

# The Synergy Model of Children Protection Based on Islamic Values for Both Preventing and Reducing Sexual Violence toward Children in Kendari City

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**Abstract:** *Sexual violence toward children and women is an issue that has not yet been well resolved, even the case has increased. The disclosure of various cases of child sexual violence shows that child protection is still weak. Child sexual violence that occurs in developing countries, not least in Indonesia still becomes a serious problem. This study aims to find a model of child protection synergy based on Islamic religious values applied by parents through family communication in preventing and overcoming behaviors that lead to sexual violence toward children in Kendari City. The model of child protection synergism is formulated as one of the guidelines for preventing the onset of sexual violence for children, finding advantages of a based model on child protection based on Islamic values. so that it can be a reference for the community, educators, academics, practitioners, government, schools, media, law enforcement regarding the formulation of policies and regulations on sexual violence. This study is a qualitative naturalistic study that aims to find out the actuality, social reality, and human perception through their recognition that may not be revealed through the formal projection of measurement. This study is also verification research, namely a study that attempted to describe the model of child protection synergism based on Islamic religious values in preventing and tackling child sexual violence.*

**Keywords:** Synergy model, Children Protection, Islamic Value, Sexual Violence, Kendari City

## 1. Introduction

The phenomenon of sexual violence toward children currently has become a hot topic discussed in various social circles. The National Commission for Child Protection (Komnas PA) released a final record of 2016 on cases due to child rights violations. The number of complaints received by Komnas PA regarding child rights violations in 2016 was 3,739 cases. This number increased from 2015 within just 2762 cases. Data and information center of Komnas PA noted in 2016 occurred 625 cases of violence toward children. A total of 273 cases of physical violence, 43 cases of psychological violence, and cases of sexual violence as many as 309. According to the National Commission on Child Protection, to break the linkage of violations to children's rights, it is necessary to encourage the involvement of the public, the government or the State through a prioritized and sustainable program by 2017. The way is through prevention and early detection programs. In prevention programs, for example, Indonesian commission on child protection (KPAI) recommends reinforcing the role of families in care, education and child protection. In the early detection program, children protection groups were formed to supervise the social condition of children in each region, village, neighborhood.

Children become very vulnerable groups to sexual violence since they are always positioned as weak or powerless and have high dependence on the adults around them. This is what makes children helpless when threatened not to tell what happened. Data from revealed cases, almost the perpetrator is a person close to the victim. Not a few of the perpetrators are people who have dominance over victims, such as parents and teachers. None of the specific characteristics or identifiable personality types of a child sex

offender perpetrator. In other words, anyone can be a perpetrator of sexual violence against a child or pedophile. The ability of the perpetrator to control the victim, either by trickery or threats and violence, makes this evil difficult to avoid. Of all cases of sexual violence in new children revealed after the incident occurred, and not a few that have a fatal impact.

The case of child abuse and violence took place in Southeast Sulawesi is categorized as high one. According to social ministry records and monitoring results with child protection institutions in Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi as a whole was ranked 13 out of 34 provinces in Indonesia for cases of sexual violence and child crime at a percentage of 51.7%. Cases dominate sexual crimes. According to the Chairman of Komnas PA, one of the causes that resulted in the growing number of cases of sexual violence against children is the lack of religious understanding and its application in the community. Furthermore, Sirait stated that based on data, it was revealed that Kendari or Southeast Sulawesi. In general, there are many cases of violence against children, both sexual and physical violence so that Sultra belongs to the category of provincial emergency sexual crime in children.

In addition, The regional police of Southeast Sulawesi called sexual crimes cases during the year 2016 is quite high. Based on data from the police since January to October 2016 recorded 245 cases report related to sexual crime in the jurisdiction of regional police of Southeast Sulawesi. It was yet Not to mention the cases of sexual crimes and cyber-based child pornography cases that exploit.

The facts that exist in Southeast Sulawesi especially Kendari City has opened our eyes that cases of sexual violence in

children cannot be underestimated because this will destroy the quality generation. The facts show that sexual violence with its various forms is a social phenomenon that significantly disturbs society at large. These issues require serious, consistent, orderly, integrated and sustainable management.

Due to the many kinds cases of children violence, it is a need for joint efforts to prevent it, not only by government but family, educators, community and children also play a role. ministry of women's empowerment and child protection (PPPA) appealed to peers children, families and communities more concerned about the environment around the child. The community-based protection movement (PATBM) should be encouraged and massive, especially in remote and farthest areas.

Regarding the prevalence of sexual violence toward children that currently occur in tight, Islam provides protection to children by synergizing all the pillars in the community to shoulder to prevent and overcome sexual violence toward children. The first protective pillars are parents and families, the second pillar of community control and the third pillar is law enforcement by the State. Solving the problem of sexual violence in children not only reward the perpetrators with the weight of the law is with the law, but rather the effort to prevent the source of the cause of the act of sexual violence. based on the above background, then the problems in this study are as follows:

- 1) What are the factors that trigger the emergence of cases of sexual violence in children?
- 2) What is the prevention of sexual violence in children based on Islamic values?

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Sexual Violence toward Children

Paramastri, Supriyati, and Priyanto (2010) in (Alhamdu, 2014) argue that Sexual violence toward children is coercion, threat, or empowerment of a child in sexual activity. Sexual activity includes seeing, feeling, penetration (pressure), sexual abuse and rape. Meanwhile, U.S National library of medicine defines sexual violence toward children as a form of child abuse, in which older adults or adolescents use children for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual violence according to marten et al (1993) and NSPCC (2014), including asking or suppressing a child for sexual activity, providing obscene exposure of the genitals to children, displaying pornography for children, engaging in sexual intercourse with children, physical contact with the child's genitals, seeing the child's genitals without physical contact (except in the context of a medical examination) or using a child to produce child pornography. (Alhamdu, 2014).

### 2.2 Child Protection from Violent Threatment

Due to the rise of child sexual violence is considered as the failure within providing sufficient protection to children. Apart from the parents, the environment, and the State today has been negligent in providing guarantees for the protection of children, with the rise of pornography and porno-action in

society today is proof of how lust a person left alone. As a result, there are still many actors out there who threaten the safety of children. Mild punishment for perpetrators is also evidence of the government's weakness in ensuring the safety of children. The punishment given does not give deterrent effect to the perpetrator so that the perpetrator can still do the deed someday and it can increase the victim. (Sari, 2015)

Probosiwi (2015) argued that the high cases of sexual violence toward children prompted the Chairman of the National Commission for Child Protection states that Indonesia has entered an emergency. The determination of 2014 as the National Emergency Year for Child Protection from Sexual Crimes is the first step to show the government's seriousness in protecting children. Sexual violence against children is a gross human rights violation and must be placed as an extraordinary crime because the impact it poses has threatened the future of the nation's generation. The impact of these sexual crimes can last a long time and may lead to later psychological illness or distress. Referring to the data and facts that occur, reminds us (parents and government) how important to keep and protect the child as a first step to prevent the occurrence of sexual crimes, both boys, and girls. Combating child sexual abuse and pedophilia should be done thoroughly. By looking at the variants of causal factors, modes, and targets, this effort should be done thoroughly. The involvement of all actors and through various approaches whether social, psychological, economic, or religious can be a powerful weapon in this rescue effort.

### 2.3 The Role Of Individuals within Family due to Children Protection From Sexual violence Based on Islamic Sharia

Childhood is where the child is in the process of growing up. Therefore, children should be well protected from any possible violence, especially sexual violence, Since Every child is entitled to protection. Child protection efforts should be full, thorough and comprehensive, impartial to a group or group of children. The effort is made by taking into account the best interests of the child by remembering his or her right to live and develop and to respect his or her opinion. Efforts to protect children means the realization of justice in a society. This assumption is reinforced by the opinion of Age cited by Gosita (1996), who has stated appropriately that "protecting children essentially protects families, communities, nations, and countries in the future". (Noviana: 2015).

Those phrases show how important the children protection for the sake of the future of a community, both the smallest community i.e, family, and the largest community i.e, state. seeking the children protection in these communities not only has upheld the rights of children but also at the same time investing in their lives in the future. Here, it can be said there has been a symbiotic mutualism between the two. Thus, in the handling of sexual violence against children, the need for synergy between family, community and State.

Islam teaches early forms of protection and teaching begins with family and human self. The phase of formation of

attitudes and habits is very effectively implanted since the time early age i.e. from the age of 2-6 years, namely the application of Islamic values, as well as know the gender identity and the boundaries of aurat taught in Islam, so it makes the child know the basic concepts that can avoid the forms of sexual crimes that are now in an emergency sexual crime status. With the concept of education of children in Islam is expected to make these children have self-defense to prevent any irregularities or sexual crimes are increasingly worrying (Sulistiani, 2015: 100).

Furthermore, Sulistiani (2016: 106) argues the concept of children's education to prevent crime and sexual perversion in children in Islam are:

### **2.3.1 Introducing Genders of Men and Women and Borders of Aurat**

Allah SWT has created humankind of man and woman, in order to be able to complement each other, as well as playing the function in accordance with his nature. This education could lead to the understanding that human (men or women) are equal before God who physically distinguishes only the anatomy of the body and its reproductive functions alone, because of the difference that men can fertilize and women can be fertilized, pregnant, and birthing. In both domestic and public areas, these two sexes must complement, complement and love each other to build the piety and harmony of living together in family and society.

From Muhammad bin Jahsy said: The Prophet passed the ma'mar while his thighs were exposed, he said: "O Ma'mar cover both your thighs because the thigh is Aurat" (HR Ahmad, Hakim and Bukhari).

Then hadith related the boundaries of women's Aurat, Rasûlullâh sallallaahu 'alaihiwasallam never admonished Asma bint Abu Bakr peace be upon him. when he came to the house of the Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihiwasallam by wearing a rather thin dress. Rasûlullâh SAW also turned his face while saying: "O Asma! In fact, if a woman is baligh then it should not be visible from her limbs except this and this (she hinted to face and palms)". (Abu Dâwud, and al-Baihaqi).

### **2.3.2 Separating Child Beds**

Separating the bed as one's privacy is taught in Islam especially between children and parents, boys and girls. It is a form of education that there are private spaces that must be maintained so as not to be easily accessible to others, in addition to avoiding any bad possibilities especially in deviant sexual behavior and other forms.

Rasulullah SAW said: "Instruct your children to pray at the age of 7 years, beat them if they leave it at the age of 10 years and separate them between their beds" (HR Ahmad and Abu Dawud).

### **2.3.3 Teaching how to Asking for Permission**

Through the ethics within asking for special permission to enter the house or room of others, especially the parents' room, indicates that someone is required to pay attention to certain times in asking permission so as not to interfere with

the private time of others. The rule teaches especially to children to discipline themselves when entering the parent's special room and not to go in and out without permission.

"And when the children among you reach puberty, let them ask permission [at all times] as those before they have done. Thus does Allah make clear to you His verses; and Allah is Knowing and Wise (Qs.An-Nur: 59)

### **2.3.4 Implanting both Masculine and Feminine Souls within Children**

Embedding the masculine soul in boys and feminine souls in girls is one of the important things, so that early on the child has been introduced to identify according to their own kind. This education is fundamental to the child. One of them begins to choose clothes according to the type, so do not let a girl be worn men's clothing and vice versa because it can make confusion in the child's self-identity. In addition, the selection of the right toy is a thing to be considered also in instilling masculine or feminine soul in children. This is based on the words of the Prophet SAW:

"Allah cursed men who resembled women and women who resembled men" (HR.Bukhari)

### **2.3.5 Educating To Keep Children Eye View**

Educating children early since within the family environment to keep a view of things that should not be seen would accustom the child keeping his views outside the home. Through advice and good examples by parents or their closest people could shape the character of a child who knows what can or should not be seen. This is especially in watching television, parents should be able to accompany children to guide or direct what is allowed to watch by children so that they get clear guidance with a light style from home.

Allah (SWT) says what it means: " Tell the believing women to lower their eyes, guard their private parts, and not display their charms except what is apparent outwardly, and cover their bosoms with their veils and not to show their finery except to their husbands or their fathers or fathers-in-law, their sons or step-sons, brothers, or their brothers and sisters sons, or their women attendants or captives, or male attendants who do not have any need (for women), or boys not yet aware of sex. They should not walk stamping their feet lest they make known what they hide of their Ornaments. O believers, turn to God, every one of you, so that you may be successful. (QS.An Nuur: 31) .

### **2.3.6 Educating to avoid Khalwat and Ikhtilat**

Islam knowing proper behavior either during at home or outside the home, it makes people have clear guidance in mingling so as not to fall into immorality. The existence of the term 'mahrom' in Islam, so that parents can provide an explanation that there is a close family group that has a blood relationship so that in associating with other people who are not mahrom. Islam forbids both men and women, especially for non-mahrom. This concept teaches that human beings can be careful of all forms of syaithan whisper that can tempt human to make violation of God's law. Islamic order to close Aurat (Genitals) both for male or female, not touching hands for non mahram opposite type, and not

gather in two by two is a preventive form of Islam for tackling both crime and sexual perversion.

Rasulullah SAW said: "Whoever believes in Allah and the last day then he should not marry a woman without a mahrom woman, because shaitan became the third person between them both". (HR Ahmad).

### 3. Research Design

#### 3.1 Approach

This research is a qualitative-naturalistic research. Bogdan, Wolf and Tymiz (In Sukardi, 2006: 12) argue that the purpose of naturalistic qualitative research is to know the actuality, social reality, and human perception through their recognition which may not be revealed through the formal projection of formal measurements or pre-prepared research questions. Whereas, Data collection techniques using multi-source techniques that is by: (1) observation, whether open, closed, or indirect, (2) interview, especially in-depth interview, (4) documentation, and (5) reflection.

#### 3.2 Research sites

This research was conducted at SDIT Insantama Kendari. With the consideration that the school is based on Islamic values, namely making the values of Islam as a guide to behave and figure for all students so that Islam becomes a culture. In addition to SDIT Insantama, researchers also took data to support the results of research on various elements that exist in society. This community element is expected to provide synergy related data on the issue of child protection from threats of violence consisting of institutions in the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA), media activists, Indonesian broadcasting commission, Child Protection NGOs, religious teachers, psychologists, schools, unity of Indonesian teachers, Police, academia.

#### 3.3 Research Subjects, Objects and Informants

The subjects of this study are teachers, students of Insantama Elementary School and various community elements who are competent in their field and are expected to work together to solve the problem of sexual violence in children. the object of his research is on prevention and prevention of sexual violence in children in Kendari City.

Informants in this study are as follows

- 1) Academicians from Halu Oleo University consists of teachers of criminal law and developmental psychology of children,
- 2) Islamic religious teachers
- 3) Child protection NGOs
- 4) Regional Broadcasting Commission of Southeast Sulawesi Region
- 5) Head of Women and Child Protection Unit (PPA) Polari Kendari

#### 3.4 Informant Determination Technique

The technique within determining informants is done by purposive sampling (direct appointment) that is the selection of informants based on the purpose, and the needs of the author, with the consideration that the informant is selectable to provide accurate data and information.

#### 3.5 Types and Data Sources

There are two types of data used in this study:

- 1) Primary data: Obtained through field research with related parties;
- 2) Secondary data: Obtained through literature studies on a variety of readings, namely by reviewing the literature, articles, and regulations applicable laws, as well as other relating sources.

Furthermore, the Sources of data in this study are:

- 1) Field research: Collecting data by systematically observing the phenomena under investigation;
- 2) Library research: Reading and reviewing various literature such as literature books, newspapers, and relevant scientific papers and is directly related to the object of research.

#### 3.6 Data collection technique

According to Sugiono (2005: 62), data collection techniques are the most strategic way in research because the main goal of the research is to get data. Data collection techniques used in this study are as follows.

#### 3.7 Observation

This research conducting ordinary observations (indirectly) in which the researcher positioned himself with the distance of the subject being studied and only observed from the outside and observed into the environment and the activities of the informant, the subject of which the identification researchers have a direct or indirect link.

#### 3.8 Interview

According to Sugino (2010: 94), the interview is used as a data collection technique if the researcher will conduct a preliminary study to find the problems that must be examined. And in this case, researchers want to dig information as much as possible from informants in more depth. The information or data to be obtained through in-depth interviews are related to the research title namely: The Synergistic Model of Child Protection Based on Islamic Values Values In Preventing And Overcoming Sexual Violence In Children In Kendari City

#### 3.9 Techniques of Data Analysis

This study used descriptive-qualitative analysis through a qualitative approach. It was dealing with what previously argued by George Harbert Mead (Ardianto, 2007: 135) that the study of human can not be equated with the study of the dead object. This analysis is done since the initial data collection until the end of the research, the analysis is done

by compiling the data obtained then interpreted by referring to the linkage between the various concepts and the reality that exists in the field. Data obtained from this study are then grouped according to the type of problem. This is in accordance with the opinion of Endraswara (2003) which states that doing data analysis continuously. And Moleong (2004: 280-281), data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and units of basic descriptions so that can be found the theme and place formulated a working hypothesis.

## 4. Result and Discussion

### 4.1 Causative Factors of Sexual Violence toward Children

Since children become vulnerable stuff to sexual violence because children are always positioned as weak, powerless and high dependence on others. However, this makes children helpless when imposed not to tell what they got an insulting act. Moreover, almost every case was revealed, the perpetration conducted by the person has a close relation to the victim. Even some perpetrators are people who have contact dominance over victims, such as parents and teachers. None of the specific characteristics or identifiable personality types of a child sex offender perpetrator. In other words, anyone can be a perpetrator of sexual violence against a child or pedophile. (Noviana, 2015: 14).

Responding to the rampant of sexual violence in Kendari, Principal of Insantama Elementary School, gave his view on the causes of the widespread sexual violence that befell children as follows:

"The rising of sexual violence toward children is caused by many factors, the most basic is the lack of cultivation of religious values that parents instilled in their children as well as the rising of both pornography and porno-action within society". (interview 27 May 2017)

In line with the above view, Brigadier Syamsul, SH, corp unit of PPA at Reserse and Crime official of Kendari Police said that:

"When we handling the process of sexual violence cases, there are several factors that cause the case, *first*, the lack of understanding of religion, therefore, they have the blind law. *second*, the influence of mass media as well as social media featuring pornographic content, courtship, then the perpetratorpersuade victim through child's favorite candy or toy, promised something. Based on the data, victims of child sexual abuse reporting in Kendari City Police have 8 cases. Actually, many cases that occur in the community, only people are reluctant to report. I observed that one of the causes of sexual violence in children is the disappearance of caring for children by the surrounding community. but in last times, neighbors or local residents take care in maintaining the daily life and behavior of children. There are guards from the people around him, not just from his family alone. The loosening of religious and social norms in society ". (interview August 2, 2017)

In addition, Brigadier Syamsul added:

"In the process of preventing sexual violence toward children, we have worked with various parties who care about this issue. Among them are women's NGOs, Social Service, and P2TPA to provide socialization to housewives and children aged 18 and under. However, PPA corp of reserse and crime has no special program to prevent and overcome child sexual violence, because we only focus on the case investigation. Indeed, to take these precautions, it is not enough for the security forces on duty, because we also have personnel limitations, so in fact, all elements in the community are obliged to take their respective roles. (interview 2 August 2017)

Police district of Kendari is actually easy to monitor such cases, but our citizenry is reluctant to make a report. Because it is related to family shame and internal affairs. So the family usually close themselves do not want family affairs resolved in the police station. The phenomenon of sexual violence in children is actually much happening in society, just not well documented due to lack of reports of citizens.

"During January - July 2017 Police district of Kendari handle cases of children's sexual violence as 8 cases, the last of which there are reports of citizens who while we are in the alleged sexual harassment committed by a teacher to study. The number of sexual assault against children is small in comparison with the reality of the community. This is due to the low level of legal awareness of the people who still think that cases of sexual violence in children are a disgrace if the public speaking in the community. "(Interview August 2, 2017)

The revealed information from police district of Kendari there are various forms of sexual violence against children, namely: rape toward children, abuse toward the child, incest or unusual relationship toward one family member. From 8 cases handled by Kendari City Police. Some Actors are categorized as adults. Therefore it is very important attention and supervision of parents increased to reduce cases of sexual violence in children. From the results of data though there are perpetrators who are well known by the victim.

Dealing with Brigadier Samsul statement, the academician from the Faculty of Law, University of Halu Oleo. Deity Yuningsih, SH, MH who is also a concerning on the implementation of child protection law added:

"The number of cases of sexual violence toward children indicates the rising violations of children's rights. Various regulations in the form of law and the protection of children policies were issued by the government, but its implementation has not been maximized. Therefore, Child protection must start from the family. As matter of fact, The low level of protection for children in Indonesia is one of the causes of the increasing cases of violence that occur in children. This is exacerbated by poor protection in the private family sphere closest to the child. Indeed, most of the violent actors are still committed by adults, but do not rule out children also become part of the perpetrators of violence. This suggests that many adults who are supposed to protect children do not understand the rights of children.

The child is still regarded as the object and the impingement of various acts of violence".

Furthermore, Yuningsih added that:

"Within the family, the vulnerability of children may occur because of; First, due to internal factors such as the state of the parents such as low level of education, history of past violence, problems with unfinished partners, broken home, child delinquency, disputes with neighbors, to socio-economic conditions. Parents with the background of perpetrators and victims of violence also have the potential to become perpetrators of violence. Secondly, the condition of society is increasingly not concerned with the problems of violence. This condition is supported by a violent environment. Nearly a few villages or hamlets/RWs that have rules of child protection. Third, external influences, such as violent shows in the media, especially television, and the internet often appear uncensored, so they can inspire acts of violence. Violent news releases show violence, violent online games, and cartoons shaping children's way of thinking about violence. Fourth, state violence is transmitted to society. Whether realized or not, the state often becomes a pioneer or violent embryo. The state is often a pioneer of violence such as evictions, disciplining citizens with violence, or coercion by apparatus to citizens. The eviction of the poor, for example, often brings psychic problems to children due to the loss of shelter and jobs for their parents. (Interview dated May 29, 2017).

However, violence toward children must be immediately resolved. Its impact is very detrimental to the children themselves, of the physical impact; physical disability even could death, as well as the psychological impact of the child's personality, is disturbed and become the perpetrators of violence. Not to mention the social impact is the association of deviant children and negative social interaction. Violence can only be resolved when our society has a common understanding that violence endangers children and their survival. Education at any level is not justified by violent means.

Allowing violence continues to happen means allowing the birth of a damaged generation in the future. Generation will develop into a lame generation and not become a qualified leader. The family is the spearhead of child protection efforts from now on (budiharjo, 2016).

The increasing number of sexual violence toward children and the sadistic measures indicate a systemic problem. The cases are not solely caused by a single factor of individual criminals, but also concerning the values and rules of conduct that run in the country. The idea of freedom of conduct among children, teenagers and even parents ignores the sense of humanity and even dumps religious values.

Based on the prior statement of some informants above, it can be said that the cause of the rampant sexual violence mainly triggered by several factors namely:

- 1) Low of religious cultivation values and lax supervision at family and community level
- 2) Freedom of behavior and ignorance of the community against potential sexual harassment

- 3) Cultural strife, sadism, violence, photography, and other types of destructive impressions are watched, but minimal screening for understanding
- 4) Lack of attention from parents and family to their children in providing proper life values that is to prevent the crime of sexual harassment
- 5) Influence of incoming foreign culture
- 6) Depression factors that could damage to the mindset of the perpetrators.
- 7) Economic and educational levels.
- 8) The imposed sanctions for child sex offenders have not provided a deterrent effect and have not been able to prevent sexual violence toward the child as a whole.

The lack of understanding on religious values that will affect the actions of individuals and communities and the rise of impressions contains elements of pornography within electronic media, print media, online media and social media, which is consumed by children. Cases of child sexual abuse and abuse are very likely to be iceberg phenomena. The actual number of cases could be much larger than what was revealed. Among many victims and families of victims often do not want to reveal the case for fear of becoming a disgrace. Many victims are also threatened to be afraid to reveal the case.

#### **4.2 Preventing Effort of sexual violence toward children**

The basic concept of child parenting and care focuses on the ability of parents, families, and the environment to maintain optimal child growth through an *asah*, *asih*, and *asuh*. Children need mental stimulation (*asah*) which becomes the forerunner in the learning process (education and training), psychosocial development, intelligence, skill, independence, creativity, morale, personality, and productivity. The need for affection (*asih*) from parents will create a close bond and basic belief between children and parents. The need for biomedical Physical (*asuh*) includes food, nutrition, and fulfillment of children's basic needs.

As a matter of known, the family is the nearest environment for the child to determine their future. Family tidiness is a dominant factor in the complexity of the problem and violation of the rights of the child. Children are on the streets, children are exploited, children abandoned, children trafficked, children engage in pornography, and children face the law because of the fragility of the family foundation. Child protection should be done systematically from upstream to downstream with the main base on strengthening family resilience. Here is an excerpt from an interview with parents of the Insantama SDIT students:

"As a perfect religion, Islam already has a number of preventive rules to prevent such the cases. In Islam, every Muslim is commanded to be cautious, ie obedient to the commands and prohibitions of Allah SWT. One of them protects the weak, including children. So every Muslim is obliged to obey him. In the view of Islam, Education is not just the responsibility of parents and school. But the environment and even the state play a big role in this. Parents and schools need to instill early Islamic values in children, introduce the boundaries of *aurat*, separate the bed, introduce separation in the association. The school then

conditioned this and made it part of the school culture. However, the synergy between parents and schools will not be maximized, without the community's control and the firmness of the rules applied by the state. "(Interview, June 2, 2017).

Regarding with the children protection, teachers and criminal law observers at Halu Oleo University, Sabrina Hidayat, SH., MH. reveals his views on child protection laws in Indonesia as below.

"The cases of sexual violence is widespread in society since the number continuously increased. Moreover, the perpetrators who were sentenced to undergo a legal process that does not provide a deterrent effect and even completely impartial to the victims, After finished his sentence he will repeat his actions. I hope that the government, in order to provide a structured law enforcement and provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of sexual violence in childhood sexual "(interview June 8, 2017).

Based on the above interview, the condition of sexual violence toward children has reached the stage of concern. Therefore, Legal protection efforts for child victims of sexual violence need to be done immediately in a real, careful, precise and sustainable manner. So that legal protection efforts require the role of government, society, institutions concerned with child protection.

The legal institution is actually one of the main pillars within providing sufficient protection to children, after family and society. Currently, punishment against perpetrators of violence against children has not provided a deterrent effect to the perpetrators as well as potential people who become perpetrators. This is because there is a tendency of criminal penalties imposed on perpetrators of sexual harassment actions using KUHP references and not yet fully using the Child Protection Act. The following is an interview with the Criminal Law expert and Observer. Sabrina Hidayat SH., MH:

"To prevent the rising of sexual violence toward children, I see there are three elements that must play an active role. First, it must create a culture that is legal culture, that is formal and informal law enforcement. Because the child protection regulation issued by the government is actually good, it only needs the consistency of law enforcement officers to be fair in deciding these criminal cases against victims and perpetrators. Second, the structure, namely the role of community leaders, government, social elements who play an active role to prevent violence such as NGOs and Media could bring cooperation network. Thirdly, there are legal good intentions from law enforcement agencies, to provide sanctions in accordance with applicable law "(interview 21 July 2017)

Dealing with the opinion, the chief of Rumpun Perempuan (Women NGOs) explained that:

"Prevention and treatment for victims of sexual violence is still a homework, many community-based service agencies, but experienced human resource constraints, financing and even facilities and infrastructure services. The impact, the rise of child abuse victims in various regional points lack of

comprehensive completion services. Therefore, ensuring the protection of community-based childhood is a must, so that cases of child abuse and crime can be suppressed and child-friendly culture can be cultivated. "(Interview, 5 August 2017).

The rise of violence toward children illustrates how weak the security guarantees are for children, Even adults who are supposed to be patrons actually pose a threat to children. This illustrates that the family and the surrounding environment can not perform its function as a safe place. In an effort to protect the rights of children for sexual offenses, in some European and American countries to impose sanctions as a punishment appropriate for this crime. Indonesia is in an emergency status of child abuse. Children protection commission (KPA) states that cases of child sexual violence during the last 5 years indicate an increase. To address this, on 20 May 2016 President Joko Widodo signed Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) No. 1 of 2016 on the 2nd amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 on child protection. The Perppu is intended for the crunch resulting from the ever-increasing number of sexual assaults against children.

## 5. Conclusion

From the overall results and analysis above, it can be concluded that:

The Causative factors of sexual violence toward children are influenced by low inculcation of religious values and lack of supervision at the family and community level; freedom of conduct and the abeyance of the community against potential sexual harassment; cultural stupor, sadism, violent, photographic, and other types of destructive impressions are watched, but minimal screening of understanding; the lack of attention of parents and family to their children in providing life values that prevent the crime of sexual harassment; influence of incoming foreign culture; depression factors also cause damage to the mindset of abusers toward children, economic and educational levels also affect each other and can not be separated from the psychological symptoms of a person; other than that the criminal sanctions imposed for child sex offenders have not given the deterrent effect and have not been able to prevent sexual violence against the child as a whole.

Prevention effort due to sexual violence toward children based on Islamic values such introducing the sex of men and women and the boundaries of aurat, separating the child's bed, teaching adab permission, instilling masculine and feminine souls in children, educate to always keep the eye, educate not to perform khalwat and ikhtilat

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