

**INDONESIAN CHILDREN PROTECTION POLICY AS A PREVENTION OF
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Telp./Fax: +62-24-76918201 E-mail: pujiyono@live.undip.ac.id*Submitted: Jul 05, 2020; Reviewed: Jul 06, 2020; Accepted: Dec 23, 2020***Abstract**

Besides offering various facilities and economic benefits, globalization also has many negative impacts. Commercial sexual exploitation of children is one of the negative impacts caused by the current of globalization. Sexual exploitation of children is currently experiencing developments influenced by globalization, one of which is the sexual exploitation of children through online media or social media. In some cases in Indonesia, sexual exploitation of children through social media is usually done through live broadcasts called by the term "vidsex (video sex)" or "vidcallsex (video call sex)" which is interpreted as a live video call for sexual scenes. Therefore this normative study wants to examine the Indonesian government's policy efforts as a preventive effort in tackling the sexual exploitation of children through social media. The results of this study indicate that the regulation as a preventive measure for the protection of children against sexual exploitation of children through social media has generally been regulated in legislation such as the Child Protection Law and the Information and Electronic Transaction Law.

Keywords: *Children Protection; Sexual Exploitation; Social Media, Indonesia***INTRODUCTION**

Children are the mandate and the gift of God, which we must always guard because inherent dignity, dignity, and rights as human beings must be upheld.¹

Child rights are part of human rights

contained in the 1945 Constitution and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by the Indonesian government. A child is born into this world in a sacred state, a child is a baby that is always guarded and protected.² Parents and the environment

¹ Sahuri Lasmadi, Kartika Sasi Wahyuningrum, and Hari Sutra Disemadi. (2020). "Kebijakan Perbaikan Norma Dalam Menjangkau Batasan Minimal Umur Perkawinan," *Gorontalo Law Review* 3(1): 1-16, <https://doi.org/10.32662/golrev.v3i1.846>, p. 2.

² Nur Hidayati. (2014). "Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Kejahatan Kekerasan Seksual (Pedofilia)," *Ragam Jurnal Pengembangan Humaniora* 14(1): 68-73,

are very instrumental in giving color to the lives of children. It is from parents and the environment that they learn which behaviors are good and which behaviors are bad.³ The formation of a child's behavior or character starts at an early age through daily habits at home with parents, siblings, another family, and playmates.⁴ Children according to Article 330 of the Civil Code states that immature are those who have not reached the age of twenty-one years, and have not previously married.

In Indonesia, one of the manifestations of defending the country in an effort to preserve and secure the State is to prioritize the best interests of the child, or commonly referred to as child protection.⁵ By implementing child protection, the nation's shoots will be better and more resilient if they have been given an understanding of the ideology of Pancasila and the understanding of the

national defense. However, this will be inversely proportional if child protection is ignored by many parties.⁶ Children are human resources that have the potential to carry forward the ideals of the Indonesian nation in the future, children need guidance in ensuring their physical, social, and mental growth in a gradual and balanced manner. As a person who is very unique and has distinctive characteristics, children can act based on their own feelings, thoughts, and desires, in addition to their own will the actions or behavior of children can also be influenced from the surrounding environment, a child can perform actions or actions that are out of control, they can commit a crime that violates the law.⁷

Children as part of citizens, they have the same rights as other citizens, who must be protected and respected by every citizen and country.⁸ Every country everywhere in the world must provide adequate attention and protection to the rights of children. Until now, the problem of children has not attracted the

<https://jurnal.polines.ac.id/index.php/ragam/article/view/496>, p. 68.

³ Muhammad Anis. (2019). "Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual Di Kota Makassar," *El-Iqthisadi: Jurusan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum* 1(2): 37–44, <http://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/iqthisadi/article/view/11617>, p. 38.

⁴ Hari Sutra Disemadi. (2019). "Adultery Child Status In Islamic Law And In The Civil Code," *Legal Standing : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3(2): 20–31, <https://doi.org/10.24269/lis.v3i2.1877>, p. 23.

⁵ Laurensius Arliman S. (2017). "Reformasi Penegakan Hukum Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Anak Berkelanjutan," *Kanun: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 19(2): 305–326, <http://www.jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id/kanun/article/view/7983>, p. 309.

⁶ Laurensius Arliman S. (2018). "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Dalam Perspektif Pancasila Dan Bela Negara," *UNIFIKASI : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 5(1): 58–70, <https://doi.org/10.25134/unifikasi.v5i1.754>, p. 61.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 62.

⁸ Darmi Roza and Laurensius Arliman S. (2018). "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Di Dalam Melindungi Hak Anak Di Indonesia," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 47(1): 10–21, <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.47.1.2018.10-21>, p. 13.

community and the government.⁹ It is necessary to recognize and protect children's rights so that they can grow and develop properly as children, and avoid as far as possible from the various threats and disturbances that may come from their environment, as well as from the children themselves. Legal protection is really needed by anyone, anytime and anywhere, including children.¹⁰

Today, with globalization has created the world in interconnectedness and placed people in various parts of the world into one global habitat or global village¹¹, which is connected, without boundaries, interdependence, and united, facilitated, and driven by the strength of the international economy, information technology, mass media entertainment, cultural exchange, even international tourism.¹²

Besides offering various facilities and economic benefits, globalization also has many negative impacts. Commercial

sexual exploitation of children is one of the negative impacts caused by the current of globalization. Today's capitalist globalization has led to the commodification of human beings, meaning that it has transformed humans into objects or trade commodities.¹³ In the last few decades, sex-trade, or the sex market has developed into a massive industry that has swept all parts of the world. The profit of billions of dollars generated, causes this business to continue to flourish along with the progress of the world of entertainment, tourism to information technology, and transportation. The variety and rampant sex business models, such as prostitution, pornography, contract marriages, to sexual tourism trigger a higher demand for the supply of business commodities, which are none other than women and children. Characteristics of weak and imperfect children coupled with the rapid growth of the sex business are what then puts millions of children as easy targets in a series of global sex trafficking and exploitation.¹⁴

Sexual exploitation of children is currently experiencing developments influenced by globalization, one of which is

⁹ Muhammad Fachri Said. (2018). "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia," *JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum)* 4(1): 141–151, <https://doi.org/10.33760/jch.v4i1.97.>, p. 148.

¹⁰ Laurensius Arliman S. (2019). "Peran Dewan Pers Sebagai Lembaga Negara Independen Yang Menjamin Berita Yang Layak Bagi Perlindungan Anak," *Mahkamah: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam* 4(2): 175–183, <https://doi.org/10.24235/mahkamah.v4i2.4972.>, p. 176.

¹¹ Marthsian Yeksi Anakotta and Hari Sutra Disemadi. (2020). "Melanjutkan Pembangunan Sistem Keamanan Nasional Indonesia Dalam Kerangka Legal System Sebagai Upaya Menanggulangi Kejahatan Terorisme," *Jurnal Keamanan Nasional* 6(1): 41–71, <https://doi.org/doi.org/10.31599/jkn.v6i1.455.>, p. 45.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 177.

¹³ Rusmilawati Windari. (2019). "Penanggulangan Eksploitasi Seksual Komersial Anak (ESKA) Berdasarkan Global - Local Based Approach (Glocalization)," *Soumatera Law Review* 2(2): 282–296, <https://doi.org/10.22216/soumlaw.v2i2.4369.>, p. 283.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 284.

the sexual exploitation of children through online media or social media.¹⁵ Social media is a communication tool connected to the internet that has certain applications or tools that are used as media to share and distribute information. Responding to the rampant cases of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children with the mode of lure high-paying work through social media applications, the rise of sexual exploitation is considered very alarming. Because almost 40 children who were victims of sexual exploitation were traded for the sake of rupiah with the addition of various inhumane mistreatment of the perpetrators.¹⁶ Various causes of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children which have emerged to the public so far have become alarms for all parties to optimize the function of prevention and protection of children in accordance with the mandate in Law Number 17 of 2016 (the Child Protection Law). In some cases in Indonesia, sexual exploitation of children through social media is usually done

through live broadcasts called by the term “*vidsex* (video sex)” or “*vidcallsex* (video call sex)” which is interpreted as a live video call for sexual scenes. Therefore, the protection and law enforcement of the protection of child sexual violence must be strict. Moreover, cases of child sexual exploitation have come to the attention of the international community.¹⁷

METHOD

This research is included in normative juridical research. In normative juridical research, the law is conceived as norms, methods, principles, or dogmas.¹⁸ The object of this research is the legal norms relating to child protection. This research uses a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The legislative approach provides an overview of the regulation of the problem of protecting children against sexual exploitation through social media in Indonesia. While the concept approach will get a picture of the suitability of the subject matter that has been regulated in the legislation with concepts that discuss the subject matter itself. The main data in this research are secondary data obtained through

¹⁵ Mutiara Nastya Rizky et al. (2019). “Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Eksploitasi Seksual Komersial Melalui Media Sosial,” *Media Iuris* 2(2): 197–216, <https://doi.org/10.20473/mi.v2i2.13193>, p. 205.

¹⁶ Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak. (2020). “Kasus Eksploitasi Seksual Dan Perdagangan Anak Melalui Media Online Mengkhawatirkan, Menteri PPPA Angkat Suara.” <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/2585/kasus-eksploitasi-seksual-dan-perdagangan-anak-melalui-media-online-mengkhawatirkan-menteri-pppa-angkat-suara>, Accessed June 04, 2020.

¹⁷ Laurensius Arliman S. (2017). *Op.Cit.*, p. 307.

¹⁸ Ahmad Rofiq, Hari Sutra Disemadi, and Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya. (2019). “Criminal Objectives Integrality in the Indonesian Criminal Justice System,” *Al-Risalah* 19(2): 179–90, <https://doi.org/10.30631/al-risalah.v19i2.458>, p. 182.

documentation studies in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.¹⁹

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Along with the rapid flow of globalization and the negative impact of the development of information and communication technology, violence against children especially related to sexual violence is increasing sharply.²⁰ For this reason, it is necessary to have a preventive measure in protecting children, especially children who are the object of sexual exploitation through online media or social media. Preventive child protection can be distinguished in juridical protection and non-juridical protection. Juridical protection includes protection in the fields of public law and civil law.²¹ While non-juridical protection covers the fields of social, health, and education. Juridical protection of children, involving all legal rules that

have a direct impact on the life of a child in the sense of all the legal rules governing children's lives.²²

Child protection is an effort to create conditions where children can exercise their rights and obligations. Based on the concept of "*parents-patriae*" namely the state gives attention and protection to children as parents like their children, the handling of children who conflict with the law must also be done in the best interests of the child and rests on the values of Pancasila. Therefore the provisions regarding the administration of justice for children are carried out specifically, this aims to realize the handling of cases of children who are dealing with the law.²³

Child protection is an effort that establishes situations and conditions that enable the positive implementation of children's rights and obligations. This means the protection of children to obtain and maintain their rights to life, have survival, growth and protection in the exercise of the rights and obligations of themselves or with their protectors. In general, child protection efforts can be divided into direct and indirect protection, and juridical

¹⁹ Wahida Azahrah, Hari Sutra Disemadi, and Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya. (2020). "Sexual Gratification in Indonesia's Criminal Law," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 28(1): 60–69, <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v28i1.10375>, p. 63.

²⁰ Muhammad Rhogust. (2019). "Pemidanaan Bagi Pelaku Yang Melakukan Eksploitasi Anak Secara Seksual Di Wilayah Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin," *Majalah Ilmiah Hukum STIHURA* 6(1): 15–26, <https://jurnal.stihura.ac.id/index.php/yustitia/article/view/22>, p. 20.

²¹ Fransiska Novita Eleanora and Andang Sari. (2019). "Eksistensi Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi Dan Korban Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Terhadap Anak Korban Eksploitasi Seksual," *Supremasi Hukum: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 28(2): 153–163, <https://doi.org/10.33369/jsh.28.2.153-163>, p. 159.

²² Ermanita Permatasari. (2016). "Perlindungan Terhadap Anak Korban Eksploitasi Seksual Dalam Perspektif Yuridis-Normatif Dan Psikologis (Studi Kasus Wilayah Hukum Polres Lampung Timur)," *AL-ADALAH* 13(2): 215–226, <https://doi.org/doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v13i2.1860>, p. 219.

²³ Laurensius Arliman S. (2017)., *Op.Cit.*, p. 315.

and non-judicial protection. Direct protective measures include: procurement of something so that children are protected and saved from something harmful to it, prevention of anything that can harm or sacrifice the child, supervision, safeguarding against interference from within themselves or from outside themselves, coaching (mental, physical, social), correctional formal and informal education, care (hone, compassion, foster care), rewards, arrangements in legislation. Meanwhile, indirect protection measures include: preventing others from harming, sacrificing the interests of children through a statutory regulation, increasing the right understanding of human children and rights and obligations, counseling about fostering children and families, procuring something that benefits children, (mental, physical and social) development of participants other than the child concerned in the implementation of child protection, their actions that hinder child protection efforts.²⁴

In Indonesia, as a preventive measure for child protection, the government established Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning Child Protection (Child Protection Law) which explicitly outlines that children are the successors of the nation

which must be guaranteed their protection from all forms of violence and discrimination. In addition to the Child Protection Law as a preventive measure for child protection against sexual exploitation through social media in Indonesia, Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (Information and Electronic Transactions Law).

The definition of sexual exploitation of children in terms is closely related to the word Abuse, which is a word that is usually translated as violence, abuse, torture, or mistreatment. Whereas child abuse is a term commonly used to refer to violence against children.²⁵ Sexual violence against children according to Article 13 of the Child Protection Law is the treatment of: discrimination; exploitation, both economic and sexual; abandonment; cruelty, violence, and persecution; injustice; and other mistreatment.

The Child Protection Law in Indonesia has undergone reform. Initially, child protection was regulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which was amended through Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concern-

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 315-316.

²⁵ Muhammad Anis. (2019). *Op.Cit.*, p. 40.

ing Child Protection, one of which changes emphasizes the imposition of criminal sanctions against perpetrators child sexual abuse. However, changes to the law have not significantly reduced the level of sexual violence against children.

Therefore, the State needs to take optimal and comprehensive steps by not only providing criminal sanctions, but also implementing preventive measures by providing chemical castration, installing electronic detection devices, and rehabilitation for perpetrators of sexual violence against children. To address the phenomenon of sexual violence against children, give a deterrent effect on perpetrators, and prevent sexual violence against children, the President has enacted Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection on the 25th May 2016. The Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2016 has received approval from the House of Representatives to then be ratified into Law on the Establishment of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection becomes a law based on the provisions of Article 22 paragraph (2) of the

1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In Article 1 number 2 of the Child Protection Law, which states that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally by human dignity, as well as protecting protection from violence discrimination. The definition of protection and the purpose of child protection are in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Protection of Human Rights contained in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 22 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that every child has the right to survival, growth and development and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination. In protecting children there are several important aspects, namely: 1). Guaranteed and fulfilled children's rights; 2). Fulfillment of human dignity and dignity; 3). Protection of children from violence and discrimination; 4). The realization of quality children, noble, and prosperous.

In Article 20 of the Child Protection Law it is stated that the State, Government, Regional Government, Community, Family, and Parents or Guardians are obliged and responsible for the implemen-

tation of child protection. To guarantee the implementation of the protection of children, the State through the legislative body makes legal rules that contain the protection of children, including in the case of children as victims of commercial sexual exploitation through online media or social media.

Article 59 paragraphs (1) and (2) letters d and f of the Child Protection Law qualify for sexual exploitation of children either conventionally or through social media as a crime, for which victims will be given special protection by the Government, Regional Governments, and state institutions others, such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission. Specific protection referred to in the form of: a). Rapid handling, including treatment and/or rehabilitation physically, psychologically, and socially, 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 poor families; and d). Provision of protection and assistance in every court process. Also, as stipulated in Article 66 of Child Protection Law, special protection for children who are sexually exploited on social media is done through a). Dissemination and/or dissemination of statutory

provisions relating to the Protection of Children who are exploited economically and/or sexually; b). Monitoring, reporting, and giving sanctions; and c). Involvement of various companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, and the community in the elimination of sexual exploitation of children on social media.

The emphasis on explanatory material about key concepts is to find out and explain in depth the acts of sexual exploitation of children through social media. In practice, the crime of sexual exploitation through social media takes two forms, namely offline and online. There are also forms of crime that are committed online related to sexual exploitation in general and in special forms. Therefore, to be able to distinguish between the crimes mentioned above, an explanation of the key concepts and definitions is important to be explained further.²⁶ One of the terminologies used is Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM). The above terminology is used to replace the description of sexual violence in children (replacing child pornography). Also, the form of action from CSAM is intended to explain actions related to the form of content on the child's

²⁶ Ahmad Sofian et al. (2018). Modul Pelatihan Pencegahan Eksploitasi Seksual Anak Online Untuk Organisasi Perlindungan Anak Dan Komunitas. Jakarta: P. ECPAT Indonesia. p. 11-12.

genitals.²⁷

In a legal perspective based on the definition of a child protection law, what is said to be a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. According to the provisions of the definition above, it appears that a content that displays the sexuality of a person under the age of 18 (eighteen) years then the content is considered a violation of CSAM or simply can be said that the content violates the provisions of the child protection law.

Another related law related to the definition of “content” is the Information and Electronic Transactions Law. The provisions of Article 1 number 1 of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law define electronic information is one or a collection of electronic data, including but not limited to writing, sound, images, maps, designs, photographs, electronic data interchange (EDI), electronic mail (electronic mail), telegram, telex, telecopy or the like, letters, signs, numbers, Access Codes, symbols, or processed perforations that have meaning or can be understood by people who can understand them.

Based on the definition set out in the

Electronic Information and Transaction Law, it can be seen that the content related to CSAM is something related, writing, drawing, sound, photo design, electronic mail, etc. which are related and/or indicate a child’s sex, then the content is in the form of electronic information. Then in Article 1 number 4 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions other definitions are explained, namely: Electronic Documents are any Electronic Information that is made, transmitted, sent, received, or stored in analog, digital, electromagnetic, optical, or the like, which can be seen, displayed, and / or heard through a Computer or Electronic System, including but not limited to writing, sound, images, maps, designs, photographs or the like, letters, signs, numbers, Access Codes, symbols or perforations that have meaning or meaning or can be understood by people who can understand it.

In a content, there must be an electronic file or file so that computer programs (computer or smart device/smartphone) can open it. Forms of files that are usually often stored on storage media such as flash disks, compact disks, etc. in legal terminology are re-

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p, 12-13.

ferred to as ‘electronic documents’.²⁸ Based on the two definition stipulated in the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, it can be explained that there are content contents (electronic information) and content files which are called electronic documents. In addition to an explanation of the content of sexual exploitation that specifically displays something about the sex of children, displaying the child’s content in general related to other sexual exploitation is also a violation of the child.

So the terminology used to describe the broad sexual exploitation of children is Child Sexual Exploitation Material (CSEM). This means that in CSEM, the content displayed does not have to be related to the child’s sex, it can be in the form of a child’s gesture that portrays sexuality in general.²⁹

In Indonesia, the Child Protection Law and the Information and Electronic Transaction Law can be used as a basis for perpetrators of sexual exploitation of children through social media. In the Child Protection Law, the crime of sexual exploitation of children through social media

is not specifically stated as a criminal offense, but it still leaves room for interpretation of the offense of “sexual exploitation of children” as stipulated in Article 76 letter I and Article 88. Meanwhile, in the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, several articles that can be used to ensnare perpetrators of the crime of sexual exploitation of children online are Article 27 paragraph 1, Article 29 and Article 30, and Article 31 (2) Electronic Information and Transaction Law.

Based on the explanation above, the steps to protect children from sexual exploitation crime cases through social media are:³⁰ a). Require protection and law enforcement agencies to prioritize cases of violence against children, guarantee protection in their handling, and ensure the handling of the impacts experienced by victims and families of victims done precisely and maximally to the best results; b).. Establish sexual violence against children as gross human rights violations and revise the maximum limit of criminal penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence against children to life imprisonment; c). Ensuring law enforcement that fulfills victims ‘sense of justice, victims’ families,

²⁸ Melani, Hari Sutra Disemadi, and Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya. (2020). “Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dibidang Transaksi Elektronik Sebagai Tindak Pidana Non-Konvensional,” *Pandecta: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum (Research Law Journal)* 15(1): 111–120, <https://doi.org/doi.org/10.15294/pandecta.v15i1.19469>., p. 116

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

³⁰ Ratih Probosiwi and Daud Bahransyaf. (2015). “Pedofilia Dan Kekerasan Seksual: Masalah Dan Perlindungan Terhadap Anak,” *Sosio Informa* 1(1): 29–40, <https://ejournal.kemsos.go.id/index.php/Sosioinforma/article/viewFile/88/56>., p. 36-37.

and the community, as well as giving maximum sentence to the perpetrators of sexual violence against children; d).. Stipulate strict sanctions to the revocation of permits and permanent closure of institutions and or institutions that have carried out monetization or neglect to guarantee the security and safety of children of any kind of violence; e). Monitoring and evaluating all handling cases of sexual violence against children in all regions of Indonesia, including handling recovery for victims and their families; f). Require conditions that ensure a safe and suitable environment for children and assist (technical assistance) for efforts to protect the safety of children in all institutions and institutions that have child participation in them such as schools, children's parks, Early Childhood Education, and playgroups; g). Require gradual and tiered reproductive health education materials for children through educational institutions and institutions that are integrated at all levels of education where there is the participation of children in them at the formal, informal, and non-formal levels of education; h). Assisting (technical assistance), monitoring, and evaluating the movement of protection and security of children in institutions and or institutions that have child participation in them such

as schools, children's parks, Early Childhood Education, playgroups, and others; i). Building "Safe Houses for Children" at every district level throughout Indonesia and guaranteeing their budgeting as a form of government commitment to handle, pay attention to, and provide special assistance for children and families of children who experience violence, especially child sexual violence; j). Developing comprehensive socialization to the public about the importance of appropriate and gradual reproductive health education as well as efforts to protect violence against children so that the community has knowledge, awareness, and take action in cases of sexual violence against children; k). Maximizing government cooperation with all stakeholders (multi-stakeholders) in cases of sexual violence against children, both with non-governmental organizations, mass organizations, associations, associations, and/or community individuals who care about sexual violence against children.³¹

Measures to protect children from sexual crimes must also be done from within. The family must be the child's first refuge. Parents must be vigilant and provide adequate provisions for children related to their sexual safety. Sexual edu-

³¹ *Loc.Cit.*

cation can be given as early as possible through simple and precise words and sentences that are not vulgar. The use of the term will help the child in communicating sexual crimes that he may experience. Good communication between children and parents is also believed to be able to protect children from sexual crimes, at least the child will not cover up the events they experienced. Respecting the privacy and instincts of children, for example, not wanting to shake hands with someone will make children learn to maintain and protect what they have.³²

CONCLUSION

Sexual exploitation of children through social media has an unfavorable impact on children, namely the heavy emotional, psychological, and physical effects resulting from the exploitation they experience. Physical violence experienced together with sexual exploitation of children can result in injury, pain, and fear, while serious psychological problems caused by sexual exploitation can cause guilt, low self-esteem, depression, and in some cases can cause suicide. In addition, children are also more vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections. Therefore there needs to be an

arrangement as a preventive measure to protect children from the sexual exploitation of children through social media. In general, the regulation regarding the crime of commercial sexual exploitation of children through social media (online) has been regulated in legislation in Indonesia such as the Child Protection law and Information and Electronic Transactions Law.

Therefore, in solving this problem, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Communication and Information and the Indonesian National Police need to make policies that are comprehensive and easy to understand and inexpensive in preventing and protecting children from the dangers of sexual exploitation of children through social media (online). Things that can be done include increasing children's knowledge about how to surf safely and the risks faced when doing activities online, as well as increasing knowledge from parents so that they can accompany their children when they are active in using the internet during the pandemic. Thus, the risk of using the internet during this pandemic for children can be minimized. Supervision of the platforms that have been used by children

³² *Ibid.*, p. 37.

on the internet is also important, even making the e-learning platform an urgent need to be done so that there is a one-stop online learning model applied by the government.

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