

Stagnation in handling sexual violence against children and women in Lhokseumawe

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Abstract

In order to address cases of sexual attack against women and children in the city of Lhokseumawe. The study examines the stagnation of sexual violence against women and children. An important step in addressing the issue of sexual abuse of women and children is the policy against sexual violence against children and women. The Sexual Harassment of Children and Women in the City continues to Fluctuate, and it is acknowledged in the implementation in the city of Lhokseumawe that the government is still unable to deal with cases of sexual violence against children and women. This study employed a descriptive-qualitative research design. The findings reveal that sexual assault against women and children varies and even seems to increase in the city of Lhokseumawe.

Keywords: : Stagnation, Sexual Violence, Children and Women

Introduction

Sexual violence is basically a reality in society. Violence against women is widespread, especially rape. Sexual violence against women is a very inhuman act. Women have the right to enjoy and enjoy the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields. (Dlena, 2015). Children and women often become victims of sexual violence that is socially considered weak, helpless, and underestimated, so that children and women are often the target of ill-treatment, one of which is intimidation. (Noviana, 2015). Intimidation is the difficulty and injustice of aid that makes children and women the target of abuse. Violations of intimidation on sexual violence in its handling often stagnate.

Stagnation is a state of immobility, inactivity or inaction. Stagnations that refer to economic theory but can also be seen by phenomena or social events. In the context of the handling of sexual violence where efforts to deal with sexual violence are still obstructed in Indonesia. The impact of sexual violence can continue or even increase every year. Therefore, efforts to deal with stagnation can be done with a variety of innovations made by the government in terms of policy on legislation. (Josef, 1990).

Cases of sexual violence against women and children in Indonesia are at the moment very severe. From cases in Indonesia, the number of victims of abuse and sexual abuse of children from year to year continues to rise. It can be seen from the data below cases of sexual violence against girls and girls in Indonesia.

Table 1. Data on cases of sexual violence against children and women in Indonesia

No.	Year	Cases
1.	2017	12.989
2.	2018	12.991
3.	2019	12.263
4.	2020	12.412
5.	2021	15.914

Source: Kemenppa 2022

Based on the case data above, there are many cases of sexual violence against girls and girls. In 2021, the number of cases of sexual abuse and violence against children and women increased so dramatically that it reached 15,914 cases. It states that the government is still not serious about dealing with cases of sexual violence against children and women. The cases of sexual violence against girls and girls in Aceh can be seen from the following table 1.2:

Table 1.2 Cases of Sexual Violence Against Children and Women in Aceh

No.	Year	Cases
1.	2017	542
2.	2018	478
3.	2019	451
4.	2020	438
5.	2021	444

Source: Kemenppa 2022

The above data shows the number of cases of sexual violence against girls and girls in Aceh, identifying that the Aceh government is still not seriously dealing with the issue of sexual abuse of women and children. Of these, there is a crowd of incitement to the government by the people, students and victims of sexual violence, both at the central level and in other districts. Considering that the Sexual Violence Elimination Act still does not guarantee the safety of women and children free from sexual violence, the government promulgated Law No. 12 of 2022 on the punishment of sexual violence. The Protection Institution is responsible and authorized to provide protection and other rights to witnesses or victims of sexual violence. Not only is the protection provided by the Law No. 12 of 2022 on the Punishment of Sexual Violence, there is a Technical Enforcement Unit for the Protection of Women and Children, a community-based service provider and an integrated service provided by central government in dealing with cases of sexual violence against girls and girls itself.

In Lhokseumawe itself, in this case, the Women's Empowerment Service of Child Protection Population Control and Family Planning has undertaken handling efforts in dealing with the issue of sexual violence against children and women, but the cases continue to fluctuate every year. This is the biggest obstacle faced by the Women's Empowerment Service Child Protection Population Control and Family Planning City of Lhokseumawe. The city government of Lhokseumawe should have a policy or law on sexual assault cases in order to bring the perpetrators to justice. Based on the exhibition, the author is interested in studying the phenomenon of Stagnancy of Sexual Violence in Children and Women in the continuing cases of sexual violence in children and girls of the city of Lhokseumawe.

Literatur Review

According to Iskandar, in Ramadhani and Rahmadhani (2017) policy is a plan of program, action, decision, attitude, to act or not to act carried out by the parties (actors), as a stage for solving the problems faced. Policy setting is an important factor for an organization to its goals. Freenan (Ramadhani & Ramadhani (2017) says public policy is an applied science. Public policy can be defined as a set of conscious, directed, and regular activities carried out by governments involving stakeholders in specific areas leading to a specific goal. Therefore, the effectiveness of public policy requires socialization, implementation and monitoring of policy.

Regarding the implementation of policy (Rohman, 2016), put forward the concept of public policy, as follows:

1. The state policy in its original form is the determination of the actions of the government.
2. The policy of the state is not enough just to be stated, but must be implemented in a tangible form
3. A good state policy of doing something or not doing something is based on a certain purpose and purpose.
4. State policy must always be aimed at the fulfilment of the interests of all members of the Society.

According to Edwards III, the implementation of policy can be understood as part of the phase of the wisdom process, whose position lies between the phases of the preparation of wisdom and its consequences - consequences arising from such wisdom. (output, outcome). Furthermore, Edward III identified aspects that were supposedly strongly contributing to policy implementation, namely communication, resources, dispositions or executive attitudes and bureaucratic structures. The four aspects affect the implementation of policies, both directly and indirectly, and each of them interfere with the other aspects. (Wahyudi, 2016)

Children are part of the young generation and the successor of the ideals of the struggle of the nation. Children are also part of the human resources section for national development. In the endeavour of Indonesia to create a human resource that has quality and is able to lead, it also ins the unity and unity of the nation within the Union State container of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Basic Act. In this case, continuous training is required for survival, growth for physical, mental and social development and protection from all possibilities that will endanger them and the nation in the future.

There are also problems and challenges in the society and sometimes there are behavioral deviations among children, even more so there are children who are against the law or unrighteous children due to the divine social and economic status of the child. On the other hand, there are children who do not have the opportunity to gain attention either physically, mentally or socially. If the child is inadequate in his or her personal circumstances, he or she willingly or unintentionally commits an act or behavior that is detrimental to him or to the community.

Ricard J. Gelles in Roy (2018), violence against a child is an act that deliberately causes loss or loss (both physical and emotional) to a child. Violence against children can be divided into forms of physical, psychological, sexual and social violence and has consequences that are detrimental to the physical and mental health of the child. Definisi Kekerasan Seksual. According to the End Child Prostitution Institution Asia Tourism (ECPAT) International, sexual violence against children is a relationship or interaction between a child and an older person or an adult (such as a stranger, sibling or parent and child) that is used as a means of compensation. This behavior is done through coercion, threats, bribery, deception, even pressure. Sexual violence against children does not immediately involve physical contact between the perpetrator and the child victim. Sexual violence itself can be rape or abduction. (Sari, 2009 in Novia, 2015)

According to Josef Steindl (1990) in the context of the economy stated that the economy is a country or territory will be able to experience periods of stagnation or low economic growth over a fairly long period of time. Stagnation refers to a series of economic policies designed to tackle the problem of stagnation and stimulate economic growth. These policies

can vary, depending on the analysis of the causes of the economic stagnation.

Stagnation is not only in the economic context but stagnation can be seen from the public policy phenomenon of handling sexual violence. Treatment of stagnant sexual violence is an attempt to deal with inhibited or recurring sexual violence. The impact may continue or even worsen over time. Factors leading to stagnation in the handling of sexual violence may include insufficient resources for victim support services, still weak laws in force, still lack of awareness and education on sexual violence issues, and continued stigmatization of victims. Stagnation in efforts to deal with sexual violence that refers to the view that in some cases, efforts to handle and prevent sexual violence may experience congestion or stagnation in achieving desired goals. Stagnation in the treatment of sexual violence can be seen from several factors, such as a lack of innovation in treatment approaches, inadequate investment in resources to support victims, and a decrease in the effectiveness of prevention programs.

Research Methodology

This research uses qualitative research with a descriptive approach to analysis, due to the comprehensive, in-depth and very wide-ranging questions. The research was conducted at the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Department of the city of Lhokseumawe. Data collection is done with documentation techniques, observations and interviews. The observations were conducted for over three months, observing the process of examination and treatment of victims of sexual assault cases as well as the services provided to the victims. The extraction of information was conducted with interviews with the Chief of UPTD PPA, the UPTD PPA staff, LBH Apik Aceh Legal Assistance Institute, Policy Observers, Police, Victims and the parents of the victims.

Result and Discussion

Here are data showing the phenomenon of sexual violence against women and children in the town of Lhokseumawe over the last four years.

Table 1.3 Cases of Sexual Intolerance in Children and Women In Lhokseumawe

No.	Kasus	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Rape	4	7	13	11
2.	Sexual harassment	9	5	-	9
3.	Sexual exploitation	-	-	1	-
4.	Trafficking in women for sexual purposes	-	-	-	-
5.	Forced prostitution	-	-	-	-
6.	Sex slave	-	5	-	-
7.	Forced marriage including divorce by hanging	1	1	-	-
8.	Forced Pregnancy	-	-	-	-
9.	Forced abortion	-	-	-	-
10.	Forced Contraception and Sterilization	-	-	-	-
11.	Sexual torture	-	-	-	-
12.	Inhuman and sexual condemnation.	-	-	-	-
13.	Sexual tradition practices that harm or discriminate against women	-	-	-	-
14.	Sexual control, including through discriminatory rules based on morality and religion	-	1	-	-
15.	Domestic violence	26	33	18	15
16.	Beating	1	-	-	-
17.	Child delivery	5	2	-	1
18.	Persecution	-	8	5	-
	Total	46	62	37	36

Source : The Women's Empowerment Service Child Protection Population Control and Family Planning City of Lhokseumawe, 2022

From the data above, it can be seen that cases of violence against children and women tend to be high in Lhokseumawe. In 2022 until August there were 36 recorded cases of sexual violence against children and women. In this case the government is still unable to overcome cases of sexual violence. There is information that there is no special reason or single reason for the occurrence of acts of violence against children and women in Lhokseumawe. The causes of the occurrence of sexual violence against children and women are caused by several factors, all of which have various problems. Children and women are still considered weak and are treated as a slave culture. Selected from the point of view of the perpetrators of sexual violence, in general, the factors that cause the occurrence of sexual violence are divided into 2 (dual) parts, namely external factors and internal factors.

Internal factors are factors that are embedded within the individual. These factors are particularly relevant to the individual perpetrator in halls that have a relationship with sexual abuse. As for the internal factors that are analyzed within the offender, they are divided into 2 (dual) parts, namely the psychological factor and the biological factor:

a) The Psychological factors.

The psychological factors within an abnormal perpetrator make him commit a crime. According to Stuart & Sundeen in Widyanoro (2019), a mental disorder is a mental health problem that causes psychological or

behavioral incapacity caused by disorders in social, psychological, genetic, physical/chemical and biological functions. Almost all the perpetrators have mental disorders. It is acknowledged by Mother Bripka Maryani, S.H. there are several perpetrators who have a mental disorder that is paedophilia. Pedophilia is a sexual disorder that is only more attracted to minors. The victim's parents acknowledged that his son had been sexually abused by his own servant. The victim's parents say that his uncle has a pedophile mental disorder. The sexual desire is only attracted to do so with a child who is still underage.

b). Faktor Biologis

In reality, human life has a variety of needs to be met. According to Desi (2018), biological factors consist of food needs, sexual needs and protection needs. Sexual needs are the same as other needs that require to be satisfied. Usually, sexual fulfillment is unavoidable if the perpetrator has had sexual intercourse with someone. If the perpetrator has had sexual intercourse with someone else, then sexual fulfillment must be fulfilled. Sexual desire will also increase if the perpetrators are already watching too many movies or porn videos, so that they end up seeing women and children as targets who have to obey their sexual needs.

External factors are factors that are outside the perpetrator and that are two factors, cultural factors and economic factors, namely:

a) The Cultural Factors of the Patriarchate

The incidence of sexual violence is one of the causes of a persistent patriarchal culture. According to Shawaluddin (2020), a patriarchal culture is a culture where men have higher positions than women. Even within the family, patriarchal culture is still frequently found. This culture is very difficult to suppress even to eradicate. It can be seen that if a patriarchal culture develops, then this culture becomes a very serious problem and can generate seeds of criminals that threaten women and children.

One case of patriarchal culture is sexual violence. Sexual violence is an act of humiliation, insult, assault or any other act against the body related to a person's desire. In this case, sexual violence is caused by an inherent view that a child becomes the property of a parent or other adult. It was found that the perpetrators committed acts of violence against children because they thought the victims belonged to them, which they were supposed to be using as a means of filling sexual desires. The patriarchal factor plays a very significant role as the cause of sexual violence. Patriarchy, as a social and cultural system where men dominate power, authority and control that can contribute to the occurrence of sexual violence in various ways. Objectivity and control over women, gender inequality of power, cultural justification of sexual violence, lack of accountability for perpetrators, and views that justify forced marriage and marital rape are all patriarchal factors that can trigger and aggravate sexual violence.

b) Economic factors

Economic factors also have a significant impact on the incidence of sexual violence. According to Indanah (2016) stated that the high level of child abuse involving the lack of economic resources of the perpetrators, is the cause of committing crimes. Sexual violence can relate to economic factors in several ways, such as; poverty and social inequality, the use of finance for control, sexual trafficking and exploitation, and restricted access to resources. Economic factors play an important role in the incidence of sexual violence. Environments affected by poverty and social inequality can increase the vulnerability of individuals to sexual violence, as financial difficulties and economic instability can encourage people to engage in risk situations. In addition, the perpetrators of sexual violence can use their financial power to control or force the victim to commit unwanted actions. This includes the threat of losing a job or financial support.

Conclusion.

Sexual violence is a widespread issue in society, particularly against women, and children are often victims of it. Intimidation, which is the difficulty and injustice of aid, makes children and women targets of abuse. In Indonesia, efforts to deal with sexual violence are still obstructed, with the number of victims increasing each year. In 2021, there were 15,914 cases of sexual abuse against girls and girls in Indonesia. The Aceh government is not serious about dealing with these cases, and there is a growing incitement from people, students, and victims. The government has promulgated Law No. 12 of 2022 on the punishment of sexual violence, but the protection institutions and services provided by the government are not sufficient. In Lhokseumawe, the Women's Empowerment Service of Child Protection Population Control and Family Planning has attempted to address sexual violence but faces constant fluctuations in cases. The city government should establish a policy or law to bring perpetrators to justice. The phenomenon of stagnancy in sexual violence in children and women is a growing concern in Indonesia. Public policy is a plan of program, action, decision, and attitude carried out by actors to solve problems faced by an organization. It is an applied science that involves conscious, directed, and regular activities carried out by governments involving stakeholders in specific areas leading to a specific goal. The effectiveness of public policy requires socialization, implementation, and monitoring. The implementation of public policy is crucial, as it determines the actions of the government, must be tangible, and must be based on a specific purpose. State policy must always aim at fulfilling the interests of all members of society. Edwards III identified four aspects that

contribute to policy implementation: communication, resources, dispositions, executive attitudes, and bureaucratic structures. Children are essential for national development and human resources. Indonesia aims to create a quality human resource through continuous training for survival, growth, and protection from potential threats. However, there are also behavioral deviations among children, such as those who are against the law or unrighteous due to their social and economic status. Violence against children can be physical, psychological, sexual, and social, with consequences detrimental to their physical and mental health. Sexual violence against children is a relationship or interaction between a child and an older person or adult, often used as a means of compensation.

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