

Brief Report

Sex Offenders: Treat or Punish? (Community Quick Survey on Sex Offenders)

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The aim of this study was to collect data of what ordinary people think on chemical castration and the proper punishment for sex offenders. An online survey was conducted through a questionnaire ($N = 36$; 19 males and 17 females). Average age was between 19 and 61; all participants have heard and known about sexual harassment. Results showed that 21% of respondents concluded that the Internet was the main cause, 36% accused the pornographic films, 18% said that the harassment was due to how the victims behave and dress themselves, and 21% said that psychopathological factors also played a role. Most of the respondents advised that the proper punishment should be death penalty (47%), while 29% chose the chemical castration and 20% chose imprisonment. Since psychotherapy (in this context cognitive-behavioral therapy) combined with pharmacological therapy has shown better outcome compared to monotherapy, the author considers to involve cognitive behavioral therapy as part of rehabilitation, so psychotherapy should be part of punishment in lieu of chemical castration. Causes underlying the sexual harassments especially the psychological aspects are discussed.

Keywords: sex offender, media, chemical castration, punishment

Tujuan studi ini adalah menggambarkan pendapat umum masyarakat tentang kebiru kimia dan opini publik tentang hukuman yang tepat bagi penjahat seksual. Sebuah survei daring terdiri atas kuesioner pendapat umum tentang kebiru kimiawi dan hukuman yang tepat bagi penjahat seksual mendapat respons cepat dan tepat para responden ($N = 36$; 19 laki-laki dan 17 perempuan). Usia responden berkisar antara 19-61 tahun dan semuanya telah mengenal, mendengar dan mengetahui kasus kekerasan seksual. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa 21% responden menyimpulkan Internet sebagai penyebab, 36% menyalahkan film porno, 18% berpendapat bahwa kekerasan seksual terjadi karena cara korban berpakaian dan/atau berperilaku, dan 21% mengatakan bahwa faktor psikopatologi juga berperan. Sebagian besar menyatakan bahwa hukuman yang tepat bagi para pelaku adalah hukuman mati (47%), sementara 29% memilih kebiru kimiawi dan 20% memilih hukuman penjara. Psikoterapi atau terapi perilaku kognitif (*cognitive behavioral therapy*) dikombinasi dengan farmakoterapi memberi hasil yang baik dan lebih baik daripada monoterapi saja, maka psikoterapi dipandang perlu sebagai bagian dari hukuman dibandingkan dengan kebiru kimiawi. Didiskusikan sebab-sebab yang melatarbelakangi terjadinya kekerasan seksual terutama aspek psikologinya.

Kata kunci: pelecehan seksual, media, kebiru kimia, hukuman

Sex offenders are considered as scums of the society and therefore they warrant the harshest con-

demnation. The term sex offender refers to an individual who was convinced of a sex offense. Sex offense is further defined as any violation against established legal or moral codes with respect to sexual behavior. They can vary from non-contact offenses such as exhibitionism, voyeurism, and Inter-

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