

THE ROLE OF LAW IN EXPLORING MOTIVES FOR RAPE CRIMES IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of law in exploring the motives behind rape crimes in Indonesia, focusing on victim protection and the effectiveness of law enforcement. Rape is a crime that violates human rights, particularly the rights of women and children, often causing profound physical and psychological impacts. Despite various laws enacted by the government to protect victims, rape cases continue to rise, reflecting social, cultural, and systemic weaknesses within the legal framework. Using qualitative methods and a normative juridical approach, this study identifies various motives and factors that drive this crime, including influences from the family environment, economic conditions, and social media. The analysis also focuses on legal policies, highlighting the role of judicial independence in issuing sentences that exceed the prosecutor's demands to ensure justice for victims. Findings indicate that, although relevant regulations exist, a more comprehensive effort is needed, including social approaches, to reduce rape incidents and strengthen support for victims.

Keywords: Law, Criminal, Rape, Women, Victims.

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INTRODUCTION

Rape is an act that violates Human Rights (HAM), and this is one of the most heinous and damaging crimes, especially for women, even though we know that women's honor must be protected as regulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948) in two articles when reviewed based on women's experiences, violations of women's rights and rape are interpreted as prohibited acts (Bakara et al., 2023).

Regarding the forms of rape crimes themselves, there are several forms, including Sadistic Rape, which means an aggressive and destructive form of rape,

Anger Rape, which is usually in the form of abuse of the victim, Domination Rape, which is rape based on the power possessed by the perpetrator to force the victim, d) Seductive Rape, which is rape that occurs in a situation where the perpetrator is stimulating created by the victim or the perpetrator, Victim Precipitated Rape, which is rape caused by the victim who is the mastermind, Exploitation Rape, which is rape that shows the opportunity to commit rape obtained by men by taking advantage of the victim (Aditya et al., 2020)

The crime of sexual violence or molestation is "Any act that violates morality or a heinous act related to sexual desire" (Moeljatno). This definition focuses more on actions carried out by people based on their lust, either directly or indirectly violating morality, and can be punished. The problem of sexual violence is very complex and spread throughout the world. Sexual violence is actually more than that, although it is often considered a crime against morality. Crime, crimes against Human Rights (HAM), and gender inequality issues are all examples of sexual violence (Afifah, 2023).

In addition, it is not uncommon for children to be the victims even though children are the next generation of the nation whose rights must be protected as stated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (Child Protection Law) and Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law) which regulates the process of resolving cases of children in conflict with the law, ensuring that even though children commit crimes, their rights are still protected (Fatahaya & Agustanti, 2021).

Therefore, to overcome this problem, every member of society and the government is obliged to participate in providing child welfare in society; if this step is carried out evenly, it will have a good impact on the security and stability of society. The application of criminal sanctions against perpetrators of crimes is the best way to uphold justice. Therefore, it is hoped that law enforcement officers will pay more attention to victims who are victims of crimes. Which can cause not only physical suffering but also mental and psychological (Parama Hamsa et al., 2021). Therefore, maximum law enforcement is needed to balance severe legal sanctions in order to obtain justice (Novitasari et al., 2020).

Regarding the punishment for perpetrators of child rape, perpetrators of crimes will be charged using Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Anyone who forces threatens with violence, persuades, or does other acts to commit indecent acts as referred to in Article 82 of Law Number 23 of 2002, shall be subject to a maximum prison sentence of 15 (fifteen) years and a minimum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah) and a minimum of Rp. 60,000,000.00 (sixty million rupiah) (Siti Khodijah et al., 2023).

Not only that, on May 25, 2016, President Joko Widodo signed PERPPU No. 1 of 2016 concerning the second amendment to the UUPA and now Law No. 17 of 2016, by providing heavier legal sanctions, namely the provisions for increasing the primary sentence of imprisonment to a minimum of 10 (ten) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty years), the perpetrator is sentenced to death, life imprisonment, can be imposed with the following provisions: if it causes more than one victim, results in serious injury, mental disorders, infectious diseases,

impaired or loss of reproductive function, and/or the victim dies (Apriyansa, 2019).

This law enforcement is solely aimed at creating security and order. Moreover, it is hoped that the various regulations and laws that the government has issued can provide a deterrent effect on the perpetrators of this crime, where this law enforcement must be carried out by law enforcement officers in the criminal justice system starting from the investigation to the trial in court (Nababan et al., 2024).

In Indonesia, cases of sexual crimes are increasingly urgent and continue to increase every year, such as the recent case of a junior high school student with the initials AA (13 years old) being raped by four children in Palembang (Rosmala 1a, Endang Prasetyawati 2b, 2023). The following is data uploaded by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), which is collected in the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni PPA); sexual violence ranks first as a type of violence that is often experienced by victims as many as 11,686. From the 2022 data, sexual violence increased compared to 2021, namely 8,703 cases, and in 2020, there were 6,980 cases (Annastasyia Mukrimah Yusuf, Ma'ruf Hafidz, 2024).

In addition to the cases that continue to emerge every year, there are often several obstacles and problems in implementing law enforcement efforts carried out in cases of child molestation or obstacles in enforcing criminal sanctions. Based on the results of an interview with Ni Komang Swastini S.H. as a Functional Prosecutor (Middle Prosecutor) of the Denpasar District Attorney's Office, she said that there were obstacles to law enforcement against child molestation by the Denpasar District Attorney's Office in prosecuting perpetrators of child molestation, namely: the existence of a crime with children involved, in cases of child molestation it is different from rape, meaning that the *visum et reported* letter in cases of child molestation rarely leaves physical marks or violence in sensitive areas (Agus et al., 2023).

These cases also often show or reflect the complexity of social, cultural, and weaknesses in law enforcement, so a comprehensive approach is needed to handle them. To understand more deeply the dynamics that occur in rape cases, both in terms of causal factors, to the law enforcement process, an analysis is needed that refers to previous studies. Here are some studies that provide a definite and strong foundation for exploring various aspects that play a role in the crime of rape. Both from a legal, sociological, and public policy perspective.

The results of the analysis from Mustafa et al., (2021), Regarding the motives of the perpetrators in the crime of rape, it shows that the factor causing someone to commit the crime of rape is the emergence of stimulation near the perpetrator; for example, the perpetrator watches or hears things that are intertwined with pornography or pornography until finally, sexual arousal arises in him which then becomes the reason the perpetrator carries out the crime of rape so that his passion is channeled. Criminology believes that every crime in any case, including rape or attempted rape (Mustafa et al., 2021).

Turning to the criminal justice system in Indonesia, judges have the freedom to decide cases, including imposing higher sentences than the prosecutor's demands. According to Chanifah et al., (2023), although normatively,

there is no explicit rule regarding the judge's ability or inability to exceed the demands, Article 182 Paragraph (4) of the Criminal Procedure Code implies that the judge's decision must be based on the charges submitted. On the other hand, Article 193 Paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code allows the court to impose a higher or lower sentence than the prosecutor's demands so that ultra-petite decisions are not considered to violate criminal law (Chanifah et al., 2023). This shows that judges have independence in deciding cases as long as the decision does not exceed the maximum limit stipulated, for example, in Article 285 of the Criminal Code. This study aims to explore further the freedom of judges in issuing ultra-petite decisions and their impact on justice in cases of sexual crimes in Indonesia.

This is also explained by Karma (2020), This study focuses on legal protection for women victims of domestic sexual violence, as regulated in the Domestic Violence Law, and the challenges faced in its implementation. Students of the Faculty of Law, Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Bali, in 2020 compiled these studies. Each of these studies attempts to examine legal aspects related to the protection of women victims of sexual violence and evaluate the effectiveness of existing regulations in Indonesia in providing protection and justice for victims (Pratama et al., 2020).

The research used in compiling this research material is normative, referring to the statutory and conceptual approaches. There are several sources of primary or secondary legal materials used, such as the Criminal Code and Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the elimination of domestic violence, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Amendments to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Women and Children. In addition, there are also other legal materials from scientific books, journals, literature, and so on. Data were collected through literature studies, which included searching for the laws used and literature reviews related to the research object. Data were analyzed using interpretation and reasoning methods which include interpreting and explaining the laws governing rape of women (Pratama et al., 2020).

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the motives behind the crime of rape in Indonesia and to evaluate the effectiveness of the applicable legal system, especially in terms of sanctions against perpetrators and protection for victims, as regulated in the Child Protection Law and PERPPU No. 1 of 2016. In addition, this study also seeks to explore social factors that contribute to a person's tendency to commit the crime of rape and to understand how these factors interact with the existing legal system. Furthermore, this study seeks to answer the question of the extent to which legal and sociological approaches can complement each other in efforts to prevent and handle rape cases so that comprehensive and practical policy recommendations can be formulated to prevent this crime and protect victims optimally.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with a normative legal approach supported by case analysis and legislation. This qualitative method focuses on literature studies, namely by examining legislation such as Law No. 11 of 2012

concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), the Criminal Code (KUHP) Article 81 and Article 340, and Law No. 35 of 2014 Article 81 and Article 82. This study aims to understand how legal provisions are applied in relevant cases, especially rape cases. The case approach is applied by analyzing various concrete cases that reflect human rights violations and serious crimes, such as the rape case of a junior high school student with the initials AA, which was committed by four minors in Palembang. This analysis aims to dig deeper into the perpetrator's motives and crime patterns and assess the strengths and weaknesses of applicable law enforcement. In addition, the legislative approach is used to understand how regulations related to sexual violence against children are applied in legal practice. Thus, this study not only examines the normative aspects of the applicable rules but also how these rules are implemented in actual cases to punish perpetrators of sexual violence against children.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rape is one of the most disturbing forms of crime in society. This crime not only causes physical injuries to the victim but also leaves a profound psychological impact, which is often accompanied by threats or coercion used by the perpetrator of the crime (Aditya et al., 2020).

According to Northridge (2019), sexual acts forced on someone by means of intimidation, threats, or coercion are included in the category of sexual violence. Sexual violence also occurs when the victim is not in a position to give consent, such as when drunk or in an unstable mental state (Blake et al., 2014). Sexual violence began in the Greek, Roman, Indian, and Chinese civilizations. Sexual violence also occurs in various religions such as Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism, Islam, and so on; at that time, women were considered only as accessories, half human, and so on. The Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) explains the definition of violence that results in injury or death of a person. Soerjono Soekanto expands the definition of violence to social violence against a person or property. According to Sugijokanto (Delfina et al., 2021). Sexual violence is any form of violence that can cause physical or psychological problems in children or adolescents so that it can threaten their lives (Harlia et al., 2023).

The following are types of Sexual Violence. According to the National Commission on Women, sexual violence can be divided into 13 forms, namely: 1) Rape: An act of sexual assault involving sexual intercourse, penetration with fingers, or the use of other objects; 2) Sexual intimidation or threats: Threats or attempted rape that create fear or psychological trauma; 3) Sexual harassment: Behavior that uses an individual's sexual organs or sexuality as a goal, which can involve physical or non-physical contact; 4) Sexual exploitation: Abuse of power to meet interpersonal needs or satisfaction or to gain advantages in terms of material, social, and political; 5) Trafficking in women: Does not involve sex but involves recruiting, sending, moving, or receiving women with violence, kidnapping, detention, forgery, fraud, and causing harm to the victim; 6) Forced prostitution: Women are engaged in sex work without their consent, often through threats and violence, and without having a choice; 7) Sexual slavery: Includes child marriage and forced adult sexual intercourse; 8) Forced marriage:

Marriage against the woman's will, including forced marriage and cases where rape victims are forced to marry the perpetrator of the rape; 9) Forced pregnancy: Forcing a woman to continue her pregnancy through threats of violence; 10) Forced abortion: Forcing a woman to end her pregnancy through threats or force; 11) Forced contraception and sterilization: Installing contraceptives or sterilization without the woman's consent; 12) Sexual abuse: Intentional abuse of female genitalia or sexual behavior to cause pain; 13) Inhumane and sexualized punishment: Using cruel and sexual means to punish women and inflict pain and fear (Hafizah et al., 2024).

The prevalence of sexual violence cases is often difficult to determine with certainty because many victims are reluctant to report their cases (Lundgren & Amin, 2015). The phenomenon of sexual intercourse crimes against children, anyone can do it if they have evil intentions, not only strangers but also people close to them, and it is more dangerous. Because seen from the distance between the perpetrator and the child who is close and the child is forced to remain silent, there is an excellent opportunity for the perpetrator to commit his crimes repeatedly. So if the perpetrator commits his crime not only once but continuously at different times, in criminal law, it is known as a criminal act of continuing action, or in Dutch, it is called "Vorgezette Handelings" (Halawa, 2023).

Although the government always tries with complete seriousness in handling and following up on this one crime, such as by providing legal protection to victims, Legal protection is all efforts made to protect the rights and obligations of each individual through legal regulations. Legal protection for victims is critical as a shared responsibility involving society, the state, and the government. In this case, the victim is the party who is most disadvantaged because they suffer both physically and psychologically (Intan Fadilah Nasution et al., 2024). As a country of law, Indonesia must, of course, be able to prioritize rights and obligations based on regulated legal norms. For those who violate the provisions, they will receive sanctions (Fatahaya & Agustanti, 2021)

Every violation and crime has been regulated both inside and outside the Criminal Code. Basically, the purpose of criminal law is often interpreted as a form of imposing criminal sanctions on lawbreakers so that people do not commit crimes. Legal problems will be considered resolved if the criminal or violator has sat in front of the judge's table and has been sentenced to criminal sanctions. This is what positions justice and enforcement of criminal law, namely that there are criminal sanctions, or, in other words, criminal sanctions are used as a barometer of justice. The settlement process often uses imprisonment even though this is not the only alternative to address violations that occur in society and can be followed up with other laws such as Civil sanctions as punishment for perpetrators of harassment can provide additional justice beyond criminal penalties (Annastasyia Mukrimah Yusuf, Ma'ruf Hafidz, 2024).

In this context, victims have the right to file a civil lawsuit with the aim of obtaining compensation for losses suffered, both materially and immaterially. This compensation includes financial compensation to cover the physical, psychological, and emotional losses experienced by the victim due to the harassment. For example, if the victim experiences trauma that requires therapy

or counseling, the perpetrator may be required to pay for the cost of treatment as a form of recovery. In addition, harassment that results in job loss or other economic losses can also be the basis for demanding compensation equivalent to the potential lost income. This civil legal action not only serves as a way for victims to obtain compensation but also acts as a means of restoring the self-esteem and honor that the perpetrator has damaged. By providing compensation, the civil legal system helps victims move forward and restore their lives after experiencing abuse while also providing a deterrent effect for perpetrators so that they do not repeat their actions. This emphasizes that civil sanctions can be an important instrument in providing more comprehensive justice for victims outside of criminal penalties. As regulated in Article 28 B, paragraph 2 (two) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states, "every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination". It is also explained in Article 4 of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which explains that "Every child has the right to live, grow, develop and participate pretty in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and to receive protection from violence and discrimination. (Annastasyia Mukrimah Yusuf, Ma'ruf Hafidz, 2024).

This protection aims to provide a sense of security and guarantee the safety of individuals from threats and criminal acts. This is reinforced in Article 28I of the 1945 Constitution, accompanied by several other laws and regulations relating to the provision of protection for children, including Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which affirms the right of every person to be protected from violence and discrimination in any form (Malinda, 2016; Aditya et al., 2020). Legal protection efforts for victims of sexual violence are important so that they are free from degrading and discriminatory treatment and receive proper justice. Although the government has tried and made every effort to handle these sexual crime cases, sexual violence crimes in Indonesia have a high number, and these crimes occur in children who are still young (Lewoleba & Fahrozi, 2020). According to the Annual Report (CATAHU) of the National Commission on Violence Against Women, there were 431,471 cases of sexual violence against women in 2020, which increased from 2019, which was 406,178 cases. In 2019, there was also an increase from the original 348,466 cases, so it can be concluded that the number of victims of sexual violence is increasingly massive and will continue to increase if there is no further handling and strict sanctions against perpetrators of sexual violence (Anugerah et al., 2022).

What is more worrying is that the age range of children who are victims of sexual violence cases is under 10 years old (Zakiyah, Prabandari, & Triratnawati, 2016). From year to year, the number of sexual violence against children has continued to increase until now. The latest data based on the Deputy for Child Protection of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA), Nahar, said that from January to July 31, 2020, there were 4,116 cases of violence against children in Indonesia. Where, if detailed, there were 2,556 victims of sexual violence, 1,111 victims of physical violence,

and 979 victims of psychological violence. Then, there were 346 victims of neglect, 73 victims of Human Trafficking (TPPO), and 68 victims of exploitation. A total of 3,296 victims were girls, and 1,319 were boys (Richardo Napitupulu & Astro Julio, 2023).

These cases of sexual violence are like the theory of the iceberg phenomenon where only a tiny part of the total cases are revealed, and there are still many cases that are submerged or invisible in society in the legal realm because they are ashamed or afraid of the perpetrator's threats. This theory has a negative impact on the victim. The victim can feel oppressed, and their mental state will be disturbed. The victim will feel traumatized for the rest of his life because of the oppression carried out by the perpetrator. The perpetrators exploit the victim's mental and physical weaknesses as a way to keep this crime from being revealed so that this case begins to sink and is not visible. If this is not avoided, the iceberg theory will increase and will result in high rates of sexual crimes (Richardo Napitupulu & Astro Julio, 2023). Of course, if left alone, it will have a terrible impact on the future of the nation because many of the nation's future generations are damaged and sexually oppressed. The description of the problem will be discussed, including the factors that cause sexual harassment, such as unsafe environmental factors and low levels of education. In addition to the causative factors, the impact of sexual violence will also be described by the author (Richardo Napitupulu & Astro Julio, 2023)

In essence, every action must be driven by factors that cause a person to be able to commit a crime; in this case, it is necessary to know the cause of the crime of sexual violence before providing legal protection. In cases of sexual violence against children that have occurred, several factors were found to cause the perpetrator to commit the act, including:

1. Family factors are the main factors that cause perpetrators to commit sexual violence. This is due to various problems in the family between the perpetrator and his/her partner or with other family members. In addition, the perpetrator's age is relatively young, with an age range of 20 (twenty) to 30 (thirty) years; committing sexual violence is motivated by a broken home family. However, this cause is not the main element that drives the perpetrator to do so. Often, the perpetrator seeks an outlet for the problems he/she faces, thus triggering his/her mind to commit sexual violence;
2. Economic factors, on average, perpetrators who have non-permanent jobs (odd jobs) cause the emergence of motives to commit immoral acts to vent their lust. As is known, in the Legal Protection Against Current Social Developments, there are many crimes, especially among people with weak economies;
3. Emotional abuse factors: When the perpetrator lacks affection and love from his/her family and often receives threats from those closest to him/her, this triggers the perpetrator to commit his/her actions. Usually, this emotional abuse can easily abuse the victim as a form of aggression;
4. Opportunity factor: Not many victims themselves realize that sometimes victims provide opportunities for perpetrators who already have previous intentions to commit a crime;

5. Social media factor: It is undeniable that globalization has positive and negative impacts on society, depending on the response of a society to absorbing and utilizing existing technology. The misuse of information from various social media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and other information triggers many perpetrators of sexual violence who are still teenagers. Which can be accessed from the internet (Annastasyia Mukrimah Yusuf, Ma'ruf Hafidz, 2024).

Sexual violence tends to have a traumatic impact on both children and adults. However, cases of sexual violence often go undetected due to denial of the sexual violence that occurred. Even more challenging is if this sexual violence occurs to children because children who are victims of sexual violence do not understand that they are victims. Victims find it difficult to trust others, so they keep their sexual violence a secret. In addition, children tend to be afraid to report because they feel threatened that they will experience worse consequences if they report; children feel ashamed to tell about their sexual violence; children feel that the sexual violence occurred because of their fault and the sexual violence makes children feel that they are embarrassing the family name. The impact of sexual harassment that occurs is characterized by powerlessness, where the victim feels helpless and tortured when revealing the sexual harassment, so the victim will feel very burdened and feel extraordinary trauma, which often even leads to mental illness (Ivo, 2015).

Finkelhor and Browne (2002) categorize four types of trauma impacts due to sexual violence experienced by children, namely:

1. Betrayal. Trust is the main basis for victims of sexual violence. As a child, having trust in parents and that trust is understood and understood. However, children's trust and parental authority become things that threaten children;
2. Traumatic sexualization. Russel (2002) found that women who experience sexual violence tend to refuse sexual intercourse, and as a consequence become victims of domestic sexual violence. Finkelhor (2002) noted that victims prefer same-sex partners because they consider men untrustworthy;
3. Feeling Powerless. Fear penetrates the victim's life. Nightmares, phobias, and anxiety are experienced by victims accompanied by pain. Feelings of powerlessness cause individuals to feel weak. Victims feel incapable and less effective at work. Some victims also feel pain in their bodies. On the other hand, other victims have excessive intensity and drive in themselves (Finkelhor and Browne, Briere in Tower, 2002);
4. Stigmatization. Victims of sexual violence feel guilty, ashamed, have a bad self-image. Guilt and shame are formed due to helplessness and feeling that they do not have the power to control themselves. Children as victims often feel different from others, and some victims are angry with their bodies due to the abuse they experienced. Other victims use drugs and alcohol to punish their bodies, dull their senses, or try to avoid the memory of the incident (Ivo, 2015).

To find out the government's actions to overcome violence against children and women. The government is very concerned about cases of human

rights violations and how it can overcome them by managing the UPTD. The handling method created by the government is the existence of UPTD and the formation of a community participation communication forum for handling and opening Family Learning Centers (puspaga) in nine regencies/cities. The Family Learning Center (puspaga) is the first door to minimize domestic violence. The government has formed several agencies for the prevention and handling of the development of children who are victims of sexual violence, and this effort will play a vital role in the victims (Elliza, 2022).

However, this is not enough to be used as a solution to prevent sexual violence against children because this assistance is given to victims who have experienced sexual violence, so the role of the state is the most important thing in eradicating acts of sexual violence against children that occur in Indonesia, especially in East Kalimantan, Samarinda, which is supported by the existence of PERDA NO. Article 3 of Law No. 10 of 2013 states that "Child protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and receive protection from violence, discrimination, and neglect in order to realize Samarinda children who are faithful and pious, intelligent, qualified, have noble character and are prosperous. Therefore, a more comprehensive and more effective solution is needed. Therefore, handling is critical and needed because it is a follow-up service program after the complaint service (Elliza, 2022). DKP2PA will carry out handling according to the needs of the victim; the types of services provided according to Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2013 concerning the protection of children in the city of Samarinda are: (1) legal aid referrals; (2) health referrals; (3) social rehabilitation referrals; (4) social reintegration; (5). safe houses (shelters). The current role of the government, especially the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service in handling victims of sexual violence, will be given legal guarantees, health insurance, rehabilitation, and safe houses so that victims will feel more cared for, which, of course with this handling will provide a very active role and also be beneficial for mental recovery and trauma experienced by victims (Elliza, 2022).

Comprehensive efforts can be realized by making society healthy through social wisdom and finding the abilities embedded in the community itself, or these efforts can also come from social media, technological developments, and utilizing protection from legal entities. Routine and consistent police patrol activities in places prone to sexual crimes are also important. For example, operations and raids in certain places have the potential to be used by perpetrators as places of sexual crimes, such as factories and workplaces for workers or employees. Likewise, routine visits to schools can also be helpful in building a sense of security for school children. These things will undoubtedly open up opportunities for cases to be revealed and provide a preventive effect on sexual criminals (Anindya et al., 2020). So with accurate and comprehensive solutions and handling, it will undoubtedly have a significant impact on reducing the number of rape and sexual harassment crimes in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that rape in Indonesia is a complex problem influenced

by various factors, such as family environment, economy, social media, and emotional abuse. Although various laws have been implemented to protect victims and punish perpetrators, such as the Child Protection Law and PERPPU No. 1 of 2016, the implementation of the law in the field still faces many challenges. Obstacles in the form of lack of physical evidence, social stigma, and suboptimal law enforcement hinder efforts to achieve justice for victims. Therefore, sociological and legal approaches must complement each other in handling this case comprehensively. These approaches include strengthening regulations, increasing public education, and strengthening the protection system for victims. To overcome this problem, several strategic steps need to be taken. Law enforcement officers must receive training to handle rape cases professionally and sensitively and be supervised to ensure that judges' decisions are consistent and fair. Education about the importance of respecting the rights of women and children must be increased through educational campaigns and curricula. The government also needs to provide rehabilitation services that include legal aid, trauma counseling, and safe house facilities for victims. In addition, relevant regulations must be updated to address modern challenges, including sexual crimes in the digital world. Preventive patrols and community cooperation in maintaining environmental security are also important to create a sense of security. With these steps, it is hoped that rape cases can be minimized, perpetrators punished fairly, and victims receive optimal protection and recovery.

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