

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

SEXUAL ABUSE (A STUDY OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN POLEANG DISTRICT BOMBANA REGENCY)

Nursalam¹, Darman Manda², Suardi³

^{1,3}Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

²Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

¹nursalam.h@unismuh.ac.id, ²darmanmanda@unm.ac.id, ³suardi@unismuh.ac.id

Nursalam, Darman Manda, Suardi. Sexual Abuse (A Study of Child Sexual Abuse in Poleang District Bombana Regency). – PalArch's Journal of Archaralogy of Egypt/Egyptogy 17(2), 232-240. ISSN 1567-214X

Keywords: Sexual harassment, Child sexual abuse, Family role.

ABSTRACT

Victims of under-age fornication are the victims of those around them, which have profound and long-lasting impacts if failed to addressed. This study aims are (i) to analyze the causal factors of child abuse; (ii) analyze the impact of fornication on minors; and (iii) analyzes how the role of nuclear families in empowering victims of child sexual abuse. It use descriptive qualitative research method and conducted in Poleang District of Bombana Regency. The informants were determined by purposive sampling of 15 people. This study focuses on the factors, impacts and roles of families in rehabilitating minor victims of child sexual abuse. The instruments used are notebook, tape recorder, camera and observation sheet. Data collection techniques used are observation techniques, interviews and documentation. Data validity technique using data triangulation technique. The results of this study indicate that (i) factors causing the occurrence of abuse are caused by internal factors (family) such as lack of supervision from parents, lack of early child sex education, peer and environmental influences (ii) sexual abuse such as physical, psychological and social impact. (iii) the role of the family in rehabilitating child sexual abuse victims through affective, protective, and recreational functions.

INTRODUCTION

Definition of children based on Constitution No. 23 of 2002, is a person who is under 18 years of age, include a child who is still in the womb. Children as the next generation (Rahman, A. 2005) definitely need to get a good education therefore their potentials will grow rapidly and develop into human beings who have a variety of life beneficial abilities and skills. The reverse of a country is determined by the previous generation. The child is the investment and hope of the nation's future and also the successor of future generations. In the life cycle, the childhood is the phase where the child experiences growth that determines his future. It is vital to optimize the development of the child, because in addition to crucial also at that time the child requires attention and affection of parents or family so that the basic rights and needs of children can be met appropriately. Children should be able to grow and develop into healthy, physical and spiritual beings, intelligent, happy, high moral and praiseworthy, because they are the future assets that determine the civilization quality (Sari, R., Nulhaqim, SA, & Irfan, M. 2015). Therefore, the family as the smallest community unit has a strategic role in the effort to foster and educate the children's personality. The genuine and sincere affection of the parents is very much useful for the survival of the next human life, later they will be useful to others and can bring the surname even to the State (Napis, A. D. 2017).

According to Sri Lestari in Holik, E. A. (2016) family has several characteristics, namely: (1) consists of two or more individuals bound by blood relations, marriage or adoption; (2) family members usually live together or if separately they still pay attention to each other; (3) family members interact with each other and each has a social role: husband, wife, child, brother, and sister; (4) has the purpose of creating and maintaining culture, improving the physical, psychological, and social development of members. Family act as an educational institution and the community must play a role and responsible in providing appropriate supervision so that they will create a strong and quality generation. According to Syaodih, E., & Agustin, M. (2014) any problems faced by children is an issue that cannot be separated from parents role at home. Family is the first environment known to the child and is instrumental in the development of the child. Throughout the family, child learns to respond to others, knows him or herself, and at the same time learns to manage his emotions (Setyowati, Y. 2013). It shows a very large family role in the children education.

However, today in the world of children there are various negative phenomena that quite disturb. The various social aberrations present in the society are becoming more and more and most of them are in the children development. Developmental deviation is still a problem for children in Indonesia (Susanty, A., Fadlyana, E., & Nataprawira, H. M. 2014).

Although the law on deviation has been issued, the criminal act of obscenity according to Constitution No. 23 of 2002 consists of two sides, namely from the side of the defendant and from the side of the victim of the criminal act of abuse by providing rehabilitation efforts, protection from identity discreet by mass media and to avoid labeling, giving guarantee of safety for victim-witnesses and expert-witnesses either physically, mentally, as well as social and accessibility to get information about the progress of the case (Rahmawati, V. 2010). As already amended by Constitution No. 35 of 2014 on child protection can be exercised by the Panel of Judges by applying Article 82 of the Child Protection Act that is at least 3 (three) years (SOENYOTO, RA 2016), if the defendant is found to meet the objective and subjective elements (PUTRI, RNAK (2015) But the perpetrators of social aberrations still dare to carry out any action wherever, whenever and to anyone, especially children. One is a matter of sexual harassment. Such as cases of child sexual abuse that occurred in Jakarta International School (JIS) (Sari, R., Nulhaqim, SA, & Irfan, M. 2015). In Medan, a father aggressively abused his 18-month-old daughter. In Kukar, an elementary school teacher became a suspect of a sodomy case against a student. In Cianjur, a pedophilia involves an elementary school teacher at the Al-Azhar

Foundation. While in Aceh, a police officer is arrested after kidnapping five boys (Noviana, I. 2015). Particularly in Poleang District Bombana Regency, based on the results of early observation, occurred number of cases of sexual harassment committed by people close to the victim. The Commission on Child Protection (KPAI) on the crime of child abuse and sexual abuse by the closest children is increasingly troubling. It indicates that more child sexual abuse are perpetrated by people around the child. (PUTRI, R. N. A. K. 2015).

Abuses-against children is a coercion of sexual behavior towards children of both the opposite and the same gender. Various kinds of obscenity consists of exhibitionism, voyeurism, kissing by inserting the tongue into the child's mouth, fondling, fellatio and cunnilingus, pornography, and inserting fingers, objects or genital organs of the child's genitals (Indriati, E. (2001). Patricia A. Moran in *Slayer of the Soul* book in Sari (2015) says, according to research, victims of sexual harassment are boys and girls aged infants up to age 18. Sexual harassment or abuse today is an important issue to discuss. Ironically, the average victims of sexual harassment or violence are children as a generation of people who are in desperate need of help and support from those around them such as the family. Therefore, family is one of the central institutions that possess a very important role to rehabilitate the victims of child abuse.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study titled the role of families in rehabilitating child sexual abuse in Poleang District Bombana Regency. This research used descriptive qualitative research. Sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. Where purposive sampling is by selecting directly informants or respondents based on the criteria or which are expected to answer or provide information about the required researcher. The categories of informants used in this study are key informants, prime informants, and additional informants. The focus of this research is the factors of obscenity, the impact of obscenity, and the role of the family in rehabilitating child victims of obscenity both the nuclear family and extended family. In the research instrument, the main instrument is the researcher himself using the instrument in the form of interview guides, observation, document source, documentation (camera) as well as personal computer (PC). Data analysis was collected through stages of composing, editing, classifying, and then elaborating to get conclusions. Technique validity of data used is triangulation technique, time triangulation, and triangulation of data source.

DISCUSSION

Causative factors of child sexual abuse

a. Lack of parental supervision

Lack of supervision from parents gives much impact to the child's life. Parents who have never taught a child how to behave with a new person make it vulnerable to child abuse. Various other research results also show that the lack of parental supervision as a factor causing child sexual abuse (Harun, R. 2015, Nurrahmi, H. 2015, Handayani, D., Kuswardhani, SH, & Hum, M. 2016, Mulya, RP 2017, Julva, A. 2017, Annisa, F. 2017). The offender takes advantage of the innocence of a child who is not careful of strangers. Parental negligence in observing child's friends is also make child become more free and make it exposed widely of various deviances in society and also make him/her the target of deviance of the perpetrators.

b. Absence of sex education

Sexual education is one way of teaching or education that can help children understand their sexual position in society. Thus sexual education aims to explain all things related to sex and sexuality in a reasonable form. In this case, sexual education should first be given by parents, even many parents who intensively provide sex education to their children

(Kulsum, U. 2013). Early sexual education from parents is needed by a child so that they better understand about sexuality they have started from what can and should not be done when it relates to their sexuality. Sex education needs to be given in early ages because it is associated with the human sexual libido itself and other considerations, sex education is given earlier because the basic human character was formed in childhood (Syaodih, E., & Agustin, M. 2014). Broadly speaking, sex education is given from an early age (and in adolescence) with the following goals (Michael Reiss-J. Mark Halstead, 2006): (1) Helping children to know biological topics such as growth, puberty, and pregnancy; (2) Preventing children from acts of violence; (3) Reduces guilt, shame, and anxiety due to sexual acts; (4) Prevent underage girls of pregnancy; (5) Encouraging good relationships; (6) Prevent underage youth from engaging in sexual intercourse; (7) Reducing cases of infection through sex; and (8) Helping young people to ask about the role of men and women in society. Therefore, this sex education serves to protect children from the threat of people who want to take advantage of their helplessness and lack of understanding about all things related to their sexuality. The results of Katherine's research in Syaodih, E., & Agustin, M. (2014), shows that women who have received sex education at an early age, 57% are happily married. Other research results indicate that appropriate sex education at an early age is necessary to prevent sexual deviance behavior (Abidin, A. A., & Luthfi, M. (2016).

c. Hang-out crowd

In this study, children who become victims are aged 14-15 years, so it can be said that they are children while passing through their teenagers. Teenage is a period where a child will seek to find his identity. Rahma, A. N. (2012). Children who undergo adolescence usually have a very large curiosity so that in their association is not too directional. Most teenagers will choose their peers to be somewhat older than themselves because adults are considered more experienced in everything. A social friend has a direct influence on the adolescent self (Soetjiningsih, CH (2008) .The involvement of a child in this association often plays a child in free sex. The development of teenagers association, the rampant circulation of drugs, the security of metropolitan and regional (Maslihah, S. 2011). In addition to causing children to be perpetrators of various deviances, intercourse also often causes children to be victims of the perpetrators of deviance, including child sexual abuse.

d. Offender's personality disorder

The main factor that makes children vulnerable to sexual harassment is the characteristic personality that deviates from the perpetrators of sexual harassment, even if anyone can be a perpetrator of sexual violence against children or pedophiles. Noviana, I. (2015). The perpetrator of sexual violence is usually a very normal figure by naked eye, very difficult to distinguish from normal people in general. Even perpetrators of irregularities do not always violate the norm, they usually violate one norm but adhere to the other (Ahriani, A. 2016). The characteristic abnormalities of the perpetrators are the ones that make it difficult to distinguish normal people in general, so that people are easily deceived. Perpetrators of sexual violence against children are not only committed by people who have personality disorder, but not a few also perpetrators of violence is done by normal people. It is also appropriate to be disclosed by Forza Psychologist Reza Indragiri Amriel who explains that not all sexual violence in children is carried out by adults who have a sexual orientation in children, but can also occur with the perpetrators of normal adults (Noviana, 2015). In addition, sexual violence perpetrators are those who are close to child victims of sexual abuse. The perpetrators of sexual violence against children are generally people who are known and trusted child (Maslihah, S. 2013). According to Paramastri, I., & Priyanto, M. A. (2010) in his research The perpetrators of sexual violence in this child are generally known as children (66%) including their own parents (7.2%).

Repercussions of child sexual abuse

a. physical repercussion

Children who became victims of obscenity in Poleang District Bombana Regency have a physical repercussion on their body, such as bleeding or pain. Moreover, the type of obscenity experienced by the child is a type of "sodomy". Sodomy is the anal intercourse to get the satisfaction of one's sexuality (Mawardi, M. 2017). Perpetrators engaging in sexual activity in places that should not certainly not a common thing and a negative impact. Moreover adults who do that against minors who certainly the child's vital organs have not grown perfectly like adults let alone child victims of sexual violence get coercion to give a very fatal impact. The impact is like pain when defecation, rectal anus, and the worst is HIV/AIDS disease.

b. Psychological repercussion

Physically, children who become victims of abuse in District Poleang Bombana Regency, may not be much to worry about. But the most noteworthy impact is that they are experiencing a prolonged psychological impact if not addressed properly. The psychological impact experienced by a child due to sexual violence is usually a prolonged trauma. The impact of trauma due to sexual violence experienced by children, among others: betrayal or loss of confidence of children against adults (betrayal); traumatic sexualization; feel powerlessness; and stigmatization (Noviana: 2015). According to Roosa, Reinholtz, Angelini, (1999) that the effects of sexual violence against children include guilt and self-blame, the shadow of events in which children receive sexual violence, nightmares, insomnia, fear of abuse-related matters (including objects, smells, places, doctor visits, etc.), self-esteem problems, sexual dysfunction, chronic pain, addiction, suicidal injury, suicide, somatic complaints, depression. In addition, there are psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, other diseases (including personality disorders and dissociative identity disorder, tendency to revictimize in adulthood, bulimia nervosa, physical injury to children (Levitan, Rector, Sheldon, & Goering, 2003; Messman-Moore, Dinwiddie, Heath, Dunne, Bucholz, Madden, Slutske, Bierut, Statham et al., 2000).

c. Social repercussion

Aside from the physical and psychological repercussions experienced by children as a result of obscenity in Poleang District Bombana Regency, another common impact is social repercussion. Social repercussion is the impact that strikes on the child's social life after the abuse occurs. The social repercussion is to feel embarrassed to associate with others, even the shame experienced by the victim's family, has a bad stigma towards him that causes him embarrassed to mingle outside the home and make the child more closed to others than ever before that friends sebayannya more in adults. Betrayal or loss of confidence of children against adults (Noviana, I. 2015). Children who are victims of sexual violence even in childhood have the potential to become perpetrators of sexual violence later on as stated by Weber and Smith in Maslihah, S. (2013).

Role of nuclear family in rehabilitating victims of child sexual abuse

Families provide social rehabilitation for victims of child sexual abuse which can be conducted in various ways. The results showed that the rehabilitation of children conducted by the family is done by executing affective, protective and recreational affections of the families of children. Rehabilitation of social behavior consists of mental coaching.

a. Affective function

Children who are victims of child sexual abuse experience psychological trauma resulting from sexual violence they do not want in Poleang District Bombana Regency. This is not just a short-term and long-term repercussion. For short-term such as physical effects such as bleeding or pain, while long-term as a psychological impact such as the shame for victim and family. Noviana, I. (2015) in his research on child sexual abuse: its impact and treatment reveal that child sexual abuse will have a long-term impact, as well as impact on later health problems, as well as with prolonged, even adult trauma such as treason or loss of the child's belief in the adult (betrayal); traumatic sexualization; feel powerlessness; and stigmatization. The trauma experienced by child sexual abuse is a child's nightmares, embarrassed to associate with those around them including the family, which leads to the ineffectiveness of a child in activity, such as activity in the formal environment (school), nonformal, even family (informal). Therefore, child sexual abuse not only suffer in physical but also suffer psychically and socially. At times like that a child desperately needs the affection and attention of the figure of the person they trust the family. Because every child has the right to protection, care, compassion (Wahyuni, A. P. 2014). In order for his personality to grow optimally and harmoniously, children need love and understanding (Rahmawati, V. 2010). Because of that parents have an obligation in educating, supervising, and providing love, support or support to children who have become victims of abuse (Harun, R. 2015). Families with affective functions should really run the function so that a child can still feel the comfort and affection. The affective function of this family is indispensable in helping to restore a child who has been victimized by abuse. To recover the child from the psychological disturbance he suffered as a result of obscenity requires the affective function of a family.

b. Protective function

Family in Poleang District Bombana Regency provides protective function not only serves to protect the physical family members of the family but also serves to protect the psychological of each family member for victims of child abuse. Generally families and friends who know that some of their members are experiencing violence will try to help by all means (Astuti, P. 2002). The abuse of a child also needs to be addressed as soon as possible therefore it does not become a prolonged psychological trauma. The connection with the protective function that is owned by the family here in protecting the child in order to recover from psychological trauma is done by keeping the events of children from the surrounding people including the child's peers so that children will still feel comfortable with people around and do not feel excluded by others. Victims find it hard to trust others to keep their sexual violence confidential. Noviana, I. (2015).

c. Recreative function

The family function in Poleang District Bombana Regency aims to provide a fresh and happy atmosphere to victims of sexual abuse child sexual abuse in the family environment. Recreational function is run to seek entertainment for family members, one of which is done by the family is to take their children out of the area and even stay a while outside the city. Much is done by every member of the family to perform the recreative function. Recreational-educative, needs to be done in order to eliminate the saturation, fatigue, and sadness experienced by the victim (Angraini, A. D. 2017).

CONCLUSION

Factors causing abuse of underage children is lack of supervision from parents, the lack of early sex education to children, association and sexual abnormalities of the perpetrators.

The repercussion of abuse is viewed from the child's physical sense of pain in the limbs that have obscenity. The repercussion on the child's psychological decline in the effectiveness of children and make the child more closed to others. While viewed from the social repercussion, child who became a victim of obscenity to be embarrassed to mingle and interact with others and the emergence of feelings ostracized by others.

The role of the victim's parents in rehabilitating children is by running family functions such as affective function, protective function, re-creative function.

References

- Abdussalam, R. dan Adri Desasfuryanto. (2016). *Hukum Perlindungan Anak*. Jakarta: PTIK.
- Abidin, A. A., & Luthfi, M. (2016). Urgensi Pendidikan Seks Pada Siswa Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Perilaku Penyimpangan Seksual Di Kabupaten Jombang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Didaktika*, 17(1), 18-37.
- Ahriani, A. (2016). *Fenomena Sosial Gaya Hidup Lesbian di Kampong Popsa Kota Makassar* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar).
- Anggraini, A. D. (2017). *Penanganan anak korban kekerasan seksual di Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu (PPT) Seruni Kota Semarang (analisis azaz–azaz dan fungsi bimbingan konseling Islam)* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Walisongo).
- Annisa, F. (2017). Penegakkan Hukum Terhadap Anak Yang Melakukan Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Dalam Konsep Restorative Justice. *ADIL: Journal of Law*, 7(2), 202-211.
- Astuti, P. (2002). Kemandirian dan Kekerasan terhadap Istri. *Buletin Psikologi*, 10(2).
- BPS. (2014). *Kabupaten Bombana dalam Angka*. Bombana: Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Bombana
- Darwis (2013). *Pembinaan Sebagai Upaya Rehabilitasi Sosial Pengguna NAPZA (Studi pada Lapas Narkotika Kelas IIA Sungguminasa Gowa)*. *Dialektika Kontemporer*, 1(1).
- Dinwiddie, S., Heath, A. C., Dunne, M. P., Bucholz, K. K., Madden, P. A., Slutske, W. S., ... & Martin, N. G. (2000). Early sexual abuse and lifetime psychopathology: a co-twin–control study. *Psychological medicine*, 30(1), 41-52.
- Handayani, D., Kuswardhani, S. H., & Hum, M. (2016). *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Pelecehan Seksual (Studi Kasus Di Polres Ngawi)* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).
- Harun, R. (2015). Analisis Yuridis Tentang Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Anak. *LEX CRIMEN*, 4(4).
- HOLIK, E. A. (2016). *Pengembangan Religiositas Anak melalui Pendidikan Agama Islam dalam Keluarga*. *Tsamrah al-Fikri| Asosiasi Mahasiswa Program Pascasarjana IAID*, 10.
- Indriati, E. (2001). Child sexual abuse (pencabulan terhadap anak): tinjauan klinis dan psikologis. *Berkala Ilmu Kedokteran*, 33(2001).
- Ivo noviana. (2015). *Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak: Dampak Dan Penanganannya*. *Kementrian Sosial RI*, 1(1), 13-28.
- Julva, A. (2017). Peranan Penyidik Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Terhadap Anak Tuna Rungu. *Jurnal Poenale*, 5(2).
- Kulsum, U. (2013). *Intensi Dan Perilaku Orang Tua Dalam Memberikan Pendidikan Seks Pada Anak Usia Dini (Studi Deskriptif Pada Ibu-Ibu Di Kelurahan Sekaran Kecamatan Gunungpati Kota Semarang)*. *Developmental and Clinical Psychology*, 2(1).
- Levitan, R. D., N. A. Rector, Sheldon, T., & Goering, P. (2003). "Childhood adversities
- Maja Simarmata. (2013). *Proses Rehabilitasi Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Kekerasan Seksual*. *Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta*, 1-15.

- Maslihah, S. (2011). Studi tentang hubungan dukungan sosial, penyesuaian sosial di lingkungan sekolah dan prestasi akademik siswa smpit assyfa boarding school subang jawa barat. *Jurnal Psikologi Undip*, 10(2), 103-114.
- Maslihah, S. (2013). Play Therapy dalam Identifikasi Kasus Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Anak. *Jurnal penelitian psikologi*, 4(1).
- Mawardi, M. (2017). Penyimpangan Seksual Dalam Hubungan Suami Istri Perspektif Hukum Islam Dan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT). *QIYAS*, 2(2).
- Messman-Moore, T. L., & Long, P. J. (2000). Child sexual abuse and revictimization in the form of adult sexual abuse, adult physical abuse, and adult psychological maltreatment. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 15(5), 489-502.
- Michael Reiss- J. Mark Halstead, (2006) Pendidikan Seks Bagi Remaja: dari Prinsip ke Praktik. Yogyakarta: Alenia Press
- Mulya, R. P. (2017). Analisis Kriminologis Pencabulan yang Dilakukan Ayah Terhadap Anak Laki-Laki Kandung (Studi Kasus di Polres Lampung Utara). *JURNAL POENALE*, 5(4).
- Napis, A. D. (2017). Peran Keluarga Dalam Pendidikan. *Jurnal Buah Hati*, 4(2).
- No, U. U. (23). Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak. 2010. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Noviana, I. (2015). Kekerasan seksual terhadap anak: Dampak dan penanganannya. *Sosio Informa*.
- Nurdin, N., & Hambali, H. (2015). Partisipasi Tokoh Masyarakat Dalam Memberikan Pendidikan Seks pada Anak. *equilibrium*, 3(2), 195-202.
- Nurrahmi, H. (2015). Konseling Bagi Anak yang Mengalami Perilaku Kekerasan. *Raheema*, 2(1).
- Octalina, Benedhicta Desca Prita. (2014). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Eksploitasi Ekonomi. Yogyakarta: Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta.
- Paramastri, I., & Priyanto, M. A. (2010). Early prevention toward sexual abuse on children. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 37(1), 1-12.
- Putri Rabiatul Adawiyah. (2015). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual Perspektif Hukum Positif Dan Hukum Islam. *Jurnal. Mataram: Universitas Mataram*
- Putri, R. N. A. K. (2015). Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Terhadap Anak Yang Terjadi Di Sekolah Dalam Perspektif Perlindungan Anak (Doctoral Dissertation, Universitas Airlangga).
- Rahma, A. N. (2012). Hubungan efikasi diri dan dukungan sosial dengan penyesuaian diri remaja di panti asuhan. *Psikoislamika*.
- Rahman, A. (2005). Eksploitasi Orang Tua Terhadap Anak Dengan Mempekerjakan Sebagai Buruh. *Jurnal Sodality*, 5(2), 10-20.
- Rahmawati, V. (2010). Tinjauan tentang pelaksanaan perlindungan hukum terhadap anak korban kekerasan pencabulan menurut undang-undang nomor 23 tahun 2002 tentang perlindungan anak (Studi Kasus di Pengadilan Negeri Surakarta) (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Sebelas Maret).
- Roosa M.W., Reinholtz C., Angelini P.J. (1999). "The relation of child sexual abuse and depression in young women: comparisons across four ethnic groups". *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* 27 (1): 65–76
- Roqib, M. (2008). Pendidikan Seks pada Anak Usia Dini. *Insania*, 13(2), 271-286.
- Sari, R., Nulhaqim, S. A., & Irfan, M. (2015). Pelecehan Seksual terhadap Anak. *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 2(1).
- Semboda, A. (2016). Sanksi Pidana Bagi Pelaku Kekerasan Pencabulan Terhadap Anak Menurut UU No. 23 Tahun 2002 dan Hukum Islam (Studi Putusan PN Bengkulu No. 185/PID. B/2013/PN. BKL). *QIYAS*, 1(1).
- Setyowati, Y. (2013). Pola komunikasi keluarga dan perkembangan emosi anak (studi kasus penerapan pola komunikasi keluarga dan pengaruhnya terhadap perkembangan emosi anak pada keluarga Jawa). *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 2(1).

- Soenyoto, R. A. (2016) Analisis Yuridis Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Terhadap Anak (Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Serang Nomor: 180/Pid. Sus/2013/PN. Srg).
- Soetjiningsih, C. H. (2008). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku seksual pranikah pada remaja.
- Susanty, A., Fadlyana, E., & Nataprawira, H. M. (2014). Manfaat Intervensi Dini Anak Usia 6–12 Bulan dengan Kecurigaan Penyimpangan Perkembangan. *Majalah Kedokteran Bandung*, 46(2), 63-67.
- Syaodih, E., & Agustin, M. (2014). Bimbingan Konseling untuk Anak Usia Dini.
- Wahyuni, A. P. (2014). Analisis Hukum Pidana Islam Terhadap Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Sidoarjo Nomor: 09/Pid. B. An/2013/PN. Sda Tentang Pencabulan Yang Dilakukan Oleh Anak (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya).