

Child Abuse and Addiction

Titik Haryati

Lecturer of Guidance and Counseling, Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka University, Indonesia.

Accepted 22nd December, 2015

Technology developed nowadays quickly affects to the deviant behavior of children. It proved by the increase of sexual crime from 2010 until 2014 (around 2124 cases). In average, it increases about 329 cases in 2011, 746 cases in 2012, 590 cases in 2013, and 459 cases in 2014. Cyber sexual crime becomes the highest category. There are 42 child offenders in cyber sexual crime, 163 children become victims of social media pornography, and 64 child offenders in social media pornography. The problems of sexual crime affect psychology and the growth of children and somehow it's traumatic to children. Sexual crime gives both positive and negative effects to the children. The positive thing is children will get closer to God, while the negative is children will hold a grudge which leads to revenge, even they becoming the offender. Sexual addiction happens because children feel comfort, happiness, and so it is possible for them to become sex offenders because the addicted to it. It is necessary to conduct addictive counseling and psychology recovery rehabilitation to return the children to their own self. Addiction counseling is done using the strategic humanistic approach, behavior and cognitive behavior therapy.

Key words: Children, crime, abuse, drug addiction.

INTRODUCTION

1. Background Research

Law of Children Protection no. 35 in 2014 article 1 (verse 1) amendment Law on Children Protection no. 23 in 2008 about child protection explained: "Child is someone under (18) eighteen years old, including children who are still in the womb". Children must be given protection and completion in order for them to grow optimally so every harmful treatment won't affect them. Article 1 (verse 2) explained: "Child protection is every kind of activity for assuring and protecting child and their rights so they would live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity also protection from harassment and discrimination". There are various factors causing children treated in sexually crime, such as environment, school and society. Children characterization is obviously needed in facing the dynamics of life. Self-protection as one of the attempts to saving your self is extremely important to implant since earlier so children will have an understanding about their daily life because there will be many troubles and problems that can't be solved by themselves.

In Indonesia, students dominate 20% of the drug users. Not only that, even children aged 8 already become a drug addict. Drug abuse contributed to children psychis damages (disturbing and destroying nerve system) which affect their ability in learning and managing themselves. Emotions that

children have and their acknowledgement is the reason why they try using drugs and become addict. The amount of children that becomes a drug abuser is increasing from year to year so it is necessary to have strong character as an effort to build their personalities and boost their confidence. Drug syndicates do not look at age at all, so their victim's broadened until children who need special treatment (disable). Narcotics users, psychotropic, and addictive substances (drugs) are predicted to be around 5 million or about 2,8% of the total population in Indonesia. This amount is surprisingly higher than East Nusa Tenggara, which only 4,6 million of people. Teenager's users aged 12-21 estimated around 14.000 people from the total population of teenagers which is 70 billion. In Jakarta, based on the records that the Directorate of Narcotics Polda Metro Jaya had, the amount of drug users among teenagers is continuing to rise. In 2011, Junior High School students who used drugs amounted to 1.345 students. This number increased in 2012 into 1.424 students, while new drug users in January-February 2013 recorded 262 people. In Senior High School, it is 3.187 people in 2011, years later it becomes 3.410 people. In 2013, there are 519 people.

Sexual crime to children and children who abuse drugs are an obstacle and a threat that harm our future generations. Furthermore, in 2035 our government possessed a program to create a golden generation. Indonesia will lose this generation because of these things that make children growth hinder and

ill, both physical and psychological. Rehabilitation and counseling addictive as one of government efforts at curing traumatic child and child who abuse drug must be used well so it will bring qualified and high-competitiveness children. Counseling traumatic and Rational Emotive Cognitive Behavior (RECB) therapy is convalescence for restoring children physical and psychological that hampered. It helped children to become normal again, growing their self-help and ability to run their life well.

2. PURPOSE

Provide assistance to every traumatized child and curing mental disorder that happens because of sexual crimes and drug addiction.

3. PROBLEMS

Problems that occur in children caused by sexual crime and abusing drugs that affect to their psychological and personality growth. In solution, it is necessary to conduct Traumatic Counseling and Rational Emotive Cognitive Behavior (RECB) therapy for relieving them from addiction and sexual crime. Addiction counseling as an attempt to cure the child psyche and psychological will be conducted in order to develop their self-help, their behavior and emotion. It also helps them to face their dynamics of life that could happen to children.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Sexual Crime

Crime means evil, very bad, very ugly, which pinned to people's character. Crime means having an evil nature or evil deeds. Juristically, a crime defined as an act, that breaks the law or forbidden by the law. Prof. Dr. Wirjono Projodikoro, S.H., stated that crime is a violation of norms as first principal elements in criminal law. Richard Quinney defined that crime is human behavior that created by the actors in charge of organized political society, or qualification based on behavior that violates the law which being formulated by society who have right on it. Crime can be concluded as a description of behavior which contrary to the interest of people's group who has the power to formulate public policy. Sexual crime cases to children amount 329 cases in 2011, 746 cases in 2012, and 590 cases in 2013. Therefore, the total of cases that had been dealt by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission since 2011 is 2124 cases. It cannot be predicted, whether it will be increased or decreased later.

On 11 June 2014, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono issued Presidential Instruction no.5 in 2014 concerning National Movement Anti Sexual Crime against Children. In this instruction, SBY instructed the Ministers, the Attorney General, the Chief of Police, the Head of Non-governmental Organization, the Governors, and the Mayors, to take

necessary steps corresponding duties, functions and authorities in preventing and eradicating sexual crime to children through National Movement Anti Sexual Crime against Children (GN-AKSA) which involve every efforts from society and business world.

The government's policy has been very good and deterrent for perpetrators. Nevertheless, obviously, sexual crime to children continues to increase and sadly the perpetrators are mostly the closest people around the child. In that case, the offenders should be dealt heavily, considering the psychological impact in a child's lifetime. Various kinds of obstacles and threats that disrupt the development of the child other than sexual offenses (also a drug abuser in children) have reached 20 % of the amount of drug abuser in Indonesia.

2. Drug Abuse

From the data that Indonesian Child Protection Commission had, there are 221 cases of children who abuse drug in 2011, 261 cases in 2012, 438 cases in 2013, and 113 cases in 2014. Although it have been increased in 2014, but children who abuse drug still in high numbered. They're using various kinds of drugs, including marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy, glue, that have been used in some region because of it low prices. As a table illustration from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission in 2011-2014, with this complexity, children are threatened so they need to be given counseling and rehabilitation.

Traumatic Counselling and Rational Emotive Cognitive Behavior (RECB) therapy is a recuperation that can be done to change child's behaviour due to trauma or addiction. Addiction counselling in recuperating physical and psychological will be given for developing self-help so they able to deal with the dynamics of life without distinguishing their age, gender, and socio-economy. Counselling is a psycho-paedagogis services, which meant to develop counselee competence in order to be able to fulfill their tasks optimally, helping the counselee to be able to overcome various problems that interfere with and impede progress in achieving their goal of life. Counselling is a dynamic interpersonal relation by two people who tried to solve the problem by considering together so that in the end people who have difficulty is being assisted by others to solve the problem by its own determination (CG Wrenn: 1951).

The same opinion came from James, F Adam who said that counselling is a reciprocal linkage between two individuals, which is a (counselor) helps another (the client) so that he can understand better about himself in relation to life's problems that he faced at the time and the future. It concluded that counselling is the heart of the program to provide assistance or counselling. Assistance which provided by the counselor to the counselee conducted by face to face with professional person. The process of providing support is conducted in order to help children so they can decide on a case that occurred, able to cope with problems that happened and were able to choose a counselor who can help them solve the problem.

RINCIAN TABEL DATA						
KASUS PENGADUAN ANAK BERDASARKAN KLASTER PERLINDUNGAN ANAK						
KOMISI PERLINDUNGAN ANAK INDONESIA						
TAHUN 2011 - 2014						
NO	KLASTER / BIDANG	TAHUN				JUMLAH
		2011	2012	2013	2014	
1	Sosial dan Anak Dalam Situasi Darurat	92	79	246	66	483
2	Keluarga dan Pengasuhan Alternatif	416	633	931	239	2219
3	Agama dan Budaya	83	204	214	17	518
4	Hak Sipil dan Partisipasi	37	42	75	25	183
5	Kesehatan dan Napza	221	261	438	113	1033
6	Pendidikan	276	522	371	123	1354
7	Pornografi dan Cyber Crime	338	175	247	126	736
8	ABH dan Kekerasan	188	530	420	204	1283
a	Kekerasan Fisik	129	110	291	94	621
b	Kekerasan Psikis	49	27	127	12	215
c	Kekerasan Seksual (Pemerksaan, Sodomi, Pencabulan, Pedofilia)	329	746	590	459	2124
9	Trafficking dan Eksploitasi	160	173	184	76	593
10	Lain-Lain	10	10	173	68	261
	TOTAL	2178	3512	4311	1622	11623
<i>Keterangan Data : Januari 2011 - September 2014</i>						
Sumber Data : 1. Pengaduan Langsung, Surat, Telp, Email 2. Pemantauan Media (Cetak, Online, Elektronik) 3. Hasil Investigasi Kasus 4. Data Lembaga Mitra KPAI Se-Indonesia						
Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia Bidang Data Informasi dan Pengaduan 2014						

3. Addictive Counselling Function

Counselling is functioning in offering a view to children about cases that happen so they'll have:

- Self-understanding:** children will understand themselves with problems that happen so they will attempt to solve it by their own potential.
- Prevention:** counselling is given to children at an early age in order for them to have a good viewpoint and understanding so they can prevent bad things. It can be done by providing skills for parents (parenting skills).
- Poverty:** counselling works to help children in spite of all the problems and is able to deal with the dynamics of life, including the cases that children must face.
- Maintenance and Development:** counselling serves to maintain children's abilities and developing their insights so they will not easily affected by the environment which somehow is destructive.
- Advocacy:** advocacy serves to train children so they will be able to solve all the problems that occur and also able to help themselves (self help).

4. Addictive Counselling Technique

- Active listening
- Restating/paraphrasing
- Clarifying
- Summarizing
- Questioning
- Interpreting
- Confronting
- Reflecting feelings

- Supporting
- Empathizing
- Facilitating
- Initiating
- Setting goals
- Evaluating
- Giving feedback
- Protecting
- Disclosing self
- Imitating model
- Terminating

5. Traumatic Counselling Process and Addictive Counselling

a. Traumatic Counselling

Traumatic Counselling is an attempt that done by the counselor to help traumatized children through personal relationships so children can understand themselves in order to overcome all the problems that occur as quickly as possible. Traumatic Counselling differs from regular counselling. The differences lie in the time, focus, activities and purposes. In terms of time, Traumatic Counselling generally requires a shorter time compared to regular counselling. Seeing from the focus, traumatic counselling is concerned with the traumatic problems which isa trauma that happened now. Seeing from the activity, the Traumatic Counselling process involves many people in helping children and the active person in here is the counselor. The counselor tried to steer, suggest, give advice, seek support from family and peers, contact experts for referrals, involve other people or other agents that legally competent to assist children and propose various changes in

the environment for curing children. Seeing from the purpose, Traumatic Counselling emphasis on the children restoration in the state before the trauma occurs and able to adjust themselves in the new environment. Traumatic Counselling process occurs because the counselling relationship goes well. Traumatic counselling process is an ongoing event and gives meaning to children who experienced trauma, also give meaning to counselors who help children overcome those traumas.

b. Rational Emotive Cognitive Behaviour (RECB) Counselling

Counselling is a convalescence that can be done to change the behavior of children caused by drug addiction. Addiction Counselling to physical and psychological curing will be provided through the self-help (self help) by changing all forms of children's behavior and emotions as well as their knowledge so they will be able to face the dynamic life through thinking rationally.

a. Basic concepts

- 1) Human beings are reactive being which their behavior is controlled or influenced by outside factors.
- 2) Humans begin their life by giving reaction to the environment while this interaction produces behavioral patterns which then form their personality.
- 3) People's behavior is determined by many kinds of reinforcement in a daily situation.
- 4) Those behaviors were learned when individuals interacting with the environment.
- 5) Human is the result of learning outcomes rather than unconscious impulse, so it can be changed by manipulating and creating conditions of behaviour formation.
- 6) Humans tend to take a pleasant stimulus and avoid an unpleasant stimulus.
- 7) Someone personalities area reflection of their experience.
- 8) Understanding human personality is learning to understand the process of behaviour forming.

a. Purposes of RECB

- 1) Rational Emotive Cognitive Behaviour approach emphasizes the relationship between the ratio, feelings, thoughts and behavior.
- 2) Counseling process focuses on individual behavior, but RECB emphasized that the problematic behavior caused by irrational thoughts so it focused on individual thought.
- 3) Orienting towards altering or modifying the children's ratio, feelings, thoughts and behavior.
- 4) Creating new conditions in learning process.
- 5) Eliminating the learning outcomes which not adaptive.
- 6) Provide an adaptive learning experience, but has not been studied yet.

- 7) Helping children discarded the old response which is self-destructive or maladaptive.
- 8) Learning the new and adjustive responses.
- 9) Children learn from the irrational to rational, how to manage emotions, change negative thinking into positive thinking, change the new behavior and eliminating maladaptive behavior
- 10) Strengthening and maintaining the desired behavior.
- 11) Determinating the purpose and behavior as well as efforts to achieve the targets jointly by the counselee and counselor.
- 12) Encouraging children to express a state that they're actually experienced.
- 13) Assessment is needed to identify methods or techniques that will be selected in accordance with the behavior that wanted to change.
- 14) Goal setting, counselors and children preparing and formulating the objectives they want to achieve.
- 15) Improving the counseling process.
- 16) Implementation technique; determining and implementing counseling techniques that used to achieve the desired behavior are the purpose of counseling.
- 17) Evaluation termination; assessment counseling activities that have been implemented (already lead and achieve results in accordance with the purpose of counseling).
- 18) Feedback; delivering and analyzing feedback to improve and enhance the counseling process.

C. CONCLUSION

1. All forms of sexual crime can happen to anyone, not seen by gender or age.
2. Children who experience sexual crime trauma need to be given traumatic counseling in a long time.
3. Sexual crime occurs around the child environment, including family, school and society.
4. Drug syndicate aiming children as a target for drug abuse and courier.
5. Children who abuse drugs will be addicted to consume it so it is extremely necessary to conduct rational counseling, emotive, and cognitive behavior.

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