

# **Adolescents Harassment and Rape: A Study of Teenage Abusers and Rapist in the Banda Aceh Detention Center**

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## **Abstract**

More and more sexual harassment rates are taking place in various regions around the world including in Aceh. Based on these conditions, the study was aimed to examine the causes of sexual behavior deviation in the teenage harassers and rapist. The purpose of the study was to find out the characteristics of abusers and rapist, the causes of harassment and rape and the psychological impact on the offender. The research approach used was qualitative with the method of case study. The sample size was 5 inmates at Banda Aceh Detention Center. The data collecting methods employed interviews, observation, and documentation. Data processing techniques applied was data reduction, display data and conclusion drawing. The results showed three characteristics of abuser: (1) low education level (2) lack of socialization in society (3) people closest to the victim. The causes of harassment and rape are due to (1) opportunities and (2) uncontrollable sexual desires. Lastly, psychological impact felt by the perpetrator is shame, deep regret, depressed with society and family view.

**Keywords:** sexual behavior deviation, teenage sexual abuser, teenage rapist.

## **Introduction**

Sexual harassment cases that occur in adolescents is very disturbing today's society. According to data collected by the National Data and Information Center of the Indonesian National Commission for Child Protection from 2010 to 2014 there were 21,869,797 cases of child rights violations, spread over 34 provinces and 179 districts and cities. In 2010, there were 2,046 cases, of which 42% were sexual crimes. In 2011 there were 2,426 cases (58% sexual crimes), and 2012 there were 2,637 cases (62% of sexual crimes). In 2013, there was a considerable increase of 3,339 cases, with 62% of sexual crimes. While in 2014 (January-April), there were 600 cases or 876 victims, of which 137 cases were perpetrators of sexual abuse in children. One large study found that 85% of girls and 76% of boys reported experiencing some form of sexual abuse at school. 85% of child sexual abuse is committed by relatives, close friends of the family or adults known and trusted by the child (Paramastri, & Priyanto, 2010).

According to Nurjannah Husen (Kompas Online, 2015), one of the cases happened was the case of "DI" 6-year-old boy who died because of his uncle's rape in 2014, and a rape case that happened to schoolgirls in Kuta Malaka sub-district, Aceh Besar conducted by help teacher and victim neighbors. 2011-2012 there were 1,060 cases

of harassment and rape. Violence against women and children, as defined by the United Nations, appears particularly to stress the vital issue. A logical thing, considering the fabric of violence against women is a very big problem like an iceberg that only looks one small peak (Subhan, 2004). His concern for children in the form of protection and welfare improvement and overcoming child abuse which is quite endemic in Indonesia certainly not enough to punish the perpetrators but need to get social and psychological handling (Huda, 2008).

### **Literature Review**

The rise of news in the mass media about sexual violence against children enough to make people surprised. Cases of sexual violence against children are still a phenomenon of icebergs. This is because most children who are victims of sexual violence are reluctant to report. Therefore, as an elder should be able to recognize the signs of children experiencing sexual violence. Sexual violence against children will have long-term consequences, as well as impact on later health problems, as well as with prolonged trauma, even to adult (Noviana, 2015). Sexual violence/harassment that occurs in a woman due to a system of values that places women as weak and inferior beings than men; women are still placed in subordinate and marginalized positions that must be mastered, exploited and enslaved by men and also because women are still seen as second class citizens (Sumera, 2013).

Sexual behavior distorted by J. Dwi Narwoko and Bagong Suyatno (Sedayanasa, 2015) is, "sexual behavior that is not commonly done by the society such as adultery, namely sexual relations outside marriage, living together like husband and wife but not there is a marriage bond ". The perpetrators of harassment and rape in adolescents can be divided into two categories of identity of the perpetrator, that is (1) familial abuse is incest, that is sexual violence between victim and perpetrator still in blood relation or part of the nuclear family, such as substitute parent, or a lover, caregiver or trusted person caring for the child, (2) Extra Familial Abuse, that is violence perpetrated by another person outside the victim's family, the perpetrator is usually an adult known by the child and has established a relationship with the child, the child into situations where the sexual harassment is committed, often by giving certain rewards that the child does not get at his home (Noviana, 2015: 16). The results of research from Abrar and Subardjono (1998), which says that based on data, perpetrators of rape crime actually do not know the age limit, as long as individuals still have sexual power, ranging from children to grandparents are still very likely to be able to commit a crime of rape.

The perpetrator tries a potential victim with minor offenses both in the context of work, social, or interpersonal, for example by joking, sex commenting, asking questions about the victim's sex life, breaking the personal space of the target with a touch of force, asking or ordering the target to meet outside hours work, or hold meetings without anyone else (Hutagalung, & Zainal, 2012).

### **Research Method**

This research uses qualitative approach (Sugiyono, 2014). This type of research is case study (Tohirin, 2012). The location of this study is the Class IIB Banda Aceh Prison, which is located at Laksamana Malahayati KM.9.5 Kajhu, Baitussalam Aceh Besar, with consideration of being the subject or object in this study is a convict who has been convicted with a case of abuse and rape of children aged 11-16 years. This research uses triangulation data collection technique (Sugiyono, 2016). Technical data analysis used in this study consists of Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing or verification.

## **Results and Discussion**

A child sex offender or a rapist is usually so clever that it will not force the victim. The rapists are often adept at pretending to be genuinely interested in the child and his family. From the results of a one month research by researchers at the Banda Aceh Detention Center, researchers can find four (4) dominant characteristics seen in the perpetrator, as follows:

### ***Low Level of Education***

Respondents who met explained that education is not important to be able to live and grow. Due to the various conditions they are experiencing make it an excuse for not continuing education. The economic conditions of the families that require them to work and have their own income and low internal motivation. Even from the five respondents encountered one of them was not school at all. So there is the assumption that work is more important than school.

### ***Unsocializing***

Interviews showed that they were unsocializing. Every activity in their community often does not participate with the excuse of not having the time and opportunity. They prefer to work and be at home rather than going out and interacting with the community. Based on the information obtained from the interview they do not feel comfortable and happy to be in a crowded situation or join the people around his residence. In addition they are also a quiet person and closed.

### ***The Nearest Family/The Nearest Person to the Victim***

The statement of the five respondents above, explained that the perpetrators are the people closest to the victims, such as stepfather, uncle, and lovers. But there are also people who have no family relationship with the victim, but know the victim well. Because they often interact with victims it is easy for them to monitor their movements. So the desire arises to approach and touch their bodies. Of the five respondents interviewed said that the victim lived one house with the perpetrator. Some of them even have unfit home conditions with a hollow wall of rooms that trigger the desire to see and monitor his personal activities.

### ***Sexual Attraction to the Victim's Physical Form***

The sexual attractiveness of the victim's physique is one of the many characteristics of adolescent abuse and rape perpetrators. Broadly speaking the five respondents mentioned that they are interested in the physical victims: the posture of the body contains and adorable, brown skin, and the chest and the hip. Because of this interest the principals have a desire to approach the victim, and do various ways to get what they want.

These characteristics illustrate that abusers have an unhealthy and unhealthy mentality (Fuadi, 2012). The perpetrators close themselves and restrict themselves to the social environment in which they live. Field findings show that they have a closed personality and do not have a warm social relationship. Economically they are people with economic problems, so much time they use to make money. Even his wife was working to help the needs of the family. Unhealthy relationships between husband and wife can trigger the offender to seek other fulfillment.

Based on these findings it can be concluded that almost all cases of abuse are committed by the nearest people (Probosiwi, Bahransyaf, 2015; Harahap, 2016; Maslihah, 2013). This finding is a reference that high vigilance needs to the people closest to children. Interactions that occur should be supervised mainly by the mother. Children with good shape and great posture need to be given knowledge and understanding to keep themselves especially on the intimate parts. Children are easily approachable because they can be frightened. Since the child does not have the ability

to defend himself, the easier it is for the perpetrator to choose the child as a victim of sexual abuse. Conditions and situations in which the child lives is important also to be noticed, due to the environment of the residence and the people around him have a contribution to the child. Because everyone has assumptions and levels of sexual needs are different then the chances of children getting treatment is not good. Even if the offender finds the physical condition with the desired criteria, the stronger their desire to abuse. Various conditions at this time it is important for parents to train children to tell about all the events that happened outside. The rules and legislation that are created will not be enough to protect the child.

### Conclusions

Abuse and rape perpetrators of adolescence can be depicted in characteristics such as, not in the community, the perpetrator including the person closest to the victim, has a sexual interest in the victim's physical and has a low level of education. Violence perpetrated by abuse and rape perpetrators in adolescents is caused due to the opportunity and sexual desire that is difficult to be controlled by the perpetrators themselves. Abusers and rape of teenagers experience psychological distress such as, deep regret, embarrassment, decreased family income, exiled by society.

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