

MANAGEMENT OF FAMILY EDUCATION IN GROWING ANTI-SEXUAL VIOLENCE ATTITUDES

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ABSTRACT

Sexual violence against children is a crime that must be eliminated. This sexual violence has a negative impact on both physical and psychological aspects. Children are seen from two sides, namely children with potential as perpetrators and children with potential as victims. In this regard, parents have full responsibility to ensure that their children are not perpetrators, let alone victims of sexual violence. This study aims to analyze efforts to suppress the number of sexual violence through family education management in instilling an anti-sexual violence attitude. The approach used in this research is a literature study. Data were obtained from various sources from articles and relevant reference books, related to the definition of sexual violence, acts of sexual violence, impacts and efforts to prevent sexual violence and the role of parents in preventing sexual violence. These various sources were analysed as findings from writing this article, which are related to family education management in instilling an anti-sexual violence attitude. The results show that the management of family education that is carried out by parents well can encourage children to understand and have an anti-sexual violence attitude. Thus, it is hoped that in the lives of children, children are protected from being perpetrators of sexual violence and as victims. Management of education in this family can be done by example, good communication between parents and children, and the cultivation of religious knowledge.

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INTRODUCTION

The family, in this case the parents, is the place where the child gets education for the first time. Father and mother are educators who are first recognized by children. Through fathers and mothers, children learn various things, from talking, walking, carrying out a series of daily activities at home to getting used to these good things. Through the figures of both parents, children try to learn to be able to do things by imitating. The tendency to imitate what is done or said by the people around him is

something that is natural for a child to do. Because of the habit of imitating children, exemplary is one way to instill good character. A child not only learns from what he hears through a series of learning activities or through advice, but he also learns from what he sees. Therefore, both father and mother must set a positive example for their children. Or in a different sentence it is said that if parents want or desire children who have good morals, then they must also set an example of these morals.

The natural urge of a child to imitate this is as stated by Chugani in his book entitled "Smart Children, Children who Play" Chugani said that "A child has a natural urge to imitate what adults do in order to learn to be independent and responsible. If he is given the opportunity, his independence, confidence and responsibility will continue to grow." (Chugani, 2009, hlm. 21). He further said that actually a child who is independent, confident and responsible will be better prepared to face various challenges in the future. Piaget, a well-known Swiss psychologist, in Chugani also argued that children learn about their world in a concrete way, so they need to interact directly with their environment (Chugani, 2009, hlm. 21). Concrete here has a real meaning, actually exists, tangible, can be seen or touched. This means that a child will more easily understand everything in life, if he is invited to learn directly through a series of experiences and learn from what he sees through example.

Lately in various mass media, there have been many reports regarding acts of sexual violence. This act of sexual violence does not only affect adults as victims, but also children. Sexual violence is a crime that must be dealt with firmly, given the significant effects both physically and psychologically. Sexual violence can affect the development of children who are victims of sexual violence (Joni & Surjaningrum, 2020, hlm. 21). Violence very often occurs in everyday life, both within the family, community and peers. Violence generally often happens to people who are defenceless (Noviani, et.al., 2018, hlm. 49). In Qisthi Ariefah it is said that sexual violence against children does not only occur in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Medan, Surabaya and others, but sexual violence against children also occurs in several small cities (Qisthi, 2019, hlm. 42). Children are a group that is very vulnerable to sexual violence because children are considered weak by perpetrators. Therefore it is important for parents to be aware of acts of sexual violence so that their children avoid crimes of sexual violence.

Sexual violence according to Luhulima is any act that includes sexual harassment to forcing someone to have sexual intercourse without the victim's consent or when the victim does not want it; and engage in sexual intercourse in an unnatural way or that the victim does not like; and or keep him away (isolate) from his sexual needs (Luhulima, 2000, hlm. 109). Sexual violence is not only a matter of sexual relations, but there is also sexual violence in the form of speech and touching in a child's vital areas (Suhariyanti & Margowati, 2018, hlm. 114). Meanwhile, sexual violence according to Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 30 of 2021, is any act of humiliating, harassing and/or attacking a person's body and/or reproductive function due to inequality of power and/or gender

relations, which results in psychological and/or physical suffering including those that interfere with a person's reproductive health and lose the opportunity to carry out higher education safely and optimally. From these two definitions it can be understood that sexual violence is not only related to the coercion of sexual intercourse, but also includes acts of humiliating, harassing or attacking a person's reproductive function. Jokes or jokes that are conveyed involving a person's reproductive element so that the result is demeaning, humiliating or harassing are acts that are often carried out and are not realized by the perpetrator as an act of sexual violence. Therefore, slowly and as early as possible it is important to instill a positive attitude towards children, so that children do not become perpetrators, moreover become victims of sexual violence.

The broad definition of sexual violence mentioned above encourages parents to be more careful in providing education to their children. From the definition of sexual violence, it can be seen that the definition of sexual violence is the presence of words or actions committed by a person related to a person's reproductive function, causing that person to be humiliated, belittled or harassed. Children need to be given emphasis on boundaries when they play or joke with their friends. Dyah Rahmawatie Ratna Budi Utami and Tri Susilowati stated that sexual violence prevention education can be given as early as possible starting from preschool age. (Utami & Susilowati, 2018, hlm. 129) Of course through the right stages, so that it can be understood by children according to the stage of thinking and development.

Departing from the background of the problems above, in this article, the author intends to examine the management of family education, in this case the role of parents in fostering an anti-sexual violence attitude towards children. The purpose of writing this article is for parents to understand the urgency of their role as parents who have the responsibility to ensure that their sons and daughters avoid becoming perpetrators, especially as victims of sexual violence. Through proper management of family education, parents can carry out their function of accompanying their children's education appropriately so that children will grow up to be individuals who have good morals and avoid unwanted things.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a literature study approach or library research. Data was obtained from various sources related to the definition of sexual violence, the act of sexual violence itself, the impact of sexual violence, efforts to prevent sexual violence and the role of parents in preventing sexual violence and instilling attitudes against sexual violence in children. These sources were obtained through various literature, both from articles published in various journals and from related reference books. These various sources were analysed as the findings from writing this article, which are related to the management of family education in instilling an attitude against sexual violence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Parent's Example in Instilling an Attitude Against Sexual Violence in Children

Sexual violence has a significant impact on both physical and psychological aspects. The psychological impact experienced by the victim is very serious which, if not treated intensively, will affect his life. Sexual violence that occurs in children can have an impact on the child's subsequent growth and development. In detail, the impacts that will be experienced by children are as follows: (Qisthi, 2019, hlm. 52)

1. Child will develop adaptation patterns and erroneous beliefs according to the form of socialization he receives.
2. Feelings of being betrayed, if the perpetrators of violence are close and trusted people, especially their own parents. This feeling of feeling betrayed will encourage children to have a tendency to show fear and distrust of other people in their lives which can result in children showing self-closure.
3. Stigmatization. That is a negative characteristic that sticks to a person because of the influence of something. Communities have different views of victims of sexual violence. A part of society who knows the life history of a child has the possibility to see the victim through the eyes of pity and at the same time a part of them looks down on them, or even avoids them. Not only from society, children will also develop a negative image of themselves.
4. Sexual trauma. Exposure to sexual experiences too early and painfully will result in sexual trauma.

The magnitude of the impact felt by victims of sexual violence makes efforts to prevent it a very important thing to pay attention to. One of the efforts that can be made by parents to their children is to instill an attitude against sexual violence so that children are accustomed to acting positively towards themselves and others. Acting positively towards him means that the child will provide resistance when he is in a situation that threatens him both physically and psychologically. This will prevent children from becoming victims of unwanted things, especially victims of sexual violence. While acting positively towards other people, that is, children are accustomed to respecting, respecting others, and avoiding actions that hurt, humiliate or harass other people. Furthermore, children are prevented from being perpetrators of sexual violence from the slightest thing. What is meant by the smallest thing is from things related to daily friendship activities or chats in play and study activities that children do together with their friends.

It has been explained in the background that parents are figures who are emulated by both their words and deeds. This is due to the nature of children who often imitate what the people around them do. Therefore, it is important for parents to make sure everything they say and do is positive. This is to avoid duplication that will be done by children when they see or hear their parents say or behave badly.

Azizah Munawaroh explains that exemplary is the most important and most

effective method of character education (Munawaroh, 2019, hlm. 141). However, the emphasis that needs to be considered is the integration of exemplary examples from all educators in the family, school and community environment. Namely the example of parents to their children, the example of teachers to their students and the example of community leaders to members of the community. Character education itself is all efforts made by educators to shape the character of students (Supranoto, 2015, hlm. 36). Character or personality are psychological traits that exist in children, which encourage them to speak and behave. So in simple terms it can be said that character education is an effort made by adults/an educator/parent so that their child has a good personality so that this personality will encourage him to say, behave and behave well too. Azizah's research is corroborated by other research which states that habituation and exemplary are effective approaches in character building (Werdiningsih, 2017, hlm. 302).

In addition, in a different perspective, the importance of this example is based on the results of research which reveal that one of the things that encourages someone to commit sexual violence is the inheritance of violence between generations, where when someone experiences violence in their childhood, the child will tend to become perpetrators of violence (Qisthi, 2019, hlm. 52). In addition, research from sodomites found that among the causes of sexual violence (sodomy) were not only internal factors (genetic sexual disorder problems), but social or social factors, the influence of print and electronic media featuring pornography, trauma factors or sodomy victims as children (Qisthi, 2019, hlm. 45). From the two research results, it can be concluded that children must avoid violence, both physical violence and especially sexual violence, so that in the future they will never become perpetrators of similar violence. Childhood, where they are in a powerless position, so they need adult help in almost everything, it is the duty of parents to provide a safe, comfortable and enjoyable life for them. Every child has the right to a decent life given by his parents. And they are also entitled to receive love and example, so that they grow into children with noble character.

Exemplary can be given by parents in the form of exemplary words, behavior, attitudes, and in matters of worship. The relationship pattern that exists between father and mother must also be sought to be harmonious, so that children can learn about mutual love from the figures of their parents. When children make mistakes, parents immediately give advice accompanied by examples of the implementation of the advice. The same goes for worship. Parents not only order their children to worship, but also invite them together to carry out worship. It can be concluded that in order to instill the character of anti-violence in children, parents must also set an example of anti-violence. He (the parent) must educate the child with affection, with gentleness, so that the child grows into a loving person.

Interpersonal Communication between Parents and Children in Preventing Sexual Violence

Apart from being exemplary, interpersonal communication between parents and children is important to be well established in preventing sexual violence. In Mei Handayani it is explained that communication between parents and children must be built starting from early childhood, this is intended to create a good attachment between parents and children so as to create a harmonious relationship (Handayani, 2017, hlm. 67). Communication is an indicator of whether or not a person's relationship with others is well established. Including the relationship between parents and children. If communication is good and warm, then the relationship between parents and children is harmonious. On the contrary, if the communication is not going well, then the relationship is the same. Through good communication, parents can monitor their children even though physically the parents cannot always be together. This can be done through the openness of a child. This is in line with what was conveyed by Mei Handayani, namely to prevent children from cases of sexual violence, the role of the family in particular is very important (Handayani, 2017, hlm. 68–69). Parents are expected to be able to build good communication with children, because parents are the main place for children to complain. Parents also have to be able to make children open to all the activities that are carried out and become a place for children to express their hearts.

The purpose of communication in family interactions in terms of the interests of parents is to provide information, advice, educate and please children. On the other hand, children communicate with their parents to get suggestions, advice, input or to respond to parents' questions. In terms of age, parents are someone who lives longer so they have far more experience than a child. In this context, parents are obliged to provide guidance so that children who are young in terms of age and do not have much experience. At an unstable age and in the midst of social influences or the onslaught of increasingly rapid technological developments, parents need to give advice to children, so that children are slowly able to continue to learn to distinguish between positive and negative things. Children are directed to do good things and stay away from bad things.

Communication between family members is carried out for harmony in the family (Handayani, 2017, hlm. 69). If a child finds comfort in family life, he will not seek comfort from friends or relatives. He will only tell his father, mother and other nuclear family. And this makes it easier for parents to ensure that what their children are doing out there stays on a positive track. With regard to attitudes against sexual violence, Evanie Yafie reveals that sex education is teaching, giving understanding and explaining issues related to sex, instincts and marriage to children since their minds begin to grow and are ready to understand the things above (Yafie, 2017, hlm. 19). The purpose of sexual education is to form a healthy emotional attitude towards sexual problems and guide children and adolescents towards living healthy

adults who are responsible for their sexual lives. This is so that they do not think that sex is disgusting and dirty. But more as a human trait, which is a gift from God and has an important function for the continuity of human life, and so that children can learn to respect their sexual abilities and only channel these urges for certain (good) purposes and at certain times (Yafie, 2017, hlm. 23). Ulwan explains that sex education that educators or parents need to pay attention to is divided into the following stages: (Ulwan, 2009)

1. At the age of 7-10 years, children are taught about the manners of asking permission to enter the house and manners in looking at them.
2. At the age between 10-11 years, which is called puberty, children must be kept away from things that grow lust.
3. At the age between 14-16 years, which is called adolescence, children are taught the ethics of associating with the opposite sex when they are ripe for marriage.
4. After passing through adolescence, which is called the age of youth, children are taught the ethics of holding back if they are unable to marry.
5. Finally, is it permissible to convey sex problems to children who are still at an early age (before adolescence) clearly and frankly.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that interpersonal communication between parents and children is absolutely necessary as an effort to encourage children to always behave well wherever they are. With the principle of openness, it is hoped that parents can quickly and easily give advice to children when children make mistakes. In addition, through good communication, slowly according to their age, children need to be given sex education. With the right understanding related to sex education, it is hoped that children will be more careful so that they are able to take care of themselves and take care of others.

Emphasis on Strengthening Religious Knowledge

As has been done in schools, strengthening character education is carried out by integrating various subjects with religious lessons (Zulaikah, 2019, hlm. 91). Character education and religious education are two things that are interrelated. Religion contains rules that govern the lives of its adherents so that religious people can carry out their worship properly and correctly, and can socialize in life in this world properly and correctly. Likewise with character education which always encourages someone to have commendable attitudes.

All religions always teach goodness. There is no single religion that orders its adherents to commit crimes. Therefore, religious education is important to be given to children as early as possible properly, so that religious character is instilled in the child. Religious character is an appreciation of religious teachings that are adhered to and have been attached to a person so that attitudes and behavior in everyday life are always based on religious teachings.

As in the hadith of the prophet, that Rasulullah SAW was sent to perfect human morals. This hadith is closely related to life in Mecca, which is conditioned

by slavery, as well as human sacrifice for the benefit of certain groups. Therefore it is important to underline that the mission of the Prophet was inseparable from the human aspect. That is how humans can live in peace and prosperity, without one group being oppressed by another group as the practice of sacrifice in the days of ignorance.

In relation to the attitude of anti-sexual violence, it cannot be separated from the cultivation of good religious education. Understanding religion is believed to be able to prevent someone from doing bad things or doing something heinous to others. The understanding of religion in question is the true understanding of religion, as taught by the Prophet. In Khurin'in Ratnasari it is explained that Islamic religious education is needed in supporting the formation of children's character (Khurin'in, 2020, hlm. 160). With religious education can make children have good character.

In terms of this religious education, parents need to give it as early as possible in family life. Children need to be taught good religious behavior according to their level of understanding. Religious education in question can be started by giving simple examples related to the sustenance received by the family. The example is health, food, drink, all of which are gifts from God. Furthermore, children are taught to carry out worship practices, as well as emphasizing that religion teaches someone to do good. Thus, in line between the worship performed to God and also worship in relation to establishing good relations with others.

Based on this description it can be concluded that religion is the foundation in character education. The two cannot be separated. Through good religious education, it is hoped that instilling an attitude of anti-sexual violence in family life will be carried out easily. This is because anti-sexual violence is part of religious teachings, which is related to the guidance to always maintain good relations with other people and not to hurt or harm them.

CONCLUSION

Children born to both parents. Children are born in a condition that is still weak and does not have power. Therefore, parents have an obligation to accompany children, to protect children from things that are not desirable, one of which is to avoid sexual violence. In the case of sexual violence, parents must ensure that their children do not become perpetrators or victims of sexual violence. It is important to implement family education management in fostering an attitude of anti-sexual violence. The implementation of this family management is through the example of both parents, good communication, and instilling religious education in children as early as possible. Through these three things, it is hoped that children can understand how they should behave towards themselves and others, so that they do not harm other people.

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