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## Role of the Organization of Women in the Prevention of Crime Violence and Sexual Child Protection

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### **Abstract:**

*A person who commits child maintenance must observe and carry out its obligations, which is a children's rights. Article 2 of Law No. 4 1979 determines that the rights of children such as: welfare, treatment, care, counseling, services to develop abilities and social life, both during maintenance and protection in the womb or after birth, protection of the environment that could endanger growth and development. Child Rights are Human Rights (HAM) and for the interests of children's rights are recognized and protected by law even in the womb (Article 52 paragraph (2) of Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights). A women's organization is a place where women learn to broaden their horizons, appeared in public, think about the problems of society beyond the domestic environment. The willingness of women to become involved in organizational activities is increasing and advanced skills be organized increases. This is because the opportunity to learn more widespread after all progressed to the bottom layer. The number of women who are able to act also expanded and is no longer limited to the top layer only. Although each organization which has a regional and religious issues and activities of their own, there are also some similarities interests that supported most organizations. To overcome important women's organizations in the crime / sexual abuse of children, by socializing and approaches to children is more important about the dangers of violent/sexual crimes. Women are advised to socialize in community organizations in order to prevent sex crimes. The women must be active in the organization. In organizations, women are able to add insight into how to prevent sexual violence.*

**Keywords:** Organization of Women, Violence / Sexual harassment, Child protection

### **1. Introduction**

#### *1.1. Status of Children*

Child bearer of happiness, evident at every wedding ceremony, there is a blessing and hope that either the bride or the second man blessed with many children, like stars in the sky and as the sand of the sea. Kids are expected to not be a thug, thief or pickpocket, or become vagrants and beggars (flattened), but is expected to be a child that is useful in the future, which became the backbone of the family, bearer of the family name, even the hope homeland. In everyday life there is an expression of a hope that the bride blessed with a boy who is a leader and protector of soldiers and girls who become rich. It is also expected that both families have children women and men into the undergraduate, masters, doctorate, even a professor. This is one of the causes of determination to the Batak people to educate their children as high, in addition that the Batak people, children are the perfection and authority described as a strong tree because it has strong roots and nourishes for shade. Child is a treasure of the highest, most valuable.

Position family is fundamental and has a vital role in educating children. If education fails in the family, children tend to perform acts of delinquency in the community and often lead to a crime or a criminal. Andi Mappiare states that teens want to freely determine his own purposes, while the parents are still afraid to give responsibility to the youth so that continues to haunt teens. Teens want to be recognized as an adult while the parents still do not release it because it is not enough to be given freedom. Teens are in the process of evolving toward maturity or independence, teens need guidance because they do not have an understanding or insight about himself and his environment, as well as experience in determining the direction of his life.

#### *1.2. Child Protection*

Child protection is all the work done to create the conditions so that every child can exercise the rights and obligations for the development and growth of the child naturally, either physical, mental, and social. It is as the embodiment of justice in a society. Child protection should not be overdone and should pay attention to their impact on the environment and the child itself, so that safeguards do not be negative consequences.

In Article 1 paragraph 2 Child Protection Act explained that child protection are all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination. This is supported by the provisions contained in Article 3 of the Child Protection Act regulating child protection

objectives, namely to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights in order to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, as well as protection from violence and discrimination in order to realize quality of Indonesian children, noble and prosperous.

The general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely: non discrimination (Article 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child), the best interests of the child (Article 3), right to life, survival hisup and development (Article 60), and respect for the views of the child (Article 12).

According Maidin Gultom there are some principles of child protection, namely:

- a. A child can not fend for themselves;
- b. The best interests of the child (the best interest of the child);
- c. Definition of life cycle (life-cricle approach);
- d. Intersectoral.

Ad. a: Children can not fend for themselves; One of the principles used in child protection are: The child is the main capital of human survival, nation and family, for that their rights must be protected. Kids can not protect their own rights, many parties that affect their lives. State and community interests to seek the protection of the rights of children ..

Ad. b: The best interests of the child (the best interest of the child); In order for the protection of children can be held properly, adopted the principle that the best interests of the child must turn seen as of paramount importance (obtaining the highest priority) in any decision concerning children. Without this principle the struggle to protect children will experience a lot of stumbling blocks. If this principle is ignored, then the community creates monsters worse in the future.

Ad. c: Definition of life cycle (life-cricle approach); Child protection refers to the understanding that the protection should start early and continuously. Fetus in the womb should be protected with nutrients, including iodine and calcium through his mother. If he had been born, it is necessary breast milk and primary health care by providing immunization services and others, so that children are free from any possible defects and diseases.

The days of preschool and school, takes family, educational institutions, and social organizations / religious quality. Children receive a good learning opportunity, time resting and playing fairly and in determining their destiny. By the time children aged 15-18 years old, he entered a period of transition into the adult world. Protection of fundamental rights for pradewasa also needed for the next generation they remain qualified. Educated parents concerned with their children's school. Parents who are healthy physically and spiritually always behave physical and emotional needs of their children.

Ad. d: Cross-cutting; The fate of children depends on several macro and micro factors that directly or indirectly. Poverty, urban planning and all evictions, an education system that emphasizes rote and materials that are not relevant, a community filled with injustice, and so can not be handled by the sector, especially the family or the children themselves. The protection of children is a struggle that requires the contribution of all people at all levels.

## 2. Violence/Sexual and Crime Prevention

### 2.1. Children as Victims of Crime / Sexual Violence

"Family and violence" at a glance like a paradox. Violence is destructive, dangerous and scary, while on the other hand, family is defined as an environment of human life to feel compassion, education, physical growth and spiritual, shelter, rest and so on, received by family members until she was an adult and able to meet their own needs , If a child gets sexual violence such as rape, which bear the losses suffered are family. Losses children, not just material, but also immaterial which include emotional and psychological shock, which directly or indirectly affect his future life.

Sexual abuse of children is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual abuse include asking or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activity, providing exposure indecent from the genitals to a child, displaying pornography to a child, sexual intercourse against children, physical contact with the child's genitals, see the child's genitals without physical contact (except in a non-sexual context such as medical examination), or using a child to produce child pornography. The effects of child sexual abuse include depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, anxiety, a tendency to become more victim in adulthood, and and physical injury. Sexual abuse by a family member is a form of incest, and can produce effects more serious and long-term psychological trauma, especially in the case of parental incest.

Under the law, "child sexual abuse" is a general term that describes a crime in which adults engage in sexual activity with minors or exploitation of minors for the purpose of sexual gratification.

### 2.2. Types of Crimes / Sexual Violence

Sexual abuse of children is a condition in which a child engaging in sexual activity in which the child is completely unaware of, and unable to communicate, or do not even know the meaning of the action that it receives. All actions involving children in sexual pleasure in the category:

1. Sexual harassment without touch. Including if children view pornography, etc.
2. Sexual harassment by touch. All children's actions touching the sexual organs of adults fall into this category. Or the presence of vaginal penetration by any object or a child who has no medical purpose.
3. Sexual exploitation. Covers all actions which cause children to fall into prostitution, or use a child as a photo model or porn.

The types of violence / sexual crimes are as follows:

1. Rape, is an attack directed at a person's sexual parts and sexuality with a sexual organ (penis) to the sexual organ (vagina), anus or mouth, or by using other body parts that are not sexual organs or any other objects. The attack was carried out by force, the threat of violence or coercion causing fear of violence, under duress, detention, psychological pressure or abuse of power or by taking a chance, or attack on a person incapable of giving consent true.
2. Trafficking in women for sexual purposes, is the act of recruitment, transportation, harboring, transportation, transfer, or receipt of persons by threat of violence, use of force, abduction, confinement, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, debt bondage or giving payments or benefit, so as to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person, whether committed within the country or between countries, for the purpose of prostitution or other sexual exploitation.
3. Sexual harassment, refer to the act of a sexual nature that is delivered through physical contact and non-physical targeting the sexual body parts or a person's sexuality, including the use of whistling, flirting, comments or remarks of a sexual nature, demonstrates pornographic material and sexual desire, poke or touch on parts of the body, movement or gesture of a sexual nature that results in discomfort, offended dignity humiliated, and perhaps to cause health and safety problems.
4. Sexual torture, is an act that specifically attacks the organs and female sexuality that was done deliberately, causing pain or suffering severe, physical, spiritual and sexual, someone to extract confessions or information from him or a third person, punishing him for an act that have or suspected to have been done by him or by a third person, to threaten or force him or a third person, and for a reason based on discrimination on any grounds, if the pain and suffering inflicted by, at the instigation of, with the consent or knowledge of public officials.
5. Sexual Exploitation, refer to the action or abuse of the power of a different experiment or trust, for sexual purposes, including but not limited to the gain in the form of money, social or political of sexual exploitation of people include the measures to lure marriage to obtain the sexual services of women, which is often called by the service provider institution for women victims of violence as a case of "broken promises". The lure of using the mindset in a society that associates the position of women by their marital status so that women feel they have no bargaining power, except to follow the will of the perpetrator, that he was married.
6. Sexual Slavery, is an act of use of part or all of the powers attaching to the "ownership" of a person, including sexual access through rape or other forms of sexual violence. Sexual slavery also include situations in which women and children are forced to marry, provide domestic service or forced labor that ultimately involves forced sexual activity, including rape by captors
7. Bullying / assault of a sexual nature, including threats / attempted rape, an act which attacks the sexuality to cause fear or psychological suffering to women. Attacks and sexual intimidation delivered directly or indirectly through the mail, sms, email, etc.
8. Sexual Control, including the imposition of clothing and criminalization of women through discriminatory rules reasoned morality and religion include acts of violence, directly or indirectly, and not just through physical contact, which is done to threaten or force women to wear certain clothes or otherwise violate the law because the way she dressed or relate socially with the opposite sex. Included is the violence arising from the rules on pornography bases himself more on questions of morality than sexual violence.
9. Forced Abortion, abortion was performed because of the pressure, threats, or coercion of others.
10. Punishment inhuman and sexual nature, is a way of punishing the cause of suffering, pain, fear, or shame outstanding that can not included in torture. Included in the inhumane punishment is flogging and punishments degrading intended for those who are accused of violating the norms of decency.
11. Forced marriages, including forced marriage and aged marriage, is a situation where women are tied to marriage against his will, including situations where women feel they have no other choice but to follow the will of his parents that he was married, though not with the person he wishes or with people he did not recognize, for the purpose of reducing the economic burden of the family or other purposes. Coercion marriage also covers situations where women are forced to marry someone else in order to return to her husband after being triple divorce (known as the practice of "Marriage Chinese Blind") and situations where women are bound in marriage while the divorce process can not take place for various reasons both of the husband or other authority. Not included in the calculation of the number of cases, even though the practice of forced marriages, is the pressure for women victims of rape to marry the perpetrator of rape against him.

Kartini Kartono which states that the crime of rape are differentiated by:

1. Rape is always accompanied by sexual desires are very strong. That is the "lust" here is a strong trend, so the bias interfere tremendous physical balance. "Lust always get rid of all reasoning and statements of conscience and also get rid of all other desires". Humans can exceed the animal that is always priority to unite lust than minds that owner. In rape case, here man is not wearing his common sense, but prefers a desire to have sexual intercourse even with violence. In general, the culprit has a sexual abnormality or abnormal, have a desire to have sexual intercourse uncontrolled and uncontrollable. In general, the lust is the source than to do something evil or crime.
2. Rape is always accompanied by emotions that are not mature and not adekwat (not established) and are usually loaded by the elements as the sadistic pleasure of hurting nature. The perpetrator of the act of rape that has a feeling / emotion in the form of negative emotions which form of feeling happy, not happy, flavor saying and dislikes as well as having a feeling of hatred towards the victim which emotions can not he developed as an adult so all things he did without being able to control your feelings / emotions and feelings are / is relatively fast changing and also the emotions are not adekwat / is not well established. "

### 2.3. Criminal Sanctions on Crime / Sexual Violence against Children

In the Book of the Law of Criminal Law (Penal Code) and the Child Protection Act No. 23 of 2002 has been explained that the crime of sexual abuse of minors is a crime decency for the culprit should be given punishment. That is the punishment meted to the offender so that it can presumably act of sexual abuse of minors can be prevented so that such acts do not occur again.

Article 50 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code states that there are four objectives of sentencing, namely:

1. To prevent crime by enforcing the norms of law for the sake of the community shelter.
2. To promote the convict to hold coaching to become a better person and useful.
3. To finish complicit posed by crime (to restore balance and bring a sense of peace).
4. To relieve guilt on the convict.

In the Criminal Code, the articles governing penalties for perpetrators of sexual abuse of minors contained in Articles 287 and 292 Criminal Code:

1. Article 287 paragraph (1) Criminal Code reads:

"Whoever has sexual intercourse with a woman outside of marriage, but knows or ought to be presumed that his age has not fifteen years, or age is not clear, that it is not yet time to be married, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of nine years".

But if the act of intercourse that cause injury or death then for sipelaku sentenced to fifteen years in prison, which has ditetapkan as in Article 291 Criminal Code.

2. Article 292 Penal Code:

"Adults who commit obscene acts with others fellow sex, who knows or ought to be presumed minors, punishable by a maximum imprisonment of five years."

In Act No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, there are two articles that regulate the threat of punishment for perpetrators of sexual abuse of minors, namely Article 81 and Article 82.

1. Article 81 which reads:

Any person who knowingly commit violence or threats of violence to force children to do intercourse with her or with another person, shall be punished by imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp 300. 000. 000, 00 (three hundred million rupiah) and at least Rp. 60,000,000.00 (sixty million rupiahs).

2. Article 82 which reads:

Any person who knowingly commit violence or threats of violence, force, deceit, a series of lies, or persuade a child to do or let do obscene acts, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of 15 (fifteen) years and 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp 300. 000. 000, 00 (three hundred million rupiah) and at least Rp. 60. 000. 000, 00 (sixty million rupiahs).

The punishment for perpetrators of sexual abuse of minors to the above, it is known that the punishment for the perpetrator vary, depending on the actions that if such act resulted in serious injuries, such as non-functioning of reproductive organs or cause death. The punishment for the perpetrator to be more severe, namely 15 years in prison. But if it does not cause serious injury, the penalty imposed on the offender is a light punishment.

The criminal acts of sexual abuse committed by a person against another person who is not his wife is to a complaint that the intention is only that the victims can feel it and be entitled to make a complaint to the authorities to deal with such cases. As regarding to a complaint can be divided into two types, namely: to a complaint to a complaint of absolute and relative.

1. The complaint absolute offense is offense (criminal act) which can only be prosecuted if there is a complaint. In the complaint that need to be prosecuted is the event that a request in this complaint should read: "I ask to act or deed is required". Absolute to a complaint can not be split point is all these people / parties involved or concerned with these events should be prosecuted. Because demanded in the complaint-based offense is criminal events.

2. Glare complaints relative is offense (criminal act) is required if there is a complaint. Relative to a complaint can be split because of this complaint is necessary not to sue the event, but demanded here are people who are guilty in this incident. Based on the explanation of the above to a complaint, the crime of sexual abuse of minors is a crime complaints relative, as is demanded here are people who have been guilty of such actions. Can be prosecuted and made punishment against perpetrators of criminal acts of sexual harassment, the main requirement is a complaint of the injured party. If there is no complaint from the injured party, the offender can not be prosecuted or punished unless these events resulted in death, according to Article 287 of the Criminal Code. Punishment for criminal sexual abuse of minors can only be done if the conditions for it are met as their complaints and court actions is proved.

#### *2.4. Factors Contributing to Children Become Victims of Crime / Sexual Violence*

Factors that dominate the criminal acts of sexual abuse committed against minors are:

1. Factors desire
2. Factors chance
3. Factors weakness of faith

Factors desire is a strong will that encourage the offender committed a crime. For example a person who after watching a scene or event that indirectly cause such a strong desire in her to imitate the scene.

Areas of opportunity is a state that allows (provide opportunity) or as being particularly conducive to the occurrence of a crime. Factors found in many occasions myself the victim such as:

1. Lack of parental supervision of their children, it is because parents are busy working.
2. Lack of knowledge about the sex of the child, it is based on oriental culture that assumes that knowledge to children is an act of sex is taboo. So that your child can easily inedible seduction and fall without knowing the consequences.

Factors weakness of faith here is a very basic factor that causes a person to commit a crime. If all three factors have been collected, the deed will be done with ease. If one of the three factors mentioned above are not met then the crime can not be happening. If only there was a desire factor and a factor of weakness of faith, while the factor of chance is not there then the act is not going to happen. Likewise, if there are only a factor of chance, whereas no desire factor and the factor of faith there is the act that will not happen.

The most decisive factor in this case is: a factor of weakness of faith. If the weakness of one's faith or one's faith does not exist, then the action will occur without anyone to stop him. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the most important key to preventing a crime is faith. If faith has been there, then certainly the act was not going to happen. If this is the case as well, the judge must decide and set the appropriate punishment for the perpetrator.

The process of criminal punishment in the form of imprisonment or confinement by the judge is not absolute, because in certain circumstances is expressly provided in the Constitution, a judge may order a defendant who has been convicted and sentenced, do not need to undergo the punishment with a specific time frame particular as probation. Criminal punishment is known as conditional, more emphasis on law enforcement purposes that is capable of empowering effect of education and training, both for society and for themselves as a criminal defendant.

In Article 8, paragraph 2 of Act No. 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power, stated that in considering the severity of the crime, the judge should also consider the nature of good and evil from the defendant, in the hope the decision handed down by judges appropriate and fair with the wrong he had done, In addition to the considerations mentioned above, should also consider the background of the offender relating to matters such as education, living environment and employment. This is important because the background has become one of the assessment of the level of legal awareness of a person. Considering the educational background, work and living environment in the convict someone, is not an act that aims distinction between people in a process of law enforcement. Legal awareness should exist within offender based background they who make them must be punished differently when they are proven guilty criminal. This is important to do as an effort to create a sense of justice in society. Can not be equated our assessment of the possibility of legal awareness among the residents in remote rural areas who have never felt the school, a graduate of the famous university in the capital city or an official who has the obligation to serve the community and provide a good example for the surrounding environment. If they commit the same violation of law, it is unfair if the same weight penalty imposed.

Other factors that lead to sexual violence are:

1. The threat of punishment is relatively light and weak law enforcement system, requires costs and sacrifice sacrifices very high mental tends to make victims avoid legal proceedings. The legal process is complicated and convoluted, often inhumane handling, and a penalty of at least 3 years up to 15 years to make cases of sexual violence sinking for years and letting the victims grow without proper psychological intervention.
2. Physical Nutrition hormones contained in foods today are increasingly making the individual child mature before his time, which he has matured into a higher sex drive.
3. Nutrition psychological: impressions of violence, sex and pornography through various media has brainwashed the people of Indonesia to the character of envy, jealousy, violence and porno-action. Including songs that increasingly creative, content and zoom just around the thighs and chest have been increasingly damaging community mental Indonesia
4. The development of IT (internet) and then the gadget that allows transfer and transmission of pornographic material quickly and directly to the palm of the hand.
5. The typical human brain function, neurotransmitter, sublime human capacity has made people become addicted to sex, especially in individuals under 25 years old during their development.
6. Lack of safety and security system that does not really protect children and women in conjunction with the waning of the values of character education and character of Indonesian children. Education only a mere theoretical rote, including religious education, rule of law and social norms.
7. Lifestyle and difficulties economy demanding bustle parents were incredible, that is: double income pushed many fathers mothers outside the home, children lose the opportunity to learn how to protect themselves. The situation is further complicated by the increasing collapse of the pillars of the family with Mortality mother which is still high, women are forced out to work to become migrant workers or migrated to the big city to leave children, women victims of violence and tangled marital conflict, women are stuck **biusan media** impressions were not educative, while the father figure precisely as a model of violence or indifference towards the development of the child, then the house is expected as a container shaping the character and personality of children are losing their basic functions. Children grow and develop themselves or by the media even more to erode the values in attitude and lose the opportunity to master a variety of skills assertive to protect themselves, even those looking for love and money from others who became a monster who snatched their future.
8. The public perception of reproductive health education and self-protection efforts tend to be rejected, translated simply as sex education and even ignored, which in turn would hamper the process of preparation of child protection. The age limit early to start giving education to children is also a matter of controversy.
9. The social system the society is still lots of violence gender or authority figures often become the cause of further proliferation of the practice of sexual violence as a male figure or figures of authority sex offenders to be presumed innocent and to blame women or victims as the cause. Many cases of sexual violence by a male figure and authority (rich or resident) it is understandable by the public and even behind the attack or blame the victim.
10. The fact that violence and sexual assault have occurred anywhere, home, school, sporting club, recitals, school week and others. The practice of self-defense and to divert the issue of sexual violence to other things even more fertile sexual violence. It is time we all take on roles and responsibilities of government, communities, schools, families and the media.
11. The social perception that developed in the community to make the victim do not dare to report, predators off. Had reported was not handled properly and some even experience new violence, whether physical, verbal and sexual violence extra.

12. Hardly any meaningful action against the cases occurred, has resulted in an explosion of sexual violence in the past. Including the absence of psychological interventions that sustainable to victims and offenders, especially for psychological services are not included in any health care package al BPJS or when handling forensic cases.

13. The fact that the perpetrators of sexual violence are not just male pedophiles, but also there are female pedophiles, there are not fedofil, none of the perpetrators have even begun to children and adolescents as a result of the omission during this time. It should be noted again how the principles of restorative justice can be applied in handling cases of sexual violence committed by children, but also not exploited by certain parties concerned. Principles of Restorative Justice put the interests of children, in this case the victims and perpetrators of child that should really be handled with care, not to get stuck into practice broker case that had occurred and concludes with deliberation financial settlement but merely to ignore the elements of psychological intervention in children , either as victims or perpetrators. In this regard has been urged to set up a sort of Recovery Centre Children victims and perpetrators of sexual violence, especially that their databases are stored and monitored their continued growth process.

### 2.5. *Combating Crime / Sexual Violence against Children*

Efforts to tackle sexual offenses on children to do the actions as follows:

#### 1. Advocacy

- a. Encourage government officials reject policies that have a track record of never committed sexual crimes. Participate campaign stop sexual crimes are packaged in a variety of activities such as Kids Festival.
- b. The law encourages the discussion of sexual crimes, including penal sanctions and increasing the database system and the victims of sex offenders
- c. Make a video documentary about the dangers of child sex crimes.

#### 2. Preventive

- a. Make IT program on the Internet to combat sexual predators.
- b. Education in sex crimes against educational psychologists and teachers of kindergarten through high school to give guidance to its pupils.
- c. Creating a profile pedophiles and early detection of pedophiles around.
- d. Parents in fostering child development, how to establish emotional closeness and communication with children.
- e. System security and safety for children.
- f. Improved family functioning to ensure the maximum development of the child.
- g. Create a black list database of perpetrators of sexual violence and victims of sexual crimes.

#### 3. Interventions

- a. Guidance to the psychologists and therapists in handling and intervention of victims and perpetrators of sexual crimes.
- b. Psychological interventions are sustainable for child victims of sexual crimes.
- c. Psychological interventions are sustainable for sexual offenders.
- d. Research against pedophiles and sexual offenders in Indonesia, how efficacious the activities undertaken in reducing the number of sexual violent behavior.

Biological father could have been as perpetrators of rape against her own child. Keeping yourself so far from the rape victim's father can be done by:

1. Shows a firm stance against all forms of suspicious behavior.
2. Always be alert.
3. Dress appropriately.
4. Children are taught that do not easily accept the invitation to perform sexual intercourse.
5. Always window, the child's bedroom door had been locked.

### 2.6. *Role of the Organization of Women in Crime Prevention / Sexual Violence*

In Article 20 of the Law on Child Protection, has stipulated that are obligated and responsible for the implementation of child protection is the state, the government, communities, families and the elderly. So that is seeking protection for a child is a member of the community in accordance with its capabilities by various businesses in certain circumstances. Children must be protected so that they do not become victims of anybody (individuals or groups, private and governmental organizations), either directly or indirectly. What is meant by the victims are those who suffer a loss (mental, physical, social), because of the actions of passive or active conduct another person or group (private or government) either directly or indirectly.

A person who commits child maintenance must observe and carry out its obligations, which is a children's rights. Article 2 of Law No. 4 1979 determines that the rights of children such as: welfare, treatment, care, counseling, services to develop abilities and social life, both during maintenance and protection in the womb or after birth, protection of the environment that could endanger growth and development. Child Rights are Human Rights (HAM) and for the interests of children's rights are recognized and protected by law even in the womb (Article 52 paragraph (2) of Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights).

A women's organization is a place where women learn to broaden their horizons, appeared in public, think about the problems of society beyond the domestic environment. The willingness of women to become involved in organizational activities is increasing and advanced skills berorganisasipun increases. This is because the opportunity to learn more widespread after all progressed to the bottom layer. The number of women who are able to act also expanded and is no longer limited to the top layer only. Although each

organization which has a regional and religious issues and activities of their own, there are also some similarities interests that supported most organizations.

To Overcome important women's organizations in the crime / sexual abuse of children, by socializing and approaches to children is more important about the dangers of violent / sexual crimes. Women are advised to socialize in community organizations in order to prevent sex crimes. The women must be active in the organization. In organizations, women are able to add insight into how to prevent sexual violence. ,

Last female violence in 2013 reached 279 760 cases. The majority of these cases occur in the private sphere or domestic violence is in the form of physical, sexual, penelantaran economic and psychological. That is, this one part associated with sexual violence. Every day 35 women ill-treated either adults or children. Meanwhile, 25 percent of it is a case of sexual assault. Year 2002-2014 the highest form of sexual crimes are rape, sexual intimidation threats referred pemekosaan trial, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, trafficking in women, forced prostitution, forced marriage, forced pregnancy, forced abortion and coercive contraception. Facts show that women and children are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence, for that there needs to be a serious intervention from the government, it seems there is no space for children, in keluarga, schools, and public spaces are all not necessarily give a sense of security.

### 3. Conclusion

The family is the smallest social unit that is universal, meaning that exists in every society in the world, or a social system that is formed in the larger social system. A society made up of many families, so what happens in the family (in a certain amount and accumulated) will directly affect the community. If a lot of positive things that happen in a family, then the community will draw on the positive and negative if it is the case then it would be otherwise. Child (one of the important elements of the family) itself is the embryo of the next family. Kids in the end when the grown-up will form a new family, a child who is growing well will potentially greater yield good family. Home or family is the first environment where children receive the first experiences that have influenced his life. So the first environment to challenge children to be able to adapt to the environment it. The task of parents is to be supervising their children, so the development of children experienced at the start of life, can take place as well as possible without any obstacles or significant disruption. The responsibility of parents in the education of children partially handed over to the school, which looks today a child has started school since the age of 4 (four) years. For more than 14 (fourteen) years of a child will be educated in kindergarten, elementary, junior, senior. In the time between the four (4) years to 18 (eighteen) years is a crucial time in a child's development to adulthood.

A child needs to be specially prepared for life as an adult. The child must acquire enough knowledge and information about their own roles, rights and obligations within the family and outside the family life. Tackling the problem of children and tried to steer the development of children's personality through the guidance at home and school / out of school, children are expected in the future will be the ideal citizen, strong personality, mature, dedicated, good for the community, the nation, the state and religion.

Itself contained in each process of the relationship between parents and children, there ought to be four (4) elements that always appear in any process of interaction between parents and children, namely:

- a. Supervision attached; Child confidence going through the mediation of a thing. This type of oversight includes business internalization values and norms are closely linked with the formation of fear, guilt in children through the process of giving praise and punishment by parents on the child's behavior is desired and undesired;
- b. Indirect supervision; through the planting of self-confidence in children, so there is a sense and a desire not to offend or pillory family, through the involvement of children in behaviors that are contrary to the expectations of parents and families. This type of monitoring is crucial to the formation of children's sense of attachment to parents and families;
- c. Direct supervision; more emphasis on prohibition and punishment on children. For example the rules on the use of leisure time as well as possible, either at the time the parents were not home or when the child outside the home; how to choose friends play according to the healthy mental development in children and do not harm the child outside the home.
- d. Satisfying needs; relates to the ability of parents to prepare children for success, in school, in relationships with peers and in the community at large.

Environmental factors or interactions with the community surrounding the child can be one of the causes of trafficking whose victims are children. Trafficking is a social phenomenon that can not stand alone but their condition or relationships with a variety of social life, economics, law and the technology and the development of other negative side effects of progress and social change. In this case the parents must provide his experience in building and shaping the personality of the child, so as not to fall in an environment of prostitution or prostitution, as is often the case. Disharmonious relationship with their parents makes children escaped from their families and are looking for an outlet to his friends, is a very important factor for the psyche of the child, in case of changes in household conditions, such as divorce, thus making the child has a "broken home". Another factor in the family to encourage children become victims of trafficking for prostitution or prostitution is a discipline within the family itself.

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