number of children owned by respondents had the most 2 children as many as 22 respondents (66.7%) in the village community and 15 respondents (45.5%) in the urban community. In general, individuals tend to have a conformist attitude or in line with the attitude of people who are considered important. As many as 19 (57.6%) in the village and city community groups had received information about sexual violence in children. Respondents from rural and urban communities received the most information from health workers, namely 6 respondents (31.6%) and 12 respondents (63.2%). Respondents from rural and urban communities received the most information through television media, namely 17 respondents (78.9%) and 15 respondents (78.9%). The significance value of the knowledge and participation of the urban community towards the prevention of sexual violence in children is 0.001. This shows that the better a person's knowledge

is, the better they will participate in preventing sexual violence in children. The significance value of knowledge with urban community participation in preventing sexual violence in children is 0.001 ($p < 0.05$) while in rural communities is 0.011 ($p < 0.05$). This can be interpreted that ² the higher the level one's knowledge, the greater the participation in the prevention of sexual violence in children. Knowledge comes from someone's experience that can be seen from their age, the older the person, the more experience in educating children so that they avoid unwanted things, especially prevention of sexual violence in children. Parents who already have experience in educating children will be more intensively monitored for children and more attentive to children's growth. A person's knowledge cannot always be measured through the level of education. Knowledge is gained through mass media (television, newspapers, magazines, radio, etc.) and mouth talk (daily gathering). Communities are easier to receive information through mass media, someone who cannot read he can hear or get information from television, radio stations and gatherings so that he can receive information or health messages that change their thinking and perceptions to improve health status (17). Basically, children need an appropriate mother's role to avoid sexual violence that is supported by knowledge and communication that are active in running their roles. Extra caution is needed especially in school-age children where they will move a lot outside the home (16). Besides that, parents also need to equip children with information that the mouth, chest, genitals and lower area cannot be touched by anyone other than the mother. This is ⁸ one way to prevent children from sexual abuse cases in children (10). Children who are treated with full concern, are often banned and always protected, they will grow into fearful children and do not have self-confidence. In an effort to overcome this, the child will rebel and do something forbidden by the parents. This conflict can result in violence against children because children do not want to, then there is coercion from parents (13). It is different from parenting which gives children more space to argue, express their desires well in parents. Parents give love in the form of attention and accompanying behavior in terms of all forms of ignorance, curiosity, togetherness, sharing and in dealing with relationships. Children will feel more have a place to ask and pour out their complaints. Get love from parents and feel protected so that children feel more comfortable in their homes or residences (18)(19). The phenomenon of violence usually occurs in poor families due to economic factors in a family. In families with low economies, children are considered to be a burden on the family, because to meet economic, educational, health and other issues, parents' economic income is insufficient (9). The inability of parents to fulfill their children's daily needs results in children not getting what their rights are maximally even tend to be ignored. Violence against children is also closely related to family conditions that are not harmonious. Poor economies are associated with rural communities who are generally farmers (7). Based on the level of education, in urban

communities higher education compared to rural communities, the exposure to information about sexual prevention in the two groups of people is the same but the urban community participates more in preventing sexual violence in children. This is because a person's level of education will affect one's acceptance when getting new information. The higher the level of education of a person, the greater the awareness to find out about information. Knowledge is obtained from the learning process so that the higher one's education will make the knowledge of the object better so that it will provide more optimal participation in something(20). The quality of educational material in schools regarding religion and character in the education unit needs to be improved. In addition, the issue of children's rights and obligations, reproductive health and child empowerment needs to be included in the education curriculum. Protection of children from sexual crimes is carried out by teaching staff and other parties within the school. Teachers must actively follow the development of their students. The negligence of the teaching staff in carrying out this task needs to be given strict sanctions(21). Another factor that was considered triggered was the occurrence of sexual violence against children, one of which was technological advancement. The rise of sexual violence against children when viewed from the side of the perpetrators is related to the easy access to information, especially in relation to pornography and porno-action. This has been extremely massive in the midst of the community with the presence of mobile phones that are increasingly sophisticated and mushrooming among the people also influencing access to pornography that is easy to reach. The average cellphone used can display multimedia, and then access to pornography is increasingly rampant and this cannot be controlled. Regarding the problem, LPA invites the community to fight sexual violence against children and also calls for sexual violence and abuse to occur anytime, anywhere and to anyone. Both biological children and children around us. Threats to child sexual violence are everywhere, at any level, any social strategy is always there(3). The community has efforts to protect children from sexual crimes by forming a child protection rapid reaction team. This team is tasked with carrying out prevention and early detection of sexual crimes in the neighborhood. The formation of teams can be at the village or neighborhood level (RT) involving youth clubs, RT heads, village heads, PKK and local environmental security officers. They play a role in conducting socialization, education and information about reproductive health. The impact of sexual crimes on child growth and empowerment of children is given regularly. The aim is to change the views of some people who still consider sexuality as a taboo(22). The presence of cadres, especially cadres from among women, including institutions or organizations at the village or kelurahan level is expected to play an active role in taking part in preventing acts of violence against children. Given that most children grow and develop within their families and the surrounding environment, the role of village activists is very important especially to build community collective awareness

about the needs and rights of children that ²¹ must be protected from various forms of violence, intimidation and exploitation. Not only parents or closest families can commit violence but anyone can become a perpetrator so prevention of violence can be done by fostering the closeness of children with parents from birth(7). The role of urban communities is greater than that of rural communities in preventing sexual violence in children. This can be seen from the growing awareness to report to the authorities when there is sexual violence against children. Government socialization has been running since the regulations on child protection were implemented, but the awareness of the village community to participate is still small, so it needs to be balanced with synergy between the layers of society to make it more leverage. These efforts can be in the form of providing character education throughout the elements of government and school children by limiting nightlife spots for children, limiting the use of motorbikes and cellphones. ⁴³ The government needs to change the pattern of socialization in the field so that the core of education to foster community participation in the prevention of violence against children can be conveyed(3). Promotive and preventive efforts on ¹ child sexual crime, the National Movement for Sexual Crime Against Children (GNAKSA) is carried out starting from the family, school and community environment. In the family environment, parents play an important role in determining the attitudes and character of children. Parents must provide children with the right information and knowledge about sex. Sex education is given early on in a manner and time appropriate to ¹ the level of development and maturity of children so that children will be able to prepare themselves in the face of various threats that will harm their future. Two-way communication between parents and children is also needed because children are now more vulnerable in facing problems. In addition, children's efforts need to be done because the influence of television and cyberspace is very large(8). Concern and active role from all levels of society are needed to protect children's rights. However, to be able to ⁴⁸ play an active role in the protection program, the community needs to be given guidance and insight into knowledge, especially regarding needs, parenting, environment and ³⁷ fulfillment of children's basic rights. Considering that most children grow and develop in their family and surrounding environment, the role of village activists is very important, especially to build community collective awareness about the needs and rights of children that ⁴⁷ need to be protected from various forms of violence, intimidation, exploitation and / or other criminal acts. Therefore, village activists is at the forefront of efforts to realize the golden generation of 2025 as a relay for regional development (1,13,19)

Conclusions

The difference in ³ knowledge and participation of rural and urban communities in the prevention of sexual violence for children is very clear. In urban communities the majority are highly educated, there are more types

of work variations, easier access to information so that they have more knowledge⁴⁶ about preventing sexual violence for children so that they can play a more maximal role in dealing with it while the majority of the population is low educated on average working as a farmer, access to information is more difficult so that knowledge about prevention of sexual violence for children is very minimal so they cannot do much in dealing with sexual violence that occurs to the children.³⁴

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10

PAGE 11

PAGE 12

PAGE 13

PAGE 14

PAGE 15
