

Juridical Analysis of the Influence of Technological Developments on the Crime of Sexual Violence by Children

**Rifdi Faris Muskin, Muhammad Faiz Nurifumi Abe, Subhan Amrullah Mahpud,
Ismayana, M. Noupel**

Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia

Email: ridifarism@gmail.com, mfaiznorifumiabe@gmail.com,
subhanamrullah224@gmail.com, ismayana@gmail.com, noupel.muhammad@gmail.com

KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Influence of technology, Sexual Violence, by children	This study aims to analyze the qualifications of transmitting electronic information and/or electronic documents with sexual content beyond the will of the recipient, aimed at sexual desire, in accordance with Article 14 paragraph (1) letter b of the <i>TPKS Law</i> and how to apply the Systematic Specialist Lex in Article 27 of the <i>ITE Law</i> and Article 14 of the <i>TPKS Law</i> . Normative legal research has the same definition as doctrinal research, which is research based on legal materials (<i>library based</i>), focusing on reading and studying primary and secondary legal materials. The crime of sexual violence against children is a criminal act that uses violence or threats of violence against children so that the child can be coerced into having sexual relations. In general, there are two factors that cause sexual violence, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include the proximity of the perpetrator to the victim, the role of the perpetrator, and the position of the victim. External factors consist of environmental influences, such as being far from crowds, loneliness, or enclosed places that allow perpetrators to commit sexual violence.

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INTRODUCTION

In essence, the regulation regarding children has been expressly regulated in the Indonesian constitution, namely related to the regulation of Human Rights regulated in Article 28 B number 2 of the 1945 Constitution which regulates the right to growth and development of children and to obtain protection. Other laws and regulations that have been made by the Indonesian government to provide protection of the rights of children include: Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 3 of 1997 which is amended by Law number 11 of 2012 concerning Children's Court, Law Number 23 of 2002 which is amended by Law number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, where in substance the Law regulates the rights of children in the form of the right to life, the right to name, the right to education, the right to basic health, the right to worship according to their religion, the right to expression, thinking, playing, creating, resting, associating and the right to social security. (New York, 2010).

Vulnerable children themselves are basically a term to describe a group of children and children who due to situations, conditions and pressures t cultural and structural pressures cause them to have not or they have not or have not fulfilled their rights, inferior, vulnerable and marginal are some of the characteristics that are generally suffered by vulnerable children. (New York, 2010).

Mass media can be used as a source of learning, because mass media is essentially an audio-visual representation of society itself. So that factual phenomena that occur in the community can be directly covered and broadcast by the mass media through television, radio, internet and cell phone broadcasts. Apart from the various interests that underline the emergence of information or messages presented by the mass media, it is undeniable that nowadays people's encounters with the mass media are inevitable.

It is not an exaggeration if the 21st century is called the century of mass communication, which is a time when electronic devices allow humans to use various kinds of sensory tools in communication. Meanwhile, along with the rapid development of information and communication media, both hardware and software software, will bring a shift in the role of teachers, as conveyors of messages or information.

Teachers can no longer play the role of the only source of information for the learning activities of their students. Students can obtain information from various sources, especially from electronic mass media. For example, a sophisticated cellphone that is equipped with complete features, computers and others. The most striking use of mobile phones in children is a change in behavior. Of course, this will also lead to the child's personality. Too often using mobile phones (especially smart phones) that have several interesting applications and features that can also access the internet directly, make children less sensitive to the environment.

Today we are experiencing a change that occurs in all generations. This generation grew up with different behaviors due to technological advancements. Various information technologies are revolutionizing the way we do things. This is experienced by all generations, especially those experienced by children. The influence of the development of the times in Indonesia, children who are in school have been trained how to operate computers, in order to prepare the nation's children to face the modernization era.

Since the outbreak of mobile phone use, almost all people have a personal mobile phone. From those with mediocre incomes, to those who earn hundreds of millions per day. Not enough with that, children are also a group that is no less left behind in this regard. Now many elementary, junior high to high school children or the equivalent are found freely carrying their mobile phones everywhere. The internet is technologically a combination of the work functions of computer technology and information technology.

The internet functionally has changed people's behavior in interacting, transacting, recreation, and other activities that were originally difficult or impossible to implement, now may even be easy to implement. In other words, the internet has changed and even presented a new paradigm in social interaction.

As a result of the rapid growth of technology, we have become very dependent on technology, especially the internet. Children and adolescents are part of a society whose mindset is still labile and emotional; therefore, they will be easily affected.

The outbreak of cyber sex, cyber (child) pornography has had many negative impacts on children and society, including increase in immoral acts committed by children in society, it can threaten the personality of the young generation of the Indonesian nation and the social life order of the community, and it can aggravate the moral damage of the younger generation.

Previous studies have highlighted both the positive and negative impacts of digital technology on children, including the increasing risk of technology-related crimes. Livingstone et al. (2020) noted that uncontrolled exposure to the internet increases the risk of cyberbullying and harmful content, including pornography. Similarly, O'Keeffe and Clarke-Pearson (2020) emphasized that unsupervised technology use can lead to changes in children's social behavior, such as reduced empathy and increased aggression. While these studies address the general behavioral impact of technology, they do not specifically explore the direct relationship between technological developments and sexual violence crimes committed by children.

The objective of this study is to analyze the impact of technological development on sexual violence crimes committed by children and to evaluate police efforts in preventing these crimes. This research is expected to provide practical benefits in formulating prevention strategies through digital education, as well as academic contributions to the legal discourse on juvenile crimes in the digital era.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses normative legal research or library legal research. Normative legal research has the same definition as doctrinal research, namely, research based on legal materials (library-based), which focuses on reading and studying primary and secondary legal materials. The research examined applicable laws and regulations relevant to the legal problem, specifically the efforts made by the police to address child crimes influenced by technological developments. Normative legal research applies several approaches, including the statutory, case, historical, comparative, and conceptual approaches.

This study used secondary data, consisting of:

1. Primary Legal Materials: Formal legal rules made by state institutions or government bodies, including legislation, official records, treaties, and judicial decisions.
2. Secondary Legal Materials: Publications related to primary materials that assist in analysis and understanding, such as textbooks by legal experts, legal journals, articles, and relevant internet sources.
3. Tertiary Legal Materials: Materials that support primary and secondary sources by providing definitions and clarifications, including the *Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language* and related online resources.

Data collection involved document and literature studies, where the researcher gathered, categorized, read, and analyzed secondary data from books, articles, journals, and other relevant documents.

Data analysis consisted of systematically classifying written legal materials to facilitate thorough examination and reporting of findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Factors That Cause Children to Commit Sexual Violence Crimes

Internal Factors

In general, there is already a relationship between the perpetrator and the victim first, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim has been used by the perpetrator to commit sexual violence. The closeness of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is a factor that is quite influential in the occurrence of sexual violence. When the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is so close, the victim loses control or supervision, on the other hand the perpetrator is encouraged to commit sexual violence because he can do so.

In addition to the proximity factor or relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, it is also caused by the role of the perpetrator and the position of the victim. Lidya Suryani W. and Sri Wurdani argued: Rape can occur for various reasons, such as the perpetrator's resentment towards the victim, because of the perpetrator's resentment against a woman so that another woman is the target of his anger, the victim as compensation for the perpetrator's feelings of distress or stress for the various problems he faces, due to the influence of environmental stimuli such as films or pornographic images, and because of the perpetrator's desire to channel his sexual urges that have been He could not be detained, also because it was supported by the situation and environmental conditions as well as the perpetrators and victims who made it possible for rape to be committed. In each case rape involves at least three things, namely the perpetrator, victim, situation and condition.

These three things cannot be separated from each other. Each has its own role in encouraging the onset of a criminal act of rape.

From the above opinion, it shows that rape or sexual violence can occur not only due to sexual urges that cannot be controlled and need to be vented by the perpetrator but also caused by emotional factors that exist in the perpetrator. In addition, sexual violence also occurs because it is supported by the role of the perpetrator and the position of the victim.

The role of the perpetrator is described as a human figure who fails to control his sexual instincts properly. Perpetrators taking advantage of the victim's negligence, weakness, and mistakes, directly or indirectly, their behavior has encouraged the perpetrator to commit crime. The victim quickly believed the perpetrator's persuasion which resulted in the victim becoming dependent on the perpetrator's whereabouts. Psychologist Kartini Kartono argues that according to the background of rape: in the event of rape, the rapist is always driven by very strong sexual desires, accompanied by immature and unstable emotions. It is usually loaded with elements of cruelty and sadistic nature.

From the above opinion, it is emphasized about the criminological factor of rape which originates from the fault of the perpetrator who cannot control his sexual desire. High sexual desire but not followed by proper sexual channeling efforts.

The position of victims who indirectly participate in the occurrence of sexual violence, such as attitudes, behaviors, how to position themselves, and how to get along, has encouraged the occurrence of crime. The weak position of the victim is already known by the perpetrator so that the perpetrator is tempted to commit sexual violence. In addition, the position of the victim who stimulates or uses clothes that can stimulate the perpetrator is also considered by the perpetrator to provide an opportunity to have intercourse.

External Factors

Sexual violence is a crime that is quite complex in its causes and does not stand alone, it can be caused by supportive conditions, the existence of the victim that can indirectly encourage the perpetrator, or there are other elements that affect it. The role of the perpetrator and the position of the victim are also supported by environmental influences, such as being far from crowds, quiet, or closed places that allow the perpetrator to commit sexual violence.

For example, women who travel alone, without being accompanied by the closest people, are vulnerable or prone to crime against them. In these conditions, women are quite vulnerable in their positions. Women are social subjects who are sacrificed by their opposite sex. In sexual violence that places women as the object of the perpetrator's interests.

In addition to the influence of the environment or conditions, there are also other factors, such as the influence of cultural developments that increasingly do not appreciate the etiquette of dressing that covers the aurat, which can stimulate the perpetrator to commit sexual violence.

Current association is also considered a factor causing sexual violence, because the association between men and women is increasingly free, there are no restrictions between what should be allowed and what is prohibited regarding the relationship between men and women. A low level of social control can be a factor in the occurrence of sexual violence, meaning that various behaviors that are suspected of deviation, violating laws and religious norms receive less response and supervision from elements of society.

From the description above, it can be concluded that the occurrence of sexual violence against children is caused by 2 factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors such as the proximity between the perpetrator and the victim, the role of the perpetrator, and the position of the victim, while external factors are in the form of the environment or conditions where the crime is committed.

Juridical Analysis of the Influence of Technological Developments on the Crime of Sexual Violence by Children

External factors that occur in children are factors that are outside of the child, which can be in the form of an individual environment such as family, society, education, economy, politics and so on.

According to Suharto, violence against children is generally caused by internal factors and external factors, external factors that come from the family and community environment such as:

1. Family poverty, unemployed parents, insufficient income and many children.
2. Single family or family (*broken home*), for example divorce, absence of a mother for the long term or a family without a father and mother unable to meet the needs of children economically.
3. Psychologically immature families, ignorance of educating children, unrealistic expectations of parents, unwanted *children*, children born out of wedlock.
4. Severe illness or mental disorder in one or both parents, for example inability to care for and care for the child due to emotional disturbance and depressive disorders.
5. History of child neglect, parents who feel that their children have been mistreated tend to mistreat their children.
6. Poor social environmental conditions, slums, eviction of children's playgrounds, indifference to acts of exploitation,

Meanwhile, Rusmil explained that the causes or risks of violence and neglect against children consist of parent/family factors and social/communication environmental factors, namely:

1. Parent/family factors

Parental factors play an important role in the occurrence of violence and neglect in children. Factors that cause parents/families to commit violence against children include:

- a) Cultural practices that are detrimental to children, such as children's obedience to parents and asymmetrical relationships.
- b) Being raised with persecution.
- c) Mental disorders.
- d) Have not reached physical, emotional or social maturity, especially those who have children before the age of 20.
- e) Addicted to liquor or drugs.

2. Social/community environmental factors

The condition of the social environment can also be a trigger for violence against children. Social environmental factors that can cause violence and neglect in children include:

- a) Poverty in society and materialistic value pressure.
- b) Low socio-economic conditions.
- c) There is a value in society in that the child belongs to the parents themselves.
- d) The status of women who are looked down upon.
- e) Patriarchal family system.
- f) Values of society that are too individualistic.

Moore and Parton then explain that those who argue that a social perspective is more important have the argument that an individual cannot be understood without understanding his or her social context. In the case of violence, it may be because a person does not have a satisfactory social network, is not supportive enough in dealing with problems, or it may be dissatisfaction with the social structure in which he or she belongs to a disadvantaged stratum. Marriage relationship between husband and wife acts violence against children. All these social factors influence individual behavior.

Meanwhile, according to Richard J. Gellos, violence against children is a combination of various factors: personal (internal), social and cultural, namely:

1) Social stress

Stress caused by various social conditions increases the risk of violence against children in the family. These social conditions include unemployment, illness, poor housing conditions, the presence of a new baby, disabled persons at home, and death of a family member. Most of the reported cases of violence against children come from families living in poverty. Acts of violence against children also occur in middle- and wealthy families, while the acts are reported more among poor families for several reasons. Wealthier families have an easier time hiding acts of violence because they have fewer connections to social institutions than poorer families. In addition, social workers, doctors, and so on who subjectively report acts of violence often label children from poor families as victims of violence compared to children from wealthy families.

Alcohol and drug use among abusive parents may increase stress and stimulate violent behavior. Certain characteristics of children, such as mental weakness, or developmental or physical disabilities also increase stress from parents and increase the risk of violence.

2) Social isolation and involvement of the lower community

Parents and surrogates of parents who commit acts of violence against children tend to be socially isolated. Very few hard-working parents participate in the slightest relationship with friends or relatives. This lack of social engagement removes the support system of hard-working parents, which will help them better cope with family or social stress. Moreover, the lack of contact with the community makes these parents less likely to change their behavior in accordance with societal values and standards.

Cultural factors often determine the amount of community support a family will receive. In cultures with low rates of violence against children, childcare is usually considered the responsibility of the community, namely: neighbors, relatives, and friends help with childcare if parents are unwilling or unable to do so.

3) Family structure

Certain types of families are at increased risk of child abuse and neglect. For example. Single parents are more likely to commit acts of violence against children compared to whole parents. Because families with single people usually think that it is smaller than other families, it can be said to be the cause of an increase in acts of violence against children. Families that are chronically quarrelsome or mistreated wives have higher rates of violence against families with no problems. In addition, families in which both husband and wife make important decisions, such as where to live, what job to take, if to have children, and how much money to spend on food and housing, have higher rates of violence against children than families in which both husband and wife are equally responsible for these decisions.

Poverty, which is often coupled with low levels of education, unemployment and mental distress, can generally be seen as the dominant factor in cases of violence against children. Weak law enforcement and cultural practices can also have an impact on the phenomenon of violence against children.

The cause of the crime of rape itself is caused by several factors, including the following:

1. The influence of cultural developments that increasingly disrespect the etiquette of dressing that covers the aurat, which can stimulate other parties to act indecently and maliciously.
2. The lifestyle or mode of association between men and women that is increasingly free, is no longer able to distinguish between what should be allowed to be done and what is prohibited in relation to the moral method regarding the relationship between men and women.
3. Low experience and appreciation of religious norms that occur in society. Religious values that are increasingly eroding in society or horizontal relationship patterns that tend to negate the role of religion are very potential to encourage someone to do evil and harm others.

4. Low level of social *control*, meaning that various behaviors that are suspected of deviation, violating laws and religious norms do not receive response and supervision from elements of society.
5. Judge's decision that feels unfair, such as a light verdict handed down to the perpetrator. This may encourage other members of society to commit heinous and evil acts. This means that those who want to do evil no longer feel afraid of the legal sanctions they will receive.

External factors are factors that are seen from the outside of the perpetrator. This external factor sees crime from outside the perpetrator, which is explained in criminological theories from a sociological perspective.

The theories from both biological and psychological perspectives both assume that criminal behavior is caused by some underlying physical and mental conditions separating criminals and non-criminals. Searching, trying to identify which kind of human beings are criminals and which are not. These theories explore individual cases, but do not explain why crime rates differ from one region to another, between groups and groups, within a large region, or within individual groups.

In contrast to the theories mentioned above, sociological theories look for reasons for differences in crime rates in the social environment. These theories can be grouped into three general categories, namely: *strain*, *cultural deviance*, and *social control*.

The perspective of *cultural strain* and aberration, formed between 1925 and 1940 and still popular today, provides the basis for sub-cultural theories. Theories of *strain* and cultural deviance obliterate attention to the *social forces* that cause people to report criminal activity. In contrast, social control theory has a different approach: it assumes that the motivation to commit crime is part of humanity. Consequently, social control theory tries to find answers to why people don't commit crimes. Social control theories examine the ability of social groups and institutions to make effective rules.

a) Anomie: Emile Durkheim

One way to study a society is to look at its component parts to know how each one relates to each other. In other words, we look at the structure of a society to see how it functions. If society is stable, its parts operate smoothly, social structures function. Such a society is characterized by solidarity, cooperation, and agreement. However, if the parts of society are arranged in a state that endangers social order, the structure of society is called *dysfunctional* (non-functional). As an analogy, if we look at a clock with all its parts it is very synchronous. It works precisely. He shows the time accurately. But if that small piece is damaged, the whole mechanism no longer functions properly. This is the *functionalist structural* perspective developed by Emile Durkheim before the late 19th century.

Durkheim's work above is noteworthy because it was stated at a time when the world of science was looking for the abnormality of the criminal, he wrote that human actions (and especially human wrongdoings) do not lie in the individual, but in social groups and organizations. It was in this context that Durkheim introduced the term *nomie* (the destruction of social order because of the loss of norms and values).

Durkheim believed that if a simple society develops into a modern society and a city, the *intimacy* needed to continue a *common set of rules* will decline. Groups become fragmented, and in the absence of one person in one sector may be contrary to the actions and expectations of others. With the unpredictability of behavior, the system will gradually collapse, and society will be in a state of *anomie*.

b) *Strain Theory*: Robert K. Merton

Merton associated the problem of crime with *anomie*. But Merton's conception of *anomie* is somewhat different from Durkheim's *conception of anomie*. The real problem is not created by *sudden social change* but by a *social structure* that offers the same goals to all its members without providing an equal means to achieve them. The lack of coherence

between what the culture demands (which drives success), can cause norms to collapse because they are no longer effective at guiding behavior. Merton borrowed the term *anomie* from Durkheim to explain the collapse of this system of norms.

Strategies to Minimize the Occurrence of Sexual Violence by Children

Efforts to overcome violence against children can be carried out by preventing and handling child violence. Prevention and handling of violence against children include:

Prevention of child violence

Prevention is a process, way, preventive action or action to prevent something from happening. It can be said that an effort was made before the violation occurred. Crime prevention efforts are the first effort to overcome crime. Efforts to tackle crime can be taken several steps, including repressive measures in addition to preventive measures (Fazel et al., 2023).

Given the complexity of violence against children, efforts to prevent violence against children do not only depend on the programs and services that have been provided by the government but also depend on how the government and society interpret the issue of violence (Cicchetti & Blender, 2015).

Ruth Dora as the head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service who stated that in efforts to protect child violence, the Child Protection Empowerment Office does not depend on parents alone in preventing violence against children, but according to her, efforts to overcome violence against children through an integrated protection system are carried out by all aspects, parties and officials concerned or not in overcoming violence against children (Freeman et al., 2024; UNICEF et al., 2024). This is because child protection is not only carried out by their parents but also by us as adults who already understand what violence and protection are (Shattuck & Hamby, 2014). In its efforts, counseling is carried out on the factors and impacts of child violence, assistance to foster and guide in the community and must be firm with law enforcement officials in an effort to prevent violence against children so that child violence does not occur again (Lancet eClinicalMedicine, 2024).

Nikmah Rosidah stated similar to respondent Ruth Dora that in preventing violence against children stated that in prevention counseling must be carried out about the factors and impacts of violence, the authorities must be firm and sensitive in efforts to overcome violence against children, other people do not have the right to commit violence against children even though the child is naughty and difficult to guide (Altafim et al., 2023).

Tony Fisher stated that in an effort to prevent violence against children, it is by utilizing every aspect of society and possibilities that can be done or used in carrying out prevention efforts (Freeman et al., 2024). Because according to him, the most effective effort in prevention efforts is to encourage parents and the community to carry out child protection prevention (Holt et al., 2025).

Based on the results of the interview above, the author can analyze that in an effort to prevent violence against children, counseling must be carried out about the factors and impacts of child violence, in addition to counseling all parties such as law enforcement officials, the community, community institutions and utilizing aspects of society and its potential in preventing child violence and then involving the surrounding community with activities It is more positive, such as by mixing up material related to child protection. Appealing for the importance of protecting children from perpetrators or acts of violence (Eckenrode et al., 2022).

Efforts to deal with victims of child violence

The family is the closest environment to being mature and in it children get the first education for the child. The family is the smallest group of people, but it is the strongest

environment in raising children and especially for children who have not entered school. Therefore, the family has a very important role in the development and growth of the child, a good family will have a positive effect on the child's development, while a bad family will have a negative effect on the child (UNICEF et al., 2024).

Based on interviews from respondents, it is said that the impact of violence on children is very dangerous for children's development (Avram et al., 2024). The impact of child violence itself has several dimensions, namely: the impact of physical violence, the impact of psychological violence, the impact of sexual violence, and the impact of neglect violence (Pritha et al., 2021). According to him, if the impact is not addressed from an early age, it will have fatal consequences for the child and will interfere with the child's development in daily life (Fazel et al., 2023).

Children who are victims of violence are usually traumatic children's psychiatric conditions and require appropriate guidance and counseling for the victim so as not to affect the development and thinking patterns of the child. In the case of child cruelty, it has the right to be fostered and resolved. Because the victims of this violence have a fatal impact if they are not responded to quickly and appropriately. Because the problem of child violence causes trauma or has physical and psychological impacts, it is necessary to handle it in order to recover victims of violence (Barrett et al., 2024).

The P2TP2A Institute and the Women's Day and Child Protection Office collaborate to help traumatized children with counseling and psychological therapy related to the victim's traumatic and psychological needs.

Ratna Yanuana said that in dealing with children victims of violence, it must be taken seriously and must be done carefully so that children are not disturbed. Treatment is carried out with 24-hour services for children who are victims of violence if they need help, continuous assistance but does not interfere with the child's learning and play time, therapy and psychological assistance for the child so that the victim's mental and psychological child is not disturbed, conducting a visum, and providing a victim lawyer as legal assistance for child victims of child violence (Cicchetti & Blender, 2015).

In handling child violence through the P2TP2A Institute and the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, it can be done as follows:

Planning for the handling of child victims of violence,

a. 24-hour assistance services for victims

The 24-hour Hotline Service involves P2TP2A members who exchange mobile or office phone numbers. A hotline is opened for victims of violence who want to consult and receive counseling or complain about their cases.

b. Litigation and Non-Litigation Assistance

Children are a group that is vulnerable to acts of violence in the household or the community environment, either directly or indirectly. There is still a weak protection and enforcement of the law for children and the unresponsive attitude of law enforcement officials themselves (police, prosecutors and judges).

The following author will outline who must be held accountable to overcome violence against children:

1. Preventive efforts

a. Individual

Every individual must continue to strive not to become a victim of violence against children, one of which is to be a child who is devoted to his parents or to others who are older than him.

b. Family

Juridical Analysis of the Influence of Technological Developments on the Crime of Sexual Violence by Children

Every family must give attention and affection to the child so that the child does not lack in understanding something that the child does not understand. And educate children to become children who are devoted to their parents or to others.

c. Community

The prevention of violence against children is a joint effort that starts as early as every member of society.

Efforts are made to prevent the occurrence of child violence, namely by understanding the impact of child violence.

d. Efforts made by institutions and the government

Efforts to overcome child violence, institutions and the government have higher power and authority than the community and are responsible for the safe and prosperous life of the nation and state. What the government can do as an effort to overcome violence against children is to hold counseling to the community and parents that violence against children is an unlawful act and has a dangerous impact on the victims of the violence.

2. Repressive efforts

In addition to preventive efforts, repressive efforts are also needed as a bulwark of efforts to overcome violence against children. Repressive measures are efforts made by law enforcement officials, in the form of imposing or imposing criminal sanctions on perpetrators of violence against children, in this case carried out by the police, procurement and community institutions.

Based on the description above, the author can analyze that the prevention of violence against children must be carried out optimally, both medically and psychologically. This is very important to anticipate the long-term impact on the development of children who are victims of child violence.

The countermeasures carried out in a repressive way are efforts made by law enforcement officials in the form of providing criminal sanctions for perpetrators of violence against children. Countermeasures carried out in a repressive manner must be in accordance with the established procedures and the orders of existing laws and regulations.

CONCLUSION

Sexual violence against children is a crime that uses violence or the threat of violence against a child to gain control over the child and engage in sexual intercourse. Generally, there are two factors that contribute to sexual violence: internal and external. Internal factors include the perpetrator's proximity to the victim, the perpetrator's role, and the victim's position. External factors include environmental influences, such as being far from crowds, quiet, or enclosed spaces that allow the perpetrator to commit sexual violence.

Efforts to prevent and address violence against children include: Prevention of violence against children, which is carried out to the maximum extent possible. This effort involves not only parents but also invites the community, law enforcement officials, government agencies, and all levels of individuals, as well as the government, to participate in preventing and addressing violence against children and other individuals. This effort also utilizes community aspects and their potential in efforts to prevent violence against children.

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Juridical Analysis of the Influence of Technological Developments on the Crime of Sexual Violence by Children

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