

**THE USE OF CHILD ALERT ALARM AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT
VIOLENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDREN IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD**
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Abstract

Cases of violence are a very detrimental threat to the future of Indonesia's generation, most victims of violence are children and women committed by those closest to them. The survey conducted by Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia shows that sexual violence against children ranks first among other cases of violence. After the reporting of cases of sexual harassment that occurred at Jakarta International School, it made all parties worried. Anticipating child protection that has been developed by the Japanese state by implementing an alarm called "Bohan buza". The research method used is descriptive qualitative from various relevant sources. The application of alarm technology is an effort to prevent children from sexual violence in public places.

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INTRODUCTION

The cases of violence are very detrimental threats. In general, women and children are the biggest victims of sexual violence committed by those closest to them, such as their husbands and fathers. Sexual violence against children is a case that often occurs lately, the case has the meaning of relationship or interaction between a child and an older person or a child with a lot of logic or adults such as strangers, siblings or parents where the child is used as an object of satisfaction for the sexual needs of the offender (ECPAT, 2010). These acts are carried out using force, threats, bribes, deception or pressure. The activities do not have to involve body contact between the offender and the child that can leave trauma for an extended period of time.

Nowadays, sexual violence against children is increasingly spreading, not only in big cities, but also in villages that are inseparable from the main target of pedophiles to carry out these actions. If no further action is taken from the authorities, this case could be an act of human trafficking. Based on KPAI data, the 2011-2014 period, recorded that in 2014 there were projected 1380 cases of sexual crimes, while in 2013 there were 525 cases, in 2012 there were 746 cases, and in 2011 there were 329 cases of sexual violence against children. Since 2013 there have been more than 3,200 cases of violence against children in Indonesia, while 50% of them were cases of sexual violence against children. Most violence occurs in environments close to children, such as at home and at school. The results is parents feeling worried to let their children interact with the outside world. But with the current sophisticated technology can help parents to supervise their children by watching the outside world.

This period of time Indonesia has entered an era of technological disruption where all aspects of life cannot be separated from the digital system. According to Kasali (2017), disruption does not only mean the phenomenon of change today (today change) but also reflects the meaning of the phenomenon of tomorrow's change (the future change). Parents in the current era mostly understand how to use the internet,

this can be an opportunity to prevent and protect children from sexual violence whenever and wherever they are being stalked out.

Seeing the problems and opportunities that are being experienced by parents towards their children, through the alarm technology of child alarms as a solution and innovation of preventing sexual violence against children. It also needs to get support and cooperation between children, parents and the community in order to bring social behavior as a safe environment to protect the existence of children.

METHODS

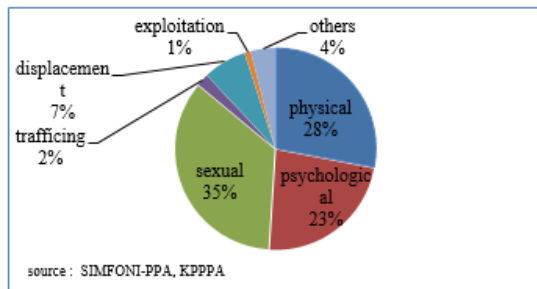
The method used in writing this article is descriptive qualitative. according to Nawawi (2001) it can be interpreted as research to explain the solution of existing problems based on existing data. Qualitative research aims to provide a quick overview of a particular individual, body, condition, symptoms, or group and to describe data systematically against the phenomena studied based on the data obtained to achieve qualitative research objectives. The main types of references used in the study of literature are books, journals and scientific articles. The data is used as a basis for analyzing and explaining the problem in a discussion. Data analysis techniques in the form of descriptive argumentative.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Reality of the Problem of Sexual Violence against Children in Indonesia. Sexual violence is a universal crime. Sexual abuse of children takes many forms. It can be in the form of when a child is made uncomfortable by another's sexual behavior or even indirectly by sexually suggestive remarks. When a child is forced, cheated or threatened to have sexual contact (Burn, 2015).

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection stated that from several types of violence that have been reported, it turns out that sexual violence against children occupies the top position followed by psychological and physical violence. During 2016, the number of cases of sexual violence against children reached

35 percent of the total number of cases of violence against children.



Picture 1.1 Distribution of violence against children by type of violence, 2016

In the diagram above shows that sexual violence in children is the highest rank. The following forms of sexual violence are divided into two types, incest which is sexual violence committed by close family or there is still blood relations between the perpetrator and the victim and is still the one main family (Fitri and Widury, 2005) and Extrafamilial sexual abuse is sexual violence against children committed by a stranger for the victim or not part of the victim's family. A concrete example of this Extrafamilial sexual abuse is a case of sexual violence that occurred at the Jakarta International School (JIS) in 2014.

The case of child sexual abuse at the Jakarta International School (JIS) was revealed after the parents of students reported cases of sexual violence experienced by their son in the form of sodomy committed by a janitor at the school to the police. The sodomy treatment resulted in the victim being infected with herpes (Harahap, 2014).

Along with the investigation of sexual crime cases in JIS, it was revealed that the school had employed a teacher from the United States who was a fugitive from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for approximately 10 years (1992-2002). This fugitive former JIS teacher named William James Vahey who is a pedophilia. The FBI noted that William James Vahey had a victim of around no less than 90 children. the 90 children by Vahey have been brutally sodomized (Fauzi`ah, 2016).

After cases of sexual violence against children that occurred at the Jakarta International

School (JIS), cases of violence against children in several areas began to be revealed. Many of these victims of sexual violence began to be brave enough to report these actions which had been buried in disgrace.

After many victims reported cases of sexual violence that had occurred, KPAI Commissioner Jasra Putra revealed, the data showed that it found 218 cases of child sexual violence in 2015. While in 2016, KPAI recorded 120 cases of sexual violence against children. Then in 2017, there were 116 cases. In these data, it was revealed that cases of sexual violence from 2015 to 2017 had decreased.

According to the SDGs Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia: BAPPENAS and UNICEF, announced that Indonesia has invested heavily in legal reform to strengthen child protection from violence, as well as developing a National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Children (2016-2020) followed by an Action Plan which is relevant. Indonesia's commitment to achieving this goal is also reflected in Indonesia's decision to become a Pathfinder Country for a Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children). Through this Partnership, Indonesia can become a global leader in achieving targets related to the elimination of violence against children, as well as exchanging learning and innovation to help achieve this goal. The juvenile justice system which was signed in 2012 applies various international standards to the juvenile justice system and increases the minimum age for criminal liability from 8 to 12 years.

Prevention of sexual violence against children can be done by parents and closest adults. There are 8 simple ways to prevent sexual violence against children, for examples are, i) Following the word "no" from children, ii) Explaining about body parts, iii) Learning to recognize intuition, iv) Exercise the child's ability to deal with danger in an easy way to be practiced by children, v) Build social networks consisting of several people to help protect the safety of children, vi) Teach children about secrets by telling information that can be hidden and which

can be told to parents, vii) Teach disciplinary attitudes towards children without threats and bribes, viii) practice to be open to children (Shihab, 2017).

In addition, there are 5 prevention of sexual violence that can be taught to children who are ready to think, for examples are i) Sex education for children according to age, ii) Controlling social media activities and gadget usage, iii) Creating two-way communication with children to build children's openness to the problems that are being experienced, iv) recognize the learning and playing environment, v) good religious education (Neherta, 2017). Prevention that has been described is expected to make a conscious attitude to eradicate sexual violence on children.

Child Alert Alarm

Alarm according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is a mechanical device designed to warn of danger or damage. Alarms can generally be defined as the sound of warning or notification. The alarm was patented in 1853 by the Rev. Russell Pope Augustus (1819-1858) from Somerville (Karen, 1992). In ancient times, many people had simple local alarm systems to control bells and sirens (Petruzzellis, 1994). Furthermore, hazard detection tools continue to develop. In the early 1880s, a locomotive engineer and designer named Frederick Grinnel radically built a fire safety system.

Entering this millennial era, technology has increasingly advanced and provided many innovations to develop previously sophisticated and modern tools. One of the results of the development of these innovations is child alarm, this tool is the result of the development of alarm technology that has previously been created and used in several emergency situations such as fire, earthquake and tsunami. Child alarms are widely applied in schools in Japan which are often referred to as bohan buza to protect their students from danger when they are outside the school or home environment (Gordenker, 2004).

The model of the Implementation of the Child's Danger Alarm.

Child alarms are often referred to the name of Bohan Buza in the form of key chains, very

practical and easy to carry anywhere, have shapes such as fictional and funny characters and colors that are very attractive to children, this tool has a volume of objects, resources are 3 AG3 batteries and there is a plug that can be pulled to make a loud noise as a sign of danger that the child is experiencing.

The model of applying the child alarm is by collaborating with schools, because the main target of using this child alarm is the school students who are often the main target of pedophiles to carry out acts of sexual violence. Sexual education for children which is usually already implemented in the family and at school in order to make them care about the social conditions around and how children respond to these acts of sexual violence. The application of child alarm is a result of the development of a security program in Japan for school students to protect them from crime in the outside world by using child alarms.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia has a challenge in resolving cases of violence against children. One of them is sexual violence which can have a negative impact on the lives of victims of sexual violence as the next generation of the Indonesian nation. Victims of sexual harassment are reluctant to report their cases because they feel that it is a personal disgrace. This will trigger an increase in the development of sexual violence from year to year. In this millennial era, technology is increasingly advanced and sophisticated, innovations from alarms in the form of child alert alarm or so-called (bohan buza) are intended for school children as an effort to protect against acts of sexual violence in the outside world.

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