

RINGKASAN

Kasus kekerasan seksual terhadap anak masih menjadi persoalan yang terjadi di Indonesia. Tak luput juga bahwa kekerasan seksual terhadap anak dapat terjadi di pesantren yang selama ini dianggap sebagai ruang yang agamis dan steril dari kasus kekerasan seksual. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimanakah karakteristik korban dan pelaku kekerasan seksual terhadap anak di pesantren, bagaimana bentuk-bentuk kekerasan seksual, modus pelaku dan dampak kekerasan seksual terhadap anak yang sering dilakukan berdasarkan pemberitaan pada berita *online* Tribunnews.com periode 2018-2023.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode analisis isi dengan bahan penelitian berita kasus kekerasan seksual terhadap anak di pesantren yang dipublikasi pada laman berita *online* Tribunnews.com periode 2018 hingga 2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *quota sampling* dengan sampel sebanyak 100 berita. Metode analisis data penelitian ini menggunakan tabel distribusi frekuensi untuk mencari modus dan melihat kecenderungan data.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa mayoritas korban berjenis kelamin perempuan dengan persentase 68% sedangkan keseluruhan pelaku berjenis kelamin laki-laki. Kemudian, 49% korban berada pada rentang usia 13–17 tahun, 10% korban berada pada rentang usia 7–12 tahun serta sisanya tidak diberitakan dengan persentase 41%. Selain itu, 18% pelaku berada pada rentang usia 34–39 tahun, 14% pelaku berada pada rentang usia 22–27 tahun serta sebanyak 21% usia pelaku tidak diberitakan. Hubungan antara pelaku dengan korban yang paling banyak ditemukan yaitu hubungan antara pimpinan atau pengasuh pesantren dengan santri memiliki persentase sebanyak 62%. Bentuk kekerasan seksual yang cenderung dilakukan oleh pelaku yaitu berupa pemaksaan persetubuhan dengan persentase 47%. Untuk melancarkan aksinya, 26% pelaku menggunakan modus berupa bujuk rayu, 18% pelaku menggunakan embel-embel agama, 13% menggunakan paksaan dan ancaman dan sebagainya. Serta, dampak kekerasan seksual yang dialami oleh korban sebanyak 17% korban mengalami trauma mendalam, 7% korban mengalami ketakutan dan tertekan, 6% korban mengalami sakit pada bagian organ vital. Sementara itu juga terdapat 57% dampak kekerasan seksual yang tidak diberitakan.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, rekomendasi dari penelitian ini adalah bagi peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan dapat mengkaji fenomena kekerasan seksual khususnya di pesantren lebih dalam lagi, seperti memaparkan kondisi sosial budaya pesantren yang dapat mendukung terjadinya kekerasan seksual di pesantren. Kemudian bagi pengelola pesantren diharapkan untuk menambahkan pendidikan seksual secara intensif, membuat posko pengaduan serta bekerja sama dengan lembaga pemerintahan sebagai upaya memperkuat pencegahan dan mempercepat penanganan kekerasan seksual terhadap anak di pesantren.

Kata kunci: Anak, Kekerasan Seksual, Pesantren, Relasi Kuasa

SUMMARY

Cases of sexual violence against children are still a problem that occurs in Indonesia. It is also noteworthy that sexual violence against children can occur in pesantren, which has been considered a religious space and sterile from cases of sexual violence. This study aims to determine how the characteristics of victims and perpetrators of sexual violence against children in pesantren, how the forms of sexual violence, the mode of perpetrators and the impact of sexual violence against children are often carried out based on the news on Tribunnews.com online news for the 2018-2023 period.

This study uses the content analysis method with research materials on news cases of sexual violence against children in boarding school published on the Tribunnews.com online news page from 2018 to 2023. This study used a quota sampling technique with a sample of 100 news articles. The data analysis method used a frequency distribution table to find the mode and see the tendency of the data.

The result showed that the majority of victims were female with a percentage of 68% while all perpetrators were male. Then, 49% of victims were in the age range of 13-17 years, 10% of victims were in the age range of 7-12 years and the rest were not reported with a percentage of 41%. In addition, 18% of the perpetrators were in the age range of 34-39 years, 14% of the perpetrators were in the age range of 22-27 years and as many as 21% of the perpetrators' ages were not reported. The relationship between the perpetrator and the victim that was found the most was the relationship between the leader or caregiver of the pesantren and the santri, with a percentage 62%. The form of sexual violence that tends to be committed by the perpetrator is in the form of forced intercourse with a percentage of 47%. To launch the action, 26% of perpetrators used the mode of persuasion, 18% of perpetrators used religious frills, 13% used coercion and threats and so on. Also, the impact of sexual violence experienced by victims was that 17% of victims experienced deep trauma, 7% of victims experienced fear and pressure, 6% of victims experienced pain in vital organs. Meanwhile, there were also 57% of the impacts of sexual violence that were not reported.

Based on the results of study, the recommendations of this study are for further researchers to be able to examine the phenomenon of sexual violence, especially in pesantren, more deeply, such as describing the socio-cultural conditions of pesantren than can support the occurrence of sexual violence in pesantren. Then for pesantren managers, it is expected to add intensive sexual education, create a complaint post and collaborate with government agencies as an effort to strengthen prevention and accelerate the handling of sexual violence against children in pesantren.

Keywords: Child, Sexual Violence, Boarding School, Power Relations