

ENHANCING THE LEGALITY OF SEX EDUCATION TO SAFEGUARD INDONESIAN CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

Sexual violence against children is an abhorrent act that profoundly impacts their growth and development. To address this issue, the government has a responsibility to educate teenagers about sexual education, as outlined in article 136-137 of Law (UU) Number 36 of 2009, which focuses on Adolescent Health. However, despite these efforts, the prevalence of sexual violence continues to rise. One contributing factor is believed to be the lack of comprehensive sex education for children at an early age. Therefore, it is crucial to provide age-appropriate sex education to children, tailored to their developmental stage. This education aims to empower children to recognize and prevent acts of sexual violence. It includes teaching children about the importance of safeguarding and protecting their private body parts, establishing boundaries, and equipping them with procedures to protect their body and dignity. By implementing such measures, we can strive to create a safer environment for children and reduce the occurrence of sexual violence.

Keywords: Education, Sex, Prevention, Sexual Violence, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence poses a significant threat to the well-being and future of children, as they often become victims of such acts. According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), Indonesia has witnessed a concerning number of cases involving violence and criminal acts against children. From January to May 28, 2023, a total of 9,645 cases were reported. Among these cases, 8,615 were female victims, while 1,832 were male victims. Disturbingly, sexual violence against children accounted for the highest number of cases, with 4,280 incidents reported (Alpitarsi, 2023). These

statistics highlight the urgent need to address and prevent sexual violence against children in Indonesia.

Sexual violence inflicts lasting damage on children, impacting their future in profound ways. The traumatic experiences endured by child victims of sexual violence can have long-lasting effects, often leading to prolonged trauma and difficulties in recovery. Disturbingly, some children who have experienced sexual violence may even face the additional burden of unwanted pregnancies and may contemplate suicide as a result of the trauma they have endured. It is therefore imperative to protect children from acts of sexual violence from an early age. As the future generation of our nation, children's growth and development must be prioritized. Providing children with a comprehensive education is crucial for their overall well-being. Sex education is one such form of education that proves invaluable for children. However, it is unfortunate that some individuals perceive sex education as irrelevant for children, believing it should only be reserved for adults. Furthermore, there exists a prevailing notion that sex education is a highly taboo subject and inappropriate for children (Suhsmi & Ismet, 2021; Amal et al., 2022). Sex education plays a crucial role in equipping children with the knowledge they need to understand appropriate boundaries and the potential consequences of their actions (Gaol & Stevanus, 2019; Sutia et al., 2021). By providing sex education from an early age, we can empower children to make informed decisions and avoid situations that may lead to sexual violence. This proactive approach not only enhances their overall well-being but also sets them on a path towards a brighter future.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study focuses on normative juridical research, utilizing secondary data as the primary source of information. The secondary data includes both primary and secondary legal materials, such as books, scientific journals, scientific works, and articles that provide insights into the primary law. Specifically, this research aims to examine the implementation of Law Number 36 of 2009, specifically Articles 136-137, in relation to sex education as a preventive measure against children

becoming victims of sexual violence. The data collection method employed in this study is a documentation study, involving the search and analysis of library materials that are relevant to sex education for children and the prevention of sexual violence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1). Sexual Violence in Children and its Impact

Sexual violence can be defined as an act committed by someone against another person without consent or by force related to unwanted or unapproved sexual behavior (Ningsih, 2018). Sexual violence includes all forms of behavior that involve force or threats of violence to force someone to commit sexual acts, including rape, sexual harassment, molestation, sexual exploitation, and other acts that harm and damage an individual's integrity and dignity (Neherta et al., 2023). Sexual violence is an act that includes sexual harassment to force someone to have sexual relations without the victim's consent or when the victim wants and does not like the victim and distances (isolates) him for his sexual needs (Rahmi, 2019).

Sexual violence is all kinds of behavior that connotes or leads to sexual things that are carried out unilaterally and are not expected by the person who is the target, causing adverse reactions such as shame, anger, hatred, offense, and so on in the individual who is the victim of harassment. (Amalia et al., 2018). There are two essential elements in sexual violence, namely the element of coercion or the element of lack of consent from the other party, and the element of the victim being unable or unable to give consent, for example, sexual violence against children (Ruben, 2015; Fu'ady, 2011).

Sexual violence against children is a form of social problem in the form of deviant behavior, whether committed by adults or children. Adult perpetrators are sometimes driven by the desire to control children so that children become victims of violence (Perpetrator-Victim, R.E.L.A.S.I, 2019). O'Barnett stated that sexual violence against children is a form of violence where children are involved in activities aimed at fulfilling the sexual desires of the perpetrator, which is usually accompanied by psychological or physical pressure (Joni & Surjaningrum, 2020).

Sexual violence against children not only has an impact on children's physical problems but also has an impact on children's psychological and social problems. Children who experience sexual violence will experience problems in the form of blaming themselves, feeling inferior and worthless, and having difficulty fitting in with their social environment. This can also result in children experiencing deficiencies or lack of enthusiasm to continue their education, which can have fatal consequences for their future lives.

Children need a comfortable life for their future development so that they can carry out their life processes well to achieve their dreams. Children need protection for the comfort and tranquility of their lives. An uncomfortable life will undoubtedly hurt children. So that children cannot do good things to achieve their future.

According to Romli Atmasasmita, sexual violence against children is a crime of decency or morals of essence, and sexual harassment is two forms of violations of decency, which are not only two forms of national (legal) problems in a country but are already a (legal) problem for all countries in the world or is a global problem. The problem of crimes of morality and sexual abuse against children is not the dominance of those from middle or low economic groups and with little or no education, but rather that the perpetrators have penetrated all social strata from the lowest to the highest (Lewoleba & Fahrozi, 2020; Ismantoro et al., 2018).

The impact of trauma resulting from sexual violence experienced by children includes betrayal or loss of children's trust in adults (betrayal), sexual trauma (traumatic sexualization), feeling helpless (powerlessness), and stigma (stigmatization) (Noviana, 2015). Sexual violence committed against children will have a traumatic impact throughout their lives. When they experience sexual violence, they still do not understand the conditions that occurred, and they do not realize that they are victims of this phenomenon. Children as victims are the subject of an outlet for the perpetrator's desires, which will significantly influence their psychological and psychosocial aspects (Octaviani & Nurwati, 2021).

Children who are victims of sexual violence tend to be more secretive because they are afraid of the threats posed by the perpetrator. They will keep the incident a secret from the people around them. Apart from that, children feel embarrassed to tell about this and think that what has happened to them is a mistake they made (Octaviani & Nurwati, 2021).

2). Sex Education as Preventive Action of Sexual Violence in Children

The government must provide information to teenagers about sexual education, according to Law (UU) Number 36 of 2009 Article 136-137 concerning Adolescent Health. This is a reasonable effort; however, we face difficulties in making sexuality comprehensive. Education regulates (managing) human behavior and attitudes, which are essential in future life (Wajdi, 2021; Ingtias et al., 2022). Education is an effort to instill norms and values, with the aim that these norms and values can develop well. Education is critical in human life, especially for children. Education for children is essential for the benefit of their future. With a good education, children will find it easier to achieve happiness.

Children are the nation's next generation, and in their hands, the next generation of the nation will be born, educated, and trained with the next generation. They must use positive, suitable methods, not destroy their development and growth (Faisal & Simatupang, 2021; Ampera et al., 2020). Children must be given education to support their promising future. So that children can live their lives better and avoid crimes, especially those committed against them by adults. One form of education that is considered necessary to be given to children from an early age is sex education.

Sex education is an effort to teach, raise awareness, and enlighten about comprehensive sexual issues. Sexual education can prepare a person according to their age, relevant culture, and accurate information, including opportunities to explore their attitudes and values and carry out decision-making and other life skills so that in the future, they can make choices regarding their sexual life (Susanti, 2020; Muvid et al., 2023).

Sexual education is important information that children need to know. Through discussions about matters of a sexual nature, children can better

understand the importance of sexuality as part of bodily health, not just a relationship between men and women. Many parents believe that sex education is inappropriate to discuss with their children, especially when children are underage (Saraswati et al., 2021; Amin et al., 2021).

Sex education can provide understanding to children and can be a provision for them to care more about their private things, especially their bodies. With sexual education, children can protect themselves from acts of sexual violence committed by irresponsible parties. Parties who constantly threaten children not only in the present but also threaten the child's future life.

Sexuality is an essential aspect of human life because it relates to physical, psychological, spiritual, social, economic, political, and cultural dimensions. The urgency of sexuality is an important lesson that must be introduced to children from an early age. This is important to prevent the development of negative thoughts in children so that they have a handle before finally finding out about sexual matters themselves in the future, especially if children are already familiar with information from media such as television, the internet, books, and so on.

Sex education is a way of teaching or education to overcome problems that originate from sexual urges. Thus, sex education aims to explain everything related to sex and sexuality in a reasonable form and also equip children with correct information about health and reproductive problems (Yulianti et al., 2021).

Sex education is defined as education regarding the anatomy of the body's organs, which can lead to sexual reproduction and the consequences if carried out without complying with the rules of law, religion, and customs, as well as a person's mental and material readiness (Ratnasari & Alias, 2016). Sex education for children is given in a way that is tailored to the child's age, not sex education for adults.

The aim of sexual education is that children and adolescents become equipped with the knowledge, skills, and values to make responsible choices about their sexual and social relationships. Sexual education programs are closely related to increasing knowledge and understanding, clarifying values and attitudes, developing and strengthening behavior, and encouraging and supporting behavior in reducing risk (Jamaludin, 2021).

The aim of sex education for children is to protect children from actions that could threaten their future lives. Apart from that, of course, you can avoid sexual violence. Moreover, we now know that quite a few perpetrators of sexual violence make children their victims and violate children's human rights. Children are the future generation who need protection. Protection for children is a requirement to be able to achieve success and achieve their future. For this reason, as early as possible, children must be protected from sexual violence and make efforts to prevent it.

It is recommended that prevention of sexual harassment in children be carried out in schools by developing a concept approach for children at kindergarten school age. Sex education for children can be recommended to parents using a linguistic and narrative approach by conveying vocabulary to feelings or pointing to body parts (Feldmann & Storck, 2018).

Sex education given to children can provide information about the condition of the child's body, including the condition of the opposite sex. Children can protect themselves from an early age by knowing the differences in body condition. Sex education can be used as a way to reduce or prevent sexual abuse, mainly to prevent unexpected negative impacts such as unplanned pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, depression, and feelings of guilt (Sarwono, 2004).

Benefits of providing sex education to children from an early age :

1. Counteract the bad effects of the media and the environment.

Discussions about sex can protect children from the negative impacts of certain content on television or the internet. Apart from that, you must also provide an understanding of the social world so that children do not fall into promiscuous sexual relations or criminal acts, such as committing rape or sexual violence.

2. Build trust between parents and children.

Discussing sex openly with your children allows you to provide appropriate and accurate information about sex. In this way, children will not look for sources on their own that are not necessarily appropriate or even inappropriate, for example, pornographic videos.

3. Make children understand the consequences and respect themselves.

Discussions about sex make children realize that they must protect and respect their bodies. All treatment of his body must be approved by himself and must not be forced. Sex education also makes children learn to choose, behave, and be responsible for their actions. This way, they can know the consequences of starting to be sexually active, such as pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Sex education for children can be given in many ways, including;

teaching children about private parts of the child's body. Private means that there are parts of the child's body that cannot be seen or touched by other parties. Children must be taught to protect their private body parts and be able to react if disturbances or bad things attack those parts; Teach children how to convey or express forms of affection that are justified and those that are not: teaching children about the boundaries of private parts and not to reveal them in places where it is not permitted; teaching children about the importance of protecting private body organs and their private parts; teaching children how to protect their body and honor; and giving honest answers to questions about sex asked by children.

Elementary school-age children's understanding of sexual education provided by class teachers as an effort to prevent sexual violence against children consists of aspects, covering understand and recognize body parts and genital organs; independently carry out personal hygiene; independently carry out toileting and genital hygiene; puberty experience; and prevention of sexual violence in elementary school-age children (Permatasari & Adi, 2017).

According to Roqib, sex education for elementary school children uses the following techniques or strategies (Roqib, 2008):

1. Help children feel comfortable with their bodies.
2. For parents at home, touch and hug their children so they can sincerely feel their parents' feelings.
3. Help children understand the differences in behavior that can and cannot be done in public; for example, children must get dressed again in the bathroom or room after bathing. Children are told that others cannot touch or see private things.

4. Teach children to recognize the differences in clothing worn by men and women.
5. Provide support and a comfortable and pleasant atmosphere so that children are willing and open to consult with their parents if they have questions about gender differences.
6. Get children used to wearing clothes appropriate to their gender daily.
7. Use technology and various learning media or teaching materials to explain gender differences, interactions with the opposite sex, and limitations.
8. The use of technology is carried out by adapting the child's development to make it easier to use/operate and needs to consider the language level used.

Teaching sex education is not just about teaching sexual relations but is an effort to provide understanding to children, according to their age, regarding sexual functions and organs. They are also guiding children on how to care for and maintain intimate organs, as well as providing understanding if there are signs of sexual violence (Irsyad, 2019).

According to Rose Mini AP, knowledge about sexuality for children must be given to parents as early as possible, especially when children enter a playgroup (aged 3-4 years) (Fajar et al., 2014). The aim is for them to recognize the similarities and differences between the personalities of boys and girls so that children can recognize themselves well. To realize that the implementation of early childhood sex education requires the involvement of all parties. Through its authority, the government needs to encourage the public to get involved in supporting the implementation of early childhood sex education as a preventive measure against child sexual abuse. This step is considered adequate because it can optimize the function of educational institutions as social control, which is also responsible for ethical, moral, and social behavior issues.

CONCLUSION

The importance of emphasizing the legality of sex education for children lies in providing them with legal protection. It is crucial to introduce sex education to children at an early age, ensuring that it is tailored to their developmental stage and

distinct from adult sex education. By equipping children with knowledge about their boundaries, particularly concerning their private body parts, sex education empowers them to safeguard themselves against potential harm. Moreover, sex education for children plays a significant role in shaping their behavior, reducing the likelihood of them becoming victims of sexual violence.

The importance of addressing the legality of sex education in Indonesia is to protect children from becoming victims of sexual violence. By emphasizing the legal framework surrounding sex education, it becomes possible to ensure that children receive the necessary knowledge and guidance to protect themselves. Implementing sex education programs that comply with Indonesian laws can help equip children with the information they need to understand their rights, establish boundaries, and recognize potential dangers. By promoting the legality of sex education, we can work towards creating a safer environment for children and preventing instances of sexual violence.

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