

Indonesian Government's Effort to Defend Children from Abuse

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Abstract

This journal is done through observations of pressing issues surrounding human rights for children and their protection. It is aimed to look deeper into the condition of children in Indonesia which is said to be protected by the Indonesian government under human rights laws. The violations around children consist of children carrying the burden to provide for their families under harsh circumstances. Everyday, children on the streets ask for money, teenagers working in the cities as maids, when they all are supposed to be in school. Child labor revolves around pedophilia, child labor, and child physical and mental abuse. These are mostly done by adults for their personal needs and children are not taken as seriously as they are seen as minors, thus disregarding their feelings. Indonesia government should further investigate on this matter to prevent more child abuse happening in Indonesia. Awareness of child abuse are further observed through surveys from Indonesian general public to determine the perspective towards their consciousness towards this issue. Children should be the main priority as they are the future, thus protection should be more advanced.

Keywords: *Child Labor, Pedophilia, Child Physical and Mental Abuse, Child Protection, Child Trafficking*

1. INTRODUCTION

Human Rights is a gift from God to the creations of whom human rights must not be removed or separated from the existence of the individual or human person. Human rights cannot be released with power or with other things. If this happens it will have an impact on humans, namely that humans will lose their dignity, which is actually the core of human values. Human rights are basic rights possessed by humans according to their work. Every person has human rights that are equal to others because all humans are the same in general. Human rights are inherent in the concept of humans, individuals and autonomous and they exist in every person without intermediaries. Therefore, human rights will be different according to the need and situation.

Early in its development, human rights were understood solely as the right to freedom. According to John Locke, when viewed from a negative point of view, the emergence of human rights is like an intention to ward off unwanted interference

(intervention) in personal life. For example, it concerns the right to life, the right to freedom of movement and the right to private property. Meanwhile, from a positive perspective, everyone can actively participate in determining the direction of development and community development, for example, the right to associate and express opinions both verbally and through.

The scope of this understanding of human rights then develops to an awareness that the right to freedom cannot be enjoyed by everyone without equality. Indonesia is a constitutional state where in a state of law there is always recognition and protection of human rights. All human beings will receive equal treatment in legal, social, economic and cultural positions. Human rights issues are something that is often discussed, especially in this era of reform. Human rights are more upheld and paid more attention in the reform era than in the pre-reform era. Including the rights of a child, everything has been arranged in The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 in article 28 paragraph 2.

Universal human rights can be defined as rights that are inherent naturally in humans and without these rights humans cannot live as human beings. Human rights and basic freedoms enable humans to develop the qualities that exist in themselves. Human rights are basic rights that should be granted to everyone, because it is the nature of God to man. In Indonesia, the protection of human rights spread in product legislation, however the practice field finds the constraints that hamper the protection of human rights itself. Human rights enforcement are usually more focused on perpetrators, while the part of the victim has not been getting enough attention that they need.

Protection of human rights is guaranteed based on legal provisions and not the will of a person or group that is the basis of power. Protection based on people will only bring more problems related to human rights where people with power will do anything without consequence and unconsciously take rights from other people. That is why regulations and laws are used to limit and make sure that all people will be treated the same. Even though it is already regulated, there are still many human rights issues especially towards children.

From the earliest years, children need attention, supervision and protection. Children need protection because basically human rights are very easy to violate. It can be said that there are many cases of violations of children's human rights that have occurred but have not received any help or concern from anyone, even their own parents. These children can be regarded as the victim with a very low chance to recover from this situation because of their traumatic experiences. To know more about the violences, this study aims to discuss various children's human rights violations or abuse, which had happened in the past and still continue. Besides it, there will be discussion in regard to the efforts conducted by the Indonesia government.

Literature Review

One of crimes most frequent to children is Pedophilia. Pedophilia is literally the tendency of love to children by adults. Along with the time and modernity. This term has been developed and referred to the describe a psycho sexual disorder suffered from a person who has erotic abnormal desire on children. Pedophilia is also known as the sexual activity comitted by adults on minors. Children sometimes get trapped by adults with no force but lure such as gifts and fake stories about their parents (Supardi, 2005). It is then very fatal if children wander about under no supervision and protection.

A study titled “*Penyimpangan Seks (Pedofilia)*” by (Khaidir (2007) stated that Pedophilia is related adults doing or committing sexual intercourse with pre-pubertal children. In the study, Khaidir mentioned some types of Pedophilia, namely heterosexual pedophile homosexual pedophile. There are even some types of Pedophilia, (1) the first type refers to the inability of interacting or socializing with women due to the anxiety or social tendency or both, (2) the second type refers to the ability of interacting or socializing with mature women without feeling of sexual interest, (3) the third type refers to the inability of interacting and having interest with woman.

In poor families, children are involved in gaining or making money to increase family income. Many families need their help to meet economic needs, in these conditions it is not uncommon for child labor to become the backbone of the family's economy. Child laborers often do work that can hinder their development, for example long working hours, inhaling a lot of chemicals used by the industry where they work, tend to be more easily mistreated, they face unfavorable conditions, are vulnerable to exploitation, and are not less important, child workers generally lose access to develop themselves physically, mentally, and intellectually

A study titled “*Pekerja Anak Dan Permasalahannya*” by (Nandi 2016) argued that child labor is a term for employing children. This term of child labor is associated with exploiting children for their force with a very low income as well as the consideration of their personality, safety, health, and future. The children who are not mature enough should do heavy work for adults in formal and informal sectors. Nandi said that there should be fast decision making to solve the problem of child laborers which gradually affect the lives of many children in the world. It has become a normal view of children underage working on something not suitable to their age.

Child physical and mental abuse still become an important topic to discuss since more children are suffering and need help for their freedom. Violence experienced by children in general can have physical and psychological impacts with varying degrees of severity and lightness. The impact of violent treatment on children actually causes trauma and leaves growth and development abnormalities that will affect adulthood in the future. It is proven that currently the perpetrators of violence are not only carried out by adults, but also children who have faced the law as a result of cases of violence that befell them so that it affects their future.

A study titled “*Dampak Kesehatan Mental Pada Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual*” by Kusumaningtyas et al (2013) classified child abuse into four types, namely emotional abuse, verbal abuse, physical abuse, dan sexual abuse. Emotional abuse happens where parents or caregivers know the needs of children but ignore them. Verbal abuse refers to the action taken in means of insulting, despising, and other offensive remarks. Physical abuse happens where parents or adults beat children where they really need them the most. Last, sexual abuse is related to the sexual deeds, behaviour, and relationship considered abnormal where it requires force and undesirable actions based on commerce.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The analysis method in this study is descriptive to explain children violence and the effort taken by Indonesia government. Data in this study are collected from various secondary sources related to the topic, such as printed, online sources, journals and

criminal news papers. The topic and discussion mainly talked about children's human rights and its violence based on some aspects.

3. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Pedophilia

Although not on the list of countries with the highest rates of child sexual abuse in the world, Indonesia has recorded a setback in terms of child protection. The National Commission for Child Protection noted that in 2014, out of 2,726 violence against children, 56% of them were in the form of sexual harassment. Of these, only 179 complained to the Witness and Victim Protection Agency. Pedophiles do not only come from Indonesian citizens themselves, but also foreign citizens. Since the beginning of 2017, Indonesian immigration has prevented 107 suspected cases of sexual crimes against children or pedophilia, of which 92 are from Australia.

For example, in October 2016, the Denpasar district court sentenced Australian citizen Robert Ellis to guilty of committing pedophile crimes against 11 girls between the ages of 7 and 17. This showed that Indonesia is seen as a 'fertile land' for pedophile actors to launch their actions and also as a jolt to all Indonesian citizens, especially law enforcers, that regulation and child protection in Indonesia is still relatively weak. Besides Robert Ellis, there was also an Australian in Bali who was regarded as a pedophile and ended in a tragic way. It can be said that Bali, with its beautiful and good tourism in Indonesia, has a dark side to tell publicly.

Bali is the most famous tourist destination in Indonesia which is visited by foreign tourists, the most exposed pedophiles are perpetrated by foreign nationals who visit Indonesia, especially for children on the Island of the Gods, Bali. This is because they are targeted by pedophile perpetrators, most of whom are foreign tourists. One of the pedophile practices that were successfully investigated by the police on the Island of the Gods, Bali, was that of an Australian citizen named Brown William Stuart, aka Tony, 52 years old (Mahardika, 2020). This incident is not only the first for Australians in Indonesia. there might be a lot more who committed such a crime but remain undetected even to these days. Tony is one of many preparators towards children.

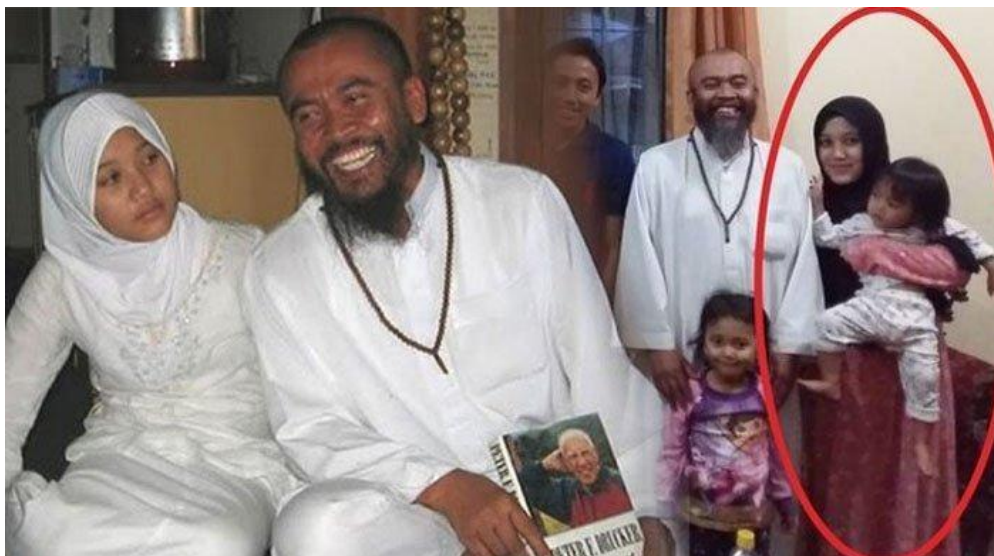


Picture 1: Brown William Stuart (a.k.a Tony)

Tony, who had repeatedly visited a number of areas in Indonesia, especially the islands of Bali and Lombok, was arrested by police for allegedly practicing pedophilia in Bali. Tony's victims were a number of teenagers, two of the victims were residents of Karangasem, Bali. Boys aged 16 and 14, who experienced depression due to Tony's pedophile practice in early January, were still in the first grade of junior high school. However, due to mental pressure and trauma due to the treatment he received, one of the victims now often does not attend school because he often got ridicule from his friends, apart from suffering psychologically, the victim also experienced physical problems.

He had difficulty walking, sitting and sleeping, due to pain and cramps in his thighs and anus, as a result of Tony's sodomy. The same thing was also felt by other victims, the victim experienced pain in the anus, in this case Tony was charged with article 82 of the Child Protection Law number 23 of 2002, Article 82. What could be concluded from the case that the urgency of the government to protect children from any dangers is very real and should strengthen so that people outside the country won't dare to do crimes according to what they want.

Besides Pedophilia by force, in 2008, there was a story in various media about a rich kyai marrying a 12 year old girl. Pujiono Cahyo Widiyanto, a 43-year-old man born on August 4, 1965 who is better known as "Syekh Puji, owner of the Brass Craftsman Company PT. Sinar Lendoh Lestari (SILENTER) was also the owner of the Miftahul Jannah Islamic Boarding School who had married a girl in underage namely Lutfiana Ulfa who was 12 years old ". The status of Lutfiana Ulfa who was married to Sheikh Puji was the second wife of Sheikh Puji, her marriage to Ulfa was held on August 8, 2008 in a religious manner.



Picture 2: Syekh Puji with Ulfa

Apart from Lutfiana Ulfa, Syekh Puji planned to marry 2 more underage girls aged 7 and 9 years. The wife candidates chosen by Sheikh Puji were children who had above average intelligence. One of the goals was because Sheikh Puji wanted to help his future wife because most of them came from underprivileged families. The reason was also because the marriage carried out by Sheikh Puji did not violate Islamic law, and

would educate his wife to be prepared to become a manager of his company, namely PT.SILENTER, Syekh Puji thought that it would be very easy to educate young children so that they could be prepared to become Manager of their company.

The religious basis put forward by Sheikh Puji for marrying Ulfa was because the Prophet Muhammad had previously married a minor, who was then 7 years old and named Aisyah. The unusual marriage of Sheikh Puji had been criticized by many parties and is considered to have violated 2 laws, namely the Marriage Law and the Child Protection Law. Because this action was an act against the law, the Chairperson of the National Commission for Child Protection, Seto Mulyadi or familiarly called Kak Seto met with Sheikh Puji on October 28, 2008, the result of the meeting was Sheikh Puji's willingness to return Ulfa to his parents and cancel his marriage to Ulfa.

Child Labor

Employing a child violates a number of laws. The standard for a person to be called a child, according to the Child Protection Law, is if he is under 18 years of age. Then Article 68 of the Manpower Law prohibits employers from employing children. The age of the child refers to the Child Protection Law. So in the case of the 2017 fireworks factory, KPAI Commissioner Sitti Hikmawatty said, Of course this violates Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning manpower. children are not meant to work in very high risk locations. But, there are exceptions about the age of the child as The Manpower Act allows employment for children aged 13 to 15 years with terms and conditions. For example, there is written permission from the parents, there is a work agreement between the employer and the parent or guardian, then the maximum working time is three hours, which is done during the day but does not interfere with school hours. The maximum threat for those who employ children, the Manpower Law, is two to four years and / or a fine of IDR 200 million to IDR 400 million is added. Meanwhile, in the case of employing children in alcoholic shops, the perpetrator violated Article 76I of the Child Protection Law concerning the prohibition of economic and sexual exploitation. The threat of a maximum sentence of ten years in prison and / or a fine of IDR 200 million.

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Indonesia, it was explained that Indonesia will experience a demographic bonus in the next few years, the peak of which will be in 2025. In that year the labor force will be abundant, and this willingness becomes a challenge. In addition, the number of the workforce continues to increase every year. When viewed from a different perspective, labor is one of the most important resources in driving the economic growth and progress of a country. However, the wrong thing happens when the status of a child is exploited and employed which violates the human rights of a child. The child labor up to now is still exist in Indonesia throughout the region. The types of laborers will depend on how the children live as well as the environment around them. One occasion ever happened in the agricultural sector specifically in North Sumatera by 155,196 children, Central Java by 204,406 children and East Java by 224,075 children (Ali et al, 2016). These children work in the plantations of palm oil, rubber, and tobacco for 9 hours per day by watering, planting , and preparing the land ready for the plantation. What becomes more tragic is that the earnings they have will be given to their parents which means that they still have parents have them work hard in the plantation.

The government, especially the Indonesian Child Protection Commission had reported the actions of employers who employed more than 50 minors who were

employed inappropriately. Their average age was around 14 to 17 years from Blukon Village, Lumajang Regency. They are paid around Rp10,000 to Rp15,000 per day and also they work from 6 am to 5 pm. First, in terms of law, the Indonesian government established an institution, namely the Indonesian Child Protection Commission which had the authority to protect every child in Indonesia, including the protection of child labor. The formation of this institution was based on Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection and legalized by the Indonesian Parliament at the plenary session and was signed by the president. Furthermore, another institution that was legalized by the government is the National Action Plan which functions to prevent bad things from happening to children who work and to eliminate all the worst possibilities. Second, in terms of the economy, the government undertakes a program to reduce or limit the presence of child labor from an institution or institution that channels or employs child labor. These programs include the Compulsory Education Movement, Prosperous Family Savings, Prosperous Family Business Credit, Foster Parents National Movement, etc. Third, in terms of social government through formal institutions and non-formal institutions as family-based management, handling of children looking for money on the street based, and through the community as well as the Institute for Women, Youth and Children which handles child labor through child labor lodges which functions to increase knowledge, skills and welfare of children.

Trafficking of children for sexual purposes is the process of recruiting, transferring or holding and accepting children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Child trafficking can occur without or with coercion, violence or falsification because children are unable to give permission for their exploitation. Children are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, labor, transplants or the removal of organs and illegal adoptions, but all child victims of trafficking have been made particularly vulnerable to violence and sexual exploitation because they are removed from known support structures such as the family and their society. According to the protocol, the sale of a child is any action or transaction in which a child is transferred by a person or group of people to another party for a reward or other reason.

Recently, a 14 years old girl in Palu was known to join online prostitution (Susanto, 2021). The practice of prostitution involving the children were revealed by the police in a home stay located in Palu on Friday. In the first location, in East Palu Village, after receiving a report from the locals, the police carried out the search of the home and found a room full of teenagers, some of them are underage. The search continued in Anoa Street and the police again found dozens of teenagers of which are underage children. based on the two locations, the police found evidence that is a contraception. Four alleged men have been caught due to their crimes. However, two of them were not detained because they were still underage.

Child Physical and Mental Abuse

Trafficking of women and children has been going on for a long time and is an act that is against human dignity. This is a violation of human rights. This problem needs urgent handling from all components of the nation, considering that Indonesia is in the third position as a supplier of trafficking in women and children. It is a challenge for Indonesia to save the nation's children from adversity.

The phenomenon of child labor is closely related to poverty. The inability of the poor to meet their family's needs, so that children become assets that can be used to overcome family economic problems, so that children have no other choice but to work

to help the family economy. When they go to work, they don't have any chance for themselves or at least something they can do for their future because by working, there will be no time for studying or going to school while they also don't have money to pay for the fee, books, and many others.

The symptoms of child labor are more caused by economic factors than cultural factors. This means that children work more due to family economic factors. In poor families, children are involved in looking for money to increase family income. Many families need their help to meet economic needs, in these conditions it is not uncommon for child labor to become the backbone of the family's economy.

Child laborers often do work that can hinder their development, for example long working hours, inhaling a lot of chemicals used by the industry where they work, tend to be more easily mistreated, they face unfavorable conditions, are vulnerable to exploitation, and are not less important, child workers generally lose access to develop themselves physically, mentally, and intellectually. Employing child labor is basically something that violates children's human rights because the exploitation of child labor always has a negative impact on children's development, both physically, emotionally and socially. In principle, children are prohibited from working.

However, if they are forced to work due to the economic and social disadvantages of the child, the child may work but must not deviate from the provisions of the Law stipulated in Law No.13 / 2003. In Indonesia, in manpower, there are provisions that prohibit or limit the use of child labor. In article 68 of Law No.13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, it is stated that employers are prohibited from employing children. And the provisions in that article are exceptions to article 69 of Law No.13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, for children aged between 13 (thirteen) to 15 (fifteen) years old can do light work as long as it does not interfere with development and health. physical, mental, social.

Entrepreneurs who employ children in light work must meet the following requirements, including written permission from their parents or guardians, a maximum working time of 3 (three) hours a day, pay attention to occupational safety and health, and receive wages in accordance with applicable regulations. Entrepreneurs without warning and proposal would do as freely as they want without thinking about how the children would go through some difficulties. Children don't have ability yet to speak up what they think and feel. They just know that working would make money despite how much and if it is enough for their living.

The problem that arises in the news is violence experienced by children due to treatment from parents. Children who are supposed to be potential successors of the nation as well as successors to the ideals of the nation are hampered by the wrong behavior of their parents in educating their children. Legal protection, which so far, is felt to be insufficient in protecting their rights. Instead, they get more suppressed with stigma and false perception about how the relationship between children and parents must be preserved well through love and careness. It is not about how children must obey their parents as long as the parents feel satisfied with it. It is no more a secret that many young married couples are not ready yet to have children even to keep their relationship well. They tend to think about themselves as the sign of immaturity. With this condition, those married young couples end up blaming and distressing each other whereas children become the victim. Children as innocent members of the family finally get violence because uncontrolled emotion or anger by their parents befell the children.

there should be a breakthrough about what's supposed to do by the government to control and make marriage into something meaningful.

Tahun	Jumlah Kasus Terlapor	Persentase Kejahatan Seksual
2010	2.046	42 %
2011	2.426	52 %
2012	2.723	58 %
2013	3.339	62 %
2014	3.762	52 %
2015*	1.725	48 %

Picture 3 : Data of children's rights violence by Komnas PA

Violence in children is defined as an action committed by one individual to another which results in physical and mental disorders. Violence to children not only results in physical and mental disorders, it also results in social disorders. This is because violence in children also has social impacts, such as being forced to become prostitutes, servants, and street singers. The causes of violence are very diverse, but generally due to stress in the family and it can come from children, parents or husband or wife, and certain situations. As explained before, the unhandled situation based on various aspects such as economy and social problems creates a catastrophe among the family and in the imminent time would burst up.

The Regional People's Representative Council was concerned about violence against children. The torture incident committed by Santi Kusuma Sari, a resident of Bayat District, Klaten, against his biological child named Kusuma (Jawa Pos, 2018). In the photo, a woman riding a motorbike was seen dragging a small child. The incident occurred on Thursday, February eight at around 17.30 in Paseban Village, Bayat District. As a result of this incident, the victim suffered injuries to both legs. Santi's husband told that the perpetrator Didik Wijanarko is experiencing depression. According to the Deputy Chairman of Commission IV DPRD Klaten Regency, Sri Widada, educating by means of violence should not be carried out by parents against their children. This would leave a deep trauma burden on the victim.

Once children have trauma, it would never leave them. It would get worse without attention and medical treatment where it is sometimes not successful. Prevention is the best way to avoid unwanted effects psychologically on children who still have a long process of growth. When they grow well, there will be good generations coming from a good place because the aftermath is relevant and real. There will be no disaster when the first start goes smooth. Even with the increase of victims from children, the government should be as fast as possible take care of them.



Picture 4: The Footage of Violence

YLPA received cases of violence against children from 2013 to September 2017 as many as 291 cases. The case was divided into several regions, such as Sleman, Yogyakarta City, Kulonprogo, Bantul, and Gunung Kidul. In Sleman there were 118 cases divided into sexual violence as many as 61 cases, physical violence as many as 43 cases, and psychological violence as many as 17 cases. In Yogyakarta City, there were 84 cases, divided into 49 cases of sexual violence, 25 cases of physical violence and 11 cases of psychological violence. Interrogated by the police, Didik as the perpetrator confessed that those children involved in the practice of prostitution due to the financial problem then they had no choice than joining this.

In Kulonprogo, there were 16 cases, divided into 10 cases of sexual violence, 6 cases of physical violence and 1 case of psychological violence. In Bantul, there were 68 cases, divided into 42 cases of sexual violence, 13 cases of physical violence and 14 cases of psychological violence. In Gunung Kidul, there were 5 cases, divided into 3 cases of sexual violence and 2 cases of physical violence.

Government's Efforts

The government pays sufficient attention to this matter by issuing the Law on Child Protection and Welfare No. 23 of 2002 the revision of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare. The main purpose of these laws and regulations is that Indonesian children have the widest possible opportunity to develop and develop properly spiritually, physically and socially. It is stated in the Laws and Regulations Child Protection means all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can, grow, develop and live optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and nationality. Child protection is closely related to the five pillars, namely, parents, family, community, government, local and state governments. The five of them are related to each other as child protection providers.

Article 23 and Article 24 of the Law on Child Protection regulates state and government guarantees for the implementation of child protection. The state and government guarantee the protection, maintenance and welfare of children by taking into account the rights and obligations of parents, guardians, or other people who are legally responsible for the child. The state and government also guarantee children to exercise their right to express opinions according to the child's age and level of

intelligence. The guarantees provided by the state and government are also followed by supervision in the implementation of child protection. The obligations and responsibilities of the community for child protection as stipulated in Article 25. The obligations and responsibilities of the community towards child protection are carried out through activities of the role of the community in the implementation of child protection.

As discussed in kemenkumham (2016), the rights of children should be realized in the term of Jokowi. It pertains to the problem of child abduction where the male is a foreigner and the female is Indonesian. In the middle of the marriage, during the raise, the children will be taken away from the mothers as Indonesians and later the children will be under different jurisdiction. It is certainly a big problem where children will not have an option where to stay with the mothers or follow the fathers to their own country. After all, Yasonna is concerned with the grief suffered by many women whose children have been "abducted" due to the no agreement between the couple.

Child protection efforts need to be implemented as early as possible, that is, from the womb to the 18 years of age. This starts from a complete, comprehensive, and comprehensive conception of child protection. Child protection laws must also place the obligation to provide protection to children based on non-discriminatory principles, the best interests of the child, the right to life, survival and development, as well as respect for children's income. In placing guidance, child development needs community participation, either through child protection agencies, religious institutions, non-governmental organizations, social organizations, business offices, mass media, or educational institutions.

School is the second home for children, and teachers are their parents while they are in school. School is a media of socialization that is wider than the family. Schools have the potential to influence the formation of a child's attitude and behavior, as well as prepare him for the mastery of new roles in the future when the child or person does not depend on their parents or family for their lives. In contrast to socialization in the family where children still expect help from their parents and always get special treatment at school the children are demanded to be able to be independent and always get treatment that is not different from their peers.

First, socialization to parents of students. Schools have an important role in efforts to prevent sexual violence, because schools have direct access to children and have responsibility for the security and safety of their students. This is stated in the Child Protection Law article 9 paragraph 1 which reads "every child has the right to protection in an educational unit from sexual crimes and violence committed by educators, educational staff, fellow students and or other parties". After the case of child sexual abuse broke out in Astanajapura Village, the school also took part in efforts to prevent violence against children. A week after the molestation case appeared the school called the parents of students to discuss the case. The school provided outreach for parents to jointly look after their children, especially after they left school.

Second, directing the masses. The role of schools in efforts to prevent sexual violence is not only the obligation of teachers, but the school in particular can mobilize people in the school environment to share a sense of sensitivity towards children, especially when they are in the school environment. Principals, teachers (homeroom teachers), staff, school guards, traders in the school environment.

Third, provide character education. the principal's policy to teachers to always insert moral messages to their students even though the subjects they teach have no

correlation with this. Where, in addition to the importance of securing themselves so that their "software" is not touched by others, it also needs to be implanted from an early age so that children who are potential victims of pedophiles have the courage to report to their teachers.

The struggle to provide protection for the rights of women and children in order to protect women and children from domestic violence has been carried out for a long time, and the struggle through the formation of laws and regulations was finally successful with the passing of Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection, Law no. 23 of 2004 Domestic Violence or often referred to as the Domestic Violence Law, and Law no. 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victim Witnesses.

The three products of the law clearly base their articles on human rights principles. The need for guaranteed protection of women and children. The need for protection guarantees arises along with awareness to provide special protection because of the many problems faced by women and children such as physical and psychological violence, discrimination, underdevelopment in various fields, and so on so that in various studies this group is classified into a vulnerable group. When it cannot be protected firmly and strictly, then it can easily be damaged.

The special provisions given are also guaranteed in the constitution, namely in Article 28H paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which stipulates: "The right to obtain facilities and special treatment to obtain equal opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice. Protection is also given on the basis that it is the right of legal subjects, both women and children." what can be understood from the passage is the balance and peace from human rights must view all people equally and carefully make sure that the rights won't damage rights as the belonging of every human being.

Ideal Situation

The rights and obligations of children referred to in the law are basic rights, consisting of the right to life; right to grow, right to develop; right to participate. The right to life, is the right that every child has to get a name, and to be able to worship according to their religion. The right to grow is the right that every child has to be able to think and express, to know his parents, to get health services and social security, to get education and teaching, the right to develop is the right that every child has to get legal assistance, to get protection from discrimination, exploitation economic and sexual, neglect, cruelty, violence and abuse, injustice and other mistreatment. In addition, children also receive protection from abuse in political activities, involvement in armed disputes, involvement in social unrest, involvement in events that contain elements of violence, and involvement in wars.

Meanwhile, the right to participate is the right that every child has to express and hear their opinions, receive, seek and provide information according to their intelligence and age. The mentioned law clearly and firmly states that it is inappropriate for the closest people in the child's life to commit violence against children. Parents actually play an important role in developing the child's personality. The child's personality is formed based on the parenting patterns that parents apply in their children's daily lives. When the child sees the good habits of both parents, the child will quickly imitate them. Likewise, if both parents behave badly, the child will quickly imitate him. Children imitate how parents behave, speak words, express hopes, demands and criticize each other, respond to and solve problems, and express feelings and emotions.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, children are very vulnerable to keep their rights from irresponsible people. Some issues related to the rights of children are nothing compared to undetected issues we don't know or talk about. Many people don't realize that children would proceed to be the next leaders in the future. It can be seen from the low concern of parents and the government to take an action towards regulation and rules regarding the protection of children's rights. Human rights are the inseparable part of humans because humans could not feel free and peaceful due to the violence of his rights. Just like the definition in general, the rights of children can be regarded as one of the most urgent things the government must think about so that they can save the next generation from harm or dangers. Reflecting on the cases that occurred in the past, the government must pay more attention to the disciplines to all, from locals to international tourists coming to Indonesia. It is the most important thing all people must remember that it requires the participation of all elements to protect our children and keep them growing well until the time when they are ready to be independent and fight for their own right.

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