

Government Integration Policy In Crime Prevention: Sexual Violence Against Children In Indonesia

Idul Adnan*

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Syariah Darussalam Bermi, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author. E-mail: adnanaydul@gmail.com

Abstract: This research aims to analyze policy models for the government to prevent sexual violence against children, identify obstacles faced in its implementation, and formulate a more ideal integrative research policy model. This is research normative with a socio-legal research approach, namely analyzing normative law with an understanding of the social context and the dynamics of society. The research data, namely primary data, regulations, relevant legislation, and secondary data, were obtained from books, journals, and a report study. This research discloses that the Indonesian government has implemented several policies to handle cases of sexual violence against children. Policies that cover regulatory law, such as the Child Protection Act and the sexual violence crime act, prevention programs like child-friendly schools, as well as the provision of protective services for the victims. The implementation still faces challenges, such as a lack of coordination between institutions, limited source power, human and infrastructure, and low societal awareness, resulting in a lack of reported cases. To overcome obstacles, a more integrative and practical policy model is needed, including strengthening coordination between agencies to form a unit task special, improving source power and infrastructure, such as the regional technical implementation unit for the protection of women and children, as well as implementing more firm and restorative measures. In addition, public awareness needs to be improved through education and the public, as well as the utilization of technology in system reporting, based on big data analysis for supporting prevention, as well as handling cases of sexual violence against children more optimally.

Keywords: Government Policy, Crime Prevention, Sexual Violence, Children Protection, Indonesia.

Introduction

Everyone has the right to live, develop, and be protected from crime, including sexual crime.¹ In terms of this crime, the sexual crime in

¹ Dian Anggraini, "Criminal Law Policy Regarding Criminal Sanctions In Law Number 4 Of 2009 As Amended By Law Number 3 Of 2020 Concerning Mineral And Coal Mining And Law Number 32 Of 2009 Concerning Environmental Protection And

question is molestation. Every violation of rights not only injures the values of humanity but also violates the normative laws applicable in Indonesia. From a philosophical perspective, protecting man's honor and dignity is a fundamental principle guaranteed by the constitution, which is reflected in the first principle, second, just, and civilized humanity.²

In this context, please second Pancasila confirm the importance of Pancasila concerning the values of humanity as the basis of a moral nation. Principle this requires every individual, institution, and government to respect, protect, and promote the dignity of the human person without discrimination. Protection of the honor and dignity of man covers aspects of fundamental rights, such as freedom from slavery, exploitation, and mistreatment, as well as humane treatment. This aligns with the universal spirit in international instrument law, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which places the dignity of the human person as the core of every policy and action.³ At the level of practical description, Mark's proposal requires justice-oriented social protection, effective law, and a government that upholds high ethics and justice.

Sexual violence in children has a profound impact on the physical, psychological, and social development of the child. Cases of sexual violence against children continue to rise in Indonesia. Cases of violence and abuse of identified children through the complaint community on the commission website, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission.⁴ Case the shared to in six cluster, namely: 1) children who are victims of violence physical and non- physical (physical) as many as 1,138 cases; 2) children who are victims of crime sexual as many as 859 cases; 3) children who are victims of pornography and crime cyber as many as 345 cases; 4) children who experienced neglect as many as 175 cases; 5) children who are victims of exploitation economy as many as 147 cases; and 6) children who are faced with with law as many as 126 cases. Of all

Management," *AJIS: Academic Journal of Islamic Studies* 4, no. 02 (2024): 365–80.

² Lynnmari Sardinha dkk., "Global, regional, and national prevalence estimates of physical or sexual, or both, intimate partner violence against women in 2018," *The Lancet* 399, no. 10327 (2022): 803–13.

³ A.Sukmawati Assaad, Baso Hasyim, dan Yusmita Yusmita, "National Inheritance Law: Looking at the Weaknesses and Challenges of Its Implementation in Indonesia," *AJIS: Academic Journal of Islamic Studies* 7, no. 1 (30 Juni 2022): 57–74, <https://doi.org/10.29240/ajis.v7i1.4526>.

⁴ KPAI, "https://www.kpai.go.id/publikasi/rakornas-dan-ekspose-kpai-2023-membangun-indonesia-bebas-kekerasan-terhadap-anak?utm_source=chatgpt.com, diunduh pada hari rabu, 01/12/2024," 2024.

cluster said, type crime the highest sexual reported is children who are victims of abuse as many as 536 cases, while the victims were rape and sexual intercourse reached 285 cases.⁵ While the data recorded by the information center of the national crime in the Robinopsnal criminal investigation department of the Indonesian national police recorded in the same period in 2022, the number of cases increased significantly, reaching 440.⁶

Based on data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, it was recorded that as many as 10,727 reports of violence against women and children were accepted through the system, for the protection of women and children, with the number of cases of child violence reaching 11,952 in 2021. The most common type of violence experienced by children is sexual crime, with the number reaching 7,004 cases or 58.6 percent of the total sexual crime cases. In 2022, 27,593 cases of violence were recorded violence that occurred where reported 4,630 of the victims were children man male and 25,053 are female victims, of which 13,515 were female victims. In 2023, there were improvement recorded 29,884 total case violence that occurred where it was recorded that 6,331 of the victims were male and 26,163 were female victims, where there were 14,451 female victims.⁷

Cases involving diverse forms of sexual violence, such as Harassment and relationships involving consensual sexual intercourse, which often occur with someone close to the victim. The perpetrator can originate from the environment closest, like a friend, classmate, community member, family member like father or uncle, or a figure of authority like a lecturer, teacher, or leader of an organization⁸. Perpetrators often use perpetrator to build trust and reduce the victim's alertness, which makes it easier for the perpetrator to commit violence.

From a sociological perspective, the phenomenon of molestation in Indonesia not only impacts the victim in general physical and psychological terms but also influences social stability and public

⁵ KPAI.

⁶ polripusiknas, "https://pusiknas.polri.go.id/detail_artikel/tiga_pekan_lebih_400_kasus_pencabulan_pada_anak_ditangani_polisi," 2024.

⁷ I Made Dimas Widyantara, Rodliyah Rodliyah, dan Rina Khairani Pancaningrum, "Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Perempuan dan Anak (Studi di Subdit IV PPA Direktorat Reskrim Polda NTB)," *Indonesia Berdaya* 4, no. 3 (5 April 2023): 975–88, <https://doi.org/10.47679/ib.2023509>.

⁸ Andreas Maercker dkk., "Complex post-traumatic stress disorder," *The lancet* 400, no. 10345 (2022): 60–72.

harmony.⁹ Weakness control social, supervision family often triggers conditions, and low education-related awareness will increase the risk of sexual crime. In addition, the norm of permissive social behavior to degrade the dignity of an individual can aggravate the situation. As a result, victims of crime sexual often face social stigma that makes they reluctant to report the case they experienced. This is a created circle devil where the perpetrator feels safe from snare law, while the victim continues to suffer in silence.

In addition, synergy between the government, public, civil, and institutional government and non-government can strengthen the effectiveness of protection programs to grow the flower child. Through policy integration, this society not only becomes a recipient of benefits but also an actor in creating a safer and more secure environment.¹⁰

In the aspect juridical, Indonesia has its own device, the law that governs protection towards victims of sexual crime; however, the implementation of this regulation in Indonesia is often faced with various constraints, working the same between the government region and society in efforts to prevent and treat cases of molestation.¹¹

Based on problematic philosophical, sociological, and legal backgrounds, the problem of sexual violence against children requires collaboration between government, society, and stakeholders to formulate integrated and effective policies to overcome this criminal act.

Research Methods

Studying law is based on scientific methods, systematics, and purposeful thinking to learn several specific rules, with a road analysis.¹² Research this, including a descriptive study with socio-legal research, namely a methodological survey of law sociological integration analysis to norms law, with an understanding of the social context and public dynamics.

⁹ Nur Afdhaliyah dan Fadillah Sabri, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Pencabulan (Legal Protection on Children As Victims of Sexual Abuse)," *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* Vol. 21, no. 1 (2019): 109–28.

¹⁰ Erin E Bonar dkk., "Prevention of sexual violence among college students: Current challenges and future directions," *Journal of American college health* 70, no. 2 (2022): 575–88.

¹¹ Kim Robin van Daalen dkk., "Extreme events and gender-based violence: a mixed-methods systematic review," *The Lancet Planetary Health* 6, no. 6 (2022): e504–23.

¹² Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press, 2015).

Viewed from the method of getting data and materials research, research includes normative research, based on the law written, then sees its application in Indonesia through government agencies like the police, women's empowerment, child protection control service population, family planning, and the Indonesia child protection agency. At the same time, the research uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data in study this in the form of material law the main one that has strength binding, such as regulation relevant legislation, including constitution number 17 of 2016 concerning child protection, law number 12 of 2022 concerning action criminal violence sexual, as well as provision in the criminal code and criminal procedure code related act criminal violence sexual. In addition, the regulations' executor, like the regulation government, the regulation president, and the regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, also became part of the primary data. Decision court, okay in form jurisprudence, and also the decision of the Supreme Court, which is concerned with the case of sexual violence against children, also becomes a primary focus of study.¹³ Harassment. Secondary data is used to support analysis and supplement primary data. This data covers various scientific books and journals that discuss policy law in the protection of children, and articles and reports studying institutions, academic, and organizations that focus on the prevention and treatment of sexual violence against children.

Results and Discussions

Definition of Children in Positive Law in Indonesia

Children under age according to Constitution Number 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Court is defined as someone who has 8 (eight) years old in context violations committed by children naughty, Based on Article 1 paragraph (1), the child in question is those who have not reach 18 years old and not yet once married. Furthermore, Article 4 paragraph (1) states that for a child with special needs, a child considered naughty must be at least 8 years old, but not yet reached 18 years, and not yet once married.

According to Article 1, paragraph (2) of Law No. 4 of 1979 concerning child welfare, a child is defined as an individual who has not reached 21 years old and has not yet been married. While the UN

¹³ Christopher J Ferguson dan Richard D Hartley, "Pornography and sexual aggression: Can meta-analysis find a link?," *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 23, no. 1 (2022): 278–87.

Convention ratified by the Indonesia government in 1990 stipulates that the minimum age for a child is under 18 years of age.

Provision regulations in Indonesia indeed vary in determining the definition of children. However, the differences in understanding tend to depend on the situation and conditions considered in the view that will be made into the base debate.

Understanding Violence Sexual

Abusive sexual behavior, such as molestation, tends to involve indecent behavior against one of the parties, who is the victim, even though there is no sexual connection. For example, actions the man performs on purpose touch a woman, touching the woman's sex, patting her buttocks, and the like, including in an act of violation of moral and ethical sexual norms.¹⁴

Sexual abuse refers to the interaction between a child and an adults who have strength or authority over the victim. In the dictionary law, Harassment is interpreted as an action that is not inappropriate, cruel, and unacceptable indecent acts that violate norm morality and manners, as well as covers behavior to oneself or anyone else involving the body that can be considered sexual and sexual sex.¹⁵

Harassment also includes desire or behavior that leads to sexual action, done to obtain satisfaction, outside the context of marriage. The term indecency has various types.¹⁶

- a. Exhibitionism sexual, adults who on purpose show their sex to children.
- b. Voyeurism, the perpetrator who, on purpose, kisses a child with a lustful push of air.
- c. Fondling, touching the tool on the child's sex.
- d. Fellatio is the coercion of a child to contact the mouth with an adult.

Abuse sexual to Woman adults and children set up in various regulations and laws in Indonesia that aim protect right basic humans,

¹⁴ Ilda Hayati dan Busman Edyar, "Pornography in The Perspective of Islamic and National Law," *AJIS: Academic Journal of Islamic Studies* 9, no. 1 (9 Juni 2024): 53–70, <https://doi.org/10.29240/ajis.v9i1.9897>.

¹⁵ Ferguson dan Hartley, "Pornography and sexual aggression: Can meta-analysis find a link?"

¹⁶ Widia Fithri dan Elyusra Ulfah2, "Sexual Violence Against Disability Women in A Matrilineal Society," *AJIS: Academic Journal of Islamic Studies* 7, no. 2 (2022): 355–74.

especially group prone to like women and children, one of the regulation main is Constitution number 12 of 2022 concerning action criminal violence sexual, which provides runway law comprehensive for prevent, handle, protect victims, and take action perpetrator violence sexual, including abuse sexual. In addition, Law 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, which is a change from Law 23 of 2002, regulates special protection for children from all forms of violence, including sexual abuse. For criminal law, the criminal code, in particular articles 287, 289, 290, and 292, also regulates sexual offenses against women and children. On the other hand, Law number 17 of 2016, which governs the determination regulation, government replacement law number 1 of 2016 becomes law, providing sanctions for perpetrators of sexual violence against children, including punishment, castration chemistry. In addition, there are constitution number 21 of 2007 concerning eradication action criminal human trafficking which regulates about exploitation sexual in context human trafficking, including child, in international, convention on the rights of the child, which has ratified through presidential decree number 36 of 1990, requires countries to protect children from all form exploitation and violence sexual. Implementing the law reinforced through regulatory executive like regulation government number 70 of 2020 concerning implementation procedures, chemical castration, and regulation of the Minister of Women's empowerment and child protection number 2 of 2019 concerning service protection special for child victims of violence. All regulations are complete to provide maximum protection for women and children from sexual abuse.

Policy in the Prevention of Criminal

Generally, policy can replace the policy term or policy intended explicitly in the sense of wisdom. According to Robert R. Mayer and Ernest Green Wood, as quoted by Dwija Priyatno, policy can be formulated as a decision that outlines the most effective and efficient way to reach the goals collectively.¹⁷

According to Muladi, as quoted by Ali Zaidan, the criminal policy is business rational and organized from a public perspective to overcome the act.¹⁸ As mentioned by Ali Zaidan, Marc Ancel considers criminal policy to be part of modern criminal law and consists of several

¹⁷ Barda Nawawi dan Arif, *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Perkembangan Penyusunan Konsep KUHP Baru* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Grup, 2021).

¹⁸ M. Ali Zaidan, *Kebijakan Kriminal* (Jakarta: Sinarafika, 2016).

elements. Elements involving criminology as a study about the phenomenon of crime, such as various aspects, criminal law as an explanation and implementation of the rule of law, used by the public in response to crime. Science is also considered an art with objective, practical rules that can be formulated more clearly. In addition, the policy criminals are also considered an instrument for prosecution by the legislative body that drafts and enacts criminal law, the courts that apply it, and the correctional institutions that provide practical impact to the decision court.¹⁹

With this, the policy in countermeasures acts criminal molestation covering efforts to reach welfare, social, and protection social work policy to overcome a criminal can be done with a strategy or approach, namely through penal and non-penal policies.²⁰

Government Integration Policy in the Prevention of Violence and Sexuality in Children

The Indonesian government has applied various policy models to overcome criminal sexual violence against children. Policy: This is based on existing regulations, prevention and handling strategies, and mechanisms for coordination between multiple parties involved. However, effective policy implementation still faces challenges in practice.

1. Through Regulations and Legal Instruments

One of the main policy models of governments is the implementation of strong laws. Indonesia has several regulations that govern the protection of children from sexual violence,²¹ such as the Constitution number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, Law number 12 of 2022 concerning criminal sexual violence, as well as various regulations and their derivatives. The law regulates sanctions that are heavy for perpetrators of sexual violence against children, including severe punishment if the victim experiences a profound impact. In addition, in the new criminal code in 2023, there will be some more provisions related to criminal sexual violence, including protection

¹⁹ Manuel Galán dkk., "The influence of dark personality and pornography on sexual aggression beliefs," *Frontiers in Psychology* 15 (2024): 1471438.

²⁰ Mukhamad Najih, *Politik Hukum Pidana Konsepsi Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Dalam Cita Negara Hukum* (Jawa Timur: Stara Press, 2014).

²¹ Dellia Seftiana Putri Aji, Intan Yoviranita Putri Wintari, dan Wilkien Pangestu, "Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Program Kampunge Arek Suroboyo Ramah Perempuan Dan Anak (Kas-Rpa) Di Kota Surabaya," vol. 1, 2024.

for children as a group prone to it.

However, even though it has sufficient comprehensive regulation, the implementation policy still faces obstacles, such as a lack of socialization in society and limitations of the apparatus enforcer law in handling cases of sexual violence against children effectively. There is still a gap between the norm and the law that has been made with reality on the ground, where many victims still do not get optimal protection under the law.

2. Prevention Program of Sexual Violence towards Children

The government has also operated various prevention programs to overcome sexual violence against children. One of the initiative that stand out is a child-friendly school program which aims to create a safe and free environment for learning from violence,²² including sexual violence. In addition, there is the national anti-violence movement against children involving various institutions, including the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and child protection, the police, and the public.

Prevention is also carried out through education and the public, both in schools and in the community, to increase public awareness about the danger of sexual violence to children. Programs such as parenting education are also held to increase parents' capacity to protect children.²³ However, the effectiveness of prevention programs is still limited, especially in remote areas where access to education and information is still low. In addition, there is a social stigma that makes many victims reluctant to report cases of sexual violence that they experience.

3. Service Protection and Rehabilitation for Victims

In dealing with victims of violence, including sexual violence against children, the government provides various services, protection, and rehabilitation. One of the forms of services is a service unit integrated, which is under coordination, as well as the women and children protection unit in the police, whose duties are to handle cases of violence against children, including sexual violence—services they

²² Noval Perdana Astiyan Putra, "Analisis Kasus Kekerasan Dalam Pendidikan (Studi Kasus Penganayaan Guru Terhadap Siswa Di Jogoroto-Jombang)," *Jurnal Dinamika Sosial Budaya* 25, no. 1 (2023): 101–6.

²³ Chelly Maes, Paul J Wright, dan Laura Vandenbosch, "Adolescents' preferences for mainstream and paraphilic pornography and sexual health components: Attention to within-and between-person dynamics over time," *Health Communication* 40, no. 2 (2025): 169–81.

provide mentoring, legal, psychological, and medical for the victims.²⁴

In addition, there is a trauma center protection house and a service center. Integrated women and children empowerment is responsible for rehabilitating and recovering the victims.²⁵ Services play a crucial role in supporting the mental and emotional healing process for children who are victims of sexual violence. However, the obstacles that often arise are a lack of powerful professionals, such as psychologists, children, and workers in social services, and limited funding and infrastructure for optimal protection.

4. Enforcement and the Role of the Apparatus Law Enforcer

Enforcement law is an essential aspect of the policy model of the government in handling sexual violence against children. Apparatus enforcer law, such as police,²⁶ prosecutors, and judges, play a central role in ensuring that perpetrators of sexual violence get appropriate punishment. However, in practice, still lots of challenges in the process of enforcing the law, such as a lack of training for law enforcement in handling violent sexual crimes against children, slow judicial processes, and the continued trend of victimization repeated towards victims during the ongoing legal process.

To increase the effectiveness of enforcement law, some policies have been applied, such as justice for special children and the restorative justice approach in particular.²⁷ However, its efficacy still needs improvement, especially in coordinating apparatus enforcer law and social and psychological children, so the approach truly sides with the children's best interests.

5. Collaboration and Synergy Between Institutions

Policy countermeasures against violence against children are not a sufficient answer from the government, but also require collaboration across sectors between various ministries, institutions, and public civil

²⁴ Helmi Kaani, Dian Ekawaty Ismail, dan Suwitno Yutye Imran, "Perlindungan P2TP2A Terhadap Hak Anak Sebagai Korban Penganiayaan Ditinjau Dari Prespektif Hak Asasi Manusia," *JURNAL HUKUM, POLITIK DAN ILMU SOSIAL* 3, no. 1 (2024): 76–99.

²⁵ Hendrikson Febri, "Kontribusi Gembala Dalam Mengurangi Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Anak," *Sinar Kasih: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama dan Filsafat* 2, no. 3 (2024): 212–27.

²⁶ David L Rowland dan Stewart E Cooper, "Pornography and Sexual Dysfunction: Is There Any Relationship?," *Current Sexual Health Reports* 16, no. 1 (2024): 19–34.

²⁷ Bitnara Sura Priambada, "IMPLEMENTASI SISTEM PERADILAN PIDANA ANAK DI INDONESIA DENGAN PENDEKATAN RESTORATIF," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Dan Sosial Humaniora* 3, no. 10 (2024): 861–72.

organizations. Currently, the government has worked with multiple NGOs and organizations internationally to increase capacity in handling sexual violence against children. For example, work with UNICEF on protection programs for children based on community and improvement system reporting, which is digital-based.

Obstacles in the Integration Policy of Preventing Sexual Violence Against Children

1. Suboptimal Inter-Institutional Coordination

The government faces a challenge in integrating policy because of a lack of effective coordination between the Ministry, the institution enforcer of the law, and the government agency. Although various agencies have their role in countermeasures against violence against children, they often overlap in authority or lack synergy in the implementation of policy. For example, the Ministry of women's empowerment and child protection is responsible for answer on protection child, but in its implementation must coordinate with the Ministry of social affairs, police and prosecutor's office which have procedures and priorities different.²⁸ as a result, the response to case violence sexual often hampered by slow bureaucracy and lack of mechanism integrated for handle victims in a fast and comprehensive.

2. Lack of Resources and Infrastructure Supporters

Limitations of human power, budget, and facility service for the victims often constrain policy implementation. Many areas have not yet had adequate regional technical implementation units for the protection of women and children, both in terms of the number and also the quality of professionals in handling cases of sexual violence against children. In addition, the availability of a house safe (shelter) and psychosocial services is still limited, especially in isolated areas. Limitations of this cause many victims of sexual violence not to get optimal protection and assistance, so that they are prone to experiencing prolonged and complex trauma, and to recover psychologically and socially.

3. Social Stigma and Low Status Public Awareness

Although there are various supportive policies protecting children from sexual violence, cultural and social factors often become a barrier to the implementation of the policy, said. Many victims and their

²⁸ Arminsyah, Vito Dasrianto, dan Elva Mahmudi, "The Concept of Mediation in the Perspective of Islamic Law and Law in Indonesia," *AJIS: Academic Journal of Islamic Studies* 9, no. 2 (14 Januari 2025): 424–49, <https://doi.org/10.29240/ajis.v9i2.11995>.

families are reluctant to report the case because they are afraid of getting a negative stigma from the environment around them or worry it will impact them more socially, like being ostracized or experiencing pressure from the perpetrator and his family.²⁹ In addition, there are still many societies that have not understood that sexual violence, especially within the family, is a crime that must be reported and followed up by the authorities. Low awareness makes the prevention and enforcement of the law more difficult, because many cases are not revealed or newly reported after the impact is more critical.³⁰

Ideal Integration Policy Model in Addressing Sexual Violence Towards Children

1. Strengthening Inter-Institutional Coordination and Synergy

Policy model effective integration to overcome criminal violence and sexual violence against children in Indonesia must start with strengthening coordination among inter-agency government, both at the central level and at the local level. Currently, various agencies such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the police, the prosecutor's office, and regional governments have their respective roles in handling cases of sexual violence against children. However, countermeasures are often not optimal without transparent and integrated coordination. Therefore, a policy model is needed that does not solely put forward punishment to perpetrators, but also focuses on victim recovery and efforts to prevent the occurrence of similar crimes in the future. The government must ensure that the apparatus, such as police and prosecutors, enforces the law firmly and gives optimal protection for victims and witnesses.

2. Improvement Resources and Infrastructure Supporters

The availability of a powerful professional expert and adequate support infrastructure greatly influences the success of policy integration. Currently, many areas still lack powerful companion law, psychology, and officers who have the skill in dealing with victims of sexual violence.³¹ Therefore, the government must allocate more of its

²⁹ Yelse Maya Wulandari, "Pengaruh Penerapan Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Penurunan Kasus Kekerasan Pada Anak di Indonesia," *Verdict: Journal of Law Science* 2, no. 2 (2024): 112–22.

³⁰ Nurus Shalihin, "Understanding The Radicalism Movement In Indonesia: A Conflict Approach to the Rise of Terrorism," *AJIS: Academic Journal of Islamic Studies* 2, no. 1 (30 Juni 2017): 25–48, <https://doi.org/10.29240/ajis.v2i1.166>.

³¹ Dwi Dasa Suryantoro, "EFEKTIVITAS PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DALAM UNDANG-UNDANG TINDAK PIDANA KEKERASAN

budget to training powerful professionals and establishing regional technical implementation units to protect women and children throughout Indonesia. In addition, providing a house safe (shelter) and adequate psychosocial rehabilitation services must become a priority so victims can obtain better protection. An integrative program can run through work in the same way between the government center, the government area, and non-governmental organizations working in child protection.

3. Further Implementation of the Law Firm and Restorative

Even though Indonesia has its constitution number 12 of 2022 concerning criminal violence and sexual violence, its implementation still faces various constraints. Therefore, a policy model oriented towards punishing perpetrators, victim recovery, and prevention is needed to prevent the recurrence of a crime. The government must ensure that law enforcement, such as police and prosecutors, enforce the law firmly and give maximum protection to victims and witnesses. In addition, the restorative approach that prioritizes rehabilitation of victims and perpetrators, especially for perpetrator children, can be an effective strategy in preventing sexual violence against children in the future. This approach has been applied in the system of child criminal procedure and can be integrated more widely in policy countermeasures against sexual violence.

4. Improving Community Awareness and Participation

In addition to the policy government, society's involvement becomes a key element in an effective integration model. The low awareness of the public of the importance of reporting cases of sexual violence against children remains a challenge.³² Therefore, the government needs to intensify education and socialization programs that emphasize the importance of protecting children from sexual violence. This program can be done through campaign national, outreach in schools, as well as involvement community local in supervision and prevention, in some countries, participatory models such as community based child protection has proven effective in prevent and handle case violence sexual to children the Indonesian government can adopt a similar model with involving religious figures, teachers, and organization public in

SEKSUAL (UU TPKS)," *USRAH: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 5, no. 2 (2024): 298–309.

³² Abdul-Aziz Seidu, Akwasi Kumi-Kyereme, dan Eugene KM Darteh, "Self-reported sexual coercion among in-school young people with disabilities in Ghana," *BMC public health* 24, no. 1 (2024): 1223.

build system detection early to violence sexual in the environment around.

5. Optimization Technology in Prevention and Handling of Cases

Technology information can become an effective tool in increasing the integration of government policy to overcome sexual violence against children. The government can develop a system that makes it easier for the public to report sexual violence in a fast and safe way. For example, the application is like a report! And system online information for the protection of women and children has been start applied, but still need strengthening in matter accessibility and responsiveness,³³ in addition, the use of big data and intelligence artificial intelligence (ai) for map area vulnerable violence sexual can also help government in determine policy more data based accurate and effective.

Conclusion

The Indonesian government has applied various policies in countermeasures against criminal violence against children. The current policy this walk covers regulation law like the constitution, child protection, and the law action criminal violence, sexual, prevention program through initiatives like child-friendly schools, provision of protective services protection for the victims, as well as an active role in enforcing the law. However, the effectiveness of policies still faces various obstacles in the field. Some constraints in its implementation include a lack of coordination between agencies, limitations on the source of power and infrastructure supporters, social stigma that prevents victims from reporting, and low-level public awareness about the importance of child protection.

Therefore, a more comprehensive policy model is needed to overcome the obstacle. Integrative and effective. This model covers strengthening coordination among agencies to form a unit with a task with a special focus on directly implementing policy protection for children. In addition, the increased capacity to source power and infrastructure is crucial, for example, by adding regional technical implementation units to protect women and children and provide a safe shelter for victims. On the side of enforcement law, necessary applied more laws firmly, however, still oriented restorative, ensuring that the

³³ Arminsyah, Dasrianto, dan Mahmudi, "The Concept of Mediation in the Perspective of Islamic Law and Law in Indonesia."

enforcement apparatus enforces law operates regulation consistently, and strengthens rehabilitation approach for the victims.

Furthermore, efforts to improve awareness in society must also be encouraged through education and public awareness in a way that removes social stigma and encourages reporting cases of sexual violence against children. Finally, the utilization of technology needs to be optimized in system reporting and prevention, such as through the development of digital-based application reporting and the utilization of big data analysis for mapping areas vulnerable to sexual violence. With an integrative approach, it is expected that countermeasures against sexual violence against children can be more effective and comprehensive.

Suggestion

The government needs to form a unit task to integrate and strengthen coordination among agencies, accelerate Handling cases, and avoid overlapping authority. Budget and power professionals, such as psychologists, children, and workers, must improve their services. Enforcement law needs to be firm to prevent victimization and victim replay. Education must be public through the curriculum and intensified to increase awareness. In addition, the development of applications, easy reporting, access, and utilization of big data and AI are necessary for areas prone to sexual violence.

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