

Responding to The Crime of Running Away from Underage Girls: is Mediation the Right Solution

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Abstract

The research was based on the large number of criminal cases of running away underage women that occurred in Demak Regency. This research aims to find out and understand the legal construction of the crime of running away from underage women, the factors that cause the crime of running away from underage women, and the process of resolving the crime of running away from underage women through mediation. The research method uses a juridical-sociological approach. The results of this research show that the legal construction of the criminal act of running away from underage girls according to the Criminal Code is regulated in Article 332 and Article 82-83 of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection as amended by Law Number 35 2014 concerning Child Protection and must have elements of the subject running away, the object being run away and the act of taking them away. And the factors that cause the crime of running away from underage girls are factors: 1) lack of social interaction, 2) economic factors, 3) parental attention factors, 4) educational factors, and 5) low religious knowledge and the process of resolving criminal acts. Escaping minors through mediation is carried out in the following stages: 1) Report/complaint reception stage, 2) Forum formation stage, 3) Problem deepening stage, 4) Final settlement stage and determining the results of the agreement, 5) Stage involving community leaders, and 6) Mediation ending stage.

I. Introduction

Humans as social creatures, in interacting both with each other and with other creatures, are bound by laws that regulate what they can and what they

cannot do. As a definition of law put forward by Achmad Ali, law is a set of rules or measures arranged in a system that determines what humans as citizens can do and what they cannot do in their social lives.¹

Law is a system that has legal elements that need each other so that the law functions universally and can be a tool for obtaining legal certainty, justice, and benefits for society. These elements form a system consisting of legal principles, legal regulations or norms, professional, responsible, and legally aware human resources, legal institutions, legal institutions, legal facilities and infrastructure, and legal culture. The presence of these legal elements shows that law is not just norms as described in the articles of statutory regulation, but that law is holistic or universal which can involve all other elements, especially legal morality and other aspects of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture.²

In the section of the second book of the Criminal Code (KUHP) regarding crime, there are several very serious crimes being handled by the state at the moment and are a topic of discussion among the public, namely those related to crimes against minors, especially underage girls. Various crimes experienced by underage girls have become legal incidents and/or criminal incidents that can harm the children themselves and have become public attention because these crimes are increasing, some of the crimes experienced by underage girls include running away from underage girls. age, child abuse, child trafficking, sexual abuse of minors, and others. Some of these legal events are part of a criminal event which has been regulated and confirmed in the Criminal Code currently in force in Indonesia plus some applicable laws and regulations such as Law Number 23 of 2002 as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Children's Criminal Justice System.³

As a country that upholds human rights, the state guarantees the protection and fulfillment of children's rights as regulated in several laws and regulations, especially in the constitution or the 1945 Constitution, and ratifies international conventions on children's rights as implemented. in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014. In its considerations, it is stated that the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the

¹Achmad Ali, 2022, *Revealing Legal Takbir: A Philosophical and Sociological Study*, Toko Gunung Agung, Jakarta, p.21

²Shidarta, 2006, *Morality of the Legal Profession*, Refika Aditama, Bandung, p. 45.

³Sinta Nuriyah and Ahmad Mahyani, 2023, "Punishment of Perpetrators of the Crime of Running Away from Women Who Are Not Yet of Legal Age Decision /36/Pid.B/2019 Pn Gst", *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance*, VOL. 3 No. 1, p. 41

welfare of every citizen, including the protection of children which is a human right, then goes on to state that Every child has the right to survival, growth, and development and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination as mandated in the 1945 Constitution. These considerations strengthen the state's responsibility to provide legal protection to children as the nation's next generation.⁴

The crime of running away an underage girl is regulated in Article 332 of the Criminal Code, which states that in paragraph (1) for being guilty of running away a woman is threatened with imprisonment, Firstly, a maximum of seven years, whoever takes away a woman who is not yet an adult, without the wishes of her parents or guardian. but with his consent, to ensure control over the woman, both inside and outside the marriage. Second, a maximum of nine years, whoever takes a woman away by deception, violence, or strong threats, to ensure control over the woman, both inside and outside of marriage, then paragraph (2) states that prosecution is only carried out based on complaints, and paragraph (3) confirms that complaints are made as follows: (a). if the woman is taken away as a minor, by herself, or another person who must permit if she marries, (b). if the woman was taken away as an adult, by herself or her husband. Paragraph (4) states that if the person who took him away (then) marries the woman who was taken away and the Burgerlijk Wetboek (BW) rules apply to that marriage, then no crime can be imposed before the marriage is declared annulled.

The explanation states that what is meant by running away from a woman is an action that meets the formulation in paragraph (1) or (2). Or in short, it can be said: "taking away a woman under certain circumstances and with a certain purpose". For this particular purpose, there must be contained/implied a desire to have sexual intercourse with the woman who was taken away and a desire to control the woman both inside and outside of marriage.

Based on the background description explaining the criminal act of running away underage women, the author is interested in studying and researching further by taking the title Juridical Analysis of the Crime of Running Away Underage Women Through Mediation in Raji Village, Demak Regency

2. Research Method

The approach method used in this research is a sociological juridical approach. The sociological juridical approach method finds legal realities

⁴Yudin Yunus, 2022, "Law Enforcement Against the Crime of Running Away of Girls in the Gorontalo City Police PPA Unit", Citizenship Journal, Vol. 6 No. 3, p. 5233

experienced in the field or an approach that stems from problems regarding juridical matters and existing realities. Sociological juridical legal research mainly examines primary data as well as collecting data from secondary data. So in this research, it is more suitable to use sociological juridical because in formulating the problem the data obtained is more accurate. By carrying out this approach it is intended to obtain a clear picture and understanding of the problems that will be discussed in this research.⁵

3. Results and Discussion

Since traditional times until the era of the use of technological communication tools, social media Facebook, and Twitter, crimes of running away underage girls have continued to occur. Dutch-era jurisprudence and recent legal cases show that this criminal act is easy to ensnare people and is relatively easy to prove. Some define this criminal act as 'running away underage women'. Some use the phrase 'running off immature women'. Whatever the term, what is certain is that in this formulation there is an act of running away from a woman who has not yet reached the age of majority. The crime of shaking is regulated in Article 332 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code. This criminal offense is a complaint offense.⁶

Lexically, shaking comes from the verb *schaken* which means to kidnap a girl or woman'. The creator of the concept of the new 1998 Criminal Code clearly emphasized that he adhered to the view of the nature of material unlawfulness contained in article (17) which was formulated, namely that the alleged act must be an act that is prohibited and punishable by a criminal law by a statutory regulation and the act is also contrary to the law, This assertion is also continued in article 18. Every criminal act is always contrary to statutory regulations or contrary to the law, unless there is a justification or excuse. The unlawful nature of not only the formal *wederrechtelijkheid* is recognized, but also the material *wederrechtelijkheid* is also accommodated, this is none other than to accommodate customary law which to this day in various regions is still in force and most of it is not written. There is a principle of balance between formal

⁵Hilman Hadi Kusuma, 2011, *Methods for Making Legal Science Working Papers or Theses*, Bandung, CV, Mandar Maju, p. 33

⁶A complaint offense is a criminal act whose determination is only made on the basis of a complaint from an interested or affected party, for example insulting, adultery, blackmail. There are two types of complaint offenses, namely, absolute complaint offenses, where prosecution is only based on complaints and relative complaint offenses here due to the existence of a special relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, for example theft in the family (367 paragraphs (2) and (3)).

standards (legal certainty) and material standards (values of justice) where concrete events are both mutually pressing, so in article 19 of the 1998 New Criminal Code Concept provides guidance that judges must prioritize the values of justice as far as possible in deciding a case at hand. rather than the certainty value of the concept of material legality or the teaching of material unlawfulness in the current Criminal Code is unknown.⁷

In article 332 paragraph (1) 1, there is a maximum sentence of 7 years for anyone who takes away a minor woman without the wishes of her parents or guardian but with the woman's consent, whether inside or outside marriage. Article 332 paragraph (1) 2nd increases the sentence to 9 years if the act of taking a woman away is carried out by deception, violence or threats of violence, with the intention of ensuring his control over her, both inside and outside marriage. The core part of the offense in Article 332 paragraph (1) is (a) Taking away an underage woman; (b) Without the permission of the parent or guardian; (c) With the woman's own will; (d) With the intention of possessing the woman, whether by marriage or outside marriage; and (e) By using deception, violence, or threats of violence. In Chapter VII, Articles 72-75 regulate who has the right to complain and the time limit for complaints, but there are special articles regarding the offense of this complaint, namely Article 284 (adultery) who has the right to complain is the husband/wife, and Article 332 (running away from a woman) The person who has the right to complain is, if the woman concerned is not old enough or the person who gave permission if the woman is concerned or the person who gave permission if the woman concerned is or her husband.⁸

Article 332 paragraph (1) uses the subject 'whoever', the formulation of the subject of this article uses the word 'whoever', he is a man, or at least there is a man as a participant. This can be concluded because the object is a woman and the intention is to have sexual intercourse. Sianturi added, "the possibility of a woman being the perpetrator is only if there is a man as a participant (could be an intellectual actor, or the one who mobilizes, or the one who orders)'. The act of 'taking away' referred to in paragraph (1) means that it requires the active action of the man -man. There is no need for the man to travel alone and go with the woman.

However, this article cannot be applied if the woman is very active, while the man is passive. Taking a woman away from her home is usually aimed at 'owning' or 'dominating' the woman, either temporarily or for the rest of her life.

⁷Yazid Effendi, 2010, Introduction to Victimology, Reconciliation of Victims and Perpetrators of Crime, Publishers, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto, p. 67

⁸Teguh Prasetyo, 2012, Criminal Law, Jakarta, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, p 76

The Hoge Raad ruling of February 4 1899 stated that 'ensuring ownership of women is not an element of the offense, but that it was deliberately aimed at this'. Does control or ownership of women have to be long-term, for example a week, a month, or just one day? The Hoge Raad ruling of December 3 1888 confirmed:⁹For control over women it is not necessary to have long-term mastery of power'. However, it is not stated explicitly how long it will take to fulfill the element of carrying away. If before taking the woman away he had had sexual relations with her, it could be considered to have the intention of guaranteeing the woman's ownership in the sense that if he was prevented, he would continue to carry out his actions (HR 18 November 1935). In the Bangko Jambi District Court decision Number 67/Pid.B/2012/PN.BK, the panel of judges was of the opinion that renting a room between the defendant and a female friend could be considered an attempt to control the woman and this act led to an effort to facilitate sexual relations (even though it did not happen because of haste arrested by police 204) quoting Supreme Court decision Number 33 K/Kr/1978 dated 24 April 1979. In this decision, the panel of judges stated that whether the defendant was married to the victim witness did not absolve the perpetrator of Article 332 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code of which he was accused."¹⁰. Regarding "taking away" is an active action (action) of the perpetrator taking the woman from the woman's place to another place. In this case, active actions or efforts by the perpetrator must be proven. If there is no active action and the woman's participation is the most prominent, especially if the active role lies with the woman, then the application of the article "taking away"/"running away the woman" is not appropriate, also explaining that "taking away the woman" or is referred to as "taking away a woman under certain circumstances and with a certain purpose".

This specific intention must include/imply the desire to have sexual intercourse with the woman who is being run away and the desire to control the woman both within marriage and outside of marriage. The crime of running away from a woman/girl in this case is regulated in article 332 of the Criminal Code, namely: first, Guilty running away from a woman is punishable by imprisonment: (i) a maximum of 7 years, whoever takes away a woman who is not yet an adult, without the will of her parents or guardian but with the consent of the woman, either inside or outside of marriage (ii) A maximum of 9 years , anyone who takes a woman away, by deception, violence or threats of violence,

⁹Maulana Hasan Wadong, 2022, Child Protection Advocacy and Law, Jakarta, Grasindo, p. 41

¹⁰R.Soesilo, 2016, Criminal Code and Complete Comments Article by Article, Bogor, Politea,. P. 211-209.

with the intention of ensuring his control over her, whether inside or outside marriage. Second, prosecution is only carried out based on complaints. Third, Complaints are made: (a) if the woman is not yet an adult when she is taken away, by herself or another person who must give permission if she marries; (b) If the woman is an adult when she is taken away, by herself or her husband. Fourth, if the person who took him away then marries the woman who was taken away and the BW rules apply to that marriage, then no crime can be imposed before the marriage is declared annulled.

The age limit for adults in his book entitled *The Criminal Code (KUHP)* and its complete comments, article by article, differing opinions¹¹, which refers to the provisions in the Civil Code. That Article 332 sub 1 punishes people who "run away" underage women, not with the permission of their parents or guardians, but with the woman's own will, with the intention of having the woman whether she marries or not. that what is meant by immature is a girl under 21 years of age or has never been married. However, regarding the age limit for a girl, there are different opinions, namely referring to the Marriage Law which stipulates "Marriage is only permitted if the woman has reached the age of 16 years." that minors are girls under 16 years of age. Based on the principle of *Lex Specialist derogat Lex Generalis*, to determine the adult age limit, refer to the provisions in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection ("Child Protection Law"). According to Article 1 number 1 of the Child Protection Law, a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. So, those who are categorized as immature are those who are not yet 18 years old.

Before the author examines further the factors that cause the crime of running away underage women in Demak Regency, it would be good to explain the case that the author faced directly. Because in carrying out research in the field, the author also lives in the research location, namely Raji Village, Demak District, Demak Regency, the chronology of the case of the crime of running away from women under Umuu is as follows:

That the case of running away underage girls that occurred in Raji Village, Demak District, Demak Regency occurred in 2022, which started with girls who were still old and often played online games, who then got to know the opposite sex through these online games. After the girls and boys feel that they are getting to know each other, they should continue by communicating via social media by exchanging WhatsApp numbers. After the girl and boy communicate frequently,

¹¹*Ibid*

the boy wants to show his attention by buying the girl a smartphone, which then makes the girl believe that the boy really loves her and cares about her. After this incident, a few weeks apart, the man, for reasons of love and affection for his daughter, invited the daughter to take her to a more serious level, but because the daughter was still underage, of course it became a dilemma for the two lovebirds who then without thinking twice, the man It invites girls to live together by inviting them to leave home to live together.

Starting on Monday afternoon in July 2022, the girl said goodbye to her parents to go out to buy a quota at one of the outlets selling credit and outa around Raji Village, Demak District, Demak Regency, which was actually the only reason the girl told her parents was because In fact, at that time he had agreed to the man's invitation to leave his house so he could live with the man he knew through the online game. After their child didn't come home until late at night that day, the girl's parents panicked and tried to contact the girl via telephone and WhatsApp messages, but the parents' efforts were never responded to.

After having no further way to persuade and contact the girl, the parents then made a report of missing family members at the Demak Sector Police on Wednesday afternoon in July 2022, then after making the police report, the parents informed the girl via WhatsApp message, he reported the incident to the authorities and made the man and the girl afraid, which in the end made the girl admit that she had been at the boarding house with the boy in Semarang City. Due to fear, the man then asked the girl to go home on Thursday afternoon, but the man did not dare to take the girl home for fear of being directly detained by the police and angered by the girl's family. After the girl returned home, the girl's family withdrew the report of missing family members at the Demak Sector Police who then asked the man to be responsible for running away with his underage girl.

Raji Village, through the Raji Village office, provided a solution in the form of mediation in resolving this problem, then the Raji Village office sent an invitation to bring together the girls' extended families and the boys' extended families to discuss the problems mentioned above, the results of the mediation at the meeting were in the form of the men's men are responsible for their behavior and based on love and affection, then the man and woman get engaged so that there is clarity after they leave the house for 3 days, only in July 2023 will the man and daughter officially get married, but because For underage girls, according to the provisions of Law Number 1 of 1974 as amended by Law Number 16 of 2019

concerning Marriage, marriage dispensation is carried out at the Demak Religious Court.¹²

Whereas in the research conducted by the author, the factors causing the crime of running away underage women are as follows:¹³The factors that play a role in cases of underage girls running away in Raji Village, Demak, are lack of social interactions, economic factors, parental attention, education level and low religious knowledge. First, lack of social interactions can be a major factor influencing the occurrence of criminal acts. People who have wide social circles and access to various information tend to have better insight and knowledge. In romantic relationships, extensive experience and knowledge can help individuals make wiser decisions. However, if someone has limited social interactions and knowledge, they may tend to make decisions without considering the consequences.

Second, economic factors also play an important role. Sometimes, romantic relationships are hampered by differences in economic status between partners. Parents often hope their children are in a relationship with someone who is financially secure. A man's stability is often the main consideration for parents in approving their child's relationship. Disapproval from family members who feel their social status is higher can trigger ongoing conflict in romantic relationships. Third, lack of attention from parents can have a big impact on children's thinking and personality. Children who don't get enough attention and affection from their parents can feel neglected. This can disrupt the child's relationship with his parents and make the child more vulnerable to negative influences from other parties. Fourth, low levels of education in society also influence attitudes towards cases such as underage marriage. Society's lack of understanding of the negative impacts of underage marriage, both in terms of health and psychology, can result in the spread of these practices. Low levels of education can also affect understanding of government programs such as family planning. Fifth, low religious knowledge can be a justification for actions such as underage marriage. People with limited religious knowledge may not be aware of religious prohibitions against these actions, so they do not feel afraid of carrying out actions that violate religious teachings.

Overall, these factors play an important role in the case of running away underage girls in Raji Village, Demak, and influence the decisions taken by individuals and communities in such cases. The entry point for underage girls to

¹²Results of interviews with Mrs. Purwati as the victim's parent on July 23 2023.

¹³Interview results with Interview with Muhammad Basor as Head of Raji Village, Demak District, Demak Regency on July 23 2023.

run away on average occurs because of romance. In fact, no religion condones dating between men and women, but because of the low level of religious knowledge, men and women try to date and then want to get married, but because not being ready and not getting the blessing of the family and parents, the crime of running away underage women often occurs. Indonesian Positive Law criminal cases cannot be resolved outside the court process, however in certain cases it is possible to implement them. In practice, criminal law enforcement in Indonesia, even though there is no formal legal basis, criminal cases are often resolved outside the court process through the discretion of law enforcement officials, peace mechanisms, traditional institutions and so on. The consequence of the increasingly applied existence of penal mediation as an alternative for resolving cases in the field of criminal law through restitution in the criminal process shows that the difference between criminal and civil law is not that big and this difference has become dysfunctional.¹⁴

The essential elements of mediation can be identified, namely, mediation is a way of resolving disputes through negotiations based on a consensus approach or consensus of the parties. Then, the parties ask for help from another impartial party called a mediator. Meanwhile, the mediator does not have the authority to decide, but only helps the disputing parties in finding a solution that is acceptable to the parties.¹⁵ Article 26 Paragraph (4) Letter k of the Village Law determines that the Village Head is obliged to resolve community disputes in the Village. In order to suppress the function of the Village Head as a dispute resolver, Article 28 is emphasized regarding sanctions, namely that Village Heads who do not carry out the obligations as intended in Article 26 Paragraph (4) and Article 27 are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of verbal warnings and/or written warnings. Then, if the administrative sanctions as intended in Paragraph (1) are not implemented, a temporary dismissal action will be taken and this can be continued with dismissal. As an implementation of Village Law Number 6 of 2014, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is stipulated, which does not explain at all the types of cases/disputes, mechanisms, forms, and decision products. as well as the legal implications of dispute resolution by the village head. At the same time, the government regulations do not explain whether the village head acts as a village judge or as

¹⁴Barda Nawawi Arief, 2008, Penal Mediation for Settlement of Cases Outside of Court, Pustaka Magister, Semarang, pp. 4-5.

¹⁵Takdir Rahmadi, Mediation: Dispute Resolution Through a Consensus Approach, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers), p. 13

a mediator as in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). If acting as a mediator, you can refer to the provisions of Law Number 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution, as well as Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power.

The function of the village head as a dispute resolver is very strategic in supporting the working of the state judiciary in Indonesia, especially as this country is experiencing changes and shifts from *gemeinschaft* (community) to *gesellschaft* (*patembayan*). In order to strengthen community values, the function of the village head as a dispute resolver based on local wisdom which has been emphasized by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages must be utilized as fully as possible as an effort to expand access to justice for community members.

The function of the village head as a case resolver as regulated in Article 26 Paragraph (4) letter k of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages cannot be separated from the historical fact that in the past at the village and customary law community level there was a village court and/or customary court. . Even though Article 6 Paragraph (1) PERMA Number 1 of 2008 states that it is the District Court Judge who can be a mediator while the other party, namely a person determined by the parties themselves to act as a mediator, must first have a certificate as a mediator, this does not apply if the mediation process occurs outside of court as carried out by the village head.

The function of the Village Head as a Mediator greatly determines the success of each program and development plan that has been previously planned. Therefore, this function must be carried out and implemented by a Village Head so that the common goal can be achieved. The function of the Village Head as an intermediary includes several aspects, including that the Village Head must be able to be a person who is responsive to problems that arise in his area of authority, including development, both physical and non-physical. Furthermore, the Village Head must be able to mediate and find solutions to every problem/conflict that exists in the community, causing divisions and a loss of a sense of integrity.

There are various problems that arise in the Village government, especially the Village Head, so a Village Head must be able to resolve matters that are his function and responsibility. In responding to and resolving every problem, the Village Head must act fairly, and must not look at and judge someone based on social status. The principle of justice needs to be understood and realized in real life. One of the problems that often occurs in the village is disputes between village residents with each other or certain village residents

with outside village residents. One of the resolution efforts carried out by the Raji Village office in resolving criminal problems that occur in Raji Village is mediation, where the village head or who represents the mediator in its implementation. One of the cases where mediation has been carried out is the case of running away underage girls, where the girls are residents of Raji village so the village also needs to be involved in order to achieve a resolution through mediation. The process for resolving the criminal act of running away underage girls through mediation in Raji village is as follows. following:¹⁶

The stages of receiving a complaint or report at the Raji Village Office begin when the reporter or complainant submits their report to the village office. The village secretary will receive and examine the report. Next, the Raji village office will set a mediation day and send invitation letters to the parties involved. The aim is to accommodate the interests of all parties involved in mediation, so that no one feels disadvantaged.

At the mediation forum formation stage, within seven days after reporting, the parties involved can submit a summary of the problem to the mediator appointed by the Raji village office. The mediator can request that the meeting be attended directly by the disputing party and not be represented by another party. In a mediation forum, the parties will dialogue, and the mediator will gather aspirations, guide and create a relationship of trust between them. Before mediation begins, the parties are usually asked to provide separate information regarding the subject matter. If both parties agree to mediation, a mediation schedule will be arranged, and the mediation process will begin with the mediator introducing himself, explaining the role of the mediator, and the mediation process that will be carried out.

Problem deepening is carried out through consultation, data processing, exploration of interests, and assessment of the interests that have been identified. Often, one or both parties have strong opposing desires, which can make it difficult for the mediator to reach peace. It is hoped that the involvement of community leaders in mediation can provide a better perspective in making decisions that influence the final agreement in mediation.

Finally, the final settlement and determination of the outcome of the agreement must meet the requirements, such as being in accordance with the wishes of the parties, not contrary to law, not detrimental to the parties involved, can be executed, and carried out in good faith. The final agreement will be

¹⁶Interview results with Interview with Muhammad Basor as Head of Raji Village, Demak District, Demak Regency on July 23 2023.

recorded in the agreement document. If there is an agreement that violates these terms, the mediator will remind the parties, and if they persist, the mediation can be considered a failure, and the parties can take legal action

4. Conclusion

The legal construction of the crime of running away from underage girls according to the Criminal Code is regulated in Article 332, imprisonment for a maximum of 7 years, if it is carried out with threats or violence, it is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 9 years. The elements in Article 332 are the existence of a subject, object and the act of taking away. Meanwhile, according to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, anyone who deliberately commits violence or threatens violence, forces, uses deception, a series of lies, or persuades a child to committing or allowing obscene acts to be committed, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a minimum of 3 (three) years. 2. FactorsThe causes of the crime of running away from underage girls are factors: 1) lack of social interactions, 2) economic factors, 3) parental attention factors, 4) educational factors, and 5) low religious knowledge factors. The process of resolving the crime of running away from underage girls through mediation is carried out in the following stages: 1) Report/complaint reception stage, 2) Forum formation stage, 3) Problem deepening stage, 4) Final resolution stage and determining the results of the agreement, 5) Stage involving community leaders , and 6) The mediation ending stage.

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