



Factors Causing Sexual Harassment Against Teenagers

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ABSTRACT

Sexual harassment is behavior or attention of a sexual nature that is unwelcome and undesirable and has the effect of disturbing the recipient of the harassment. Sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to: sexual payment for wanting something, coercion to perform sexual activities, derogatory statements about sexual orientation or sexuality, requests to perform sexual acts that the perpetrator likes, speech or behavior that has a sexual connotation; all can be classified as sexual harassment. This research is normative legal research or library legal research, namely research carried out by examining library materials or secondary data. Secondary data includes: - Primary legal materials, which consist of statutory regulations in this case in the form of: Criminal Code, Law no. 23 of 2004 and other related regulations. - Secondary legal materials, which provide explanations of primary legal.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transition period between childhood and adulthood, which begins when sexual maturity occurs. Adolescents do not have a clear place, namely that they are not included in the group of children but also not included in the group of adults. The biological and psychological development of adolescents is influenced by environmental and social developments. (Aisyaroh, 2017)

Adolescence is a transitional age from child to adult which is marked by changes and formation of identity, exploration and initiation of sexual relations problems. 1 Adolescent sexual activity increases along with hormonal changes experienced. 2 This increase in sexual activity needs to be supported by education regarding reproductive health. , including boundaries between members of the opposite sex. 3 Increased sexual activity in adolescents that is not balanced with appropriate education can increase the risk of adolescents becoming perpetrators of sexual harassment or becoming victims of sexual harassment. (Ardiansyah et al., 2023) .

Sexual harassment is behavior or attention of a sexual nature that is unwelcome and undesirable and has the effect of disturbing the recipient of the harassment. Sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to: sexual payment for wanting something, coercion to perform sexual activities, derogatory statements about sexual orientation or sexuality, requests to perform sexual acts that the perpetrator likes, speech or behavior that has a sexual connotation; all can be classified as sexual harassment. (Triwijati, 2015)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is normative legal research or library legal research, namely research carried out by examining library materials or secondary data. Secondary data includes: - Primary legal materials, which consist of statutory regulations in this case in the form of: Criminal Code, Law no. 23 of 2004 and other related regulations. - Secondary legal materials, which provide explanations of primary legal materials, such as written works from legal circles, opinions of legal experts. (Sumera, 2013)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Prevention of Adolescent Sexual Violence Sexual violence is all forms of sexual threats and coercion. In other words , sexual violence is sexual contact that is unwanted by either party. The essence of sexual violence lies in "threats" (verbal) and "coercion (actions). Adolescents are individuals who are 11 years old and are starting to show secondary (physical) sexual signs. They have entered puberty or puberty, so that according to custom, culture and individuals, they are no longer treated like children. (Masitoh et al., 2022)

Sexual Harassment The National Commission on Violence Against Women defines sexual harassment as sexual acts through physical or non-physical touch targeting the victim's sexual organs or sexuality. This includes using whistling, flirting, sexually suggestive remarks, displaying pornographic material and sexual desires, poking or touching body parts, movements or gestures of a sexual nature that result in

feelings of discomfort, offense, feelings of being humiliated , and possibly causing health problems. and safety. (Jannah, 2021) .

There are several factors that influence sexual harassment:

a. Family Factors

This research shows that on average those who experience sexual violence are children from broken homes, or come from incomplete families, economic factors, and also bad environmental factors. The emotional state arises from the heartache that comes with divorce. The hurt experienced or felt by the victim is what triggers the emergence of emotions. The family also has a big influence on triggering problems in cases of sexual harassment.

b. Environmental factor

Unfavorable environmental factors also cause sexual harassment. Moreover, we often see nowadays, how many children are in the wrong company, so they take the wrong path and dare to do things beyond their control.

c. Individual Factors

This individual factor occurs because of the child's own personality, both internal and external. This can happen because of poor family conditions or the community environment. (Qurotul Ahyun et al., 2022) .

According to Abdussalam quoted by Simbolon, (2018) that sexual harassment is all kinds of behavior that connotes or leads to sexual matters which are carried out unilaterally and are not expected by the person who is the target, giving rise to negative reactions such as shame, anger, hatred, offended, and so on, to the individual who is the victim of the harassment. The range of sexual harassment is very wide, which includes: flirting, naughty whistling, comments with sexual or gender connotations, pornographic humor, pinching, poking, patting or touching certain parts of the body, certain movements or gestures of a sexual nature, invitations to date with the lure of lures or threats, invitations to have sexual relations or even rape.

Teenagers understand the symptoms of sexual violence quite well and are very enthusiastic about this activity, several female students ask questions specifically about sexual violence . At the end of the evaluation, a question and answer session was held to find out the extent of teenagers' understanding of the dangers of sexual violence. (Iksan et al., 2022) .

Permissive Attitude towards Women Victims of Ex-Localization Dolly blends into the local family environment. Communities around the localization area benefit a lot from this localization practice, for example local residents can earn a living by being guides or can sell cigarettes and prostitution equipment, park motorbikes and some also sell rice. This is a very influential economic factor which causes the local community to be indifferent to the activities of the practice of prostitution, activities in such a way that

the community around Dolly's localization benefits a lot. (Restikawasti & Warsono, 2019) .

According to O'Donohue as quoted by Agusta & Noqzasiana, (2023) that sexual harassment has an impact on victims who experience sexual harassment, according to O'Donohue in (Dwiputri & Hanim, 2020) there are 3 impacts that can arise as follows:

1. Psychological Impact

This is an impact that can attack a person's mental health.

2. Impact of physical conditions. This impact can attack a person's physical condition.

3. Impact on work. This impact is decreasing for victims of sexual harassment enthusiasm for work and no self-confidence in doing the job.

According to Gelfand, Fitzgerald, & Drasgow as quoted by Suprihatin & Azis, (2020) that sexual harassment in the conception of Gelfand, Fitzgerald, & Drasgow (1995) is defined as an unwanted act of sexual connotation carried out by a person or group of people against another person. Furthermore, Gelfand et al classified sexual harassment into three dimensions, namely gender harassment, unwanted sexual attention and sexual coercion (Rusyidi).

Forgiving behavior does not happen instantly, although there are people who are able to go through the process quickly. An individual's decision to forgive is influenced by the goals that person wants to achieve. Individual goals for forgiveness include reconciliation, easing conscience and freedom from anger and resentment. (Yudha & Tobing, 2017) .

These factors are:

- a. Lust

Sexual desire that cannot be channeled can be a major factor causing sexual harassment. Where in this case, because the perpetrator cannot channel this desire, the perpetrator takes it out on other people by committing sexual harassment.

- b. Have ever been a victim

Having a history of sexual violence at an early age is also one of the causes of sexual harassment. Where because of the trauma experienced by the perpetrator, there must be a feeling of wanting to retaliate that the perpetrator feels when he reaches adulthood.

- c. Has power

The power a person has is also a factor in the possibility of sexual harassment. Where, because of the power they have, the perpetrator gains authority over the victim, where the perpetrator can do whatever he wants with the promise of rewards or can also use various threats to the victim.

d. Strong Patriarchal System

One of the causes of sexual harassment cannot be separated from the patriarchal system in society which is still strong.

e. Sexual Fantasies

Because everyone's sexual fantasies are different, there are bound to be some people who have wild fantasies, for example violent or abusive. This is what can also trigger sexual harassment.

f. Habit of Consuming Porn Films

The habit of consuming pornographic films is also one of the triggers for sexual harassment. This triggers wild fantasies which, if not channeled, can lead to rape.

g. Tension of family relationships

A breakdown in family relationships also has the potential to lead to sexual harassment, which is caused by unstable emotional conditions. (Mambo Jr et al., 2022) .

Sexual harassment against women does not depend on who they are, where they live, and when the incident occurred. Sexual harassment through cyberspace then as time goes by also finds various new modes and actions from its individuals, as if it goes hand in hand with the various advances of the times. Verbal harassment of women (both sexual and asexual) in cyberspace is a habit that is reproduced. (Sani et al., 2016) .

According to Dwiyanti, quoted by Christanti, (2019) , in Indonesia, the type of harassment that often occurs is harassment in the form of "sexual comments" followed by "sexual attitudes", "sexual touching", and "relational pressure". This sequence persists despite large differences between these surveys in the percentage of women who indicated that they had been sexually harassed.

Many people have a wrong view of the status of women, according to society, women are weak figures, people who are not as intelligent and strong as men. Liberal feminists emphasize that women must be able to differentiate themselves to be comparable to men. Violence, harassment and misogyny are considered very complex, according to one researcher from Australia who said that harassment often occurs among women and has occurred very frequently and has also become an eternal norm in digital society. Efforts to prevent and reduce the number of violence experienced by

women that occur on the internet, especially on the social media dating Tinder, namely that currently a campaign movement has emerged, in which there are a group of organizations, NGOs, related agencies, media corporations, and also feminist figures in Indonesia. (Sarah et al., 2023) .

In media, behavioral patterns are media ethics where these behavioral patterns can influence other individuals when using the media. This can be proven that behavior is formed from reflections in attitudes obtained from experience, stimuli and individual environmental conditions. Deviant actions can occur due to lack of knowledge, self-awareness, experience and the impact of media use. (MH Permana & Koesanto, 2023) .

As women who are victims of rape crimes, they have received human rights protection. If we talk about Human Rights, we will be able to enter a very broad field and the unclear boundaries contained therein. Human rights are rights that are bestowed directly by God Almighty as very natural rights. The relationship between criminal acts and human rights is that every criminal act results from events, offenses and actions that at any time can give rise to crimes or violations of human rights. Women are victims of rape crimes which are one of the most serious measures of human rights violations. (Novitasari et al., 2020) .

Four informants had almost the same views regarding the factors behind the occurrence of sexual violence, namely education and economic factors. Apart from that , there are also other factors such as emotions, religious life, customs and civilization, differences of opinion and opportunities. (Vithea Shella Moningkey et al., 2016) .

Cases of sexual harassment are part of sexual violence, this can be explained by breaking down the scope of sexual violence which is broader than sexual harassment, stated by the World Health Organization (WHO), sexual violence has a definition, namely as all behavior carried out targeting sexuality or sexual organs. someone without consent, with elements of coercion or threats¹ described further. Sexual violence itself is divided into 15 types, including forms of sexual acts or acts to obtain sexual by force, sexual harassment both physically and verbally, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, coercion pregnancy and abortion, forced contraception, sexual torture, and sexual control that discriminates against women. (Faried, 2023) .

There are also protective factors that can actually prevent PTSD, including: a). Environmental support, both friends and family, b). Finding a support group after a traumatic event, c). Don't blame yourself, and feel able to get through difficult times, d). Have a coping strategy, e). Able to act and respond effectively despite feeling afraid. So by knowing the risk factors, PTSD vulnerability in children who are victims of sexual violence can be minimized. (Wahyuni, 2016) .

The main motive for the perpetrator to abuse the victim is because the victim responded to the attitude shown by the perpetrator or the feedback shown by the victim.

The response intended by the perpetrator is an open attitude shown by the victim, such as frequently replying to the perpetrator's WA chats, smiling and saying hello when they meet, being friendly, appearing seductive according to the perpetrator, and not avoiding being approached by the perpetrator. (SA Permana, 2023) .

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion of the research results, the following conclusion can be put forward: The main motive for the perpetrator to abuse the victim was because the perpetrator felt that the victim was responding to the attitude shown by the perpetrator or the feedback shown by the victim. The behavior shown by the perpetrator was classified as aggressive, with attempts to approach the victim directly or indirectly. The perpetrator has a strong self-defense mechanism to protect the abuse he carries out. The perpetrator perceives that the action taken is a reciprocal result that arises from the response caused by the victim, not simply because of a planned desire or intention. Overall, from the findings of this research, discussion and conclusions, this research reveals that, "acts of sexual harassment are influenced by the perception of the perpetrator towards the victim, which arises through the response shown by the victim towards the perpetrator". (SA Permana, 2023) .

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