

Law Enforcement of Perpetrators Violence Sexual Against Minors in Cianjur, West Java

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Abstract. Law enforcement of criminal cases involving sexual violence committed against minors in Cianjur, West Java. The research aims to analyze law enforcement policies for perpetrators of violence against children through maximum criminal penalties, protecting and preventing sexual violence against victims through related agencies or institutions. Normative empirical methods are used for primary and secondary legal materials, with deductive analysis using the syllogism method with material collection techniques through literature study. The results of the research explain the law enforcement approach to sexual violence targeting children implemented through the enactment of Presidential Regulation concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection in the hope of deterring perpetrators and benefiting from enforcement by determining an official entity whose implementation uses specific guidelines that can instill moral principles in children and punish them to stop this behavior from recurring.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Perpetrators of Violence, Minors

1 Introduction

Children are an integral part of the ongoing life of individuals and nations. [1] They should be provided with ample opportunities to grow physically, spiritually, and socially, ensuring they can mature into responsible adults in the future. It is crucial to ensure the safety and well-being of children, protecting their rights and preventing any form of abuse. Indonesia, as a unitary state, has implemented comprehensive measures to guarantee the welfare of every citizen, including children, ensuring their fundamental human rights are upheld. This commitment is enshrined in Law No. 35 of 2014, which amends Law Number 23 of 2002, specifically focusing on child protection. According to the Indonesian Constitution and Law No. 23 of 2002, every child is entitled to life, growth, development, and protection from violence and discrimination, starting from infancy through their formative years.

The human rights, including those of children, are guaranteed and protected under the 1945 Constitution and various national and international legal frameworks. This commitment is reinforced by Indonesia's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child via

Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990, which defines a child as anyone under eighteen years old.

Law Number 39 of 1999, specifically Article 10, addresses children's rights and legal protections for victims of violence. However, according to Kamil (2020), this law has not effectively reduced crimes or violence against children. Data from the Ministry of Women and Children's Protection Information System reveals a significant increase in violence against children from 1,975 cases in 2015 to 6,820 cases in 2016. [2] By the first half of 2020, reports indicated at least 4,116 incidents of violence against children, including physical and verbal abuse, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Under Law No. 35 of 2014, which amends Law Number 23 of 2002 on child protection, violence against children encompasses any act causing physical, mental, or sexual suffering or neglect, including threats, coercion, or deprivation of liberty. Such violence can occur within households, classified as domestic violence, perpetrated by those close to the child who have a responsibility to protect them. Factors contributing to domestic violence against children include personal, social, and cultural elements, often rooted in intergenerational violence, stress, social isolation, and family dynamics. [3]

Enforcement law is a purposeful policy for eradicating crime and sexual violence. Law enforcement covers criminal law against sexual crime perpetrators. Crime prevention can be done through legal and non-legal methods. Several factors affect the application of the constitution, including: 1) aspects of law and application of criminal penalty (statutory); 2) law enforcement apparatus who operate his duty ; 3) law enforcement support equipment ; and 4) legal application environment. Therefore, law enforcement and prevention of underage children violence cases relate to proper handling and delivery of information about existing principle laws about types of prevention of violence enforced without discrimination. [4] Every year, the number of violence against children in Indonesia continues to increase. Hence, this research pays attention to the proper law enforcement for perpetrators, prevention, and victim protection laws.

A case that occurred at Coracan Elementary School Cabanas Regency Cianjur, West Java. There were threats of sexual harassment by male teachers against male students at Coracan Elementary School, Cianjur Regency. The victims reached 100 male students. Now, the perpetrator has been detained at the police station. The school did not know any teachers were involved before. The school continues to collect data and identify students affected by violations. The school just found out that one student was a victim. So far, the student is known to be close to the teacher suspected of being the perpetrator.

The technique used by the perpetrator was to train the children to do sports activities. Then, the perpetrator touches parts of the body according to his wishes or uses other methods, causing discomfort to the victim and a deep sense of trauma.[5] Data from the Cianjur Resort Police, West Java, handles 150 cases of violence against women and children in 2023. Of these cases, the largest are cases of violence against women and children that include sex, domestic violence (KDRT), and prostitution. Currently, the case is being investigated by the Women's Protection Agency, Bareskrim Cianjur Police. The police completed the case and then handed it over to the prosecutor's office. This research aims to analyze law enforcement policies against perpetrators of violence against children through punishment that protects and prevents sexual violence against victims through related agencies or institutions.

2 Problem

1. How is law enforcement assessed against perpetrators of sexual violence against minors?
2. What prevention can the government take through designated institutions or agencies and legal protection for minor victims?

3 Research Methods

This research used an empirical normative method, namely deductive legal analysis through material references. [6] This research was carried out by looking for standards and literature related to the addressed problem. The data used are primary, secondary, and tertiary legal data. Field observations of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Criminal Law are used as primary data. Secondary legal data used articles related to research topics, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. Tertiary legal data is obtained from supporting data related to government policies and law enforcement regulations.

4 Discussion

4.1 Law Enforcement of Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Against Minors

4.1.1 Legal Products Regulating Law Enforcement Against Sexual Violence Against Minors

Prevention of violence against children is based on Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection. The commemoration of National Children's Day on July 23 was established based on the Constitution of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 1984. This day aims to advocate for the well-being of children from diverse backgrounds, to combat violence, and to ensure that children are protected. Every child has the right to obtain protection against discrimination, economic or sexual exploitation, abandonment, cruelty, violence, persecution, injustice, and not receiving medication. The reality shows that there is still an increasing number of child cases in Indonesia that have reached dangerous levels. Cases of violence against children are still high during the COVID-19 pandemic although they are close to their families. Data shows that there were around 2,726 cases of violence against children, more than half of them were sexual crimes, from March 2020 to July 2021. [7]

Factors that influence the occurrence of violence against children during the pandemic include activities at home, such as stress levels in the family due to job loss. There are also many cases of mothers who are unable to support their children, so they experience emotional disturbances, even causing violence and some even dying. According to the World Health Organization journal, most violence against children

involves at least one of the six main types of interpersonal violence that occurs at various stages of childhood development. This violence includes: 1) abuse (including cruel punishments) physical, sexual, and psychological or emotional abuse, including neglect of babies, children, and adolescents perpetrated by mothers and fathers, guardians, and others. Common violence occurs at home, as well as in environments such as schools and orphanages; 2) harassment or intimidation (including cybercrime), where this behavior involves harassment of another child or group of children who are not siblings or related to the victim. This type of violence often causes physical, mental, or social harm and usually occurs in schools and other places where children meet or over the Internet; 3) youth violence is concentrated among children and young people aged between 10 and 29 years. Ordinary violence listed in child identification or hazing laws includes threats and physical attacks with or without weapons (e.g. knives or other sharp weapons) and can involve members of the same group (partners); 4) violence between intimate partners or former partners (domestic violence) includes physical, sexual and emotional components. Domestic violence disproportionately impacts women. It often happens to girls during their first menstruation or events of forced marriage between partners or illegally married; and e) emotional or psychological abuse includes restrictions on children's movements, slander, ridicule, threats and intimidation, discrimination, rejection, including other forms of non-physical violence.

Indonesia guarantees legal protection for all its citizens, including those regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This law also emphasizes protecting children from violence, as stated in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the Republic of Indonesia Law. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stated that every child has the right to survive, grow, and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination. Children are human beings who have rights guaranteed by law, especially by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments and Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Children's rights, including the right to safety and protection from violence that may be committed by various groups, are guaranteed in this law. The Child Protection Law prohibits anyone from committing violence against children. This is following the provisions of Article 76C of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments and Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which means that every person who gives the order, is involved in giving the order, or participates in committing violence against a child considered commits an act. By breaking the law, a person will be subject to punishment based on Article 80 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments and Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

4.1.2 Enforcement Punish the perpetrator of violence sexual to a child under age at Coracan Elementary School Cabanas Regency Cianjur, West Java According to Article 80 of Law Number 35 of 2014

According to Soekanto (2001), Normative law enforcement is the process of turning legal wills into reality. Law enforcement is an effort to understand law drafts that are fair, reliable, and of general interest. Criminal law enforcement is an effort to realize the ambition of criminal justice, legal compliance, and the good of society in

every legal relationship. [4] Rules will also determine how Law enforcement will be implemented. The most important law enforcement is based on the idea that the task is to build a relationship between certain and stable legal principles and moral behavior as a conversion process that is useful at the final level in creating and maintaining social peace by observing and enforcing the law, including 1) legal framework, laws can be enforced or not abolished, or even if the world collapses, sentences must be respected (*fiat justitia et pereat mundus*). The law must have the power to create a legal system because the demands of society are able to make it happen; 2) Value, the Constitution is addressed to the state. Its implementation or application will bring benefits to the state. This Constitution and its implementation cannot cause public anxiety.; and 3) justice and law enforcement must be fair since the law is generally devoted to everyone. However, law and justice are not the same thing whether the nature of justice is subjective or not can be defined by anyone. [8] The application of criminal law includes:

1. Implementation of criminal law in an abstract way.

This is a creative or organizational process (structural process) that ends when a permit is made. The legislative process or legal regulations are then followed by the implementation process. Three criminal laws will be discussed in the Constitution, namely: a) criminal behavior; b) misbehaving; and c) criminality. Criminal law enforcement is a part (subsystem) of the community development system or policy. Legislation is a very important step in the implementation process. The current criminal law enforcement system has not yet entered the stages of the process of creating a legal product. There is no close relationship or unity between the subsystems (parts) of the parent system or part of criminal law, basic criminal law, ordinary criminal law, and the criminal law applied. The Constitutional Makers choose the right standards for the current and future situations and include them in the system of compliance with fair and efficient legal conditions. This stage is also called the political stage.

2. Complete Implementation of Criminal Law:

Implementation in the law enforcement system, which is meant includes a) the process of implementing the law or implementing the status of law enforcement by law enforcement officers, starting from the police to the courts or investigations. Law enforcement officers are tasked with enforcing and upholding the laws and regulations stipulated by the legislative institution. In their duties, law enforcement officers must adhere to the principles of justice and efficiency. This stage is called the judgment period; b) Law enforcement officers are also required by law enforcement officers to enforce the law for judges and to try. The level of speed or implementation by criminal law enforcement officers. Currently, law enforcement officers are responsible for enforcing the law. To straighten out laws and regulations by imposing criminal penalties decided by the court. In carrying out their duties, law enforcement officers must be guided by laws and regulations, and criminal law stipulated by the legislative institution for the sake of welfare and justice. The concrete application of criminal law is essentially a process of punishment or restriction. The criminal process alone concerns the application of criminal law. To straighten out truth and justice. Both processes are very important elements or keys in the implementation and prosecution of

crimes because they are often used by law enforcers, namely: a) the problem of bribery and other despicable acts; b) the problem of the advancement of scientific methods in law enforcement. Law enforcement of criminals is still influenced by routine practices (actions) or practices and shortcuts made by law enforcement officers who handle the perpetrators of the crime.

Law enforcement is more or less an effort in both the narrow and broad sense. Law enforcement is also a guideline for the behavior of legal subjects and the authorities who enforce laws, which support legal responses and are responsible for the implementation of law in community life and all legal problems. Law enforcement problems are very complex because many factors influence them, including a) requirements for compliance with the law; b) common interests in society; c) customary law; and d) the behavior of law enforcement officers involved in the judicial process. The word criminal behavior comes from the Dutch word strafbaar feit. The words used in both the Constitution and various legal documents are Strafbbaar feit, translated as criminal behavior; crimes that occur; criminal violations; acts that have not been punished; and criminal behavior.

A criminal act is any person who commits any crime as stated in Article 55 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code which reads as follows:

- 1) Shall be punished for committing the following crimes: The person who does it, who orders something to be done, and who participates in doing something;
- 2) By giving or promising something, by abusing power or prestige, with violence, threats, or harassment, or by giving opportunities, rights, or information, intentionally encouraging others to do something.

Based on the formulation of Article 55 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, perpetrators of criminal acts are divided into four groups, namely::

- 1) A person who acts alone following the perpetrator of a crime (pledger)
The criteria for determining a person as a person who acts alone (pledger) or an executor following the perpetrator of a crime using execution are as follows: a) his actions determine the realization of the crime; b) his behavior fulfills all elements of criminal behavior;
- 2) A person who orders another person to do something following the perpetrator of a crime (doen pledger).
The Basic Law does not specify who is ordered to do this. Regarding the definition of a person who is ordered as a perpetrator of a crime (a person who orders another person to do something following the perpetrator of a crime), legal experts generally refer to the description in the Memorie van Toelichting and Wetboek van Strafrecht Books which in a specific chapter on the definition of a person who orders to do, namely a person who orders to do the act, but not alone but by another person as a tool in his hands. So, if the person does the act intentionally, negligently, or with an insufficient answer, due to unknown factors, misleading or he is guilty;
- 3) Other people are like tools in his hands.

This means that people who commit crimes use other people to commit crimes. These other people, because they are tools, can almost justify the recipient's orders that do not punish him, who issues orders to act. According to the legal teachings are: first, without any deliberate intent, torture of the

victim is negligence or the authority of the *manus* minister which is not sufficient. The tool is called *manus*; second, based on chapter 44 of the Criminal Code or the Creator of indirect criminal law; third, the logical consequence of the application of Article 48 of the Criminal Code to crimes committed under criminal law. by using other people;

- 4) *Manus, Manistra*, cannot find a clear conclusion in the committed case because the victim who can confirm it is the person who committed the crime. Without any deliberate intent or negligence, learning to be able to do something will arise intentionally or meet two conditions through the character of this person, namely forgetting, that there must be physical support. What is ordered (*manus ministra*) is not ordered b. You will also know that they form groups, based on a common goal to commit crimes and crimes.

Physical violence is primarily used as a measuring tool against the perpetrator. Law enforcement against perpetrators of violence against children, as stated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, consists of:

- 1) Confinement, the provisions for imprisonment under the Child Protection Law have different minimum provisions depending on the crime. The general prison sentence is a minimum of three to five years. Maximum fifteen years;
- 2) Criminal fines, criminal fines in child protection law are always included in any crime, either through the determination of sanctions or other combinations. The maximum fine under the child protection law is between IDR 100 million and IDR 3 billion. The first discussion explains that violence against children has been specifically regulated in Article 76C of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments and Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning
- 3) The decision to protect children from people who commit violence in violation of the above article is contained in Article 80 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments and Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which is as follows:
 - a. Any person who violates the provisions of Article 76C shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (6) months and/or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 72,000,000.00 (seventy-two million);
 - b. If the child as intended in paragraph (1) suffers serious injuries, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah); And
 - c. If the child dies as intended in paragraph (2), the perpetrator will be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).
 - d. One-third of the amount stated in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) is used to increase the sentence if the perpetrator is the mother and father. Based on the formulation of the provisions of this

article, to determine the type of punishment that will be imposed on perpetrators of violence against children, it is necessary to pay attention to the elements of the criminal act. This is done by looking at the perpetrator, the type of violence, and the impact of the trauma or psychology that is carried over into adulthood, which results in the person's behavior or this case the child (if the violence only causes minor injuries, serious injuries or even death).

Law enforcement against the perpetrators of sexual violence that occurred at public elementary school Coracan Cabanas, Cianjur Regency, West Java, began with an investigation and inquiry by the Cianjur Police Criminal Investigation Unit Investigators, tried by the Cianjur District Attorney's Office, then with the decision of the Cianjur District Court prosecutor until it was implemented in Cianjur and ended in prison.

- 1) Process at the Police: Reports from victims and victims' families are used to resolve cases at the Cianjur District Court. Even though peace efforts have been made between the two parties, the process will not stop. If there are two valid pieces of evidence, the suspect will be arrested. According to Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code, there are five types of criminal evidence, including:
 - a) testimony: the testimony heard includes the statement of the investigator who dismisses the perpetrator, and victim, and mitigates the perpetrator's statement;
 - b) expert testimony: general practitioners and midwives working in local hospitals or health centers and midwives from local health centers, together with general practitioners, provide expert testimony. Psychiatrists also provide expert testimony to explain the trauma and mental conditions experienced by victims of sexual violence;
 - c) a post-mortem et report of the victim issued by the post-mortem examiner, namely a doctor or midwife who works at the local hospital or health center;
 - d) references Evidence discovered at trial;
 - e) Information provided by the defendant. The author's comments on his actions. Summon witnesses for questioning after examining the person. Researchers found that the following factors lead to violence against children: environment and relationships, lack of social interaction, internet abuse, such as watching pornographic videos, social media and teeth cleaning, and ease of getting vaccines. like a condom. The clothes the person was wearing at the time of the incident are part of the evidence that can be confiscated;
- 2) Prosecution: this stage, the perpetrator is tried with the threat of the closest punishment. This is due to the belief of the lawyer handling the case that there is no mercy for perpetrators of sexual violence. The consequences are considered very dangerous and can cause harm to the person. Public prosecutors pay great attention to the psychological aspects of victims when filing charges that carry the threat of heavy sanctions. [9] Prosecutors charged him with a minimum sentence of 10 years and 15 years in prison. Many factors lead to child abuse, including family dysfunction, women's menstrual cycles, childhood sexual abuse, and factors related to economics and the small cultural impact imposed on the region;
- 3) Trial: Statement of defendant No will influence the decision court. Testimony, proof Language body will become the base judge's assessment. The panel of

judges must listen to information witnesses from the case investigator If information is provided differently with the police investigation report police.

- 4) A judge weighed a number factors when deciding how long a person criminal must punished, including first, the aspect psychological impact of the victim suffering deep in the person; second, regional and environmental problems in the Regency Cianjur is highly respected tall religious values so Still considered immoral and prohibited religiously by society; third, relationships Perpetrator and Victim: Perpetrator violence intimate sexual relationship with the victim being a Coracan Elementary School teacher Cabanas Regency Cianjur will get severe punishment compared to perpetrators who do not own family or connection near with the victim; fourth, the victim's age: The victim's psychological factors influence its punishment. Those who commit violence against young children will receive heavier sentences than those under 15 years of age because the maturity level of children today is different.

4.2 Prevention that Can be Carried Out by the Government through Designated Institutions or Bodies as Well as Protection for Minor Victims

For decades, sexual violence has been a concern not only in Indonesia but also worldwide, influencing the global community's respect for human rights and the relationship between men and women. Unfortunately, many victims of violence, particularly children and women, suffer due to their work situations and social environments, including factors like poverty and the impact of certain policies and procedures. [8]

West Java is a significant contributor to cases of sexual violence against minors. According to data from the Ministry of Child and Mother Protection in Cianjur Regency, in 2018, based on information received by the Bandung Regency Regional Child Protection Commission, both directly and indirectly through media monitoring and coordination with security forces, there were many reported cases. The biggest issue involves children who become victims, witnesses, or even perpetrators of acts against the law. In 2021, the West Java Social Service reported 127 cases of human trafficking involving migrant workers in Indonesia.

Several factors contribute to sexual violence against minors in West Java. These factors can be classified as internal and external:

- a) **Internal Factors:** Victims often come from poor families, have low education levels, limited skills, and are young and unemployed. Family-related problems also play a significant role, as disrupted parenting and weak family relationships lead to weakened family cohesion.
- b) **External Factors:** These include environmental, social, economic, and community influences. Minors, categorized as 0-18 years old, often have low education levels and are perceived as attractive due to their appearance and limited access to information. Psychologically, they tend to be unable to calculate risks and act irrationally. Family-related external factors show that parenting styles are often independent, family relationships as social units are weak, and family ties are fragile.
- c) **Environmental Factors:** Sexual violence against minors frequently occurs in school environments and within the broader community. Changes in cultural values, social systems, and social relations systems, such as those observed on the northwest coast of

Java, play a role. Material values and developments in production affect social and economic status.

- d) Education Factors: The community recognizes that women and minors from poor families typically have low education levels, making them vulnerable to abuse from others who feel they have more power.

The general public often opposes the treatment of sexual violence but acknowledges that those closest to the victims, who are supposed to provide protection and trust, are often the perpetrators. Victims are typically individuals who lack information and still adhere to traditional social interactions, making them susceptible to persuasion that leads to violations. Public concern over these opportunities results in victims falling prey to such acts.

The difficulty in obtaining accurate data and the widespread nature of human trafficking, which has evolved into a transient crime with different forms but the same essence, makes it challenging to stop violence against children in West Java. All parties, including parents, the community, and the government through the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Religion, and related institutions, are seeking solutions. Concrete steps are necessary to prevent cases of violence against minors, such as those at Coracan Cabanas Elementary School, Cianjur Regency, West Java.

4.2.1 Prevention case through Ministry or Institution

Service center Integrated Empowerment of Women and Children in Cianjur, West Java, handled 17 cases of women and children in 2019, 12 of them were child violence. Head Field Advocacy and Treatment Service Center Matters Integrated Empowerment of Women and Children in Cianjur handles several cases including cases case intercourse, cases of human trafficking, violence in House stairs, and cases of adultery/sodomy. Everyone involved in the incident month of February 2024 is children. Every year, number a significant decrease in violence sexual, gender-based, and forms of violence. Most widely perpetrators with a background behind cases do violence sexual are the people closest to them for example neighbors, energy educators, brothers, uncles, grandfathers even parents. Most are caused by problems mental or a desire for a life that doesn't visit goes out Because the perpetrator his wife has been leaving him for a long time, especially those who work in another country. Violence sexual enters in category of violence in the House ladder Because when the victim does not react to the perpetrators, often they get pressured toward violence. Children who experience abuse sexual will experience problems psychologically, like being Afraid to socialize and interact with the environment, the victim is afraid to see children men, and so on experiencing a disturbance in Sleep. Whereas for race homosexuals, children will change their behavior, often swearing, getting angry, and even Becoming child predators or homosexuals and female candidates

4.2.2 Protection law towards the victim

To eradicate the practice of violence against children, the government has set regulations to replace Constitution Number 1 of 2016 concerning Change Second and Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child protection. Regulation Government changed two articles from the Constitution before, that is articles 81 and 82, as well add article 81A. Constitution New about protection child This is stated in the

Constitution Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2016 concerning Regulation Government replace Constitution Number 17 of 2016 concerning change second on Constitution Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.[2] Meanwhile, the law criminal applies to rape, slavery sexual, for force prostitution, coercion abortion, sterilization, or sterilization with coercion or form violent sexual other listed in Article 9 letter (g). There are changes to Law 35/2014, ratification protection of children Which has already been noticed since a long time ago. Incident bullying (violence/harassment, including violence sexual) is very worrying, even in some developed countries This happens in case one kills self after a threat. Indonesia is a developing country, and not yet there is official data from various sources reporting situation there are fatalities Because kill themselves. Prevention Good in a period short with giving something treatment for those affected impact abuse with violence or period long does different things complete good at school nor outside school.

5 Conclusion

Law enforcement has a more limited scope. Law enforcement also serves as a guideline for the behavior of law enforcement officers and law enforcement officers to enforce the law and be responsible for the implementation of the law in community life and all judicial matters. Law enforcement against perpetrators of criminal acts of violence against children will pay attention to the type of crime. This is done by examining the person who committed the act, the type of violent crime, and the consequences it causes for the behavior of the person, or in this case, the child (whether the crime only results in minor or serious injuries or death). The criminal law for criminal acts of violence against children is imprisonment and a fine. Prison sentences have different minimum limits.

Criminal acts against children have various factors that contribute to their occurrence influenced by both internal and external elements. The causes of criminal acts of sexual violence against children are children who come from poor families, are still young, and have minimal information. External factors include environmental, social, economic, and community factors. In terms of psychology, it shows a tendency to be unable to calculate risks and act irrationally, due to environmental factors. Violence against children often occurs in school environments and community contexts such as cultural aspects, values, social systems, and social systems that have undergone many changes. Because of educational factors, the community knows that women and children are more likely to be victims of violence against others or feel more empowered. Based on the explanation of the research above regarding sexual violence, and realizing that the closest person who should provide protection and trust is the perpetrator of sexual violence.

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