

A Review of The Victimology of Child Abuse

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the factors that cause violence against children in Sibulue District, Bone Regency, and the efforts made to overcome violence against children in Sibulue District, Bone Regency. This research was conducted at the Sibulue sector police station. The types of data are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through direct interviews with respondents who are competent in handling the occurrence of violence against children in Sibulue District, Bone Regency, as well as perpetrators and families of victims of violence against children in Sibulue District, Bone Regency. Secondary data is obtained through literature from various books, legal rules, documents, and other written data related to this research. The results showed the factors causing violent crimes against children in Sibulue District, Bone Regency: the environment, film media, revenge, and the role of the victim/opportunity. Efforts made by the police, especially the Sibulue Sector Police, in tackling crimes of violence against children include preventive efforts (prevention), namely activities that are like directing the community to good things, for example, holding legal counseling, holding KAMTIBMAS lectures, holding lectures related to the role of children in society which include children's NGOs, holding police patrols for security, and other efforts deemed necessary to maintain community security. In addition, there are repressive efforts, namely efforts made after the occurrence of a crime in terms of case disclosure, investigation at the police level to the court level, and punishment carried out in correctional institutions.

Keywords: policy, victimology, child, abuse, Indonesia

1. Introduction

Violent crime has reached a level considered severe, both by law enforcers themselves and the community. This can be understood because the issue of crime touches people's lives. Law enforcers, especially the Indonesian National Police, have taken steps and policies to counteract and tackle these crimes, while scientific communities concerned with crime have conducted discussions in various efforts, which are commendable (Irdini, 2018). Nevertheless, conceptual inputs are still needed to establish a systematic and reliable pattern of deterrence and countermeasures.

Crime is one of the forms of deviation of perpetrators who consistently violate the norms of life that exist in society. Criminologists have never stopped investigating the problem of crime (Manurung, 2019; Sari, 2020). This indicates that the problem of crime is a significant problem throughout human life.

About the problem of crime, violence is often a complement to it. The more prevalent the frequency of crimes followed by violence in society, the thicker the public's belief in the importance and seriousness of such crimes. Among Indonesian people prone to becoming violent crime victims are children. The results of research by the Brawidjaya University Child Study Group, for example, state that 97% of crime victims in Indonesia are children, both in terms of murder, rape, abuse, sexual abuse, and others, while 66% of the perpetrators are men.

Children are a mandate and a gift from God Almighty, in whom the dignity of a human being is inherent. Children who are often considered weak beings are often victims of violent crimes. Among them are rape, abuse, and murder (Prasetyo, 2010).

Violent crimes in the Criminal Code have been expressly regulated in articles such as Articles 170, 285, 338, 339, 340, 351, 352, 353, 354 and 365 of the Criminal Code. Violent crimes in these articles are punishable with severe penalties, even death. However, it still occurs and will never stop (Al Ayyubi & Pratiwi, 2023; Ananda et al., 2023; Saputra et al., 2023). For this reason, by looking at the complexity of the problem of crimes of violence against children, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection was made, which was revised into Law Number 35 of 2014 and also Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, besides that special attention is needed among law enforcers, especially the police to make every effort to overcome crimes of violence against children. Protection of children, as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 Year 2002, is all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally following the dignity of humanity and receive protection from violence and discrimination (Ilyasa, 2022; Zuleha, 2015).

2. Method

This research is through an empirical legal approach, namely an approach to social symptoms that cause influence and consequences on various aspects of social / community life. Therefore, this research is intended to describe violence against children in Sibulue District, Bone Regency. Descriptive research aims to describe something in a particular area, where researchers have obtained an initial description of the problem that the author examines, namely violent crimes against children in Sibulue District, Bone Regency. This research uses a normative sociological research type that uses secondary data to see the law as a symptom or institution.

The population in this study are all parties competent with writing this scientific work, namely police officers, perpetrators, and victims of criminal acts. The sample is part of the population or a small group observed. As a representative of the population, the sample must be truly representative. Four factors must be considered in determining the research sample: degree, population diversity, desired precision, analysis plan, energy, cost, and time. Technically, the sample size depends on the desired precision of the researcher in estimating population parameters at a certain level of confidence. No single method can be used to determine the sample size. Based on this description, to obtain the data needed in this study, realizing that this case is prone to occur, the sampling is carried out deliberately (purposive sampling). The samples in this study were 3 (three) Sibulue Sector police investigators, 2 (two) perpetrators of violence, and 1 (one) victim of violence.

Interviews, the use of this technique, is intended to explore and explore essential things that may not have been reached through observation or to get more detailed answers to a problem. To facilitate its implementation, interviews were conducted in a structured manner using an interview guide with 2 (two) police investigators, 2 (two) perpetrators of violence, 2 (two) victims of violence, 1 (one) prosecutor and 1 (one) judge. Documentation is a search for data through literature studies to collect written data that is not obtained through other data collection instruments.

3. Result and Discussion

Factors causing violent crimes against children

Statistics on crimes of violence against children are data that can reflect crimes of violence against children that occur in society or as a legitimate sample of crimes (Irdini, 2018). Statistics alone cannot record all violent crimes against children because there are several unrecorded incidents or dark numbers (Fajrin, 2019). The figures listed in the Sibulue Police Sector's statistics on crimes against

children are those reported to the police. In addition to those known to the police, many crimes, known as hidden crimes, go unreported (Adhyaksa, 2017; Anindia, 2018).

The inaccuracy of the figures in these statistics is because some offenses are known but not reported. Some crimes are reported but not recorded by the authorities. Many crimes of violence against children are hidden due to various factors, including the cleverness of the perpetrators, victims who do not report the actual incident due to shame, such as in the case of rape, indifferent society, and various other social factors.

A person becomes evil regardless of the influence of the environment in which he is. The definition of environment in the discussion that the author will put forward is the environment in a narrow sense, meaning that it is limited to the family environment and the social environment in the community where a person resides (Nakamnanu, 2023).

The environment can affect the formation of a person's personality; a family situation that is not too favorable for a person can cause him to look for a place outside the family environment. If the association he enters is not healthy, it will form a person who is fragile and cannot withstand the challenges of life in society.

In connection with this, to discover the evil behavior committed by a person, one must pay attention to the environment in which he is located. Based on the above, the author argues that the influence of the environment in socializing during society can influence a person to commit evil acts, such as committing child abuse, which is widely found in rural areas, especially in Sibulue District, Bone Regency. The things mentioned above influence child abuse or at least provide opportunities for perpetrators of child abuse crimes (Amrullah, 2016).

In addition, the police in Sibulue District, Bone Regency, have been unable to provide the maximum possible handling with various limitations in personnel and other supporting facilities and infrastructure. Environmental factors for the author greatly influence the occurrence of child abuse in Sibulue District, Bone Regency. Humans, as the subject of the perpetrator, are born and raised in a social environment, both in the family and in everyday life.

The influence of movies on violent crime has come under scrutiny in recent decades. This is due to the increasing number of violent theft cases committed with the *modus operandi* practiced in action films on television screens. There are also many cases of rape committed by teenagers and even some cases where the perpetrators are still minors. This is one of the serious problems that is inevitable with the growth of a city like Watampone because it is a problem that can't be avoided. It is no longer the concern and responsibility of parents alone but the concern and responsibility of all members of society at all levels (Bunga, 2019).

Efforts to Combat Violent Crimes Against Children

Efforts to overcome the occurrence of violence against children in Sibulue Sub-district, Bone Regency, which is starting to increase, require an effort that can reduce or at least prevent this kind of crime from growing (Anindia, 2018; Fajrin, 2019). The follow-up to these efforts is to carry out preventive efforts or preventive actions, namely an effort made to make changes systematically, planned, integrated and directed at positive goals so that crime can be overcome.

In addition to these prevention efforts that are focused on changing personal behavior, it is also necessary to change the environment by reducing the things that support the occurrence of a crime, for which crime prevention efforts are needed (Adhyaksa, 2017), including: 1) Maintenance of the preservation of human life; 2) Ensuring certainty of life and security in the life of the community. 3) Maintaining public order and security. One way of overcoming crime is through repressive efforts, namely a way of overcoming crime by taking actions or punishment against criminals who violate applicable rules.

Children today are exposed to many stimuli that often cause social problems. The stimuli are luxury goods, discos, and recreational places following the growth of children's souls (Amrullah, 2016). In addition, there are also many sexual stimuli, such as pornographic books, and overt stimuli, such as movie posters and pictures in magazines or hidden ones, such as blue movies played through video cassettes. As a result of this stimulation, it dramatically affects children's behavior in their daily lives; even if the environment is too bad, it can lead to criminal acts.

The role of the victim is related to the victim's position as the perpetrator. This means that there is already a prior relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Even if there are victims who have never been related to the perpetrator, the percentage is relatively small. The perpetrator becomes a picture of a human figure who fails to control his emotions and sexual desires reasonably, while the victim (in some instances) also plays himself as a criminogenic factor, meaning that he is a direct or indirect driver of violent crimes against him (Irdini, 2018).

Children who travel alone at night, unaccompanied by parents or close family elements, while traveling is related to interests that take up a lot of time and have a lot of contact with the opposite sex, are in danger. The dimension or productive time worked on by unaccompanied children is finally positioned as a "vulnerable moment" or a condition prone to criminality for children.

With this punishment system, in the author's opinion, if it is related to crimes of child abuse in Sibulue Subdistrict, Bone Regency, it is also in line with the theory mentioned above, namely the deterrence theory which is able to have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators and the theory of repairing so that these crimes are not repeated.

Repressive crime prevention efforts are carried out after a crime occurs, in this case a crime of child abuse and the perpetrator is immediately arrested and processed by the investigator. After the investigation is completed and the necessary evidence is sufficient, the next effort is to submit the case file to the prosecutor's office. Then the prosecutor's office submits it to the Watampone District Court for trial (Manurung, 2019). Conducting guidance given to offenders, this will later become the authority of the Correctional Institution. The coaching is in the form of mental coaching, skills coaching, social coaching and providing sports activities (Prasetyo, 2010). With such coaching, it is hoped that after the prisoner returns to the midst of society, he will have the provision and can return well.

4. Conclusion

Factors causing violent crimes against children that occur in Sibulue District, Bone Regency, namely the environment, film media, revenge, the role of the victim / opportunity. Efforts made by the police, especially the Sibulue Sector Police, in tackling crimes of violence against children include preventive efforts (prevention), namely activities that are in the nature of directing the community to good things, for example holding legal counseling, holding kamtibmas lectures, holding lectures related to the role of children in society which include children's NGOs, holding police patrols for security, and other efforts deemed necessary to maintain community security. In addition, there are also repressive efforts, namely efforts made after the occurrence of a crime in terms of case disclosure, investigation at the police level to the court level and punishment carried out in correctional institutions.

To act as an effective crime control tool, police officers must act quickly when there is a report from the public about an act of violence against children. For example, in the case of rape that occurred in Sibulue Subdistrict, Bone Regency, the Sibulue Sector Police were only passive or waited for victims who volunteered to report cases of sexual violence, in this case the rape they experienced. Provide continuous legal counseling considering the important role of the community in crime prevention, especially crimes of violence against children.

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