



Forms of Legal Protection for Children Victims of Sodomy in West Bolangitang District

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Abstract: This research was conducted to determine the form of legal protection for child victims of sodomy and how prevention efforts were made for child victims of sodomy in the West Bolangitang Sector Police. The type of research used by the author is a type of empirical legal research, namely a type of research that is oriented towards collecting data in the field. The author uses data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The author also uses two data sources, namely primary and secondary data sources. The study results show that the forms of protection for victims of pedophile crime include counseling, services, medical assistance, legal assistance, supervision, and prevention. This is an effort to protect the rights of the victim because the consequences of this act traumatize the victim. Sanctions for perpetrators of pedophile crimes, according to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, are criminalized with a maximum sentence of 15 years and a fine of Rp 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs).

Keywords: Sodomy; Legal Protection; Children.

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1. Introduction

Children are the nation's hope; when the time comes, they will replace the older generation in continuing the country's future.¹ Violence against children can be damaging, dangerous, and frightening for them. Children who are victims of child abuse suffer losses, not only material but also immaterial, such as emotional and psychological shocks, which can affect the child's future life.²

Children, as part of the younger generation, are highly expected to be successors to the ideals of the nation's struggle in the framework of realizing quality Indonesian human resources who can lead and maintain national unity and integrity. Thus, the roles and responsibilities of parents and family are very important for children's development because children are individuals who are immature both physically and mentally, especially socially. So when compared to adults, it is clear that children will be more at risk of violence and neglect.

The forms of violence experienced by children can take the form of acts of violence, both physically, psychologically, and sexually. Judging from the victims of several incidents of violence against children, several types of victims can be identified. Some types of victims (crimes), namely:

1. People who do not have any faults but are still victims; for this type, the fault is on the part of the perpetrator.
2. The victim consciously or unconsciously commits an act that stimulates others to commit crimes. For this type of crime, the victim is said to have contributed to the occurrence of the crime, so the fault lies with both the perpetrator and the victim.
3. Those who are biologically and socially potential victims. Children, the elderly, people with physical or mental disabilities, the poor, minorities, and so on easily become victims.
4. The victim, because he is the perpetrator. This is what is said to be a victimless crime. For example, prostitutes, gambling, and adultery.³

Currently, the protection of children must be further improved because, from year to year, the problems that befall them are increasing. Children who should be protected from crime are now victims of crime.

The protection of children is a human right that children must obtain. In this regard, Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the same position before the law and government and is obliged to uphold that law and government without exception. The article's statement shows that there is no difference in position in law and government for all citizens, both women and men,

¹ Mohammad Taufik Makaro, Weny Bukamo, and Syaiful Azri, *Hukum Perlindungan Anak Dan Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2013). 68.

² Maidin Gultom, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dan Perempuan* (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2018). 2.

³ Gultom. 8.

adults and children, in obtaining legal protection. The problem of legal protection for children is not only a matter of human rights; more broadly, it is the problem of law enforcement, especially law enforcement, against children as victims of acts of violence.⁴

Child protection is an effort to establish conditions and situations that enable the implementation of children's rights and obligations in a positive, humane manner, which also manifests justice in society. Thus, child protection must be sought in various fields of livelihood and life in the state, society, and family based on the law for rights, fair treatment, and child welfare.⁵

The crime cases that befall this very young child are very tragic. This child experienced a very tragic incident, namely same-sex sexual violence, or what is known as sodomy.⁶

IH (45 years old) allegedly committed this depraved act. Residents of Bolangitang Village, West Bolangitang District, have many victims, both underage children and teenagers, and some even with families. The perpetrator himself has admitted to his actions or predatory actions, namely since 2016.

On Friday, August 23, 2019, at around 20.30, WITA, the victim's child alias, biological mother, and older children attended the ceremony in Bolangitang Induk Village, Kec. West Bolangitang. When the victim's child finished eating in the kitchen, the defendant IH took the child to the SDN 1 Bolangitang school behind the house where the wedding party was held. After arriving at the SDN 1 Bolangitang school complex in Bolangitang Induk Village, Kec. West Bolangitang, the defendant IH gave candy to the victim's child, and then the defendant immediately hugged and sat the victim's child on the defendant's thigh.

Then the defendant IH opened the victim's child's pants and held the genitals of the victim's child, that then the defendant IH unzipped his pants and pulled out his penis then the defendant IH tried to insert his penis into the anal canal of the victim's child by rubbing the defendant's penis on the buttocks of the victim's child. In contrast, after that, the defendant stood up and put his penis into the victim's son's mouth, then shook his penis with the defendant's hand, and the victim's child felt the defendant IH's sperm coming out then the defendant IH also ordered the victim's child to hold the defendant's penis.

After this incident, the defendant brought the victim's child back to the wedding party and delivered it to the victim's child's mother. The victim's child and mother returned to their house in Bolangitang 2 Village, Kec. West Bolangitang, at around 00.00 WITA, the witness Yuni was about to lie down to sleep, and not long after that, the victim's child told the witness, "That ."Defendant IH's penis had entered the victim's child's

⁴ Gultom. 13.

⁵ Imam Abas, Fence M. Wantu, and Dian Ekawaty Ismail, "Problematika Pelaksanaan Asesmen Terpadu Dalam Proses Penegakan Hukum Penyalahgunaan Narkotika," *Philosophia Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2022): 30-49.

⁶ West Bolangitang Sector Police, "Remarks" (Bolaang Mongondow Utara, 2019).

anal canal and mouth. Hearing this, the witness Yuni immediately got up and went to call his family, stating that as a result of the actions of the defendant IH, the victim's child experienced pain in his anal canal, and based on the results of the Visum Et Repertum Number: 445.1/20/RSUD-BMU/VII/2019 at the written request of the Police North Sulawesi Region Kotamobagu Resort Bolangitang Sector with Letter Number R/37/VIII/2019/Sek-Bolangitang dated August 24, 2019, to the Head of North Bolaang Mongondow Regency Hospital, after the examination carried out by the examining doctor Dr. Rahma Audry Fitriany Nip.

1. In the anal area at zero six zero point zero, a reddish rash with the size of one-centimeter times zero five centimeters is found.
2. Examination of the anus, narrow anus, coma, gloved coma, blood, coma, no liquid semen, only point feces

Whereas based on the Excerpt of Birth Certificate Number: AL. 942.0035321 issued by the Population and Civil Service Office of North Bolaang Mongondow Regency on September 29, 2015, explaining that the child victim was born in Gorontalo on September 1, 2015, at the time of the incident, the child victim was aged three years and 11 months, which is included in the category of children in the Law Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2016 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.⁷

The defendant's actions are criminal acts of obscenity against minors as stipulated and punishable by law in Article 82 Paragraph (1) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2016 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in place of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

Description of the Bolangitang Police Chief, North Bolaang Mongondow IPDA Agus Sumandik, SE explained that after carrying out the sodomy act, the suspect was summoned by the police through the first and second summons, but the perpetrator instead fled to Gorontalo. "About a week later, it was discovered that he was in Kabila Village, Bone Bolango Regency. The Buser team immediately baited the perpetrator with the ABG youth; after appearing, he was immediately ambushed by the Buser team, but the perpetrator ran away, so the police were forced to reward him with a hot tubercle on one of his legs".⁸

This case concerns parents and the community, so they can monitor every activity carried out by children. Because threats to children can come from anywhere and anytime. Based on data at the West Bolangitang Police, there was only one case of sodomy recorded, namely in 2019.

⁷ West Bolangitang Sector Police.

⁸ Agis Sumandik, "Interview" (Bolaang Mongondow Utara, 2019).

However, based on the perpetrator's confession, it turned out that he had been doing this depraved act for a long time, namely about four years ago or since 2016, with many victims. Based on the results of an interview with the Criminal Investigation Unit of the West Bolangitang Police AIPTU Fadly Ambarak and the information provided by the perpetrator, the number of sodomy victims was as many as ten people, apart from the victims who had reported the sodomy crime to the police. The reason the victims did not report the perpetrators was that the victims had been guaranteed or given monetary rewards by the perpetrators.⁹

2. Methods

The research method used by the author is empirical research method. Empirical legal research is a method of legal research by looking at the real or examining how a regulation works in society.¹⁰ This research is commonly referred to as sociological juridical legal research whose object of study is community behavior arising from interactions with the norm system and based on community habits as a reaction to the application of a statutory provision.¹¹

3. Forms of Legal Protection for Children Victims of Sodomy

Article 3 of Law No. 23 of 2002 explains the purpose of child protection, namely to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally following human dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination for the realization of quality, moral Indonesian children who are noble and prosperous.¹²

Child protection can be distinguished into juridical protection and non-juridical protection. Juridical protection includes protection in the following:

- a. The field of public law
- b. The field of civil law

Non-juridical protection includes:

- a. Social field
- b. Health
- c. Field of education

⁹ Fadly Ambarak, "Interview" (Bolaang Mongondow Utara, 2019).

¹⁰ Amirudin and H. Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2010). 49.

¹¹ Mukti Fajar and Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Empiris* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013). 51.

¹² Aziz Syamsuddin, *Tindak Pidana Khusus* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2018). 107.

Juridical child protection concerns all legal rules that directly impact a child's life in the sense that all legal rules govern a child's life.¹³

The following form of protection is contained in Article 69A, which stipulates that:¹⁴ special protection for child victims of sexual crimes is carried out through efforts:

- a. education about reproductive health, religious values, and moral values;
- b. social rehabilitation;
- c. psychosocial assistance from treatment to recovery; and
- d. Provision of protection and assistance at every level of examination, starting from investigation, prosecution, and examination in court.

Based on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System :¹⁵

- a. Guarantee of safety, both physical, mental, and social Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System regulates protection regarding guarantees for the safety of children who become witnesses in pedophilia cases in Article 90 Paragraph (1) point (b), which states "safeguards for safety, both physical, mental, and social." Safety guarantees are needed for a child who becomes a witness in a criminal justice trial.
- b. The Right to Get Assistance Other matters related to safety, namely the safety and comfort of the child who becomes a witness, is also regulated in Law No. 11 of 2012. In Paragraph (1) above, it is known that children who become witnesses in criminal cases can be entrusted to protection agencies or child social welfare institutions. This can be done because the observations from the child's assistants show that the child witness in question needs special protection. Likewise, in Paragraph (4), investigators or other parties can ask the judiciary to provide witness protection houses and social protection in a particular place. Every child has the right to protection from harmful actions that cause mental, physical, and social suffering.
- c. Right to undergo justice in particular situations for children according to Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Article (1) Paragraph (5) states that a child witness is someone with an age limit below 18 years who can provide information for investigation, prosecution, and examination in court hearings regarding a criminal case heard, seen, and/or experienced by himself.

Based on the particular forms of protection contained in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, the forms of protection that the government can provide,

¹³ Fence M. Wantu and Ahmad Wijaya, "Mekanisme Koordinasi Dan Singkronisasi Lembaga Kementerian Negara Suatu Praksis Menuju Kabinet Yang Efektif," *Al-Ahkam* 15, no. 2 (2019): 69–80.

¹⁴ "Child protection laws" (2002).

¹⁵ "Child protection laws" (2012).

non-governmental organizations, and the community to victims of sexual crimes, including victims of pedophilia, include:¹⁶

Counseling

This protection is generally given to victims due to the appearance of a negative psychological impact from a crime. Assisting in the form of counseling is very suitable to be given to victims of crimes that have left lasting trauma as a rehabilitation effort, such as in cases involving decency, such as victims of pedophilia.

The crime of pedophilia certainly harms the victim, such as trauma." Children who are victims of pedophilia in the short and long term can experience physical and mental disorders. In addition to suffering physically, the victim also suffers from mental pressure, such as feeling dirty, guilty, or different from other children. And even though the act disrupts the balance of people's lives, the implementation of compensation measures is commensurate with the actions and consequences suffered by the victim and his family. A child's growing and developing age should require quality and continuous stimulation for sharpening, compassion, and care. If, during this period, children are traumatized as victims of pedophilia, their moral, mental, and mental development will be disrupted, especially if the crime is accompanied by coercion and violence. This will have a more severe impact that can carry over into adulthood, is challenging to eliminate, and can even cause psychiatric disorders. In other words, victims can be infected with pedophilic behavior.¹⁷

Children are the future of the nation; if child victims of pedophilia are not taken seriously, then the future of the nation will also be bleak. This counseling assistance effort is essential by paying attention to the condition of the victim as described above; a psychotherapeutic approach from an early age must be carried out immediately to restore the victim's mental state. Counseling and psychotherapy activities are very beneficial for victims to restore their self-confidence and interpersonal skills.

This counseling activity can be carried out or provided by the government or other institutions, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that focus on child protection issues and are assisted by the victims' families and the wider community.

Medical Services/Assistance

Victims of pedophilia crimes are also entitled to medical services. Apart from suffering mentally, victims of pedophilia crimes also suffer physically, for example, from injuries resulting from sexual violence.

¹⁶ Nyanyu Indah Purnama, "Bentuk-Bentuk Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Pedofilia Di Indonesia" (2017), <http://repository.um-palembang.ac.id>.

¹⁷ Setijawan Haras, "Interview" (Bolaang Mongondow Utara, 2022).

The medical services referred to in this case can be in the form of a medical examination or treatment until the victim recovers, as well as a written report (visum et report or medical certificate), which can be used as evidence. This medical certificate is required if a pedophile case is legally processed.

Legal Assistance

Legal assistance for victims of criminal acts is very much needed, especially for child victims of sexual crimes. Because a child who is dealing with law enforcers, for example, investigators, prosecutors, or judges, is likely to feel afraid to express all the things that have happened to him as a victim,

Legal assistance to victims of crime must be provided, whether requested or not. This is important because the level of legal awareness is still low for most victims who suffer from this violence. The attitude of allowing victims of crime not to receive proper legal assistance can result in a further deterioration in their condition.

The Child Protection Act states that not only children who are perpetrators of criminal acts are entitled to legal assistance, but also children who are victims. Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power emphasizes that everyone involved in a case has the right to receive legal assistance, and for those who cannot afford it, the state bears the costs.

Article 59 A of the Child Protection Act states: "Special protection for children as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (1) is carried out through efforts:¹⁸

- a. fast treatment, including treatment and physical, psychological, and social rehabilitation, as well as prevention of diseases and other health problems;
- b. Psychosocial assistance from treatment to recovery;
- c. Provision of social assistance for children who come from underprivileged families; and
- d. Provision of protection and assistance in every judicial process.

The legal assistance provided can be in the form of advocacy and assistance to victims of pedophilia crimes. The development of law, which essentially renews existing legal provisions, is considered obsolete, and the creation of new legal provisions is necessary to meet the demands of societal development, affirming the functions of law enforcement or law enforcement agencies. The government or non-governmental organizations, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), can provide this assistance).

Protection in the form of advocacy given to child victims of pedophilia is carried out through outreach efforts so that child victims of pedophilia are willing to report what happened to them to law enforcement officials for further processing. So that the child

¹⁸ " Child protection laws" (2014).

gets more real legal protection from the state. Meanwhile, protection in the form of special assistance is carried out by accompanying victims of pedophilia crimes during examinations at the police, before the trial, during the trial, and after the trial. Assistance is provided to avoid feeling cornered or afraid of being treated unfairly during the legal process.

These legal aid efforts aim to fight for the rights of children who are victims of crime to get protection. Assistance for victims of crime must be provided, whether requested or not by the victim. This is important, given the low level of legal awareness among some victims of pedophilia. If the victim of a pedophile crime is left alone and is not given proper legal assistance, it can further deteriorate the victim's condition.

Supervision

This protection effort can be carried out by monitoring and supervising areas prone to criminal pedophilia. Those in charge of this supervision are the government, state institutions, non-governmental organizations, the family, and the wider community.

Areas that are prone to pedophilia crimes are big cities and tourism areas, especially tourist areas that are visited by many foreign tourists, considering that the majority of pedophiles in Indonesia are foreign citizens. So the supervision of foreign tourists must also be tightened. Two heavy tasks are now being carried out by the government and the entire Indonesian nation: law enforcement efforts and national development in all fields.¹⁹

Article 25: The community's obligations and responsibilities for child protection are carried out through community-based activities in implementing child protection.

Article 26 (1) Parents are obliged to and responsible for:

- a. caring for, nurturing, educating, and protecting children;
- b. Developing children according to their abilities, talents, and interests;
- c. Prevent the occurrence of marriage at the age of children.

(2) If the parents are not present, their whereabouts are unknown, or, for some reason, they cannot carry out the obligations and responsibilities. The obligations and responsibilities referred to in paragraph (1) can be transferred to the family, which is carried out following the provisions of the regulations. Current regulation.²⁰

Article 26 of this law comprehensively regulates parental responsibilities towards children, covering four main dimensions of child protection and development. First, parents have the obligation to care for, nurture, educate, and protect their children,

¹⁹ Haras, "Interview."

²⁰ Makaro, Bukamo, and Azri, *Hukum Perlindungan Anak Dan Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*. 111-112.

which is the basic responsibility in parenting. Second, they are responsible for developing the child's potential according to their individual abilities, talents, and interests, which underscores the importance of a personal approach in education and development. Third, parents have the task of preventing child marriage, which demonstrates a commitment to protecting children's rights and preventing practices that could harm their development. Lastly, the law provides an alternative mechanism if parents are unable to be present or their whereabouts are unknown, by allowing the transfer of responsibility to family members in accordance with applicable regulations, thereby ensuring the continuity of child protection and care.

4. Measures to prevent children from becoming victims of sodomy

The following provisions regulate that efforts to prevent rape or sexual crimes against children:²¹

a. Forms of acts that are prohibited Article 81 of Law Number 35 of 2014 Concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 Concerning Child Protection states that:

- 1) Any person who violates the provisions referred to in Article 76D shall be subject to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs).
- 2) The criminal provisions referred to in paragraph (1) also apply to anyone who intentionally commits deception, a series of lies, or persuades a child to have intercourse with him or with another person.
- 3) If the crime referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by parents, guardians, babysitters, educators, or educational staff, the penalty shall be added to 1/3 (one-third) of the criminal penalties referred to in paragraph (1).

b. The elements that must be met based on the formulation of Article 81 of the Child Protection Act in applying sexual violence against children are:

- 1) There is violence or threats of violence.
- 2) There is a gimmick.
- 3) The existence of a series of lies
- 4) There is persuasion.
- 5) The existence of intercourse with a child
- 6) Doer

The government, in its efforts to prevent and overcome sexual crimes, including legal counseling and spiritual or religious counseling, through

²¹ Child protection laws, 2014.

preventive and repressive efforts, then includes a curriculum on sexual subjects, sexual problems, and sexual crimes at all levels of school education.

1. Legal counseling by law enforcement agencies carried out by the police to prevent and overcome crime is to give advice and carry out routine patrols to increase the atmosphere of security and peace.
2. Spiritual or religious counseling: through religious counseling, it is hoped that a person's faith in his or her religious beliefs will become stronger and be manifested in daily good behavior in society.
3. Preventive efforts are social control measures that are carried out to prevent events that have not yet occurred and can be carried out by parents, teachers as, educators, and the community.
4. Repressive efforts are social control after deviations occur for child victims of pedophilia through counseling, medical assistance services, and legal assistance.

Efforts to prevent pedophilia crimes can be carried out by providing counseling and outreach to the public about the dangers of pedophilia crimes for the nation's future. So that people are more careful and immediately report to law enforcement officials if a pedophile crime occurs. In addition, prevention efforts can also be carried out by disseminating the provisions of laws and regulations that protect child victims of crime, such as Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. With these efforts, it is hoped that the crime of pedophilia can be prevented. In efforts to handle and eradicate pedophilia cases to protect victims, there are also obstacles; for example, there is evidence of pedophilia cases because victims do not want to report them to the police. Often, victims do not want to report what happened to them to the police because they are embarrassed or afraid of what happened to them.²²

The victim or the victim's family thinks what happened to the victim is a disgrace that can tarnish the family's good name if it becomes known to the broader community. In addition, victims are helpless children, so they choose to be submissive, silent, or afraid to tell what happened, distance themselves from the association, feel humiliated, sinful, and so on. The existence of a bribe from the perpetrator to the victim also caused the victim to be reluctant to report it. According to the author, to overcome this obstacle, counseling is needed in the wider community, carried out by the government and social institutions, to provide an understanding that if a victim reports to the police, it is not detrimental but instead helps victims seek justice and obtain legal protection.

Child sexual abuse refers to all activities that involve children in sexual activities. Sadly, cases of this abuse in Indonesia are increasing. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection noted thousands of cases of violence against children in Indonesia. Of these figures, what most children experience is sexual violence.

²² Sumandik, "Interview."

Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission shows that almost 90% of cases of violence or sexual abuse against children occur at home or school. Generally, the perpetrator is the closest person.

Child sexual abuse is significant to prevent. Prevention must involve various parties, including the family, the home environment, and the school environment. Several efforts can be made to prevent sexual abuse of children, including:²³

1) Teaching children about their body members

Parents must teach their children's body parts early, including the intimate organs. Although it is generally taboo for parents to introduce intimate parts to their children, it is important to do so.

This introduction is important as a basis for sexual education for children. So, if you want to protect your child from "deviant" behavior, one way to avoid sexual harassment is by identifying body parts.

2) Teach children body parts that other people cannot touch.

Teaching children body parts that other people shouldn't touch After teaching children about their body parts, parents need to emphasize the parts that other people shouldn't touch or see, such as the chest, genitals, and buttocks.

In addition, sexual abuse in children can also be prevented by teaching children the shame of showing intimate parts to others from an early age.

3) Teach children to be aware of strangers.

The way to avoid further sexual harassment is to teach children to be vigilant. Children also need to be taught to be wary of strangers.

If someone you don't know tries to approach him by giving him goods or food, teach him not to be tempted. Moreover, the person should invite children to come with him. Make sure the child understands and does not want to accept the invitation.

4) Teaching children what to do if someone wants to touch them

One of the ways to prevent sexual abuse in children is by teaching them how to act. Apart from alertness, you also need to teach your little one to act defensively.

²³ Kumparan, "Anak Rentan Mengalami Pelecehan Seksual," November 10, 2021, <https://kumparan.com/hipontianak/anak-rentan-mengalami-pelecehan-seksual-ini-yang-harus-diperhatikan-orang-tua-1wtG3ungK9f>.

Saying no, running, and screaming for help is important to teach when a stranger wants to see or touch parts of a child's body, such as the chest, genitals, and buttocks.

5) Always monitor children when they play or do activities outside the home.

Monitoring children while playing and doing activities outside the home is very important. Because child sexual abuse often occurs when your child is playing outside the home,

Lack of parental monitoring will trigger perpetrators of sexual harassment to intensify their actions. Conversely, good monitoring of children will discourage the perpetrator from acting.

6) Establish good cooperation with teachers in schools.

When the child is at school, the teacher is in charge of monitoring the child so that sexual harassment does not occur. Therefore, parents need to get acquainted with and cooperate with school teachers and tutors.

7) Establish good cooperation with neighbors in the home environment.

Parents may not monitor children all the time. There is nothing wrong with getting to know neighbors in the home environment and children's play areas.

Establishing this partnership is very important and can help prevent sexual abuse by children when they play around the house.

8) Getting to Know the Children's Play Environment and Their Friends

Getting to know the child's play environment and friends—including the parents of the child's friends—is very important to establish a safe, positive play environment and avoid the risk of sexual harassment.

When your little one's friends visit your home, you help maintain and monitor your child's play behavior. Likewise, when your child plays at a friend's house, the friend's parents help look after your child.

9) Maintain openness with children.

Maintaining openness with children is also very important so they can tell you what happens in their daily lives, including if they experience inappropriate treatment, such as sexual harassment.

If child sexual abuse occurs, then you need to act immediately to report it to the authorities.

10) Early Detection of Signs of Sexual Abuse in Children

Sometimes, children are shy or don't dare talk about the sexual harassment they have experienced. You can detect it by looking at changes in the child's behavior; for example, if he becomes irritable and depressed,

If there is a change in behavior in the child, invite the child to have a heart-to-heart talk so that the child is more open with you.

Sexual abuse in children can cause psychological and developmental disorders. Therefore, every parent needs to provide a deeper understanding of their child by applying the method described above. Prevent sexual abuse and protect your child's future from now on.²⁴

Based on the document about preventing sexual abuse of children, it can be concluded that parents play a key role in protecting children from the risk of sexual abuse through several important strategies. This includes educating children about their body parts, teaching boundaries that should not be violated by others, developing awareness of strangers, and teaching self-defense methods such as saying "no" and screaming for help. In addition, parents need to actively monitor their children's activities, collaborate with teachers and neighbors, get to know their child's play environment and friends, and maintain open communication. It is important to always be vigilant about changes in the child's behavior and to act immediately if there are signs of abuse, as sexual abuse can have serious impacts on a child's psychological development.

5. Conclusion

Protection for victims of pedophilia in Indonesia includes counseling, medical and legal services, supervision, and prevention efforts to safeguard rights and reduce trauma. Medical assistance is essential to address physical impairments caused by sexual violence. The government addresses pedophilia crimes through legal and spiritual counseling, as well as preventive and repressive measures. In addition, educating children about personal safety, environmental supervision, cooperation with schools and communities, and early detection of signs of sexual abuse are key strategies to protect children from abusive acts.

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²⁴ Sumandik, "Interview."

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