

Direktorat Program Pascasarjana
Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

A REFLECTION OF 2022

A LOOK AHEAD TO 2023

Editor: **Diah Karmiyati**

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A REFLECTION OF 2022, A LOOK AHEAD TO 2023

Diah Karmiyati [Editor]

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Preference

The year 2022 is the year we all bounce back from a pandemic. We've seen restrictions lifted all around the world and Indonesia so we are slowly back to life before the pandemic. A lot of events are happening globally such as natural disasters, wars that continue between Ukraine and Russia, G-20 meetings, and World Cup 2022. As I am writing this in December, it is only fitting to reflect on what we have accomplished since January 2022. As a nation, our president announced that he will stop our exports of raw nickel to the EU, and this is a bold move. As an academician, we have been working hard to do our research and get published, let's celebrate regardless of our number of publications. As a person, we have managed to keep our interpersonal and intrapersonal relationships in check, so we must be grateful. As an entity, our workplace has also achieved numerous accomplishments that we are proud of.

When we read or see tons of information on the internet, it is very difficult to digest and sort the correct and useful information. If we are aware, there are many videos that talk about a recession in 2023, that state there will be an economic crisis, so we need to prepare for it or otherwise, we are doomed. Sometimes it is good to see such videos to prepare but sometimes it is also overwhelming.

As a country with five major religions, and our first Pancasila stated to "Believed in God", the construction of spirituality is very important. Spirituality comes from within us and we have a higher calling to do what's good, what's moral, and what's not from our belief system. For instance, if we are Muslims, we are obliged to do five times prayer and not eat pork as it is considered haram. By standing on these main principles of being a Muslim, we are keen on walking ahead to face whatever God has planned for us. It is necessary for us to have a strong principle at heart that is based on our belief system. When we possess a strong spirituality, we have a tendency to be kind to other people. Kindness is the basis of practicing humanity. When we are not judging why someone does what they do, but rather inquire why we value them as a human. Therefore, we practice humanity.

To face 2023, we do not need to be fully equipped with millions of savings, although that can be an advantage. As such knowledge is given to us, to help us, we are human and need to construct our

spirituality and humanity so that we won't be lost in the uncertainty. We stand by our principle to face a fast-changing and uncertain world. We will be far more ready to accept anything given by God by instilling what we had all along, our belief and our ability to be kind.

Malang, December,2022
Diah Karmiyati

Table of Contents

Preference	v
Table of Contents.....	vii
1. Teacher's Directive Speech Actions in the Teaching and Learning Process at Mulya Jasa Kindergarten Gowa Distrits Abd. Rahman Rahim et al.	1
2. Considering Children's Rights in the Constitutional Perspective Abustan	10
3. Plantation Industry Waste Back to Sustainable Agriculture Agus Sutanto et al.	17
4. Potential of Paddy Straw as Poultry Feed Ali Mursyid Wahyu Mulyono	27
5. Considerations To Exit Quantitative Easing In Indonesia Amanah Abdulkadir	34
6. Optimizing Women Leadership and the Role of Women in Coming to the Era of Society 5.0 in Indonesia Andiwi Mefilina.....	41
7. Ibn Sina's Thought on Human Being: An Account on Philosophy of Islamic Education Arba'iyah Yusuf & Muh. Tajab	46
8. Civic Education the Context of Developing Digital Literacy for Global Citizens Ardhana Januar Mahardhani & Rudi Ruhardi.....	53
9. Effective Public Relations Model Edward L. Bernays Perspektive Badrut Tamam	63
10. Virtual Museum in Communication Museum Perspective (National Sports Museum Study Case) Ciwuk Musiana Yudhawasthi	71

11. Online Bipa Learning For Sepama Teachers (Musa Asiah Integrated School) Cambodia Dewi Kusumaningsih et al.	83
12. Analysis of Mathematical Connection Ability Based on Spatial Visualization of Cartesian Coordinates at SMPN 21 Pontianak Dewi Risalah.....	92
13. The Effect of Leadership Style on Motivation and Employee Performance Dian Sudiantini et al.	100
14. Islamic Corporate Governance Reduces Islamic Bank Fraud? Early Ridho Kismawadi.....	112
15. Study about the Reporting of Muslims through the International News Agency on the Waspada and Kompas Daily. Effiati Juliana Hasibuan et al.	122
16. Bibliometric Analysis and Curriculum Mapping Elihamid.....	135
17. The Analysis of Teacher Competency in the Era of Society 5.0 Emilda Sulasmi.....	143
18. Exposure of Infrared Rays to the Growth of <i>Escherichia Coli</i> Causes Diarrhea Emillia Devi Dwi Rianti et al.	149
19. Some Issues on Value Chain Networks for Developing Sorghum Entrepreneurs Endang Noerhartati	156
20. The Analysis of Visual Learner Based Personalized of the Students' Reading Comprehension Eny Syatriana et al.	164
21. Impact of Perceived Usefulness, Ease of Use, Enjoyment on Repurchase Interest in Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 Erminati Pancaningrum.....	172

22. The Humanist Side In The Settlement Of Child Crime	
Farhana.....	179
23. Language Shift among Madurese Speakers in Madura Island – Indonesia: A Case at a Village in Bangkalan	
Fauzan.....	188
24. Counseling, Solution for Stunting Manifestations In Teeth and Mouth	
Fitriyanti Fitriyanti	199
25. Legal Protection of Women in the Distribution of Goni-Gini Assets	
Hamdan Azhar Siregar & Otom Mustomi.....	208
26. Asian University Collaborative Learning in Credit Transfer in Professional Teacher Education Program: A Solution of Asian Quality of Teacher Education	
Hasanuddin Fatsah.....	216
27. Optimization of Gluten-Free Products Using Expert Design Methods in the Green Food Industry	
Hasnelly et al.	224
28. Child Witness in Indonesia Criminal Courts: Efforts To Protect the Law in A Humanistic Way	
Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima	239
29. Managing Human Resources in a Digital Culture	
Ika Nurul Qomari & Mohd Shamsuri Md Saad.....	248
30. City Branding as a Tourism Attraction Strategy	
Indah Fatmawati	257
31. Case Studies in Islamic Religious Education Learning (Pendidikan Agama Islam/PAI) in Era 5.0: Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)	
Islamiyatur Rokhmah	265

32. Disposition Of Prospective Elementary School Teachers In Mathematics Problem Solving Strategies, Critical Thinking Review Kartinah & Fine Reffiane	269
33. The Role of Disclosure Language Towards Brand Awareness, Consumer Attitudes, and Purchase Intention on Advertising Posts in Instagram Kristiningsih & Rica Sih Wuryaningrum.....	281
34. Challenges of 5.0 Era for Palm Oil Human Resources Lili Dahliani & Harries Marithasari.....	292
35. Product Testing of Android-based Artificial Intelligence Applications Using Standard ISO/IEC 25010 Liza Efriyanti.....	299
36. Modernization of the Food Sector Towards Sustainability Amongst Sabah's Community During Covid-19 Pandemic Mansoor Abdul Hamid.....	308
37. Project-Based Learning during the COVID-19 Pandemic towards the Learning Outcomes of Nutrition Science of Students of Biology Teacher Candidates Mia Nurkanti & Fitri Aryanti.....	317
38. Need for Achievement (<i>N - Ach</i>) & Creative Economic Performance of Coastal Communities of Bengkulu City Mochamad Ridwan.....	324
39. Tracking Disaster Mitigation Behavior Based on Local Wisdom in Menawan Village Mochamad Widjanarko et al.	335
40. Driving the Youth's Idealism to Focus on Social Entrepreneurship Muhamad Ahsan.....	345
41. Developing Critical Thinking Skills: An Analysis Study for Science Learning Muhammad Minan Chusni.....	353

42. Cultural And Social Understanding In The Digital Literacy And Its Role In English Literature Mutmainnah Mustofa.....	361
43. Assessment Strategy to Rectify Efl Students' Performance: A Need Analysis Nirwanto Maruf & Adimawati Helingo.....	370
44. Challenges and Problems Adult Learning Community Paradigm in Era 5.0 Nur Ida.....	383
45. Transnational Coalition Building and Global Feminist Solidarity in Millennial Society 5.0 Era Nurul Azizah.....	389
46. Sustainable Engineering of Food Industry Liquid Waste Treatment Systems Containing High Organic Load Nyimas Yanqoritha.....	397
47. Strengthening Women's Role and Participation in Village and Community Development 5.0 Oktiva Anggraini.....	409
48. GIS As a Tool in Hydrometeorological Disaster Mitigation Policy in Society 5.0 Retno Nalarsih et al.....	415
49. Understanding the Character of Pancasila in Efforts to form a Drugs-free Young Generation Ronggo Warsito et al.....	424
50. TPACK Model Based Instruction: Exploring Learning Needs for Writing Class Through the Lens of Lecturers Salasiah Ammade & Khairil.....	432
51. Kyai's Interaction with the Digital World in the Era of Society 5.0 Sholahuddin Al Ayubi.....	443
52. Society Era 5.0 in The Perspeptive of Science Learning Suciati.....	450

53. (In)directness of Kindergarten Teachers' Directive Speech Acts in the Teaching Learning Process in Yogyakarta: A Classroom Parenting	
Surono.....	456
54. The Principal's Role as Supervisor In Improving the Quality of Learning	
Tri Yuni Hendrowati.....	465
55. Legal Aspects of Provision of Subsidies from the Government to the People Due to the Increase in Fuel Oil	
Try Widiyono.....	473
56. Increase of Fuel Price in Perspective of Pancasila Law State	
Untoro.....	480
57. The Needs of Toileting Instrumental for Post-Operative Hip Fracture Patients	
Wantonoro.....	488
58. Achieve Marketing Strategies in Society 5.0 Era by Understanding Consumer Behavior Offline vs Online	
Wiwik Maryati.....	503
59. The Benefit of Comparative Literature in BIPA Learning	
Yulianeta.....	510
60. Marketing Mix in Toursim	
Zakiyah Zahara.....	519
61. Parental Learning Strategies in Developing Children's Creativity during School Holidays due to the Covid-19 with Jakarta Walking Tour Activities.	
Zulfitria et al.	527

Child Witness in Indonesia Criminal Courts: Efforts To Protect the Law in A Humanistic Way

Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima¹

Introduction

The phenomenon of sexual violence that occurs in Indonesian children is like an endless iceberg. The issue of sexual violence is an important and complicated issue of all the problems of violence against children. Witness and victim protection agency, in its 2021 report, stated that 234 children applied for protection because they had become victims of violence. The report stated that 149 children reported being witnesses of sexual violence victims with a range of junior high and high school education.[1] Meanwhile, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission submitted data showing 5,953 cases of child rights violations in 2021, 859 of which were data on issues of child victims of sexual violence 2021. In its report, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission stated that Teachers and Principals perpetrated 88% of Child Sexual Violence in Schools.[2] This statement reinforces that in cases of sexual violence against children, an imbalance of power relations is exacerbated because the perpetrator has more control over the victim. Perpetrators who have close relationships with victims of sexual abuse, such as parents and children, uncles and nephews, teachers and students, and community leaders, make children suffer physically, psychologically, and mentally.

Cases Sexual abuse of children is one of the most challenging crimes to detect and prosecute, in large part because there are often only two witnesses to violence against children, which is an act of abuse or mistreatment of a child in the form of physical, emotional, sexual harm, neglect of parenting and exploitation for commercial purposes that can endanger the health, survival, dignity or development, acts of violence obtained from people who are responsible, trusted or in power in the protection of the Child. Children who conflict with the Law because of the condition of being victims of sexual violence must receive protection as witnesses in the criminal justice process. In the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law number 11 of 2012, it is stated that every Child who is a witness or

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victim of a crime must be given a guarantee of safety, protection of identity, the right to get assistance, and the right to be accompanied by a defender.

The Child's statement has the value of evidentiary power for judges, which can be used as evidence for instructions.[3] In Article 1 Number 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is determined that a witness is a person who can provide information for an investigation, prosecution, and trial regarding a criminal case that he has seen and experienced himself by stating the reasons for that knowledge. Subekti also noted that a witness is a person whose testimony is heard before a court hearing and has the task of assisting a court in a case. Witnesses as evidence are regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code, which is needed in proving criminal cases.[4]

The presence of witnesses is a requirement for the validity of a witness statement as evidence. However, there are times when the perpetrator and the victim only witness a criminal act, or a crime alleged to have occurred. Another problem is when a child becomes a witness or even experiences a crime himself. Several cases of sexual violence against children became public news when Herry Wirawan, the defendant, raped 13 female students and was sentenced to death and chemical castration. Another sexual violence case involved a motivator, Julianto Ekaputra (JE), where the four children who reported it were then bullied by their environment. They considered slander, considered a lie. This resulted in victims of sexual violence often not wanting to say it. Threats to children and their families were also made by the defendant in the sexual harassment case, Julianto Eka Putra (JE), Founder of the Indonesian Good Morning School. JE is known to try to intimidate and 'bribe' the victim's family. Nine witnesses and victims were intimidated by the perpetrators. In addition to threats and intimidation experienced by victim-witnesses, law enforcers often experience difficulties conducting examinations. Law enforcers must take a humane legal approach when conducting investigations against child witnesses to obtain information that can be used as evidence in court.

This article used normative legal research with a statute and a phenomenological approach. The phenomenological method is carried out to emphasize the exploration of the meaning and relation of child witnesses who are victims of sexual violence in certain situations. The use of qualitative methods in this article is also carried out through an approach to cases of sexual violence against children.

Discussion

Children are a vulnerable group that requires special attention in efforts to develop public health because their future is still long. In the end, children are expected to become the nation's leaders and continue the country's development. To improve the health status of children in Indonesia, it is necessary to develop comprehensive and directed child health development efforts on all health problems due to disease and other issues. Sexual violence experienced by a child can result in disruption of the process of child development. If this situation is not appropriately handled early, it will impact the decline in the quality of Indonesia's human resources.

The Criminal Code does not explicitly mention sexual violence against children. The Criminal Code calls it an act of sexual harassment. Article 289 of the Criminal Code states, "Whoever by violence or threats of violence or threats of violence forces someone to commit or allow obscene acts to be carried out, is punished for his fault in committing an act of violating decency with a maximum imprisonment of nine years." A person who has committed a crime will be subject to sanctions if he has fulfilled the elements of a criminal act. The features of a criminal act that must be fulfilled include an act that fulfills the formulation of the Law and is against the Law carried out by a person or group of people who are considered capable of being responsible. In the end, perpetrators of sexual abuse of children must be held accountable for their actions following applicable laws. In the case of HW and JE, they can be prosecuted under the criminal sanctions provisions in Article 289 of the Criminal Code. This is because both HW and JE, with their power relations, have forced their will on their students with threats and intimidation, resulting in sexual harassment and rape.

Perpetrators of sexual abuse of children or commonly called pedophiles, can be subject to sanctions based on the provisions of the Criminal Code. Sanctions for pedophiles according to the Criminal Code consist of: Sexual intercourse In terms of sexual intercourse, it is sexual intercourse carried out by adults against women outside of marriage, where the victim is a minor.

Article 287, paragraph 1 states that: "Whoever has intercourse with a woman outside of marriage, even though it is known or should be suspected, that she is not yet fifteen years old, or if her age is not proven, is not yet capable of marriage, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of nine years.

Article 288, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code states that: "Whoever has intercourse with a woman in marriage, who is known or ought to be suspected that before being able to marry, is threatened

if the act results in injury, with a maximum imprisonment of four years." imposing the will of an adult on a minor that is carried out without or with violence. Sexual intercourse without violence can occur by means or efforts of adults by persuading the victim by luring the victim with something or a gift that makes the victim happy and interested. Thus the perpetrator feels younger to carry out his intention to have sex with the victim.

Article 290, paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code states: "that is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of seven years: whoever commits an obscene act with someone even though it is known or proper, it must be suspected that he is not yet fifteen years old or is not married."

Article 290, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code states: "that whoever persuades someone who is known or duly suspected that he is not yet fifteen years old or is not yet married, to commit or allow obscene acts to be carried out, or to have intercourse outside of marriage with another person."

Article 292 of the Criminal Code states: "that a person who is old enough, who commits an obscene act with another person of the same sex, who is known or duly suspected, that is not old enough, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of five years."

Article 293, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code states: "that whoever by giving or promising money or goods abuses a carrier arising from a misleading relationship deliberately moves a person who is not old enough and has good behavior, to commit or allow an obscene act to be carried out with him, even though he is not old enough. It is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of five years."

Article 294, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code states: "that whoever commits an obscene act with his Child, stepson, adopted Child, Child under his supervision who is not yet old enough, or with a person who is not old enough to take care of him, his education or care is left to him or his bachelor or subordinates. Those not of sufficient age shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of seven years." The definition of this obscene act is an act that is carried out by committing indecent acts related to the victim's body in terms of attacking the honor of the victim in the context of immoral acts and those committed by adults to minors.

Article 295 of the Criminal Code states:

1e. "With a maximum imprisonment of five years, whoever intentionally causes or facilitates obscene acts committed by his child, stepson or adopted child who is not yet an adult, by a child under his supervision, a minor who is handed over to him, so that he nurtured,

educated or guarded or his underage bachelor or people under him with other people."

2e. "With a maximum imprisonment of four years, any person who intentionally, apart from the things mentioned in 1e, causes or facilitates an obscene act with another person which is carried out by a minor, which he knows or reasonably suspects, that he has not mature."

In addition to the Criminal Code, legal protection for children who experience sexual violence can be used by the Sexual Violence Criminal Act. It is expressly stated that for cases of sexual violence, criminal acts cannot be resolved outside the judicial process or restorative justice except for child perpetrators as regulated in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law. The presence of the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence is expected to help victims of sexual violence. There are nine types of sexual violence crimes: non-physical sexual harassment; physical and sexual harassment; forced contraception, forced sterilization; forced marriage; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; sexual slavery; and electronic-based sexual violence. The nine types of sexual violence crimes will help fulfill the rights of victims to handle, protect, and recover victims, considering that perpetrators often avoid responsibility if they only use the Criminal Code. Therefore, a comprehensive arrangement of procedural Law from the stage of the investigation, prosecution, and examination in court with due observance of and upholding human rights, honor, and without intimidation is expected to help victims of sexual violence.

Obscene acts are acts committed by adults against minors to commit acts contrary to the victim's honor. Children who are victims of sexual abuse will have a psychological impact that will give birth to prolonged trauma which can then give birth to unhealthy attitudes, such as inferiority, excessive fear, disturbed mental development, and ultimately mental retardation. This situation may be a bad memory for the child victims of sexual abuse.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which the Indonesian government has ratified through Presidential Decree no. 36 of 1990, states that the Basic Needs of Children include 4 (four) basic principles, namely: 1) Non-discrimination; 2) The best interests of children 3) The right to survival and development 4) Respect for the opinion of children. To ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so they can live, develop and participate optimally with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination to realize quality, noble and prosperous Indonesian children.

Children victims of sexual violence crimes who ultimately have to be witnesses in court will experience prolonged trauma during the examination process until the trial. One of the potentially influential factors that can influence the perception of the credibility of a child witness' attitude is when they first confront the defendant in the courtroom. The difficulty of extracting information from witnesses of victims of sexual violence is undoubtedly a problem. Remember that when examining a child as a witness and a child as a victim, the trial is closed to the public. Judges, Public Prosecutors, and Legal Counsels do not wear a toga or official attributes.

Article 18 of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law states that in handling cases of children, child victims, child witnesses, Community Counselors, Professionals Social Workers, and Social Welfare Workers, Investigators, Public Prosecutors, Judges, Advocates or legal aid providers others must pay attention to the best interests of the Child and strive to maintain a family atmosphere. Law enforcers are expected to take a humane approach to child witnesses. The humanistic approach is defined as paying attention, and prior learning is an effort to build communication and individual relationships with individuals and groups.[5] A humanist approach will create a family atmosphere that makes children comfortable and child-friendly and does not cause fear and pressure.

A humanistic approach can also be taken by taking into account the provisions of Article 19, namely; 1) The identity of the Child, Child Victim, and Child Witness must be kept confidential in reporting in print or electronic media; 2) The identity, as referred to in paragraph (1), includes the name of the Child, the name of the Child Victim, the name of the Child Witness, the name of the parent, address, face, and other matters that may reveal the identity of the Child, Child Victim, and Child Witness.

To provide legal protection for child witnesses, Article 23 states that (1) At each level of examination, the Child must be given legal assistance and accompanied by a Community Counselor or other assistant following the provisions of the legislation. (2) At each level of examination, the Child Victim or Child Witness must be accompanied by a parent and person trusted by the Child Victim and Child Witness or Social Worker. (3) In the case of parents as suspects or defendants in a case being examined, the provisions referred to in paragraph (2) do not apply to parents.

The involvement of parents in every investigation process will certainly provide a sense of security and comfort to child witnesses. It is stated in Article 27 (1) In investigating a Child case, the Investigator must ask for consideration or advice from the Community

Counselor after the criminal act is reported or reported. (2) If necessary, the Investigator may seek consideration or advice from educational experts, psychologists, psychiatrists, religious leaders, Professional Social Workers or Social Welfare Workers, and other experts. (3) In the case of examining the Child Victim and the Child Witness, the Investigator is obliged to request a social report from the Professional Social Worker or Social Welfare Personnel after the criminal act is reported or reported.

Meanwhile, in the examination process to obtain the Child's information, it is stated in Article 58 (1) When examining the Child of the Victim and the Child of a Witness, the Judge may order that the Child be brought out of the courtroom. (2) During the examination of Child Victims and Child Witnesses, as referred to in paragraph (1), parents/guardians, advocates or other legal aid providers, and Community Counselors are still present. (3) If the Child of the Victim and the Child of the Witness cannot attend to give testimony before the court session, the Judge may order the Child of the Victim and the Child of the Witness to have their statements heard.

In searching for evidence related to sexual violence faced by children, documentation will be needed that can be used during meetings between witnesses/victims in the courtroom. In a criminal trial, law enforcers should be able to use video recordings of the testimonies of children who are victims of sexual violence to avoid prolonged trauma and to avoid possible emotional stress. At the very least, law enforcers seek to separate child witnesses to meet with the accused.

Suppose a child victim witness may not respond to a moment of confrontation in a manner that is in line with the Judge's expectations. In that case, it is necessary to approach the child victim witness that they are prepared to appear in the courtroom and will meet with the prosecutor, social worker, the accused, and police officers. Child witnesses need to be informed that this is a public court procedure and that it tells them that even if the accused is present, it cannot harm them. This information is provided to reduce children's anxiety about testifying and is believed to be associated with a more relaxed and confident attitude when they are in the courtroom.

Remember that in Article 171 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the testimony of child witnesses is not valuable as legal evidence. However, the information provided can be used as a guide that can strengthen the Judge's belief about the existence of a crime of sexual violence. In the provisions of Article 185 paragraph (7) of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is stated that statements from witnesses who are not sworn in, even though they are by one another, are not evidence.

Still, if the information is from the statements of witnesses sworn in, they can be used as additional legal evidence. Provisions concerning that there must first be valid evidence, such as evidence, witness testimony, expert evidence, letter evidence, or defendant's testimony. Therefore, the extraordinary evidence has met the minimum limit of proof. Namely, there have been at least 2 (two) proper pieces of evidence and an oath statement by the witness testimony.

Conclusion

The position of the Child as a witness to a crime in juvenile criminal justice guarantees that a child witness to a crime needs to be freed from threats, namely all forms of actions that have consequences, either directly or indirectly, that cause child witnesses to feel afraid regarding giving their testimony in a criminal judicial process. The success of a juvenile criminal justice process is highly dependent on the evidence that has been uncovered or found. Witness testimony is a very decisive element in the criminal justice process. Therefore, it is necessary to create a conducive climate through more humane handling by providing legal protection and security to child witnesses of a crime who knows or finds something that can help uncover criminal acts that have occurred and report this to law enforcement.

According to the criminal justice system, legal protection for children witnessing crimes emphasizes that children are entitled to all protections and rights regulated in the provisions of laws and regulations, such as medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation, both within and outside the institution. Guarantee of safety, both physical, mental, and social, and the ease of obtaining information regarding the development of the case. Child witnesses of criminal acts in need can get protection from institutions that handle witness and victim protection or social protection houses by the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

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To face 2023, we do not need to be fully equipped with millions of savings, although that can be an advantage. As such knowledge is given to us, to help us, we are human and need to construct our spirituality and humanity so that we won't be lost in the uncertainty. We stand by our principle to face a fast-changing and uncertain world. We will be far more ready to accept anything given by God by instilling what we had all along, our belief and our ability to be kind.

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Child Witness in Indonesia Criminal Courts: Efforts To Protect the Law in A Humanistic Way

Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima¹

Introduction

The phenomenon of sexual violence that occurs in Indonesian children is like an endless iceberg. The issue of sexual violence is an important and complicated issue of all the problems of violence against children. Witness and victim protection agency, in its 2021 report, stated that 234 children applied for protection because they had become victims of violence. The report stated that 149 children reported being witnesses of sexual violence victims with a range of junior high and high school education.[1] Meanwhile, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission submitted data showing 5,953 cases of child rights violations in 2021, 859 of which were data on issues of child victims of sexual violence 2021. In its report, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission stated that Teachers and Principals perpetrated 88% of Child Sexual Violence in Schools.[2] This statement reinforces that in cases of sexual violence against children, an imbalance of power relations is exacerbated because the perpetrator has more control over the victim. Perpetrators who have close relationships with victims of sexual abuse, such as parents and children, uncles and nephews, teachers and students, and community leaders, make children suffer physically, psychologically, and mentally.

Cases Sexual abuse of children is one of the most challenging crimes to detect and prosecute, in large part because there are often only two witnesses to violence against children, which is an act of abuse or mistreatment of a child in the form of physical, emotional, sexual harm, neglect of parenting and exploitation for commercial purposes that can endanger the health, survival, dignity or development, acts of violence obtained from people who are responsible, trusted or in power in the protection of the Child. Children who conflict with the Law because of the condition of being victims of sexual violence must receive protection as witnesses in the criminal justice process. In the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law number 11 of 2012, it is stated that every Child who is a witness or

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victim of a crime must be given a guarantee of safety, protection of identity, the right to get assistance, and the right to be accompanied by a defender.

The Child's statement has the value of evidentiary power for judges, which can be used as evidence for instructions.[3] In Article 1 Number 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is determined that a witness is a person who can provide information for an investigation, prosecution, and trial regarding a criminal case that he has seen and experienced himself by stating the reasons for that knowledge. Subekti also noted that a witness is a person whose testimony is heard before a court hearing and has the task of assisting a court in a case. Witnesses as evidence are regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code, which is needed in proving criminal cases.[4]

The presence of witnesses is a requirement for the validity of a witness statement as evidence. However, there are times when the perpetrator and the victim only witness a criminal act, or a crime alleged to have occurred. Another problem is when a child becomes a witness or even experiences a crime himself. Several cases of sexual violence against children became public news when Herry Wirawan, the defendant, raped 13 female students and was sentenced to death and chemical castration. Another sexual violence case involved a motivator, Julianto Ekaputra (JE), where the four children who reported it were then bullied by their environment. They considered slander, considered a lie. This resulted in victims of sexual violence often not wanting to say it. Threats to children and their families were also made by the defendant in the sexual harassment case, Julianto Eka Putra (JE), Founder of the Indonesian Good Morning School. JE is known to try to intimidate and 'bribe' the victim's family. Nine witnesses and victims were intimidated by the perpetrators. In addition to threats and intimidation experienced by victim-witnesses, law enforcers often experience difficulties conducting examinations. Law enforcers must take a humane legal approach when conducting investigations against child witnesses to obtain information that can be used as evidence in court.

This article used normative legal research with a statute and a phenomenological approach. The phenomenological method is carried out to emphasize the exploration of the meaning and relation of child witnesses who are victims of sexual violence in certain situations. The use of qualitative methods in this article is also carried out through an approach to cases of sexual violence against children.

Discussion

Children are a vulnerable group that requires special attention in efforts to develop public health because their future is still long. In the end, children are expected to become the nation's leaders and continue the country's development. To improve the health status of children in Indonesia, it is necessary to develop comprehensive and directed child health development efforts on all health problems due to disease and other issues. Sexual violence experienced by a child can result in disruption of the process of child development. If this situation is not appropriately handled early, it will impact the decline in the quality of Indonesia's human resources.

The Criminal Code does not explicitly mention sexual violence against children. The Criminal Code calls it an act of sexual harassment. Article 289 of the Criminal Code states, "Whoever by violence or threats of violence or threats of violence forces someone to commit or allow obscene acts to be carried out, is punished for his fault in committing an act of violating decency with a maximum imprisonment of nine years." A person who has committed a crime will be subject to sanctions if he has fulfilled the elements of a criminal act. The features of a criminal act that must be fulfilled include an act that fulfills the formulation of the Law and is against the Law carried out by a person or group of people who are considered capable of being responsible. In the end, perpetrators of sexual abuse of children must be held accountable for their actions following applicable laws. In the case of HW and JE, they can be prosecuted under the criminal sanctions provisions in Article 289 of the Criminal Code. This is because both HW and JE, with their power relations, have forced their will on their students with threats and intimidation, resulting in sexual harassment and rape.

Perpetrators of sexual abuse of children or commonly called pedophiles, can be subject to sanctions based on the provisions of the Criminal Code. Sanctions for pedophiles according to the Criminal Code consist of: Sexual intercourse In terms of sexual intercourse, it is sexual intercourse carried out by adults against women outside of marriage, where the victim is a minor.

Article 287, paragraph 1 states that: "Whoever has intercourse with a woman outside of marriage, even though it is known or should be suspected, that she is not yet fifteen years old, or if her age is not proven, is not yet capable of marriage, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of nine years.

Article 288, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code states that: "Whoever has intercourse with a woman in marriage, who is known or ought to be suspected that before being able to marry, is threatened

if the act results in injury, with a maximum imprisonment of four years." imposing the will of an adult on a minor that is carried out without or with violence. Sexual intercourse without violence can occur by means or efforts of adults by persuading the victim by luring the victim with something or a gift that makes the victim happy and interested. Thus the perpetrator feels younger to carry out his intention to have sex with the victim.

Article 290, paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code states: "that is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of seven years: whoever commits an obscene act with someone even though it is known or proper, it must be suspected that he is not yet fifteen years old or is not married."

Article 290, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code states: "that whoever persuades someone who is known or duly suspected that he is not yet fifteen years old or is not yet married, to commit or allow obscene acts to be carried out, or to have intercourse outside of marriage with another person."

Article 292 of the Criminal Code states: "that a person who is old enough, who commits an obscene act with another person of the same sex, who is known or duly suspected, that is not old enough, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of five years."

Article 293, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code states: "that whoever by giving or promising money or goods abuses a carrier arising from a misleading relationship deliberately moves a person who is not old enough and has good behavior, to commit or allow an obscene act to be carried out with him, even though he is not old enough. It is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of five years."

Article 294, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code states: "that whoever commits an obscene act with his Child, stepson, adopted Child, Child under his supervision who is not yet old enough, or with a person who is not old enough to take care of him, his education or care is left to him or his bachelor or subordinates. Those not of sufficient age shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of seven years." The definition of this obscene act is an act that is carried out by committing indecent acts related to the victim's body in terms of attacking the honor of the victim in the context of immoral acts and those committed by adults to minors.

Article 295 of the Criminal Code states:

1e. "With a maximum imprisonment of five years, whoever intentionally causes or facilitates obscene acts committed by his child, stepson or adopted child who is not yet an adult, by a child under his supervision, a minor who is handed over to him, so that he nurtured,

educated or guarded or his underage bachelor or people under him with other people."

2e. "With a maximum imprisonment of four years, any person who intentionally, apart from the things mentioned in 1e, causes or facilitates an obscene act with another person which is carried out by a minor, which he knows or reasonably suspects, that he has not mature."

In addition to the Criminal Code, legal protection for children who experience sexual violence can be used by the Sexual Violence Criminal Act. It is expressly stated that for cases of sexual violence, criminal acts cannot be resolved outside the judicial process or restorative justice except for child perpetrators as regulated in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law. The presence of the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence is expected to help victims of sexual violence. There are nine types of sexual violence crimes: non-physical sexual harassment; physical and sexual harassment; forced contraception, forced sterilization; forced marriage; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; sexual slavery; and electronic-based sexual violence. The nine types of sexual violence crimes will help fulfill the rights of victims to handle, protect, and recover victims, considering that perpetrators often avoid responsibility if they only use the Criminal Code. Therefore, a comprehensive arrangement of procedural Law from the stage of the investigation, prosecution, and examination in court with due observance of and upholding human rights, honor, and without intimidation is expected to help victims of sexual violence.

Obscene acts are acts committed by adults against minors to commit acts contrary to the victim's honor. Children who are victims of sexual abuse will have a psychological impact that will give birth to prolonged trauma which can then give birth to unhealthy attitudes, such as inferiority, excessive fear, disturbed mental development, and ultimately mental retardation. This situation may be a bad memory for the child victims of sexual abuse.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which the Indonesian government has ratified through Presidential Decree no. 36 of 1990, states that the Basic Needs of Children include 4 (four) basic principles, namely: 1) Non-discrimination; 2) The best interests of children 3) The right to survival and development 4) Respect for the opinion of children. To ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so they can live, develop and participate optimally with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination to realize quality, noble and prosperous Indonesian children.

Children victims of sexual violence crimes who ultimately have to be witnesses in court will experience prolonged trauma during the examination process until the trial. One of the potentially influential factors that can influence the perception of the credibility of a child witness' attitude is when they first confront the defendant in the courtroom. The difficulty of extracting information from witnesses of victims of sexual violence is undoubtedly a problem. Remember that when examining a child as a witness and a child as a victim, the trial is closed to the public. Judges, Public Prosecutors, and Legal Counsels do not wear a toga or official attributes.

Article 18 of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law states that in handling cases of children, child victims, child witnesses, Community Counselors, Professionals Social Workers, and Social Welfare Workers, Investigators, Public Prosecutors, Judges, Advocates or legal aid providers others must pay attention to the best interests of the Child and strive to maintain a family atmosphere. Law enforcers are expected to take a humane approach to child witnesses. The humanistic approach is defined as paying attention, and prior learning is an effort to build communication and individual relationships with individuals and groups.[5] A humanist approach will create a family atmosphere that makes children comfortable and child-friendly and does not cause fear and pressure.

A humanistic approach can also be taken by taking into account the provisions of Article 19, namely; 1) The identity of the Child, Child Victim, and Child Witness must be kept confidential in reporting in print or electronic media; 2) The identity, as referred to in paragraph (1), includes the name of the Child, the name of the Child Victim, the name of the Child Witness, the name of the parent, address, face, and other matters that may reveal the identity of the Child, Child Victim, and Child Witness.

To provide legal protection for child witnesses, Article 23 states that (1) At each level of examination, the Child must be given legal assistance and accompanied by a Community Counselor or other assistant following the provisions of the legislation. (2) At each level of examination, the Child Victim or Child Witness must be accompanied by a parent and person trusted by the Child Victim and Child Witness or Social Worker. (3) In the case of parents as suspects or defendants in a case being examined, the provisions referred to in paragraph (2) do not apply to parents.

The involvement of parents in every investigation process will certainly provide a sense of security and comfort to child witnesses. It is stated in Article 27 (1) In investigating a Child case, the Investigator must ask for consideration or advice from the Community

Counselor after the criminal act is reported or reported. (2) If necessary, the Investigator may seek consideration or advice from educational experts, psychologists, psychiatrists, religious leaders, Professional Social Workers or Social Welfare Workers, and other experts. (3) In the case of examining the Child Victim and the Child Witness, the Investigator is obliged to request a social report from the Professional Social Worker or Social Welfare Personnel after the criminal act is reported or reported.

Meanwhile, in the examination process to obtain the Child's information, it is stated in Article 58 (1) When examining the Child of the Victim and the Child of a Witness, the Judge may order that the Child be brought out of the courtroom. (2) During the examination of Child Victims and Child Witnesses, as referred to in paragraph (1), parents/guardians, advocates or other legal aid providers, and Community Counselors are still present. (3) If the Child of the Victim and the Child of the Witness cannot attend to give testimony before the court session, the Judge may order the Child of the Victim and the Child of the Witness to have their statements heard.

In searching for evidence related to sexual violence faced by children, documentation will be needed that can be used during meetings between witnesses/victims in the courtroom. In a criminal trial, law enforcers should be able to use video recordings of the testimonies of children who are victims of sexual violence to avoid prolonged trauma and to avoid possible emotional stress. At the very least, law enforcers seek to separate child witnesses to meet with the accused.

Suppose a child victim witness may not respond to a moment of confrontation in a manner that is in line with the Judge's expectations. In that case, it is necessary to approach the child victim witness that they are prepared to appear in the courtroom and will meet with the prosecutor, social worker, the accused, and police officers. Child witnesses need to be informed that this is a public court procedure and that it tells them that even if the accused is present, it cannot harm them. This information is provided to reduce children's anxiety about testifying and is believed to be associated with a more relaxed and confident attitude when they are in the courtroom.

Remember that in Article 171 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the testimony of child witnesses is not valuable as legal evidence. However, the information provided can be used as a guide that can strengthen the Judge's belief about the existence of a crime of sexual violence. In the provisions of Article 185 paragraph (7) of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is stated that statements from witnesses who are not sworn in, even though they are by one another, are not evidence.

Still, if the information is from the statements of witnesses sworn in, they can be used as additional legal evidence. Provisions concerning that there must first be valid evidence, such as evidence, witness testimony, expert evidence, letter evidence, or defendant's testimony. Therefore, the extraordinary evidence has met the minimum limit of proof. Namely, there have been at least 2 (two) proper pieces of evidence and an oath statement by the witness testimony.

Conclusion

The position of the Child as a witness to a crime in juvenile criminal justice guarantees that a child witness to a crime needs to be freed from threats, namely all forms of actions that have consequences, either directly or indirectly, that cause child witnesses to feel afraid regarding giving their testimony in a criminal judicial process. The success of a juvenile criminal justice process is highly dependent on the evidence that has been uncovered or found. Witness testimony is a very decisive element in the criminal justice process. Therefore, it is necessary to create a conducive climate through more humane handling by providing legal protection and security to child witnesses of a crime who knows or finds something that can help uncover criminal acts that have occurred and report this to law enforcement.

According to the criminal justice system, legal protection for children witnessing crimes emphasizes that children are entitled to all protections and rights regulated in the provisions of laws and regulations, such as medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation, both within and outside the institution. Guarantee of safety, both physical, mental, and social, and the ease of obtaining information regarding the development of the case. Child witnesses of criminal acts in need can get protection from institutions that handle witness and victim protection or social protection houses by the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

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