

THE ROLE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN SHAPING CHILDREN'S MENTALITY THROUGH SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION AT SD N GUNUNG SIMPING 01 CILACAP

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Abstract. The purpose of national education based on Law No. 20 of 2003 article 3 states that the purpose of education is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God, have noble character, knowledge, capable, creative, independent and become democratic and responsible citizens. Thus, schools that are educational environments have an important role because through school children will be educated to be good members of society, including through the prevention of sexual violence. Sexual violence is a case that requires handling by all parties including the school environment, because victims of sexual violence will be mentally disturbed and can cause behavior that is not commendable. So that the prevention of sexual violence must be pursued from an early age to form a good mentality which will later form noble morals. In this study, researchers used a qualitative research approach with interview and questionnaire data collection methods. It is hoped that using this method will be able to explain real and in-depth conditions so that the purpose of this study is to dig deeper into the role of elementary schools in shaping children's mentality through the prevention of sexual violence.

Keywords: Educational, mental, violent, sexual.

INTRODUCTION

The world of education has three major sins that must be resolved immediately so that the goals of education can be achieved perfectly, namely educating the life of the nation, and developing the whole person, namely people who believe and fear God Almighty and have noble ethics. The three major sins referred to in Platform Merdeka Mengajar (PMM) include bullying, sexual violence and intolerance.

Schools as educational institutions must participate in the prevention of major sins, in addition to achieving the goals of Indonesian education, schools are formal educational institutions so that they are required to be able to combat major sins in their environment.

The elimination of the three major sins is regulated in the Child Protection Law no. 23 of 2002 article 1 stated that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and get protection from violence and discrimination. This understanding of child protection is built based on children's rights and the fulfillment of children's rights so that children get protection.

Child protection must also be intensified in the realm of education, this is because formal educational institutions play an important role in the mental and moral formation of children. Based on the records of the Ministry of PPPA, sexual violence cases based on data inputted on the Ministry of PPPA website as of 2023 there are 9518 cases consisting of 1804 male victims and 8507 female victims. With details based on the place of incident, the school ranked 4th, namely with the number of cases 565 cases, and victims based on the scene of the incident at school there

were 694 victims. Of the 9518 detailed cases of sexual violence experienced by victims, they ranked first with a total of 4228 victims who experienced sexual violence. If the victims are viewed from the age based on existing data aged 6 to 12 there are 2199 victims and at the ages of 13 to 17 ranked first with the number of victims 3504 victims.

Based on education, victims who experienced elementary school violence ranked 3rd with a total of 2162 cases, junior high school 2427 while high school had 2936 victims. From the existing data and exposure, it is stated that sexual violence in education needs prevention so that it does not contribute to more victims every year.

According to KPAI, sexual violence against children is the involvement of a child in the form of sexual activity that occurs before the child reaches a certain age limit, in this case WHO states that the age of children is 0 – 19 years, but based on Law No. 35 of 2014 the age limit of children is 0 – 18 years including children in the womb. It can be interpreted that sexual violence against children is involving children under the age of 18 years.

End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism (ECPAT) defines sexual violence in children as a relationship or interaction between a child and someone older or adult such as strangers, siblings or parents where the child is used as an object of satisfying sexual needs.

Sexual abuse has two categories based on the identity of the perpetrator, namely family abuse, which is sexual violence committed by family members in this case including surrogate parents of victims such as stepfathers, people who are trusted, cared for such as caregivers and others, the second type of sexual violence is *Extra Familial Abuse* or sexual violence where the victim and perpetrator are not family members.

The impact of sexual violence on children is very influential on children's mentality and child growth. According to Roosa, Reinholtz & Angelini the impact of sexual violence on children includes feelings of guilt and self-blame, shadows of events where children receive sexual abuse, nightmares, insomnia, self-esteem problems, sexual dysfunction, chronic pain, addiction, suicidal ideation, somatic complaints, depression.

Leviton Rector, Sheldon & Goering argue that the impact of sexual violence is the emergence of psychological disorders such as post-traumatic disorder (PTSD), anxiety, other mental illnesses including personality disorders, physical injuries in children. While sexual violence in children also has a long-term impact if not accompanied properly will damage the future of children. Reese-Weber and Smith found that child sexual abuse has the potential to become perpetrators of sexual abuse in the future.

Sexual violence in children is caused by several factors including internal and external factors. Internal factors are factors from within the individual such as: Biological factors, namely factors that must be met by humans such as food, drink, including sexuality needs; Moral factors are natural filters that exist in humans to identify inappropriate behavior. This moral can grow well if accompanied by good mental well, one of the supports of good mental and moral formation is religious education for good individuals; Psychiatric factors, namely abnormal psychiatric conditions that can encourage individuals to commit certain crimes including sexual crimes.

The next is external factors, namely factors from outside the individual including: Mass media factors the influence of mass media as a means of information, including about sexual satisfaction, can trigger a person to commit sexual violence; Economic factors, difficult economy can affect a person obtaining low education. In general, someone with low education tends to get a job that is not worthy and with economic conditions that increasingly affect the basics of people's lives can cause an increase in crime including cases of sexual crimes; Socio-cultural factors due to increasingly open socio-cultural modernization and increasingly free association without good control from various parties can also increase sexual crimes.

Handling sexual violence is actually a shared responsibility between the three educational environments for children both in the family, school and community environments. So with good cooperation between the three, it is expected to be able to increase the prevention of sexual violence.

In addition to parents and the family environment as the basis of school children's education which is formal education, children also have an important role in preventing, and saving children from acts of violence. This is because almost a quarter of the time children are in school. In addition, the school has a function as an institution that provides knowledge, skills, and cultural transformation. Preventive measures for sexual violence against children in schools are also in accordance with the regulation of the Minister of Education of the Republic of Indonesia number 82 of 2015

concerning the prevention and control of acts of violence within the Education unit. It is stated in chapter I article 1 Number 4 and 5 that prevention is an action / way / process carried out so that a person or group of people does not commit acts of violence within the Education unit. Countermeasures are actions / ways / processes to deal with acts of violence within the education unit in a systematic and comprehensive manner.

Furthermore, in chapter II article 6 it is explained that the scope of violence intended includes harassment, bullying, persecution, fighting, hazing, extortion, rape, fornication, acts of violence based on discrimination against elements of sara, and other acts of violence.

Schools have an important role in the prevention and prevention of sexual violence as mentioned above. The role of schools in combating sexual violence includes providing motivation, understanding of sexual education, and others.

Relying on the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law, adopted by the UN General Assembly, states that the form of handling the recovery and handling of sexual violence includes a number of rights: Restitution, i.e. re-establishing as far as possible the situation that existed for the victim prior to the violation of human rights and requiring remedy; Compensation shall be provided for any economically foreseeable damages arising from human rights violations, such as: Physical and mental damage, Pain, suffering and distress and Lost opportunities including Education, medical expenses and rehabilitation costs; Rehabilitation, provision of legal, psychological, medical care, and other services or treatments as well as measures to restore the dignity and reputation of the victim.

Gunung Simpang State Elementary School is one of the elementary schools in Cilacap Regency which has been included in the category of Child Friendly and adiwiyata Schools. The implementation of sexual violence prevention and mental strengthening of children at Gunung Simpang Elementary School is very good, this is proven in the last seven years there have been no cases of violence against students even though the location of this school is in the heart of the city. Therefore, researchers are very interested in researching Gunung Simpang Elementary School related to "The Role of Elementary Schools in Shaping Children's Mentality through Sexual Violence Prevention at SD Negeri Gunung Simpang 01 Cilacap Regency".

RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used is a qualitative approach, with the use of meaningful data. The qualitative approach is research based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the natural condition of objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling of data sources is carried out purposively and snowbaal, collection techniques with triangulation (combined) data analysis are inductive or qualitative, and research results Qualitative emphasizes meaning rather than generalization.

The qualitative research model was originally used by ethnographic research, which is a field of science that understands a cultural community from its cultural meaning, this qualitative research methodology is called qualitative research because it maintains the originality of data in its qualitative form.

Apparent behavior is not necessarily the truth. The truth of behavior is not singular. A behavior is simply a symbol that contains many perspectives of meaning. In this study, researchers used data collection methods, namely interview and questionnaire data collection methods. It is hoped that using this method will be able to explain real and in-depth situations so that the purpose of this study is to dig deeper into the role of elementary schools in shaping children's mentality through the prevention of sexual violence.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Sexual violence against children does not only occur in big cities. But it can be comprehensive throughout Indonesia. This happens because of several factors as mentioned above, which include biological, economic and psychiatric factors. A person with good morals is based on good mentality, his behavior will be good.

Combating sexual violence is in fact not only the responsibility of one or two parties but the responsibility of all parties. Good cooperation between the educational environment, family and

community environment is needed. As in the case of Cilacap Regency on March 27, the action of a mother who was able to thwart sexual abuse of her child through control and supervision and cooperation with the community.

Schools as formal institutions that have an important role in the Transfer of Knowledge or transfer of knowledge and understanding and Transfer of value or transfer of moral values and goodness certainly have a very important role in terms of preventing sexual violence.

Prevention of sexual violence has also been carried out at SD N Gunung Simpang 01 Cilacap. One of the elementary schools located in the heart of the city has a total of 358 students as of May 2023 consisting of 6 classes, each class is divided into two, namely two classes.

Sexual violence prevention measures carried out by school residents are considered to be running effectively, this is because based on data and documentation from SD N Gunung Simpang 01 Cilacap in the last 7 years, there has been no sexual harassment or violence against children. The behavior of children who are classified as good is also an interpretation of the school's vision "Excellent in Noble Moral Achievement and Kingkungan Insight". This vision is really carried out by every school warhga, both principals, teachers, and students.

In detail, there are several steps to prevent sexual violence at SDN Gunung Simpang 01 including:

1.1 Provision of sexual education from grade 1

Sexual education is not a taboo, but in order to prevent sexual violence, students must be equipped from an early age. SD N Gunung Simpang 1 has an early introduction program, introduction to sexual education for children, namely through songs or patting. With the initial material is the introduction of body parts that can be touched or not allowed to be touched.

1.2 Sharing Teacher

The effectiveness of a program will not run smoothly if the deliverer or perpetrator of the program does not understand about sexual violence so in this case the principal of SDN Gunung Simpang 01 Cilacap always gives time to share with teachers in teacher forums.

1.3 Extracurricular Programs

As explained above, one of the causes of children as victims or perpetrators of sexual violence is due to the amount of free time and lack of religious understanding and lack of supervision from parents of children. So in order to prevent sexual violence from occurring at SD N Gunung Simpang, it is circumvented by making activities for positive children, one of which is the provision of extracurriculars both religious and non-religious such as:

- 1.3.1 Drumband
- 1.3.2 BTQ (Read and Write the Qur'an)
- 1.3.3 Drawing
- 1.3.4 Computer
- 1.3.5 Tilawah and
- 1.3.6 Scouts

Students are allowed to choose according to students' interests and talents so that activities will run effectively in addition to bringing teachers who are competent in their fields and certainly cannot be separated from the supervision of the principal.

1.4 Delivered during learning

In addition to going through several legitimates, teachers, all maples are also required to be able to convey sexual education through their lessons. The main thing is the empowerment of science material, this is also related to the material of the Reproductive Organs that must be delivered.

1.5 Applying teachers is student counseling

Teachers at SD N Gunung Simpang 01 apart from being educators are also required to be able to be counselors for students with problems. Teachers' openness to students' stories is needed to identify problems related to sexual violence or others. This openness is also expected to strengthen the child's mentality when children encounter problems both in the family, with their themes or other problems.

1.6 Maintain good relations between parents and teachers

Teachers are parents of students while at school while parents are biological guardians for students, prevention of sexual violence is in fact not only the responsibility of teachers or school institutions but also the responsibility of various parties. Therefore, in order to run effectively, cooperation between teachers and parents is needed to jointly supervise children. Teachers supervise when children are in school while parents supervise children when at home.

From the activities described above, it has proven effective in sexual violence prevention activities at SD N Gunung Simpang 01 Cilacap. In addition, researchers also used questionnaires filled out by the Principal of SD N Gunung Simpang 01 to obtain more in-depth data.

The following is a questionnaire table related to the prevention program of sexual violence against children at SDN Gunung Simpang 01 Cilacap:

KUISIONER TERKAIT PROGRAM PROGRAM PENCEGAHAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL PADA ANAK DI SDN GUNUNG SIMPANG 1			
Beri tanda centang pada kolom yang tersedia (Y : YA, T: TIDAK)			
No	Pertanyaan	Y	T
1.	Dalam 5 tahun terakhir apakah ada indikasi atau kasus mengenai kekerasan seksual pada peserta didik di SD N 01 Gunung Simpang ?		✓
2.	Jika ada kasus tersebut apakah pihak sekolah juga akan turut berperan aktif untuk membantu penanganan kasus tersebut ? termasuk memberikan motivasi guna untuk pemulihan mental anak ?	✓	
3.	Jika ada kasus kekerasan seksual yang melibatkan peserta didik di lingkungan sekolah apakah siswa tersebut akan di keluarkan atau tidak ?		✓
4.	Apakah ada program sekolah yang mendukung Gerakan pencegahan kekerasan seksual ?	✓	
5.	Berdasarkan visi dan misi sekolah yang ada apakah sudah memenuhi unsur pencegahan kekerasan seksual ?	✓	
6.	Apakah ada program bagi guru berupa pelatihan atau sejenisnya terhadap pencegahan kekerasan seksual ?	✓	
7.	Sejauh ini dalam kegiatan pembelajaran di dalam kelas apakah guru sudah menerapkan pencegahan kekerasan seksual dalam mengajar ?	✓	
8.	Adakah ekstrakurikuler khusus bagi siswa mengenai pencegahan kekerasan seksual ?		✓
9.	Adakah wadah bagi siswa seperti organisasi atau sejenisnya yang menampung aspirasi siswa atau memberikan penguatan mental terhadap pencegahan kekerasan seksual bagi siswa?	✓	

Fig. 1. Questionnaire table related to the prevention program of sexual violence against children at SDN Gunung Simpang 01 Cilacap

From the questionnaire data filled out by the Principal of SD N Gunung Simpang 01, it can be concluded that: There have been no cases at SD N Gunung Simpang 01 for the last 5 years; The school is ready to play an active role in preventing sexual violence at SD N Gunung Simpang; Fully support and support children's education at the elementary school level if there are children / students of SDN Gunung Simpang who are affected by cases of sexual violence; There is teacher assistance by the principal regarding the debriefing of sexual violence through teacher workshops or sharing between teachers in a forum; There are other supporting activities for the prevention of sexual violence; There is a mental strengthening forum for students at SD N Gunung Simpang 01. From several efforts that have been made, SD N Gunung Simpang 01 has succeeded in bringing SD N Gunung Simpang to become a child-friendly school and also a adiwiyata school.

CONCLUSION

From the above exposure it can be concluded that: Child sexual violence is the involvement of a child in the form of sexual activity that occurs before the child reaches a certain age limit; Sexual violence can occur anywhere without knowing the time and place limits so that preventive measures against sexual violence are needed; SDN Gunung Simpang 01 is an elementary school that has succeeded in sexual violence prevention measures, it is proven that there have been no cases of sexual violence for the last 5 years; From several efforts that have been made, the school has succeeded in bringing SD N Gunung Simpang 01 Cilacap to become a child-friendly school.

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