

**PREVENTION OF OBSCENITY AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN
ADOLESCENTS AT SMA NEGERI 1 KARTASURA**

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ABSTRACT:

Abuse or planning against children is a threat to children in Indonesia as the nation's next generation. Criminal acts of sexual immorality are generally committed by members of the opposite sex, especially men, against girls as victims. In this research the author uses a normative juridical approach, or an approach to legal norms that regulate criminal acts of sexual abuse against children and their accountability. The crime of obscenity; is one of the crimes in the sexual sector which is very disturbing to society, this is also contrary to the Government's aim of creating a safe, peaceful and prosperous society. The judge's decision can deter the perpetrators from committing the crime again, apart from that, guidance is also needed to rehabilitate the perpetrators so that they will not repeat their actions by instilling religious norms in them. The new Child Protection Law is a powerful tool for implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Indonesia. Although it remains flawed, the Act is a fundamental framework and is very useful in providing protection to the most vulnerable children. The child protection law provides an umbrella framework that is very useful in providing protection for the majority of vulnerable/vulnerable children. One of the strengths of this law is clear and firm sanctions against anyone who violates children's rights. Thus, legal protection for victims of criminal acts of sexual abuse. Child protection is to guarantee and protect children's rights, fulfill human dignity, and avoid violence and sexual immorality. Perpetrators of fornication will be threatened with severe punishment to be held accountable for his actions. In sexual offenses with an element of coercion, a special terminology is given, namely rape, this offense is regulated in Article 285 of the Criminal Code, namely that it must fulfill the elements of violence, sexual intercourse, a woman who is not a "wife".

Keywords: molestation; sexual violence; children

INTRODUCTION

Obscenity is a form of sexual violence that harms the victim physically and psychologically. This problem can have wider social impacts in society. Cases of sexual abuse often occur in families, schools and the general public. Pedophilia is a form of abuse of immature children as sexual stimulation. Pedophilia is classified as a crime against children because it produces side effects of sexual violence on children include: depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and anxiety. Therefore, there are cases of sexual deviation such as pedophilia, so special protection is needed for children who are sexually exploited which is the responsibility of the government and society. As regulated in Article 66 paragraph (2) Law no.23 of 2002. This action is intended to create the best life for children who are expected to be potential future successors of children who are expected to be potential future successors of the nation, possessing nation imbued with noble moral. Although many efforts have been made to increase awareness and legal protection, the incidence of sexual abuse remains high, indicating the challenges in addressing it remain significant. The phenomenon of sexual abuse is influenced by various factors, including cultural norms, education, and socio-economic conditions. Many victims are reluctant to report due to shame, stigma, or distrust of the legal system. Therefore, it is important to understand the root causes and identify effective preventive measures, and strategies that be implemented to reduce incidents and support victims. Through a better understanding of this issue, it is hoped that a safer and more just environment can be created for all individuals, especially vulnerable children and teenagers.

Juridically, the definition of violence against children has been regulated in the constitution that violence against children is discrimination, exploitation, both economic and sexual, neglect, cruelty, violence and abuse, injustice and other wrongful treatment. Furthermore, violence against children is also called child abuse, namely all forms of violence against children carried out by those who have power over the child, and can be trusted, such as parents, close family and teachers. This means that children become victims of violence from parties who have the duty and responsibility to protect them from evil acts, but on the contrary, children are used as objects to vent their anger and desire to satisfy these parties in order to achieve a certain goal.

The abbreviated World Health Organization (WHO), defines violence as the use of physical force and power, threats or action against oneself, an individual or a group of people or society which results in bruising or trauma, death, psychological harm, developmental abnormalities or deprivation of rights. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) (2017) there are several ways to prevent sexual violence, including:

Individual approach by: Designing programs for perpetrators must be responsible for their action, such as determining appropriate punishment for perpetrators of sexual violence; Providing education to prevent sexual violence such as reproductive health education, outreach about sexually transmitted diseases, and education about self-protection from sexual violence.

Developmental Approach The developmental approach is to prevent sexual violence by instilling education in children from an early age, such as: Education about gender; Introduce children about sexual harassment and the risks of sexual violence; Teaching children how to avoid sexual violence; Teaching children boundaries for private body parts; Teach limits on sexual activities carried out during the child's development period.

Community Social Prevention such as: Holding an anti-sexual violence campaign; Providing sexual education in social settings; Promote the prevention of sexual violence in the social environment.

Health Worker Approach, namely: Health workers provide Health Document Services which have a role as medical evidence for victims who have experienced sexual violence; Health workers provide health training regarding sexual violence in order to detect sexual violence early; Health workers provide protection and prevention against HIV disease; Health workers provide care and protection for victims of sexual violence.

Legal and Policy Approaches Regarding Sexual Violence, name: Providing a place to report and handle acts of sexual violence; Providing legal regulations regarding sexual violence and punishment for perpetrators as protection for victims of sexual violence; Establish an international agreement for legal standards against sexual violence; Holding an anti-sexual violence campaign.

Obscenity is an act that violates legal and moral norms, where someone commits an indecent act against another person without consent, especially in a sexual context. The background to sexual abuse can be influenced by various factors, both individual, social and cultural. The government's strategy for handling sexual abuse cases can include several key steps.

Improving Laws and Regulations refers to efforts to improve, strengthen, or update the existing legal and regulatory system to make it more effective in protecting the rights of individuals and society or as rules made by authorities to supervise everything so that things

run orderly and smoothly, such as strengthening laws. laws related to sexual violence and obscenity, including law enforcement. Public education and awareness refers to efforts to increase public understanding of issues related to sexual abuse. This effort aims to create a safer and more supportive environment for individuals, as well as encouraging collective action to fight sexual crimes and for public awareness of applicable regulations or laws, such as conducting campaigns to increase public awareness regarding the importance of protecting victims, understanding their rights. them, and encourage case reporting. Victim support services are a service system designed to help victims recover and obtain justice and this service aims to restore the psychological and social conditions of victims and encourage them to take steps for the future, such as by establishing service centers that provide psychological assistance, media, and the law for victims.

Law Enforcement Training is a program designed to improve the skills and understanding of law enforcement officers regarding handling cases of sexual abuse with the aim of ensuring that law enforcers can handle cases professionally, fairly and effectively as well as increasing public trust in the legal system. Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations, namely joint efforts to handle and prevent sexual crimes more effectively, such as working with NGOs to disseminate information and expand the reach of protection programs aimed at creating a more comprehensive and sustainable approach. Monitoring and Evaluation is a systematic process for monitoring and assessing effectiveness in cases of sexual abuse which aims to assist in the strategy implementation process so that it is in accordance with the strategy formulation that has been formulated, such as building a system for monitoring case handling and evaluating the effectiveness of the steps taken.

The actions taken by the police are solely aimed at realizing security, peace and prosperity for the community. Basically, each member of the police has their own role based on the field that has been regulated in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and is then expected to be able to resolve problems and various types of criminal acts and prevent the occurrence of criminal acts, one of which is the crime of child molestation.

Encouraging Case Reporting seeks to increase the desire and ability of victims or witnesses to report acts of sexual abuse to the authorities so as to reduce the number of sexual crimes and provide justice for victims. Case reporting can also reduce the stigma that prevents victims from reporting by creating a safe and supportive environment. The Prevention Program is a series of actions designed to reduce the occurrence of sexual crimes which aims to create a safer environment, such as by implementing educational programs in schools to teach about personal boundaries and respect for others, such as socialization about sexually transmitted diseases and self-protection education. from sexual violence

Legal reulations regarding sexual abuse cases in Indonesia are regulated in the Criminal (KUHP) and several related laws. The following are several relevant articles along with applicable sanctions :

1. Article 285 of the Criminal Code : Sets about rape. Sanction : Imprisonment 5 to 12 years.
2. Article 286 of the Criminal Code : Sets about attempted rape. Sanctions : Imprisonment 4 to 12 years.
3. Article 287 of the Criminal Code : Regulates sexual abuse (obscene acts) against adults. Sanctions : Imprisonment 2 to 7 years

4. Article 289 of the Criminal Code : Organizes sexual abuse of people who are unable to give consent. Sanctions : Imprisonment 4 to 12 years.
5. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection : Regulate sanctions for perpetrators of sexual crimes against children Sanction : Imprisonment 5 to 15 years, and can be increased if there is violence or threats.
6. Articles 76E and 76F of the Child Protection Law : Regulates obscene acts against children and more severe sanctions. Sanctions : Imprisonment 5 to 15 years.
7. Law Number 35 2014 regarding protection child has set for protect children from various forms of violence that damage the child's future also including action molestation and rape. Children who are born free must not be destroyed or eliminated, but children's freedom must be protected and protected in terms of obtaining the right to life and the right to protection from parents, family, society, nation, and country. Protection to child receives special attention in Law Number 45 of 2014, so that children who are born, grow and develop receive full human rights.

Article 294 of the Criminal Code does not include punishment for perpetrators committed by children in general, it is very rare for perpetrators of abuse carried out by adults, although the perpetrators of abuse are still carried out by children of the same age as the perpetrator of the abuse. In accordance with Article 289 of the Criminal Code which explains: "Anyone who uses violence or threats of violence to force another person to engage in obscene acts is punished with a prison sentence of nine years in prison".

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Type : This research uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive design to analyze the prevalence and factors that contribute to cases of sexual abuse among teenagers. **Research Approach :** The approach used in this research is a contextual approach (conceptual approach), regulatory-legislative approach (legislative approach) and case approach (casual approach). Contextual approach (conceptual approach) This is done by examining concepts related to the title. The regulatory-legislative approach is carried out by analyzing the Laws and Regulations relating to the issue researched. And the case approach (cause approach), this approach is carried out for studying judge decisions or jurisprudence by looking at legal norms (legal considerations), so that it becomes input for the explanation system certain laws. Used for jurisprudence studies. **Population :** The population of this study were teenagers aged 16-18 years at SMA Negeri 1 Kartasura. **Instrumentation :** Data will be collected through socialization consisting of closed and open questions : -Experience related to sexual abuse – Factors that may contribute, such as social environment and sexual education.

1. The following is the amount of violence based on the type of violence experienced by children aged 0-18 years in Central Java province in 2018, 2019 and 2020:

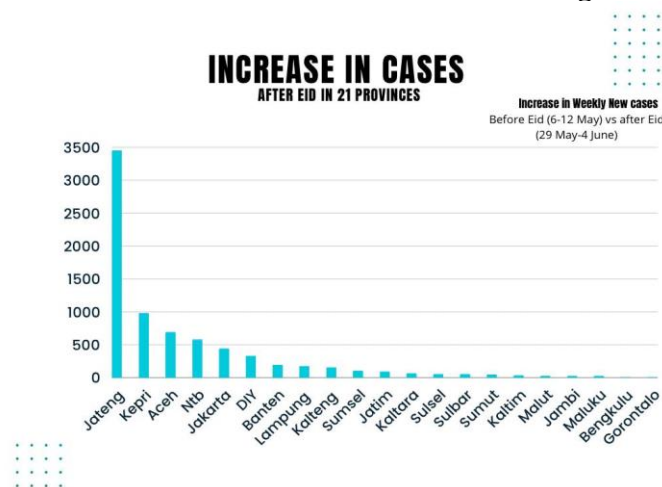
Tabel the amount of violence based on the type of violence experienced by children aged 0-18 years in :

Types Of Violence	<i>Number Of Violence Based on Type of Violence Experienced by Children (Ages 0-18) victims of violence in Central Java Province.</i>		
	2018	2019	2020
Physique	324	292	205
Psychic	306	312	296
Sexual	734	700	789
Neglect	91	85	58
Trafficking	48	8	8
Exploitation	5	9	15
Other	85	51	324

Central Java Central Statistics Agency

Violence against children can have a negative impact on children's growth and development, both physically,mentally and sexually.

Tabel increased cases of sexual violence during Eid al-Fitr



Twitter,,(2021).increase in cases of sexual abuse after the eid holiday.data artist:Twitter.

Based on data from the national task force,there are already 21 provinces whose weekly new cases have increased compared to before Eid al-Fitr. The highest was in Central Java,with an increase 3,444 new casws, far abpve pother provinces.

DISCUSSION

This power relationship and patriarchal culture is usually because there is an unequal relationship, there is one party in a higher position and another in a lower position. Some are shown to have superior power and others are shown to be less powerful. And this can happen anywhere, including on campus. Forms of sexual violence not only include sexual harassment but can also include sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced marriage, and even forced sterilization. Apart from that, sexual violence can also occur on social media, such as sending pornographic images/words. The most severe impact of sexual violence on victims is that victims experience lifelong trauma and also receive negative stigma from the surrounding environment. The impact of sexual violence is not only on individuals, but also on families, communities and countries. Sexual violence which often occurs in society, victims often end up marrying the perpetrator of sexual violence. This is a reality, but this decision is not the right one and actually makes the condition worse.

1.)Forms of sexual abuse in general,there are 5 forms of sexual abuse,namely :

1.Physical harassment,namely:Unwelcome touching that leads to sexual behavior such as kissing,slapping,hugging,pinching,stroking,massaging the nape of the neck,touching the body or other physical touch.

2.Verbal harassment,namely:Unwelcome verbal remarks/comments about a person's private life or body parts or appearance,including jokes and comments that are sexually charged.

3.Non-verbal harassment/gestures,namely:body language and/or sexual body movements,repeated glances,lustful staring at the body,gesturing with the fingers,licking the lips,or other things.

4.Visual harassment,namely:Showing pornographic material in the form of photos,posters,cartoon images,screensavers or others,or disclosing it via email,SMS and other media.

5.Psychological/emotional harassment,namely: continuous and unwanted requests and invitations,unexpected date invitations,forgiveness or insults of a sexual nature.

2.) Sexual violence is any act that includes sexual harassment to the act of forcing someone to have sexual relations without the victim's consent or when the victim does not want to and/or has sexual relations in a way that is unnatural or not liked by the victim and takes away from their sexual needs.

3.) Sexual violence against children according to ECPAT is defined as a relationship or interaction carried out by a child with an adult such as a sibling,stranger or parent,where this condition is carried out to satisfy the sexual needs of the perpetrator himself,this act of sexual violence tends to be carried out by coercion,threats.bribery,deception carried out by the perpetrator on the child.

4.)Types and Impact of Obscenity

1. Types include sexual harassment, rape, and sexual exploitation.

2. The impact results in the victim experiencing physical and mental trauma, including depression and anxiety.

Prevention of Obscenity

Includes education about consent and awareness of inappropriate sexual behavior SS

Definition of Obscenity

Includes the definition and meaning of obscenity, things that refer to acts of sexual immorality.

5.) The Indonesian government has recognized the importance of protecting children and has enacted laws to protect their rights and welfare. Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare is the legal basis for child protection in Indonesia. Child protection includes providing comprehensive guarantees for their rights and efforts to protect them from violence and discrimination. This protection is provided through a positive legal framework or law that regulates the rights and welfare of children. The main aim of child protection is to ensure that children can grow, develop and participate in society in accordance with human dignity and rights.

CONCLUSION

The psychological impact of abuse can have long-term effects on victims, including psychological trauma, namely victims may experience PTSD which can include flashbacks, nightmares and severe anxiety. This trauma can interfere with daily functioning and social relationship. The second impact is depression. Many victims struggle with feelings of sadness, hopelessness and worthlessness. This can cause them to withdraw from social activities and lose interest in things they previously enjoyed. The third impact is Anxiety, namely Constant fear and excessive vigilance are common. Victims may develop generalized anxiety disorder, which causes panic attacks, excessive worry, and difficulty concentrating.

Sexual harassment can occur due to various factors including, Social norms social norms are dominant gender norms in society, such as the belief that boys should not cry or that mothers should be the main caregivers of children. The second, namely gender inequality, is a gender structure that regulates the unequal distribution of economic, social and political power, resources and opportunities between men and women. The third is the use of power. The perpetrator of sexual harassment uses his power over the victim. The fourth Lack of Understanding : Perpetrators may not understand what constitutes sexual harassment. And the last one is the economic factor. Lack of economic resources can make women and LGBT+ people vulnerable to violence.

The role of law in creating a safer environment depends on two key aspects, strict law enforcement and strong support for victims. The first is prevention, namely consistent and strict law enforcement that functions as a deterrent to criminal behavior. When individuals feel there is a high probability of being punished, they are less likely to commit illegal acts. The second is Accountability, Effective law enforcement ensures that violators are prosecuted for their actions. This fosters a sense of justice in society and strengthens the rule of law. Third, Crime Prevention, proactive policing and supervision can help prevent crime before it occurs. Community involvement and the visible presence of law enforcement can reduce opportunities for crime to occur.

Community participation is very important in efforts to prevent and recover victims of sexual harassment. The following are several roles the community can play. First, provide education and training about children's rights and the importance of reporting sexual violence. Second, carry out awareness campaigns to reduce the number of cases and minimize criminal behavior related to sexual harassment. Third, provide practical support to victims. Apart from that, the government can also play a role by: Increasing training for law enforcers, Expanding the budget for child protection services, Improving coordination between related institutions.

The government is serious about responding to cases of sexual abuse of children and other social problems. Sexual violence against children must not occur, therefore the government will immediately take anticipatory steps, one of which is that the President will immediately issue a Perppu. This was conveyed by Minister of Religion Lukman Hakim Saifuddin after the XXVI National MTQ Preparation Coordination Meeting with Coordinating Minister for PMK Puan Maharani at the Coordinating Ministry for PMK Office, Jakarta, Wednesday (18/05). "We adults are supposed to protect children. "There will be sanctions for perpetrators of sexual harassment, especially if it is carried out by adults," he stressed. Apart from imposing sanctions on perpetrators of sexual violence, the Government will also improve the awareness of parents or adults in protecting children. According to the Minister of Religion, society's social system must be improved so that it cares more about the fate of children. "This is what we are doing across ministries, both the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Religion, the Ministry of Education and Culture and other related ministries," added the Minister of Religion. As a nation whose people are known to be religious, the Minister of Religion reminded that religious values and messages must have an impact on social behavior. For this reason, the Minister of Religion hopes that religious figures and religious organizations can increase their role in broadcasting religion to improve people's social attitudes. "Teenagers nowadays have a higher intensity of being alone compared to being with their parents. Even though they miss their parents' touch, attention and love. "We must build this based on good religious understanding," explained the Minister of Religion. When asked about the castration penalty, the Minister of Religion admitted that this matter was still under discussion because there were still pros and cons. According to him, if castration is to be imposed, then it will not be the only punishment. Castration is one of the punishments available in order to increase or increase the sentence, and in the end the judge decides.

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