
Research Article**Homosexual and Sexual Violence in Children: What is the Role of Parents in Early Sexual Education on Children?***Dewi Rokhmah¹, Wiwin Hendriani², Elfian Zulkarnain³*^{1,3}Health Promotion and Behaviour Science Department, Public Health Faculty, University of Jember²Psychology Faculty University of Airlangga Surabaya

Abstract: Parents for children are their first learning media to make the children ready facing their social environment outside the house. The rise case of violence and harassment in children these days need a special attention. Because the violence and harassment in children will give physical, psychological and social impact for them. Therefore it is important for parents to understand how to prevent sexual violence in children through early sex education in children. This research aims to understand how the role of early sexual education in children against child sexual deviation that occur on children as a result of sexual abuse in children. This research carried out by using qualitative method with phenomenological approach that aimed to analyze the phenomena of homosexual (MSM) in Jember which was started in May 2015 to September 2016. The main subject was taken by purposive, which selected the subjects with inclusion criteria as follows: (1) Is a MSM that has already coming-out and expressed a willingness to retell the things that are considered as the cause of being homosexual, (2) attain the age of an emerging adulthood which is between 18 to 35 years, (3) Domiciled in Jember regency, (4) Communicate with Indonesian, (5) Understand the research topic empirically, and (6) Willing to be the subject of research. Beside the main subject, the research data were also obtained from the support subject (significant other) selected by the researchers in order to enrich the research data about the overt behaviour of the main subject, so the data was also taken by the closest person of the main subject. They were the parent (mother) of MSM receiving their presence in the family as well as a spouse or boyfriend of subject. Data were collected by indepth interview. The data were analyzed by IPA (Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis) Technic. The results of the research showed that from the 14 research subjects who are homosexuals in Jember regency were 19-34 years old, 10 of them are homosexual because they have experienced sexual abuse and violence when they were child. The abuse occurred when they were aged 9-17 years old, which the perpetrators of sexual harassment was their closest person (friends, teachers, neighbors, and boarding man). The offender ages ranged from 12-40 years. All parents of research subjects have characteristics that vary from farmer to work as civil servants, and less to high educated. However, all parents did not provide early sex education to their children, and did not realize that their children were sexually abused and impacting the lives of homosexual in their adult years. Only two parents from all research subjects who know their children's status as a homosexual. By this phenomenon, it can be formulated the concept of prevention of homosexual behavior (MSM) for children in the family as well as the prevention of HIV/ AIDS in the homosexual (MSM) community by giving the capacity building of the parents to give early sexual education to the children.

Keywords: Parents, Homosexual, Sexual Violence, Children, Early Sexual Education.

INTRODUCTION

Parents for children are their first learning media to make the children ready facing their social environment outside the house. The rise case of violence and harassment in children these days need a special attention. Because the violence and harassment in children will give physical, psychological and social impact for them. Therefore it is important for parents to understand how to prevent sexual violence in children through early sex education in children.

In the scope of family interaction, the form of parental treatment to the children brings its own impact in a child's self-development phase, including their sexual orientation (Rosidah, 2013). In addition to the environmental factors from the family side, according to Robert et al. (2012) that sexual violence in children and non-sexual mistreatment is a close possibility as a prediction of same-sex sexual attraction, spouse and identity. Family changes and different types of

violence in children contribute directly and indirectly to sexual function and satisfaction in adulthood and this has an impact as a mediator on other factors such as self-sexual schemes and the quality of romantic relationships (Seehuus *et al.*, 2014).

According to the Consultation On Child Abuse Prevention (WHO, 1990), there are five types of treatment of Violence Against Children, among others, physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, neglect of children, and child exploitation. The number of cases of sexual violence in children increases annually. Research data by Simons *et al.*, (2008) in the USA showed that in cases of child rape, were reported as 73% perpetrators did with violence against children, 65% had been exposed to pornography at the age under 10 years, and masturbated as much as 60% under the age of 11 years old, as well as sexual activity with animals as much as 38%.

According to the National Commission on Child Protection, in the first half of 2013, there were 294 cases (28%) of physical violence, 203 cases (20%) of psychological violence, and 535 (52%) were sexual violence. That means every month there are 90-100 children experiencing sexual violence. Where sexual violence is in the form of sodomy (52 cases), rape (280 cases) and sexual abuse (182 cases) as well as incest (21 cases) (Anastasia, 2013). In East Java, Data of violence against children were reported by the police as many as 227 cases, with details : intercourse 129 cases (56.8%), abuse 26 cases (11.5%), rape 2 cases (0.9%), taken away 7 cases (3.03%), maltreatment 49 cases (21.6%), abduction 2 cases (0.9%), beatings 5 cases (2.2%), (Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Umum, Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Timur, 2014).

Based on victim assistance data by Integrated Service Center BP2KB Jember Regency in 2016 recorded cases of sexual violence in children in Jember Regency from 2010 to 2015 was continue to increase, i.e: 38 cases (2010), 45 cases (2011), 36 cases (2012), 54 cases (2013), 37 cases (2014), and 65 cases by 2015.

From the explanation it can be seen that the number of violence in children is still very high. On the one hand, sexual violence in children is associated with risky sexual behavior during adulthood, but very few research has investigated the process that may mediate its association (Senn et al., 2012). Behavioral disorders are significantly and directly related to child sexual harassment, particularly repeated sexual harassment and harassment involving penetration, even controlling various sociodemographic factors, family, and clinical variables. The relationship between sexual violence in children and behavioral disorders is supported by other risk factors, such as: gender, socioeconomic status, school performance, drug problems, physical violence, anti-social parental behavior or drug abuse, parent-child relationships, Family disruption, conflict or violence (Maniglio, 2014). The results of this research are in line with the results of the research by Hidayangsih et al. (2009) mentioned that there is a significant correlation between Domestic Violence (KDRT) with risky behavior, indicating that parents are the main perpetrators in the acts of domestic violence in adolescents, because most teenagers are still living with their parents. In addition to causing negative physical and psychological effects, sexual violence in children can also lead to sexual deviance as they grow older.

Someone when being homosexual is more because of the identification and assimilation of sex roles that should be obtained in childhood. Keep in mind it is not a childhood experience that determines a person's sexual orientation. The process of sex learning is still continue throughout adolescence and in adulthood (Siahaan, 2009). Research by Herdt and McClintock (2000) revealed that sexual attraction occurs after puberty adrenal, characterized by accelerating the development of stability and memory of sexual interest at the age of 10 years of cross-culturally. This is made clear by the conditions in which children in the USA usually have an

interest in new things about sexual thoughts related to their bodies, body image, gender roles and the emotional and intimate relationship with their playmate at the age of 4-5 years.

Based on the above-mentioned conditions, it is important for parents, especially for those who still have children at the age of 7-19, to early anticipate to protect children from the dangers of violence and sexual harassment, through research on how sexual violence affects sexual deviation in children and how the behavior of parents in preventing sexual violence in children through early sex education

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research used qualitative method with phenomenological approach, aimed to analyze how the sexual violence in children impact on the occurrence of homosexual behavior and how the role of parents in preventing it through early childhood sexual education in Jember Regency conducted from May 2015 to September 2016. This research has been conducted ethical test by Research Ethics Committee of Health Research of Public Health Faculty Airlangga University Surabaya with Description of Ethical Approval No. 14-KEPK.

Qualitative research is a study which findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation, for example can be a research on life, history, and behavior of a person, in addition the role of the organization, social movement or reciprocal relationship (Strauss dan Corbin, 2015). Phenomenological approach want to see what happened to the man from the first person perspective, ie from people who experienced it. The focus of phenomenology is not the particular experience, but the structure of the experience of consciousness, the objective reality embodied in the subjective experience of the individual. Phenomenology focuses on the subjective meaning of objective reality in the consciousness of people who live their daily life activities (Langdridge, 2007).

The main subject was taken by purposive, that is selecting research subject which rich of information with criterion of inclusion as follows : (1) Is a MSM that has already coming-out and expressed a willingness to retell the things that are considered as the cause of being homosexual, (2) attain the age of an emerging adulthood which is between 18 to 35 years, (3) Domiciled in Jember regency, (4) Communicate with Indonesian, (5) Understand the research topic empirically, and (6) Willing to be the subject of research. Beside the main subject, the research data were also obtained from the support subject (significant other) selected by the researchers in order to enrich the research data about the overt behaviour of the main subject, so the data was also taken by the closest person of the main subject. They were the parent (mother) of MSM receiving their presence in the family as well as a spouse or boyfriend of subject.

Researcher is the main instrument of research that is as human instrument in collecting data. The tool used in this research

was indepth interview guideline which contains some open questions, field notes, voice recorder. Primary data was obtained through indepth interviews on the main subject of MSM who had fulfilled the inclusion requirements in the place agreed by the subject and the researcher, while the time setting was adjusted to the subject time.

The collected data were analyzed using IPA (Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis) Technique. The focus of the IPA technique is how one experiences the experience, or in other words more to the meaning of the facts in their experience: focus on life. Researchers do not enter the research process with a prior research hypothesis, although they will have more general questions than what would be obtained. The process of data analysis in IPA (Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis) is more operational described by Langdridge (2007) with the following stages : **Reading and Re-reading** (Write the transcripts of interviews from audio recordings into transcripts in written form. In addition, reading transcripts over and over, trying to dive in, get in and feel the stories told by the participants), **Initial Noting** (Gives a reflective account of everything interesting in the transcript), **Developing Emergent Themes** (To bring up the themes, the researcher manages the data by analyzing simultaneously, attempting to reduce (clarify) the parts of the transcript data and early notes that are still complicated (complex) to be mapped the interrelationship between one, looking for patterns that appear between exploratory records, and attempting to sort it chronologically), **Searching for Connections Across Emergent Themes** (Looking for connections between the themes that emerged and have been sorted chronologically), **Moving the Next Cases** (Stage 1 - 4 analysis is performed on every single participant. If the analysis of one participant is completed and the result of the analysis has been written, the next stage moves on to the next participant until it finish the whole), **Looking for Patterns Across Cases** (Looking for patterns that arise between participants, whether the relationships that occur between the patterns of participants)

3. RESULTS

Overview of Research Sites

The population of Jember Regency in 2010 based on the projected population of health program target issued by East Java Provincial Health Office (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur) is 2.373.620, an increase of 0.99% compared to 2008. While the real population of Jember Regency in 2009 was 2.408.116 people (Badan Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Jember (*Population and Civil Registry Agency of Jember Regency*), 2010). High population density is still dominated by sub-districts located in urban areas. (Badan Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Jember (*Population and Civil Registry Agency of Jember Regency*), 2010). A regional migration review is very important to be studied specifically in view of the uneven density and population distribution, the driving and pulling factors for people to migrate, the decentralization in development, on the

other hand the communication and transportation getting smoother (Munir, 2007).

Population composition by age group in a region indicates differences in socio-economic aspects such as labor force issues, population growth and educational issues (Mantra, 2007). The population composition of Jember Regency by age group indicates that the young population (0-14 years old) is 22.23%, while the productive age (15-64 years) is 68.94%. Thus the dependency ratio of Jember regency population in 2009 is 45%. This number has increased compared with the number in 2008 that was 27.8%. Sub-district with the highest dependent ratio ratio is Sukorambi sub-district of 47.59%, and the District with the lowest dependency ratio is Summersari of 41.28%.

AIDS prevention programs conducted in Jember District by KPAD Jember Regency covers : Behavior change communication (KPP), 100% condom use in risk areas, Clinical services of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the Puskesmas Puger (*Puger Public Health Center*), Harm Reduction Program of Injecting Drug Use, Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) is a prevention program as well as a bridge to access the case management services and CST (Care, Support and Treatment) for PLWHA in three places: Dr. Soebandi, and Balung Regional Hospital, CST program is an integrated & continuous service to reduce or solve the problems faced by PLWHA, both in medical, psychological and social aspects.

Based on a report from the Jember Regency Health Office, in 2015, currently has been found cases of HIV and AIDS amounted to 2,309 cases. Whereas in terms of risk factors, the highest cases were found in heterosexual 2004 cases, Homosexual as many as 155 cases, Drugs (IDU) of 57 cases, transvestites as many as 18 cases and blood transfusion 4 cases as well as biseks 2 cases. In the VCT and STI Clinic located at the Regional Hospital and Health Center said that in the last 2 years, new cases of HIV-positive MSM were more found in younger (teens). In addition, information from KDS in Jember claimed to be very difficult to reach PLWHA from the MSM community. This is confirmed by the data of MSM positive HIV and AIDS over the last 5 years that has been increased significantly as follows: in 2011 there were 6 cases, in 2012 as many as 9 cases, in 2013 there were 15 cases, in 2014 as many as 31 cases and in 2015 amounted to 48 cases (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Jember, 2015).

Related to HIV and AIDS prevention program especially in MSM population, Jember District Office along with KPAD of Jember Regency cooperate with Laskar NGO in SUFA program facilitated by KPAN since 2015. This program will continue for funding in 2017. The location of the priority sub-district is the sub-district where there are a large number of MSM communities, located adjacent to the largest ex-localization site in Jember and used as research sites, including: Jenggawah, Wuluhan, Ambulu and Puger sub-districts. Even some of these districts are "red zones" because

the discovery of HIV and AIDS cases occupies the highest prevalence compared to other sub-districts.

Sexual Violence or Harassment resulting in Homosexual Behavior

Psychological description of the subject in childhood is the stage of development of research subjects both psychosexual and physical and cognitive developmental stage starting from Early Childhood (2-5 years) and Middle childhood (6-11 years). From the research results obtained information that most research subjects spent their childhood in conditions that are still normal, like boys in general. Where they often play with male friends in groups and choose games like soccer, cycling, and others. This means that their development in childhood has not led to homosexual behavior.

But in the midst of life in childhood, most of the research subjects experienced sexual harassment by adults they know such as: playmates, boarding people, artisans or workers who live adjacent to their home or by the parents of subject's playmate as experienced by Subject of SV (26 years). The results showed that from 14 subjects, there were 10 subjects who had experienced sexual harassment and violence when they were children. The following Table 6.2 shows sexual harassment experienced by most research subjects

Table 1. Sexual Harassment on Research Subjects

Initial	Age at the time of the incident	Perpetrators of sexual harassment	Age of Perpetrator	Place	Profession of Perpetrator
YS	10	Boarding people	19 y.o.	Home	College student
SV	9	Friends and teacher of the Koran	14 y.o., 23 y.o.	Mushola	Student, self-employed
NV	17	High School Friend	17 y.o.	Friend's House	Student
YP	11	teacher of the Koran	23 y.o.	Mushola	teacher of the Koran
RZ	10	Playmate	14 y.o.	Friend's House	Junior High School Student
RF	11	Playmate	12 y.o.	Field	Elementary School Student
TR	10	Boarding people	20 y.o.	Own home	College student
BN	11	Playmate	13 y.o.	Friend's House	Junior High School Student
HR	9	Workman	24 y.o.	Mushola	Construction workers
ST	10	Relative's Neighbor	25 y.o.	Relative's House	Workers in Bali

From the table above can be concluded that the harassment experienced by the research subjects mostly in the age range of 9-11 years. While from the side of the perpetrators are

mostly older and is a person who close to the research subjects, such as friends, boarding people who live in the house and neighbors. While the place of sexual harassment is at home when in empty condition (working father and mother), friend's house or in the fields / gardens far from the supervision of other communities.

As a chronological picture of sexual violence experienced by the subject of research can be seen from the story of YS. YS since childhood has been left by his father to Saudi Arabia as migrant workers. YS is the second of two children. His older sister is female. His childhood was spent with her mother, sister and grandmother. However, during his father migrated abroad, his father remarried with female migrant workers in Saudi Arabia and have a child with his second wife. This happened repeatedly. So YS's father married up to 4 times. Some were divorced but already had children. Sehingga apabila dijumlah seluruh anak dari ayahnya ada 9. Hal ini sering menjadi bahan ejekan temannya (*bulying*). So the total number of YS father children was 9. This thing was often become his friend bullying material.

At the age of elementary school (6-11 year), YS often bath together with his male friend at a water source (lake) near the house. After bathing at the lake, YS was often invited by his 14-year-old man neighbor to take a shower, not hurrying home, and take a bath together. After the other friends went home, the 14-year-old friend rubbed his penis against YS's ass inside the lake. This happened quite often. But YS just kept silent and could not refuse because he did not understand what exactly was done by his friend. YS thought it was a fad. At the age of junior high (12-15 years old), YS moved to a rented house which is close to the location of her mother worked in a factory. Every day YS's mother went to the factory at 07.00 and went home at 18.00. He lived alone with his mother and 19 years old boarding boy who was a coolege student from Aceh. At one point, YS was still in junior high school, the student took YS into the room and seduced YS to perform oral sex. So that was YS first sexual intercourse with a man. This incident often repeated until YS became class 3 in junior high.

Unlike YS, SV was sexually harassed by his playmate. As a boy SV behaved like his peers, loved to play ball and other boys games. Even for his age he was very naughty because often fought with his friend. And at the fifth grade of elementary school, SV had a crush and had a "puppy love" with his neighbor's daughter who is now working in Borneo. SV even kissed his girlfriend in the classroom and in the tent when they were camping. SV began to feel different from his male friend when he started to study at the Mushola near the house, at that time SV was in fifth grade of Elementary School. He was asked by his male friend who was in the 1st grade of junior high school to perform oral sex and kisses. And it turns out the sexual harassment was also done by his ustadz aged 25 years and unmarried. His initial was AS. It was as expressed by SV as follows:

"...in that mushola...near here...when no one around at night.. especially if the fasting month... I participate in tadarus after

teraweh...I was asked to naked.. asked to oral by the teacher...but before that, I did the same thing with my friend when we were study, in Saturday night we sleep at mushola..and did oral sex. ..(SV2401SBK02, 24 years old)

From the above quote, it can be seen that places of worship and status as ustadz actually make them feel "safe" in doing sexual harassment to children, and reinforced by children's ignorance that what they experience was part of Sexual harassment and violence that could be detrimental to their lives.

The Role of Parents in Preventing Sexual Violence in Children Through Early Sex Education

The results showed that all subjects who are homosexual at this time, stated that they never got sex education from their parents. In terms of the parents characteristics of the research subjects were very diverse. Where in terms of education, on average they were educated in elementary school, a small proportion of high school educated and a small proportion of highly educated (graduated college). While in the term of profession most of them work as farmers and traders, only a few who work as migrant workers abroad, civil servants and employees of a company. The condition in which the average of educational background of subjects parents was low educated (SD) is the reason why they have very limited knowledge about the importance of early sex education in children. Beside that, the profession background of the parents who work from morning till night so there is not enough time to accompany the development of their children. Sehingga pengasuhan hanya dilakukan oleh ibu, sementara anak laki-laki sangat membutuhkan kedekatan dengan anak. So parenting was only done by the mother, while the boy is really need a close relation with the father.

As an illustration of how the parents of the research subjects did not understand their child's sexual development was as told by TY (22 years). TY is the only child of a mother who graduated from high school. Since childhood, the care of TY was done by his mother only. While TY's father was more focused to work as an employee at a sugar factory owned by the government from morning to night. Entering adolescence where someone has entered puberty, TY increasingly curious about his feeling of interest toward men. TY still remember the first time he wet dreams when he was 2nd class of junior high. At that time TY's mother was angry because she thought TY was wetting or peed on the bed. Seeing this condition, TY was disappointed with her mother who did not understand that her child had entered the age of adolescence. Here's a phrase from TY:

"...My mother did not understand her son was a teenager. When I was wet dreaming for the first time..when I was in 2nd class of junior high school... when I wake my pants wet up on the mattress.. my mother angry, she said why I wetting myself at this age..." (TY1504SBK011, 22 years old)

4. DISCUSSION

Another different case occurs in the childhood of the Subject YS. At the age of elementary school (6-11 year), YS often bath together with his male friend at a water source (lake) near the house. After bathing at the lake, YS was often invited by his 14-year-old man neighbor to take a shower, not hurrying home, and take a bath together. After the other friends went home, the 14-year-old friend rubbed his penis against YS's ass inside the lake. This happened quite often. But YS just kept silent and could not refuse because he did not understand what exactly was done by his friend. YS thought it was a fad. Though such actions can be categorized as sexual harassment and violence. On the one hand, sexual violence in children is associated with risky sexual behavior in adulthood, but very few research has investigated a process that can mediate its association (Senn *et al.*, 2012).

The experience of becoming a victim of sexual harassment is also experienced by the SV subject. When he started to study Koran at the Mushola near the house, at that time SV was in fifth grade of Elementary School. He was asked by his male friend who was in the 1st grade of junior high school to perform oral sex and kisses. And it turns out the sexual harassment was also done by his ustadz aged 25 years and unmarried with initial AS. Family changes and different types of violence in children contribute directly and indirectly to sexual function and satisfaction in adulthood and this has an impact as a mediator on other factors such as self-sexual schemes and the quality of romantic relationships (Seehuus *et al.*, 2014).

The conditions mentioned above form the premise that one of the causes of individuals being homosexual is due to the factors of sexual violence or harassment experienced in childhood, as well as due to mistreatment or parental care of the parents. Sexual violence in childhood and non-sexual mistreatment is on average close to predictions from same-sex attraction, spouses and identity reports. All family characteristics are used as instruments that strongly predict the experience of sexual violence and misconduct. The most powerful relationship is between alcohol abusing parents and non-sexual mistreatment (Roberts *et al.*, 2013). Maltreatment can result in serious consequences, both physically, cognitively, emotionally and socially. As for reactions to sexual harassment associated with its development is at the pre-school age the child will experience anxiety, nightmares and inappropriate sexual behavior. While in school-aged children who experience sexual harassment will experience symptoms: fear, mental illness, aggression, nightmares and school problems and hyperactivity (Papalia *et al.*, 2010).

The results of the study (in Table 1) showed that the majority of research subjects were sexually harassed at the age of 9-12 years. Developmental period between the ages of 6-12 years is a very crucial age. In Freud's psychosexual theory reveals that in this age phase Freud saw no important psychosexual development during this period, hence he referred it as a latency period. During this time, since children are usually unable to express sexual desires directly, sexual energy is

channeled into activities such as going to school and making friends (Friedman and Schustack, 2008). But according to *The National on Sexual Behaviour of Youth (NCSBY)* define children with sexual behavior problems are children aged 12 years or older who show improper development or aggressive sexual behavior. This definition includes self-focused sexual behavior, such as: frequent masturbation, and aggressive sexual behavior towards other children including coercion and assault (NCSBY, 2003).

Research by Herdt and McClintock (2000) revealed that sexual attraction occurs after puberty adrenal, characterized by accelerating the development of stability and memory of sexual interest at the age of 10 years of cross-culturally. This is made clear by the conditions in which children in the USA usually have an interest in new things about sexual thoughts related to their bodies, body image, gender roles and the emotional and intimate relationship with their playmate at the age of 4-5 years.

From the research results in terms of the role of parents in preventing sexual violence in children is still very minimal, not even done at all. This result in the child also did not have a sense of trust to their parents, especially in matters of sexuality. As a result the child will seek their own information from friends or from the internet and mobile phones in order to find information about their sexuality. So far, people's understanding of sex education is highly identified with the sexual relationship between an adult male and an adult female. Whereas in sex education includes an understanding of sexuality needed by every individual since childhood, including introducing differences in men and women and the importance of mutual respect for different sexes. From the results of the study mentioned that there are some research subjects namely ST (34 years), BN (19 years), and SV (26 years) who experienced sexual harassment by peers, but they consider that this is part of a reasonable behavior and just as Part of the "boys game" in childhood before puberty. This is because they have not understood the importance of early sex education in which there is material about efforts to keep themselves from sexual harassment and face the challenges of deviant behavior from the outside and able to make healthy and responsible choices.

From the conditions description above-mentioned, early prevention efforts are needed to protect their children from sex predators. One way that can be done in preventing the occurrence of sexual violence in children is to improve the behavior (knowledge, attitudes and actions) of children about reproductive health, so they are able to resist the incidence of sexual violence.

With respect to the domain of relationships that discourage disclosure is often associated with gaps. During this time talk about and discussing the issue of sexuality is very difficult because it considers something secret, plus social structures that do not support (Suryani, 2012). The problem of sex education among ordinary people is considered taboo and not yet given to children. So parents hand over educational issues

including sex education to school. Even though in sex education does not mean just how sexual intercourse between men and women, but they are highly adapted to the child's age.

Appropriate sex education materials that can be provided by parents for early childhood (6-12 years) include : (1) Introduction of differences between men and women; (2) Hygiene Behavior of Reproductive Organs; (3) Puberty Period; And (4) Efforts to Prevent Sexual Violence. Early sex education is an attempt to minimize the negative impact that is more worrying, boys will have softskill to refuse a friend's invitation to commit violence or harassment in both boys and girls. Sexual education for children and adolescents, plays an important role in sexuality and reproductive health and their happiness. Schools and families are usually shared equally responsible for the provision of sexual education for them but the impact is often ignored (Pop and Rusu, 2015).

5. CONCLUSION

The results of the research showed that from the 14 research subjects who are homosexuals in Jember regency were 19-34 years old, 10 of them are homosexual because they have experienced sexual abuse and violence when they were child. The abuse occurred when they were aged 9-17 years old, which the perpetrators of sexual harassment was their closest person (friends, teachers, neighbors, and boarding man). The offender ages ranged from 12-40 years. All parents of research subjects have characteristics that vary from farmer to work as civil servants, and less to high educated. However, all parents did not provide early sex education to their children, and did not realize that their children were sexually abused and impacting the lives of homosexual in their adult years. Only two parents from all research subjects who know their children's status as a homosexual. By this phenomenon, it can be formulated the concept of prevention of homosexual behavior (MSM) for children in the family as well as the prevention of HIV/ AIDS in the homosexual (MSM) community by giving the capacity building of the parents to give early sexual education to the children.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our thanks to the Directorate General of Higher Education for funding support in this research as well as to Laskar Jember NGO for all the assistance and support provided so that researchers can do this research smoothly and all MSM (homosexual) who have been willing to be the subject of this research as well as all parties who has assisted in this research process.

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