

SEX EDUCATION AS A PROTECTION FOR EARLY AGE GIRL FROM SEXUAL ABUSE

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Abstract

The case of sexual abuse on a child in Indonesia tends to increase and most of the victims are girls. In 2013 there are more than three thousand (3023) cases of violence experienced by children and 58% (1753) is a case of sexual abuse in children. In the first quarter of 2014, there have been up to 239 cases and 42% (100) is sexual abuse. One of the causes of sexual abuse is the weak protection on girls. Sex education from an early age is an effort to help children to be able to protect themselves from sexual violence. This study aims to reveal sex education efforts by parents and teachers in early childhood. This study used a qualitative approach with a survey method. Data collection techniques are interview, observation and study of literature. The results of research showed that the sex education given by parents and teachers are clearly not planned. Majority of parents and teachers of early childhood consider sex education as a taboo. Some of them argue it is not necessary to provide sex education since early age. Based on the data and literature study, can be recommended a model of sex education for early childhood adjusted with the value of religion and culture in Indonesia.

Keyword :Sex Education, Sexual Abuse, Early Age Girl

A. Introduction

Sexual abuse on girls of early age is one of the abuses that need serious attention from all parties. Cases of sexual abuse in early childhood continue to occur, some may be recorded, but there are a lot of cases left un recorded and reported to the authorities. The case of sexual abuse on early childhood in one of international kindergarten (TK) in Indonesia caught the media attention lately, but the fact is that case is just one of the thousands of cases of similar abuse in Indonesia. The report of the National Commission for Child Protection (*Komisi Nasional Perlindungan Anak*) in 2013 shows that there were more than three thousand (3023) cases of violence against children in that year. Of these, 58% (1753) is a case of sexual abuse in children. While in the first quarter of 2014, the number cases of child abuse was up to 239 cases which 42% (100) were sexual abuse (<http://indosiar.com>).

According to research, the impact of sexual abuse on children includes: guilt and self-blame, the shadow of events in which children receive sexual violence, nightmares, insomnia, fear of things associated with abuse (including objects, smells, places, doctor visits, and others), self-esteem problems, sexual dysfunction, chronic pain, addiction, suicidal thoughts, suicide, somatic complaints, and depression (Roosa, Reinholtz., Angelini, 1999, in Maslihah, 2013: 22). Sexual violence can cause psychological disorders include: post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, personality disorders, dissociative identity disorder, a tendency to re-victimization in adulthood, bulimia nervosa, and physical injury. (Levitan, Rector, Sheldon, & Goering, 2003; Messman-Moore, Terri Patricia, 2000; Dinwiddie, Heath, Dunne, Bucholz, Madden, Slutske, Bierut, Statham et al, 2000).

Based on a study of early childhood victims of sexual abuse by Erhamwilda, et al (2015), it has been found that sexual violence can occur in many places even in a place that was supposed to be a shelter and comfort for the children include; homes, schools, private cars, family home, a neighbor's house, and where children play. While Krug (2002) found young children and women are at greatest risk of getting sexual abuse.

Sexual abuse according to the National Commission for Child Protection is the involvement of children in all forms of sexual activity that occurred before the child reaches a certain age limit set by the law of the country concerned. An adult or another child who is older or who are considered to have more