

Prevention of Human Trafficking with AMP Model with based vilage education

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Abstract- *This study offers a framework for the prevention of human trafficking using the action means purpose (AMP) model in "Kampung arek surobayo ". This model has the goal of creating an educative, safe, comfortable, friendly, healthy, creative living environment (kampong) and literacy for the process of child development in community support that guarantees the fulfillment of children's rights and seeks optimal protection of children. KAS KP raised AREK's local culture, which became the spirit of the village, including togetherness, mutual cooperation, ownership, help, tolerance and concern for the environment, especially in the growth and development of children around it and the development of a variety of activities in 6 (six) variables include; educative village, foster village, safe village, healthy village, innovative creative village and literacy village.*

Keywords: *Human Trafficking; AMP model*

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of information, technology, communication, pornography and cybercrime media also plays a role outside of Indonesia, for the Surabaya community especially those who live in suburban, central and urban areas have a tremendous impact on changing people's behavior especially for children aged 9 -16 years, where it is psychologically appropriate to call attention, guidance, supervision, communication, care and direct involvement in its development towards adulthood (over 19 years). The importance of a strategy that needs to be formulated, formulated, and agreed upon, then implemented. Conceptually the strategy is a method and tactic that is designed systematically in carrying out management functions directed at the organization's strategic goals (Nawawi,2005: 148-150)[17]. Highlighting the last 3 (three) years of data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) seems to be a worrying year for the world of Indonesian children because the data says in 2015 there were 218 cases of sexual violence, the next 2016 there were 120 similar cases and in 2017 there were 116 cases of categories of sexual violence. Data from the East Java Regional Police states that in Januari - May 2018 the number of victims has reached 127 cases in the city of Surabaya which accounted for 35 cases or around 44.5% of the total cases in East Java. The most frequent cases are sexual violence, which is about 50% of all types of cases of violence involving children in East Java (LPA Source, 2018) and from the data stated that the perpetrator was the closest person to the victim who was subjected to sexual abuse such as a stepfather and siblings, the closest family and friends, Jasra said to Jawa Pos. Com (Wednesday September 27, 2018) from the East

Java Child Protection Agency (LPA), an increase in the number of violence against children, especially in the Surabaya metropolis since 2013 was significant. The head of the East Java LPA data division in 2013 reached 563 cases of violence against children. While in 2014 the number increased to 723 cases. Of these 70% occur in the city of Surabaya and 80% of them are sexual cases. Data from the Women's and Children's Protection Unit (PPA) Sareskrim Polrestabes Surabaya, from January 2018 until July, precisely on Monday 23 July 2018 there have been 19 sexual violence in Surabaya which was successfully revealed.

Communication and care from parents to children need to be improved and also monitor who the child is friends with, associate and how the environment around him, the community is also asked to be responsive to children who are playing and behaving suspiciously in the surrounding environment. Highlighting the influence of the environment in this case, according to the researchers, is very dominant in influencing the behavior of the child, both internal environment such as family, divorce, polygamy, death of one of the parents, also economic and educational problems of parents, as well as external factors such as technological change, communication and e-digital in settlements around the child's residence and government policies in this case the Act itself. Especially in Republic of Indonesia Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning the protection of children with the threat of a maximum prison sentence of 15 years. According to the Convention on the Rights of Child (1984) document, violence against children includes all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and harassment, neglect or negligent treatment, exploitation, including sexual harassment. Prevention of

violence against children, especially in the city of Surabaya, researchers offered a model of the "Kampung Arek Suroboyo" Education Village (KP "KAS") consisting of learning villages, clean villages, safe villages, foster villages, healthy villages and innovative villages of creativity, in this case researchers will focus on foster villages and safe villages. A powerful method with the concept used in overcoming the problem, especially in the aspect of foster village with indicators; (a) family education; (b) integrity zone; (c) social crisis response; (d) free from violence; (e) free from exploitation, as well as safe village indicators such as; (a) free from accidents; (b) free from the danger of criminal acts; (c) free of child abduction; (d) free of theft, gambling; (e) free from drug trafficking / crime. That all the tasks of the Surabaya city government in fulfilling the facilities needed to play for

children, involvement of parents, the community, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), also requires good communication from parents and communities around family homes, providing playgrounds or facilities and infrastructure which will later have an impact on reducing violence against children in the city of Surabaya. The Indonesian government has committed to the declaration of A world fit for children (WFC) in the 27th United Nations General Assembly of Special Session on children in 2008. The government can better handle cases related to children, 4 key areas of concern in the WFC declaration between others; (1) promotion health lives; (2) providing quality education; (3) abuse (protection against mistreatment); (4) HIV / AID prevention. As in Figure 1, how the stages of the trafficking process occur.

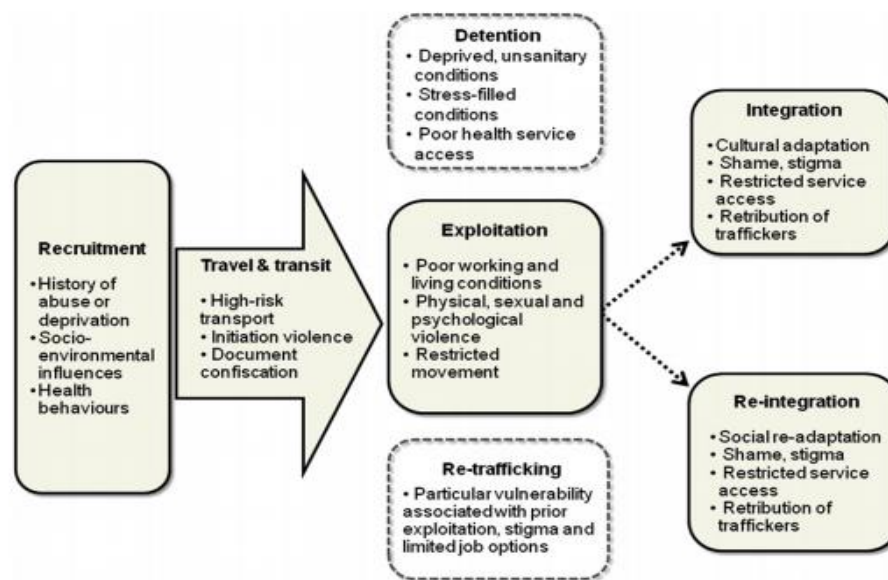


Fig. 1. Conceptual model: stages of the human trafficking process.

But the reality in the field is that there are still many children who do not get their rights. Violence on children in Indonesia during September 2006 among cases of sexual violence has occurred 861 cases of 60% of them cases of sexual violence in children (Proceedings of KS.Retet & PKM, 2006).

2. RATIONALE THEORY

Law number 23 of 2004 explains that forms of domestic violence are physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence or neglect of the household. Physical violence is an act that results in pain, falling sick or seriously injured; (a) Psychic violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feeling helpless, and / or severe psychological suffering to someone. Whereas sexual violence is carried out against the person who determines within the scope of the household; (b) Forcing sexual relations with one

person within the scope of his household with another person for certain commercial purposes and / or purposes. According to Geraldine van Beuren, the convention on children's rights states that there are 4 (four) basic principles: (1) non-discrimination (article 2); (2) the best interests of the child (article 3); (3) the right to life, survival, child development (article 12) and (4) child development (traumatic). This is also reinforced by Perda Number 6 of 2011 (article 19) which states that the public and the private sector have the same obligations and position with local governments to participate in the protection of children's rights and supervision both individually, in groups and institutions. Article 20 of Regional Regulation 6 of 2011 describes the form of the participation of the community and the private sector in the implementation of child protection, among others; (1) providing safe houses and open houses; (2) giving scholarships; (3) provision of playgrounds.

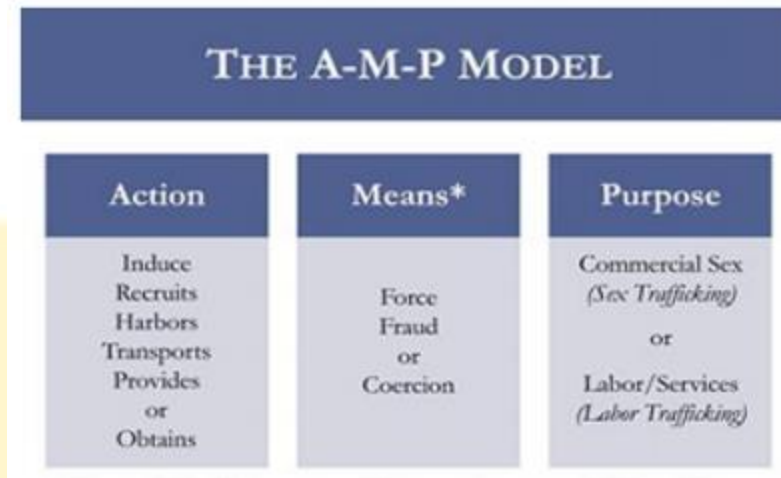


Figure 2: AMP Model

Violence is defined as a person's behavior towards others which can cause physical or psychological damage (Children and Violence, 1995). Violence against children is constantly recurring throughout human life, this should not happen and there is a continuous increase even though regulations are reinforced and carried out indiscriminately. Welsh, 1976 and Feshback, 1997 [6], found a connection between the severity of the punishment received at the age of childhood and the degree to his aggression when he became a criminal. Newson & Newson, 1968 in Nottingham who discovered a physical relationship at the age of 11 years with juvenile delinquency. Research related to violence against children, especially sexual violence (Anggreini, 2009; Fuad, 2011; Hertijung, 2012) in terms of aspects; (1) the perspective of Islamic law and positive law; (2) Phenomenology and (3) In personal space and privacy. It was also raised in a study concerning violence against children such as The lifetime prevalence of child sexual abuse and sexual assault assessed in late adolescence by Finkelhor, Shattuck, Turner, and Hamby (2013). Osadan & Rein (2015) [18]. Child sexual abuse symptoms in the elementary teachers work. Teachers at elementary / elementary school level also understand sexual behaviors and symptoms in children while in school. Sexual violence on children does not look at victims of boys or girls. This is reinforced by data in the journal Gail Hornor (2010) that girls and boys allow victims of sexual violence to experience a number of similar problems including prolonged physical and psychological trauma, losing the spirit of life, hating opposite sex and having the desire for revenge (Dube et al., 2005 [5] in the Gail Hornor; Child sexual abuse; Consequences and implication, 2010).

3. KP KAS AN IDEA

Villages whose citizens have awareness and concern to ensure children's growth in a comprehensive manner both on spiritual, intellectual, social, emotional and physical aspects through the creation of an educated, safe,

comfortable, friendly, healthy, creative and literary environment. KAS KP has the purpose of creating an educated, safe, comfortable, friendly, healthy, creative living environment (kampong) and literacy for the process of child development in community support that guarantees the fulfillment of children's rights and seeks optimal protection of children. KAS KP raised AREK's local culture, which became the spirit of the village, including togetherness, mutual cooperation, ownership, help, tolerance and concern for the environment, especially in the growth and development of children around it and the development of a variety of activities in 6 (six) variables include; educative village, foster village, safe village, healthy village, innovative creative village and literacy village. By focusing on City development which starts from the villages which are part of the City's development, the acts of violence especially towards children can be minimized by the concept of KAS KP.

4. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study used a qualitative, inductive approach to data collection, using a sample of 127 in-depth interviews with victims' parents, as trafficking victims. This study received 35 in-depth interviews with trafficking victims and 67 in-depth interviews with victims' parents and 17 human trafficking activists in Surabaya. Among children aged 6-16 years (PAUD-SD-SMP) based on data from the protection of women and children (PPA), Child Protection Institutions (LPA), in Januari - May 2018 the number of victims reached 127 cases in the city of Surabaya contributing 35 cases or around 44.5% of the total cases. The researcher used the questionnaire to obtain validity data, in the analysis later with a qualitative descriptive method for children who experienced violence and negligence as perpetrators of peer violence acts that explained social phenomena that often occur in family life, especially violence against children in the home. stairs. This research was carried out in the city of Metropolis, Surabaya with the consideration that there were several cases of violence against children that were

feasible for research. Using the Creswell technique, (2012) [2] with linearity and hierarchical approaches. Respondents were taken using a purposive sampling technique that is for children who experience violence from biological parents and stepparents and parents who commit violence against children in Metropolis City, Surabaya. In conducting data collection, the techniques used by researchers in observation are data collection by direct review of the condition of the location of the study, and interviews, namely by holding questions and answers freely and deeply to the informants by using interview guidelines, so that they can provide information with clear about the forms of acts of violence against children in the household. The collected data is analyzed descriptively qualitatively, namely by describing the data and information obtained as it is, then analyzed and interpreted according to data trends.

5. DISCUSSION

Profile and modus operandi of perpetrators of sexual violence perpetrators of sexual violence are not always people who are described as being cruel and frightening or having mental disorders or having mental problems, immoral people, weak religious beliefs, people who are not known to victims, criminals who have a rigid, creepy

tenure or long-haired tattooed hair, are not. This study found that the perpetrators of acts of violence in children or rapists turned out to be people who looked normal everyday, were calm, modest, kind, known and even people near the victims themselves. With the concept of foster village with indicators; (a) family education; (b) integrity zone; (c) social crisis response; (d) free from violence; (e) free from exploitation, as well as safe village indicators such as; (a) free from accidents; (b) free from the danger of criminal acts; (c) free of child abduction; (d) free of theft, gambling; (e) free from drug trafficking / crime will be able to reduce the cases that have occurred so far which tend to increase from year to year. acts of violence in this case lead to rape or sexual harassment. The model that can be offered is as in Figure 3.

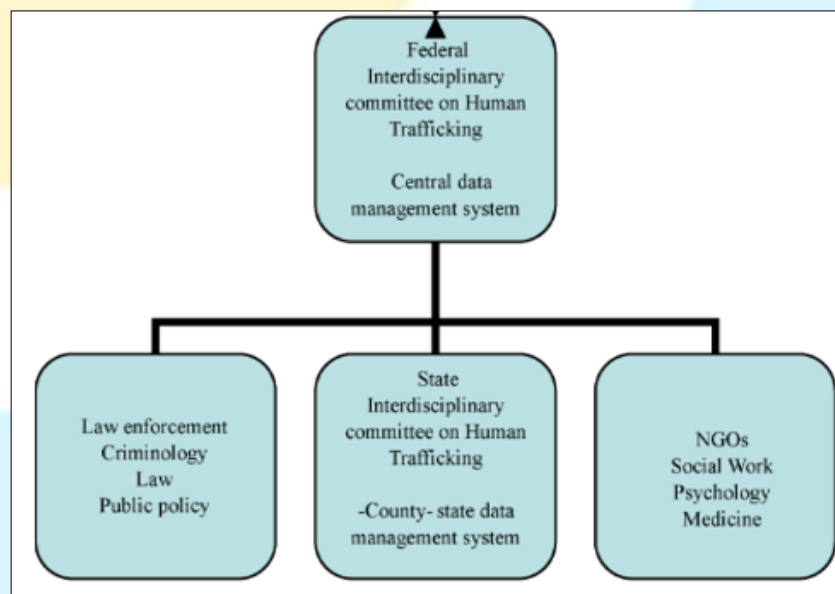


Figure3: Model Serve Victim Human Trafficking

According to researchers there is a positive attitude of educated parents in preventing sexual violence in children, as well as parents play a role and the prevention of sexual violence in children (Notoatmodjo, 2007; Munawati, 2011[16]; Porter, 2005[20]; Yeimo, 2014)[32]. Of the 127 rape cases examined in Metropolis City, Surabaya, it was found that rape was more prevalent among people who had known each other (74%), such as friends, girlfriends, family members, husbands, fathers, and relations, compared to unknown perpetrators victims (15%) (Irwanto 1998). Society, Culture and Politics Vol. 30, No. 1, 2017, p. 76-83 79. From the results of an

analysis of 81 news acts of sexual violence published by Jawa Pos, it was found that the actual rape perpetrators could be carried out by anyone. It does not matter whether the perpetrator has known the victim or not, whether the perpetrator has blood ties or not with the victim, the most important thing is that they are men and in the community where the victim and the perpetrator live there are social values that place women in a position subordinated, then anyone, planned or unplanned can commit acts of rape. Many evidence and research conclude from the influence of the family environment that acts of rape or other acts of violence against children, especially in cases of incest,

namely sexual violence against women are generally carried out by people closest to or even by their own parents (Weinberg, 2009; CS.W, 1999)[3] potential to appear in the community that the social relations developed tend to reduce the role of women and are very patriarchal. Patriarchs are a kind of ideology which states that the role of men is higher than women, also a woman should be managed by men because she is part of men (Prasetyo & Marzuki 1997).

Table 1 explains that the status and profession of rape perpetrators is generally very diverse: from unknown persons, teachers, grandparents, siblings, fellow victims, to the biological father of the victim himself. All perpetrators of abuse and rape are generally not socially subordinate people to victims. This means that there have never been cases of sexual harassment and acts of rape

Table 1. The social status and profession of perpetrators of sexual violence

No	Social status	Frequency (%)
1	biological / step father	31.3 %
2	Grandparents	33.7 %
3	Relatives of victims	89.8 %
4	Companions of victims	12.3 %
5	Teachers	78.6 %
6	Victim Neighbors	20 24.7 %
7	Unknown People	11.3 %
8	Employers	1 1.3 %

Source: Indonesian country report Human Trafficking

In the case of child abuse, perpetrators of acts of harassment and rape should not be imagined as always recurring criminals or prank men who have experienced visiting localization. In this study it was revealed that the perpetrators of rape were people who were known to the victim, such as neighbors, relatives, relatives, teachers, or even the grandfather or biological father of the victim himself. In Jawa Pos, most (38.3%) cases of abuse and rape were reported by the victim's biological father or the victim's stepfather. Other perpetrators of rape, most of them were neighbors of victims (24.7%). In addition, the perpetrators of sexual violence generally are fellow victims (12.3%), relatives (9.8%), grandfathers (3.7%), and teachers (Koran teachers or public school teachers) (8.6%). Only 1.3% of perpetrators of rape are unknown persons. Teachers who have socially respectable status and have always been placed in high positions in the eyes of their students, some of them become perpetrators of rape in children. In Lamongan, for example, a 56-year-old private tutor raped his own 10-year-old protégé. The immoral act was carried out by Karnaji: "Rape of girls: Actors and patterns of occurrence" 80 perpetrators up to more than once.

which the mass media reported reported that the perpetrator was a younger sibling, the child of the victim, students or people who in social relations had a lower status, role and position than the victim. Most of the rape perpetrators of girls if studied in depth are on average those who have a superior position, hold power, such as teachers, parents, or people who are more mature in age, so it is not wrong to say that violence against women are actually a reflection of male power or the realization of women's vulnerability before men, and even a picture of injustice to women (Prasetyo & Marzuki 1997). To understand the background of cases of harassment and rape of girls, the issue of rape must therefore be placed in a broader social context, where women's position and behavior are socially defined and controlled (Brownmiller 1975).

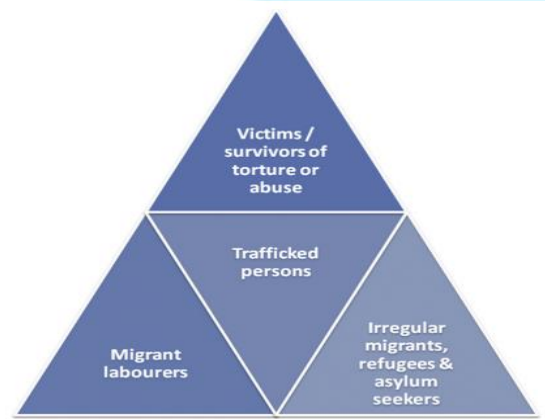


Figure 4: . Learning from interventions for other vulnerable populations

In contrast to cases of sexual abuse that occur in the work environment, the average is done by the employer or boss. Rape cases that afflict girls, this research results are more or less the same as previous studies. Previously, it was widely proven that around 75% of the molesters generally were close victims, both relatives (43%), acquaintances (33%) or their own families, including the victim's biological father. If the offender is a person near the victim and is known to have a superior position, especially if the offender is the victim's own biological father, the mistreatment that the child experiences is occurring many times in the annual period, because they are usually afraid to report. It was even reported that a father raped his own child with the help of his wife or mother of the child (Collier 1998). When the incestuous rape case was revealed in the mass media, based on what was stated by the perpetrator (biological victim's father) in general, he was at the time mistaken. A father who has not been in touch with his wife for a long time because his wife is migrating to be a migrant worker or because of chronic illness, and then one night he sees his child sleeping on his back, can it be justified if the father forgets himself and rapes his daughter who still "smells"? Some people in the subconscious understand that anyone, if wrong, must escape control as in picture 3.

The problem is that the act of rape carried out by a father, uncle, grandfather or someone close to the victim often does not last once or twice, and then the perpetrator regrets. In the mass media, it is evident that the cases of abuse and rape carried out by the people closest to the victim took place many times, even years. Seduction, threats, inferior position, fear that the mother of the victim will be killed by the father, and so on are the usual modus operandi of the perpetrator to cover up their immoral acts, and their behavior because they make mistakes by themselves fall.

Based on the recognition of the perpetrators who were caught, they often make alibis because they make mistakes or forget themselves because they are affected by the sexiness of the victim and so on. This statement is often conveyed by the perpetrators to the police who examine them. Regardless of the reason the perpetrator is right or wrong, but if you see rape cases against children occurring many times and even years, then it is actually difficult to accept the reason that the act of sexual violence committed by the victim was driven by an error factor. Seeing various rape cases published by Jawa Pos, most of the rape cases against children appear to be planned events, driven by the malicious motives of perpetrators who are insensitive to the importance of protection and children's rights. That is, instead of being merciful and protecting children, what the rape do is to

blaspheme and channel their aggressiveness and libido to the children without compassion. Theoretically, if you pay attention to its nature and location (loci delicti), acts of rape are basically crimes that fall into the classification of 'predatory' crimes. That is, the crimes committed by forced human beings through hunting efforts seek prey unquestionably (Wignjosoebroto 1997), but are different from the outright crime of mass robbery - where the host is bound, abused and even killed. -atata is done at certain times, where it is quiet from the monitoring of the surrounding environment and often there are hidden motives from the perpetrators to seek the sensation of "new" experience and the desire to try things that are actually prohibited and taboo in the eyes of the general public.

Conditions that trigger sexual violence against children Rape of children is a crime that can happen to anyone, can happen at any time, and can occur anywhere. Sexual violence that befell girls often occurs in places called the safest for children, namely at home, at school, and other places that we do not expect (Suyanto et al. 2000). Society, Culture and Politics Vol. 30, No. 1, 2017, p. 76-83 81 One of the main characteristics of the act of rape on children is the opportunity factor (Geiser 1979). Therefore, in contrast to sexual relations between husband and wife performed in rooms, in their homes, and in a relaxed and comfortable atmosphere, the act of rape on an average child is carried out in a hurry, so that it can be understood if the opportunity becomes one of the most important factors, although acts of sexual violence were planned by the perpetrators. A rape action is not carried out in front of many people or in zones where community social control is taking place.

In the period and in areas where community control was experiencing a vacuum and the community was negligent, the opportunity was then used by the rape perpetrators. It doesn't matter whether it's in the middle of the rice fields, in homes that are quiet residents, on the streets, in vehicles, in schools, etc., everything becomes insignificant because what is on the mind of the perpetrator is how they can steal opportunities and escape environmental control social. From the Jawa Pos daily coverage of a number of cases of sexual violence experienced by children, it is known that most rape incidents generally occur in the families of victims. Cases of sexual violence experienced by girls occur in the school environment and in public spaces. This means that the family and school environment which should be the safest place for children to socialize and seek protection, it turns out that in these areas rape cases often occur and affect underage girls (Suyanto et al. 2000).

Table 2. Places of occurrence of sexual violence.

Place	Frekuensi	Prosentase (%)
At home the victim	23	28.5
Home of Actors	26	32.1
On the road	19	23.5

At school	5	6.1
In public places	8	9.9
Amount	81	100

Table 2 explains that in general there are four places that are used as a place for rapists to vent their immoral acts to their victims. First, in areas that are hidden and safe from observing the surrounding social environment, especially in victims' homes or in the perpetrators' homes. This region has the largest percentage. In Jawa Pos, 28.5% of rape cases occurred in victims' homes and 32.1% in perpetrators' homes. Why does the house seem to be the safest place for the perpetrator to commit immoral acts? The reason is that indeed in the region the perpetrator usually understands the situation best. By rape at home, the perpetrator knows when other family members are not at home, and when the victim can be deceived. The acts of violence that often occur in the homes of victims or perpetrators are usually cases of rape committed by family members themselves, both biological, stepfather and grandfather victims. When other people, neighbors and community members did not think that a father could rape his own biological child, it was precisely at that time the fear that the children feared took place. As reported by Jawa Pos, in Nganjuk, a father could rape two of his own biological daughters until one of the victims became pregnant. The rape experienced by the victim has been going on for years and was only discovered when the youngest child of the perpetrator was known to have been four months pregnant.

Second, the place chosen for rape is at school. In Jawa Pos, it was reported that 6.1% of rape cases were carried out in schools. In this case, the actual perpetrator is rashly aware that his actions will be immediately known to the victim's family, but with the conviction that the victim is not expected to report because of the superordinate power of the perpetrator, in such places as sexual harassment do. Karnaji: "Rape of girls: Actors and patterns of events" 82. Third, other areas prone to rape are zones that are completely open and far from the reach of community control. In contrast to the home environment which is generally understood to be true of the rapist, the public place chosen as the location for committing rape seems to be related to the perpetrator's desire not to leave a mark for people he already knows. In this case, the victim chosen by the perpetrator is a girl who does not know the perpetrator, if the victim is known to have known the perpetrator, then in addition to rape, the perpetrator will undoubtedly make other necessary measures to eliminate evidence, including killing the victim. In Jawa Pos, 23.5% of rape cases were reported on the streets, and 9.8% in public places, such as in parks, graves, rice fields, and others.

Fourth, in areas which in general eyes are seen as "gray" areas and permissive life has occurred, such as in hotels or inns. Hotels or inns including public zones. For rape cases that occur in areas like this, victims are first deceived by persuasion, threats or fraud, and then taken to a place that is indeed sociologically relatively loose in

social control. In a hotel room, for example, a girl is not able to avoid threats or persuasion by the perpetrator - who is on average stronger, more powerful and more experienced in dealing with women - as long as there are no suspicious symptoms, such as victims' shouts or noise that attracts the attention of the surrounding environment. Not always girls who are victims of sexual violence are only raped. In some cases, victims of sexual violence also experienced various other forms of violence, such as being stripped naked (6.1%), strangled (3.7%), beaten (8.6%), and even 2.5% of cases where the victim after being raped, then killed by the perpetrator to eliminate the trace.

The treatment that befell victims, various forms of sexual abuse and violence all result in something unpleasant, and even result in traumatic feelings that last a lifetime. The treatment and acts of sexual abuse experienced by girls will leave a tremendous traumatic feeling, shame, humiliation, and the shadow of a gloomy future. Many cases prove that girls who were victims of sexual violence as a child, when they were married, experienced a disturbance in the relationship of husband and wife due to vaginal wall locking due to bad experiences in the past that continued to overshadow their consciousness (Geiser 1979). Conclusions Sexual harassment and violence is basically a form of moral crime that is very detrimental to girls. This event not only left physical injuries and deep traumatic feelings for the victims, but also the loss of hope and the loss of some of the victims of the girls who were victims. The status and profession of rape perpetrators is generally very diverse: from unknown persons, teachers, grandparents, siblings, fellow victims, to the biological father of the victim himself. All perpetrators of abuse and rape are generally not socially subordinate people to victims. This means that there have never been cases of sexual harassment and acts of rape which the mass media reported reported that the perpetrator was a younger sibling, the child of the victim, students or people who in social relations had a lower status, role and position than the victim.

There are four places that are used as places for rapists to vent their immoral acts to their victims. First, in areas that are hidden and safe from observing the surrounding social environment, especially in victims' homes or in the perpetrators' homes. Second, the place chosen for rape is at school. Third, other areas prone to rape are zones that are completely open and far from the reach of community control. Fourth, in areas that are generally seen as "gray" areas and permissive life is common, such as in hotels or inns. Society, Culture and Politics Vol. 30, No. 1, 2017, p. 76-83 83 One of the obstacles in handling rape cases for girls is the victim's reluctance and distrust (family) in law enforcement bureaucracies, especially the police, so to stimulate the willingness of victims to report moral acts

they experience approaches and ease in the reporting process it is empathetic to the suffering of victims. So far, there is still no impression that (children) women who are victims of decency without being consciously treated as defendants or at least suspected of contributing to triggering cases of sexual violence, and not being treated as victims who have suffered a lot and therefore need sympathy and empathy . To improve the quality of service and at the same time the trust of the families of the victims so that they truly believe that they will obtain justice for the misfortunes they experience, therefore what is needed is besides the involvement of Female Police (Polwan) to handle Special Service Rooms (RPK) for children (and women) who are victims of crime, especially victims of rape, which is no less important is how to provide training and full understanding to Policewomen about the rights of children (women) and the problem of child abuse in depth. To deal with victims and prevent the crime of morality from becoming widespread, what is needed is not only moral movements or merely compassion for victims who are very temporary. A real action program supported by various components of society from various walks of life, as well as a commitment from the government that is truly tangible to the fate of rape victims is the initial capital needed to provide maximum effort so that the impact of victims front as a nation child who is able to build in his own country.

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