

Review of: "Who Is Responsible for Preventing Children's Sexual Harassment?"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The author, citing statistics, does not specify or provide exact figures with a comparison with previous periods regarding sexual harassment of children. It is impossible to give a reasonable conclusion about the presence or absence of a positive trend for a certain period of time, because the increase in cases that the author cites may be random, and not systemic.

2. The author focuses on "sexual harassment of children" in the title of the article, but in digital data we noticed recorded cases of sexual harassment not only of children, but also of people who have reached the age of majority. Those are different criminal articles on the composition of the crime and its severity, respectively in most countries, according to the norms of criminal law. This fact accordingly changes and "blurs" the subject of the study of the article, making it logically inconsistent between the name, content, purpose and subject of the study.

3. It would be advisable for the author to conduct a clearer classification of the facts of sexual harassment of children according to the subject party, place, age, sex and other characteristics that are commonly used in legal statistics.

4. Doubtful, in terms of logical consistency and practical implementation, is the author's thesis that "sexual harassments, which are crimes, are difficult to control, since most of them occur in households and educational institutions". In the first case, such individuals who violate the law are close to the victim, and violence occurs at home, which requires separate consideration. However, in the second case it is a simple violation and shortcomings of the teaching staff of the educational institution, which take insufficient measures to control and monitor the educational process, and for all that happens within the educational institution, and secondly, if such cases are recorded, then, accordingly, the necessary work in educational institutions is carried out.

5. Also, it is unclear why the author to some extent identifies the use of obscene statements by parents to their children with sexual harassment, the first case is the lack of an established culture of communication in the family, and maybe vice versa, formed culture in which obscene remarks are permissible in the family, and in the second case it is a criminal offense, with relevant actions by someone who is a suspect in sexual harassment of a child, not an adult.

6. In his study, the author concludes that the responsibility for the application of preventive measures for sexual harassment is borne by all participants of public life, from the central government to the family in which the child is brought up. At the same time, the author does not emphasize or delimit the boundaries of such responsibility, and what is the role of each subject involved in the struggle against sexual harassment of children.

7. The author does not investigate the reasons that lead to an increase in the number of cases of sexual harassment of children, does not conduct causal analysis of them, reduces all work only to educational activities, without indicating which groups of children are in the highest risk zone, who is and can be a potential lawbreaker and commit violence against minors, after all, the answer to these questions can help to find out the causes and develop the most adequate plan to counteract sexual harassment of children.

Conclusion: the article is a general overview with a simple statements of facts and guidance of legal norms in normative acts, which describes the possible ways of interaction that are already prescribed in the program documents, and at the same time, the article lacks an analysis of the causes with evidence-based statistics of the occurrence and spread of cases of sexual harassment of children in Indonesia and the most promising ways to overcome them, depending on the level of the subject of common, social responsibility for their prevention.