

The Role of Volunteers Assistant in Accompanying Children Victims of Sexual Violence in Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo District

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Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the role of Volunteer Assistance in assisting child victims of sexual violence in the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency, to find out and analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of mentoring children victims of sexual violence in the Information Service Unit. Women and Children (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency, To find out and analyze the impact of the implementation of assistance for children who are victims of sexual violence. at the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency. The approach method used in this study is a sociological juridical approach, that is a method of procedure used to solve research problems by examining secondary data first and then proceeding with conducting research on primary data in the field. The specifications used in this study are descriptive analytical because this research is expected to obtain a clear, detailed and systematic picture, while it is said to be analytical because the data obtained will be analyzed for solving problems in accordance with applicable legal provisions. The results of this research are expected that we will know the role of Volunteer Assistance in assisting child victims of sexual violence in the Women and Children Protection Unit (UPIPA) of Wonosobo Regency, the factors that support and hinder the implementation of assistance to child victims of sexual violence in the Women and Children Protection Unit (Women and Children Protection Unit). UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency, as well as the impact of the implementation of assistance for child victims of sexual violence in the Women and Children Protection Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency

Keywords: Volunteer companion, Child victims of sexual violence, Women and Children Protection Unit Wonosobo district.

1. Introduction.

At present in Indonesia, various problems seem to never stop, ranging from a prolonged economic crisis, a continuing political crisis, riots to feuds between groups, groups and state apparatus which are currently rife. Social problems have become a hot topic of discussion, for example the problem of poverty, crime and social inequality, as well as various cases of violence that often occur recently. Cases of violence against men, women, and even children often make headlines in various media. However, many cases have not been revealed, because these cases of violence are considered as unimportant matters, especially the issue of violence against children. There are so many cases of violence against children but only a few cases are followed up. Whereas, A child is the next generation of the nation. Children's childhood life is very influential on the mental and moral attitudes of children when they grow up. Indonesian children, including those in Wonosobo Regency, are still not in a position that can be said to be happy, even though the Child Protection Law has been promulgated. Children, especially those with

problems, are still not fully protected, even in many cases, many children are then abandoned from their families.

Definition of Children in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection Article 1 (1) Child is a person who is not yet 18 years old (eighteen years), including children who are still in the womb.¹

Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination.² Children who are victims of acts of violence are children aged 0-18 years who are physically and non-physically threatened because of acts of violence, are treated wrongly or inappropriately in their family environment or their immediate social environment, so that their basic needs are not properly met both physically, spiritually and psychologically social. Violence against children in the sense of violence and neglect is all forms of physically or emotionally painful treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, commercial exploitation or other exploitation that results in actual or potential injury or harm to the child's health, child survival, child development or child dignity. Performed in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power. Meanwhile, Article 13(1) of the Child Protection Law states: "every child while in the care of a parent, guardian, or any other party responsible for the care, has the right to receive protection from treatment: (a) discrimination, (b) exploitation, both economic and sexual, (c) neglect, (d) cruelty, violence and abuse, (e) injustice and (f) other mistreatment".³

According to Article 1 (3) of the child protection law, the family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife or husband and wife and their children, or father and child, or mother and child, or blood relatives in a straight line up or down. up to the third degree⁴ According to Salvicion and Celis (1998) in (<http://fajalarvian.blogspot.com/2011>) in the family there are two or more than two individuals who are joined because of blood relations, marital relations or adoption, live in one household, interact with each other others and in their respective roles and create and maintain a culture.

The family is the first place where children learn to recognize the rules that apply in the family and community environment. Of course, in this learning process, children make mistakes. Starting from the mistakes made by children, parents will be more aware of actions that are useful and not useful, appropriate or inappropriate. However, parents respond to this wrong child's learning process with violence. For parents, children's actions that violate need to be reminded and punished. A family certainly has several functions, one of which is to provide affection, attention, and a sense of security as well as fostering the maturity of the personality of family members. But in reality this function cannot be implemented properly. Families who should provide love and security and attention but on the contrary, namely the existence of violence that occurs

¹ Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection

² Ibid

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid.

in the family, especially for children. There are so many cases of violence that occur to children, ironically the perpetrators are family members or people closest to the victim.

The Women and Children Protection Unit of Wonosobo Regency has 5 assistants. UPIPA has several work programs, one of which is to provide assistance to children who experience violence, where the children being accompanied can be victims of violence or perpetrators of violence (before being victims of violence).

Based on the description of the background described above, the following problems are formulated: 1. What is the role of Volunteers in assisting children who are victims of sexual violence at the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) of Wonosobo Regency?; 2. What are the factors that support and hinder the implementation of assistance to child victims of sexual violence at the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) of Wonosobo Regency?; 3 What is the impact of the implementation of assistance for child victims of sexual violence at the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) of Wonosobo Regency?

2. Research methods

The approach method used in this study is a sociological juridical approach, that is a method of procedure used to solve research problems by examining secondary data first and then proceeding with conducting research on primary data in the field.⁵

The data used in this study are: Primary data is data obtained directly from research in the field. In the context of field research, especially those concerning the subject of research.⁶in this case obtained in research by conducting observations and interviews with respondents related to this research. Secondary data is data obtained from literature related to this research.

3. Research Results and Discussion

3.1. The Role of Assistance Volunteers in assisting child victims of sexual violence at the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency

Assistance Process for Child Victims of Sexual Violence at UPIPA. The results of research conducted at the Women's and Children's Information Service Unit, UPIPA Wonosobo, showed that mentoring activities had been started since its inception, namely on April 21, 2003. The background of the assistance activities for women and children victims of violence was concern over the high number of violence, both physical and psychological violence. and sexual experiences experienced by women and children every year, whether committed by other people or by members of their own families. The main objective of this assistance at the Women and Children Information Service Unit of UPIPA is to restore the condition of women and children to social functioning.

Assistance activities for women and children who are victims of sexual violence at the UPIPA Women's and Children's Protection Agency are in the form of Counseling,

⁵Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, 1989, Legal and Jurimetric Research Methodology, Ghalia, Jakarta, p.9.

⁶Ibid. h. 16

Medical Assistance, Psychological, Legal, Empowerment. The task of the assistant here is to help women and children victims of sexual violence to help solve their problems. The facilitator also strengthens the victim's family in the form of socialization to the family about what UPIPA is, UPIPA's task. In addition to socialization, UPIPA also held a sharing about complaints and hopes for the UPIPA Women and Children Information Service Unit, family strengthening was also carried out to prepare families and the environment to accept the conditions of women and children victims of sexual violence by providing support that would help victims of violence get recovery. Besides that, there is also for the empowerment of women and children victims of sexual violence. The empowerment of women and children here includes support for women and children who are victims of violence to be able to rise up to be better after being treated by sexual violence. The result to be achieved from this mentoring activity is that the social function of women and children who are victims of violence can return to normal by getting support from both their families and their environment.

From there, the author concludes that psychological assistance is provided to women and children who are victims of sexual violence who experience stress, trauma, loss of self-confidence, extreme fear, anxiety and also tend to close themselves off, besides that psychological assistance is also very helpful for women and child victims. violence that prepares to criminalize cases of violence experienced, even some cases of sexual violence\ use the results of a psychiatric post-mortem to complete the law enforcement process.

3.2. Factors that support and hinder the implementation of assistance to child victims of sexual violence at the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency

Supporting factors

In the implementation of the assistance program for children who are victims of sexual violence at the UPIPA Women's and Children's Information Service Institute, there are supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors in the implementation of assistance are:

First, in terms of experience that is very supportive, namely companion,

Second, many collaboration networks. UPIPA has collaborated with various parties who are committed to the issue of violence, which greatly facilitates every assistance process carried out. So that victims who need services can get them easily. Cooperation is carried out with local governments, families, communities or the police so that they can quickly find out if there are cases of violence. In addition, it also cooperates with hospitals that are used for post-mortem and health checks for children who have experienced sexual violence.

Third, the existence of trust from related parties is also a supporting factor in the implementation of assistance. Trust is very important, with trust there is no sense of suspicion so that assistance can run smoothly.

Fourth, the support from the family to become a mentor is very positive because it is not uncommon for mentoring activities to take time and even personal costs for mentoring activities.

Fifth, The existence of a safe house for victims of violence greatly facilitates assistance in cases of violence, so that the companion or victim does not need to go back and forth to UPIPA, besides that the victim will be safer and monitored.

The following are the positive and negative impacts of the assistance program for women and children victims of violence:

a. The Positive Impact of Mentoring for the victim

- 1) Breaking the chain of violence with the victim socializing the experience of violence
- 2) Victims become better able to learn from the past
- 3) Victims become more selective in their actions
- 4) Victims are more confident and can be firm in making decisions
- 5) Change the mindset of the victim to be more assertive towards violence
- 6) Victims who were initially shy with being accompanied became more confident
- 7) Victims of violence who are assisted tend to be able to become more independent
- 8) The victim's mentality tends to be more motivated to be stronger

In addition, the mentoring process also has an impact on mentors

- 1) Companions can be more grateful for the life they live
- 2) Assistance experience is very helpful for assistance in similar cases
- 3) The companion becomes happy if the victim being accompanied is successful
- 4) Mentoring experience becomes a guide for daily life
- 5) The companion becomes stronger in dealing with his daily life

b. Negative impact

The number of positive impacts that can be obtained from the Mentoring, but cannot be separated from the negative impacts that arise, namely:

- 1) Very real dependence between the client and the counselor.
- 2) Negative Stigma about mentoring institutions as divorce institutions

While the negative impacts of the mentoring process for the facilitators themselves include:

- 1) Busyness as a companion drains a lot of time so that personal/family time is disturbed
- 2) The number of cases accompanied causes fatigue and stress
- 3) Get carried away with emotions when the case that is accompanied is not satisfying the results
- 4) Feelings of despair over the many cases of violence that are accompanied

4. Conclusion.

Based on the results of research and discussion, it is concluded as follows: The role of Volunteers in assisting children who are victims of sexual violence at the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency Assistance activities

for women and children who are victims of sexual violence at the Information Service Unit for Women and Children UPIPA include Counseling, Medical Assistance, Psychological, Legal, and Empowerment. The task of the assistant here is to help women and children victims of sexual violence to help solve their problems. The facilitator also strengthens the victim's family in the form of socialization to the family about what UPIPA is, UPIPA's task. In addition to socialization, UPIPA also held sharing about complaints and hopes for the UPIPA Women and Children Protection Agency, family strengthening was also carried out to prepare families and the environment to accept the conditions of women and children victims of sexual violence by providing support that would help victims of violence get recovery. . Besides that, there is also for the empowerment of women and children victims of sexual violence. The empowerment of women and children here includes support for women and children who are victims of violence to be able to rise up to be better after being treated by sexual violence. The result to be achieved from this mentoring activity is that the social function of women and children who are victims of violence can return to normal by getting support from both their families and their environment.

Factors that support and hinder the implementation of assistance to child victims of sexual violence at the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency. In the implementation of the assistance program for children who are victims of sexual violence at the UPIPA Women's and Children's Information Service Unit, there are supporting and inhibiting factors.

The impact of the implementation of assistance for children victims of sexual violence in the Women and Children Protection Unit (UPIPA) Wonosobo Regency: can restore the condition of Women and Children to social functioning where the client being assisted is able to return to their environment; Clients can become confident again. Where the client has been devastated by the case of sexual violence he has experienced, is able to express what has been experienced even to the court, especially when the client is able to return to the environment to return to achieving his goals; psychological recovery of victims from trauma

It's suggestion, that It is necessary to increase cooperation with related agencies and increase human resources so that the community can be served comfortably and can return to the community with confidence; Improving the quality of companion human resources to be able to spur success in assisting and recovering victims of sexual violence; Provide space and skills as provisions for victims to be more confident in self-recovery, both physically and psychologically.

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