

The Potentials of Parents and Informal Figures in Preventing Sexual Violence against Women in Padang City

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Abstract. Some people judge Indonesia were located in emergency situations of violence, even Komnas Perempuan call reality of such a situation "Crunch Sexual Violence". (A number of people think that Indonesia is in a state of emergency of violence, even Komnas Perempuan calls this reality a situation of "Sexual Violence Crunch") The city of Padang does not escape the phenomenon of sexual violence. The worst case in 2019 was the case of abuse by candidates for the Local House of Representative (DPRD) the Padang City against 2 girls aged 8 and 11 years. The rise in cases of sexual violence is evidence that the efforts made in particular by the government have not yielded optimal results. The increase in sexual violence needs to be observed and addressed properly, because sexual violence is known to have negative impacts, both on victims, children / victims' families and the community. One of the prevention efforts is through the role of parents and informal leaders in the community. The purpose of this study is to explain the potential of families and informal figures in efforts to prevent sexual violence. A qualitative approach, using an in-depth interview data collection instrument. Research informants were parents, community leaders and Bundo kanduang, who were determined by purposive sampling. The data were analyzed qualitatively interpretatively based on relevant literature review in order to find accurate understanding of the subjects. The potential that parents and community leaders have is in terms of sexual education, socializing the causes, impacts and prevention of sexual violence, as well as being a facilitator, mediator and counselor.

Keywords: Sexual Violence, Parent, Informal Figures

1 Introduction

Sexual violence against children in West Sumatra based on a report to the National Commission for Child Protection in 2016 recorded 42% of 52 cases of violence, and in 2017 there were 58% of 117 cases of violence, while in 2018 there were 62% of 102 cases of violence (Protection Agency Data Children West Sumatera). In 2019 there were 51 cases accompanied by WCC Nurani Perempuan. The city of Padang is also not immune from the phenomenon of sexual violence, such as the case of 5 elementary school students who were victims of sexual harassment of a sports teacher, the sexual harassment in public transportation, the sodomy against sodomy students and the rape of women with disabilities by their brother-in-law, rape by stepfathers, craftsmen and employers. The worst case that

occurred in Padang City in 2019 was the case of molestation by candidates for the Local House of Representative (DPRD) Padang City against 2 girls aged 8 and 11 years.

It is undeniable that quite a lot of efforts have been made in preventing and overcoming acts of sexual violence both by the government and by non-governmental organizations. The government has sought an appeal strengthening family resilience, enhance the supervision of the child, the launching State Eligible Children, the strengthening of the Task Force PPA, and other priority programs. The Parliament has also passed the Law No.17, the year of 2016 on Child Protection, weighting down penalties for perpetrators of violence against children, such as penalties castrated chemically and sustainment confinement so for the rest of life. Even now, the Government and the House of Representative (DPR) are discussing the formulation of the Law on Anti-Sexual Violence.

However, if you look at the data on the increase in the cases of sexual violence in the past ten years, it can be assumed that for these various efforts generally the programs carried out are still sporadic and not integrative, the results of the implementation of these various efforts. V not optimal. Fachrina (2019) explains that the limited funds and facilities and facilities to support any activities such as socialization, services or assistance to victims are the main obstacles to efforts to prevent and abate sexual violence. In addition to that, the community's low knowledge of sexual violence is also constrained by the lack of public awareness to report incidents to the police or authorized institutions. Likewise, there are still a few non-governmental organizations that focus on being committed to the prevention and management of sexual violence.

Assessing the issue of sexual violence, especially against women, is a serious problem related to its negative impact on victims, families and the community. Here incident of sexual violence also relative lack of public response, even from the women as victims. Hal is due to the public perception that the cases of sexual violence as a disgrace that must be covered (Machdaliza; 2016, Fachrina; 2019). The women though as victims are deemed to be giving the possibility of sexual violence as a way to dress, the language of his body, the status of marriage, his job or because its existence at a given time and location and accused of allowing the violence occurred when he considered did not attempt to resist the perpetrator, easily seduced or lulled by the lure of the perpetrators (www.Komnasperempuan.or.id).

Sexual violence according to Poerwandari (2000), which is an action that can be in the form of sexual encouragement such as touching, groping, kissing, and or carrying out other actions, where these actions tend to be disliked and wanted or hurt the victim. Sexual violence can also take the form of forcing victims to watch pornographic products, sexual jokes, degrading and harassing remarks related to the gender of the victim, the coercive sexual relations or violence that the victim does not agree with or injuring the victim. Several factors underlie the occurrence of sexual violence, namely.

- a. Characteristic physical and reproduction are owned by women supporting the occurrence of acts of sexual violence, making women more likely to become victims.
- b. Inequality of relations between men and women. There are gender differences that are socially constructed which labels men as stronger and higher in status in society.
- c. Economic factors. Women can be used as a means of making profits (Jurnal Perempuan 26th edition, 2002).

The factors of parental neglect, low morality and mentality of the perpetrators and economic factors were explained by Fuadi (in the PSIKOISLAMKA Journal, Vol 8 No 2: 2011) as things that cause sexual violence. Meanwhile, the research results of Fachrina (2014) stated that they were derived from the moral of the perpetrator, namely the attitudes and

behavior of the adolescents themselves which provided opportunities for sexual harassment. This means that sexual harassment occurs as a result of the victim's own fault.

Abdullah (2002) and Muniarti (2006) see sexual violence as a form of injustice related to roles due to gender differences. They use values sociocultural gender-biased society that tends behind the back emergence of the violence by men against women. Here, culture and religion are said to have become the source of sexuality construction that legitimates structural relationships that weaken women. The sexual violence against women is rife in connection with a patriarchal culture that causes discrimination and injustice in society. Men are socialized to be brave, strong, tough and given privileges by the community. Pride in this case is expressed in the form of sexual harassment against women, among other. So, violence sexual will continue fertile. For the fixed patriarchal culture is reproduced and perpetuated by individuals, families, communities, and also by the state that is packaged and disseminated through legislation (<https://www.jurnalperempuan.org>).

Therefore, the increase in sexual violence needs to be observed and addressed properly. The response must be through a participatory approach by involving various elements in the local community. The role of the extended family and informal organizations, as well as shop included herein can be used. The purpose of the research is to develop measures that can be done to empower families and institutions locally in the prevention of sexual violence.

2 Research Methods

This study used a qualitative approach. Informant's research selected based on the purpose of research which consists of namely the elderly, *ninik mamak*, teachers, scholars, Bundo Kanduang. The primary data collected in this study is qualitative data in the form of words from informants through in-depth interviews. Next, the data is also equipped with an in-depth study of the object being studied through books / journals, articles and existing documents. The data and information obtained are interpreted qualitatively by combining existing categories to create descriptions based on relevant literature studies.

The descriptive Analysis of the data is done since the start of data collection in the field to be obtained conclusion on a number of phenomena that have been observed, in an effort to simplify and identifies the parts of the whole. The data in the form of field notes and secondary data were collected and then classified according to the research theme and problem by referring to the research report outline. The classified data is then interpreted and linked in relation to theoretical assumptions, research objectives and research problems. The research location in the city of Padang.

3 Results and Discussion

Although there have been many efforts to prevent and respond to acts of sexual violence by the government and non-government, but these efforts can be said to still be less than optimal when viewed sexual violence data recorded. Data shows that cases of sexual violence are relatively increasing every year. Therefore, the family as one of the primary institutions contained in the community should ideally be able to make efforts to prevent sexual violence. Despite the fact that the perpetrators are among the closest people to the victim such as fathers, uncles, siblings or neighbors but if the function of socialization and family protection

plays a role then sexual violence can be prevented. Here parents who give birth, nurture and educate children have a very big opportunity in efforts to prevent sexual violence.

Parents should give their children understanding and awareness to protect themselves from actions that lead to sexuality. Children are taught to recognize their own bodies and are told about which body boundaries can and should not be touched or touched by others, dare to say no and report to parents and are equipped with self-care efforts from people who have bad intentions on children as an effort to empower children in order to be able to cheat themselves.

Thus, sexual education should be given early on to the child. Sexual education is the effort to teach, awareness, and enlighten about sexual problems given to children, in an effort to keep children free from un-Islamic habits and to close all possibilities towards sexual deviance. (Choirudin (2014) dan Pitkoff (2015) in <https://doi.org/10.21009/JPUD.092.0>). Family is the right person to do this.

Parents have a high commitment to the child's self-development, provide maximum supervision and protection, and are not reluctant or afraid to report sexual violence events both to occur to family members themselves and in the surrounding environment. Reporting cases and the hope that the perpetrator can be punished as severely as possible to provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrator and for other individuals who intend so that ideally it can prevent sexual violence from recurring. Inner parents also have the potential to provide good moral and material support to children (victims of sexual violence) in order to get good and fair handlers to anticipate the possibility of victims becoming perpetrators.

In fact, in the field of the results of this study, sex education that most parents understand during this time is concerned with sexual activity. As a result, parents tend to be reluctant to provide sex education to children and have difficulty communicating it, especially if it is done in an open conversation. In addition, there are still some parents who have the assumption that talking about sex is taboo. Parents also think that by providing sex education increases the curiosity of children who make children curious and worried will actually do things that are not expected. Public figures in the study also acknowledged getting into difficulty in providing sexual education to their children. Feelings of awkwardness and lack of understanding of the material and how to convey it make them rule out the activities of giving sexual education to children.

However, it is not enough, providing information about the problem of sexual violence is also very important in preventing the risk of sexual violence. Parents should also continue to remind their children not to provide personal data information (mobile number / phone, e-mail, private photos to people, especially on social media (internet), because it is known that one in five children experience sexual violence that starts from the internet. Knowing and controlling with whom, where, when and how children spend time, listening to children's stories or complaints, and equipping children with martial arts as a form of protection to children. In general, these things are also not done by informants as parents.

In this case Prof. H. Duski Samad former Chairman of the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) Kota Padang who is also a lecturer said that to prevent violence against women and children must start from families that early on instill religious values and good moral mental education for all family members. Inside with good and harmonious communication so that the opportunity of emotion and violence can be avoided.

In fact, according to Meri Naherta in the Intervention to Prevent Sexual Violence Against Children (2017), this step is needed by parents in the prevention of sexual acts. Parents also find out whether or not there is a child's school sexual violence prevention program, teach children about the privacy of body parts, given enough time to the child so that the child does not look for others as a substitute for parents. Children also need to be given understanding

and awareness to dress in closing awrah, not carelessly accepting people's gifts, sleeping and bathing locking the door, not walking alone in a quiet place, daring to shout or run away if threatened and so on. Here informant tends to want sexual education to be better done by teachers in schools. Sexual education is also expected to be provided by informal people or institutions that have the capacity to do so. Public figures have the potential to prevent sexual violence.

According to informant, especially parents, expect Ustad and Guru Mengaji to be able to socialize about sexual violence knowledge including prevention, impact and sexual education. Sex education does not provide vulgar things related to sexuality but contextually with respect to the teachings of religion itself. Likewise, socialization about sexual violence is more effective in meeting groups of taklim assemblies because teachers and members are generally women feel comfortable to talk about it in more detail to build women's self-awareness to be aware of protecting themselves. Where the existence of taklim assembly in Indonesia has been very much and spread to rukun Warga (RW). As a non-formal institution that is a community-based educational institution, the Taklim Assembly has several functions. In addition to having religious functions (da'wah), it also has the function of education (learning society), social (wahana silaturahmi), economy, arts and culture, and the function of nation resilience.

Therefore, the existence of the Taklim Assembly is an opportunity to fill the lack of knowledge for women who are not obtained in formal education. If so far Majelis Taklim is more inclined towards religious da'wah education then it can also be developed for the addition of knowledge about social problems faced by women and their children and how to solve social problems in accordance with religious teachings, because women are referred to as the first and main educators in the family.

All knowledge and information obtained in the activities of the Council does not benefit itself and can also be implemented in the family. The same treatment can be carried out by groups that thrive in society. In connection with efforts to prevent violence, especially sexual violence, increased understanding and awareness of gender needs to be given to taklim assembly members and Arisan Group in order to anticipate the occurrence of gender-based violence. Taklim Assembly and Arisan Group can also be used as a forum for training and empowering women in order to become cadres or escorts in handling cases of sexual violence in their own environment.

Likewise, with the existence of the characters "Bundo Kanduang and Ninik Mamak". Informal figures of society who are exalted and respected this step can also socialize about sexual violence. Together with the government can design customary regulations and sanctions to anticipate sexual violence. The youth community and Karang Taruna also have the potential to participate in relevant activities in efforts to prevent sexual violence against adolescents. Education about sex, reproductive health and sexual violence by peer groups, namely by teenagers themselves to friends in a social environment. Teenagers who have been given debriefing and training provide socialization and counseling to other teenage friends. As is known in general, teenagers are very lacking in knowledge about sexual and reproductive tools and tend to find out through the internet or peers in the information obtained is not necessarily true and precise (Fachrina, 2014).

The implementation of all these activities, the government can cooperate with community social institutions through informal figures contained in it. These informal figures must first also be empowered to increase their competence or capacity as socialization agents by the government that can cooperate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, the Government in planning programs also first asks for input advice from community leaders.

They are assumed to be more aware of the facts or what happened and what is needed in support of government programs.

Conversely, if there is an act of sexual violence around them then these community leaders are involved in the handling of victims. Governments and public figures should discuss and occupy the situation and forms of sexual violence as to what can be resolved together or by these community leaders and which will be resolved by government agencies or police and other non-governmental agencies. The surrounding community also needs to be given an understanding to support and not blame the victim. It is the duty of the government alongside informal figures, given that cases of sexual violence are like the tip of the iceberg, few victims report for fear of being blamed and treated unfairly (ostracized, derided and not accepted) by those around them.

The handling and recovery of victims of sexual violence is important to be done carefully and thoroughly because the impact is very complex, not only psychologically causing sexual violence trauma but also as an attempt to imagine the victim one day does not become a perpetrator. Other impacts cause other social problems in society, where almost 80% of survivors of sexual violence grow into troubled teenagers involved in drug and alcohol use and prostitution (Naherta, 2017).

On the other hand, the handling of the perpetrator is no less important so as not to repeat the behavior. Perpetrators are not only given legal sanctions or imprisoned, and other alternatives are castrated genitals. But it is also necessary to provide awareness through a humanitarian approach. This role can be taken over by public figures who exist in informal institutions. The following can be seen the image of the potential prevention of sexual violence through the synergy of government and community leaders.

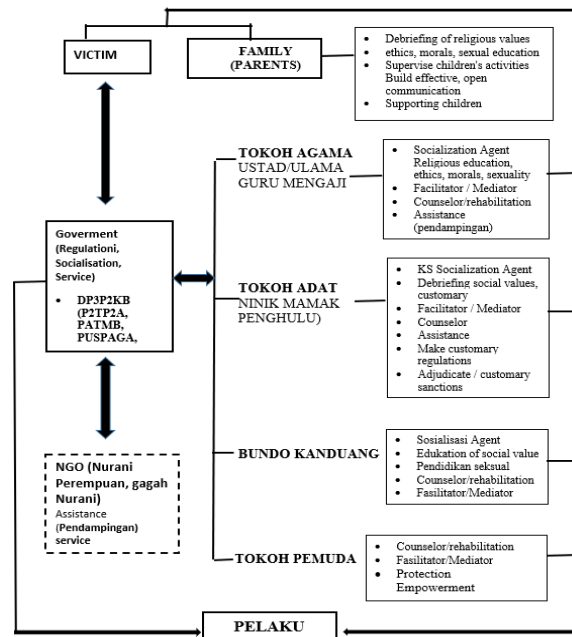


Fig 1. Efforts to Prevent Sexual Violence through Synergy of Government and Informal Figures

4 Conclusion

The government has actually made various efforts in the prevention and handling of sexual violence, but the results have not been optimal and are still sporadic. A participatory approach to society is needed through the potentials of parents and informal people in the local community. For this reason, synergy efforts are needed by the government with community leaders in the prevention of sexual violence by including them in every planning and implementation of government programs.

For this reason, the Government in both prevention and prevention of sexual violence should empower family members, especially parents in order to strengthen social values and norms and religious aspects, because the spearhead of child protection is the family itself. Individual awareness in the family is very important to be built to fortify themselves and their families.

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