Vulnerability of Children in the Islands Region to Misuse of Data and Images for Sexual Exploitation in the Online Areas

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Abstract. The rapid development of technology and the use of gadgets have targeted children in remote areas and islands. Children living in island areas are very vulnerable to online sexual exploitation due to lack of knowledge and access to information. Meanwhile, online sexual predators continue to carry out their actions regardless of time and place, so that at any time thousands of data and images of children in the online world can be used and exploited by irresponsible parties which will have a negative impact on children in island areas, due to limited access to complaints, rehabilitation services for victims of online sexual exploitation and the lack of law enforcement officers who are trained to be able to follow up on cases of online sexual exploitation. Therefore, research is needed to see the resources and policies that island areas have in handling complaints and providing rehabilitation for cases of children as victims of sexual exploitation in the online realm with the hope that this can be a recommendation to the government in responding to cases of sexual exploitation in the online realm so that victims can be rehabilitated. The research methodology used is qualitative with an ethnographic approach to determine the influence of technology and communication in people's daily lives. The findings of this study indicate that lack of knowledge, access to information and supervision from parents triggers children to become victims of online exploitation, in addition to the inability of law enforcement officers to investigate cases of online sexual exploitation making perpetrators "fearless" and resulting in increasing victims. Through this study, the author offers a digital-based government accessible service solution, to ensure speed of service access for victims in the archipelago, initiation of integrated cyber and PPA units at police stations, and strengthening of UPTD PPA related to cyber issues.

Keywords: Children; child sexual exploitation; online;

1. Introduction

Dunia berkembang begitu pesatnya, yang semula manusia terbatas oleh jarak ruang dan waktu untuk bisa saling berinteraksi, hari ini itu semua sudah teratasi dengan hadirnya teknologi, manusia hari ini bisa berinteraksi kapan aja dan dimana saja dengan siapa saja tanpa terikat oleh ruang dan waktu. Dunia hari ini lebih tepatnya sebuah kampung yang besar (Global Vilage) sebagaimana ungkap Marshall McLuhan pada tahun 60an.[1]

The increasingly rapid technological progress is like a double-edged sword, not only bringing positive impacts but followed by a series of negative impacts. Based on research conducted by UNICEF, 39% of children have experienced cyberbullying from more than 170,000 respondents.

Dalam laporan Bank Dunia (2021) berjudul Remote Learning During Covid-19: Lesson from Today, Principles for Tomorrow menyatakan bahwa di 150 negara di dunia terdapat 1,6 milyar pelajar yang harus belajar dalam jaringan akibat pandemi Covid-19.[2]

This also happened in Indonesia, in order to continue to provide children with the right to education during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government also implemented

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[1] Amy L. McGuire et al., "Ethical Challenges Arising in the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Overview from the Association of Bioethics Program Directors (ABPD) Task Force," The American Journal of Bioethics 20, no. 7 (July 2, 2020): 15–27, https://doi.org/10.1080/15265161.2020.1764138.
[2] Darurat Perlindungan Anak di Dunia Digital (savethechildren.or.id) diakses pada tanggal 01/07/2024 pukul 23:01

an online teaching and learning process for children during the pandemic, so that through this online learning method children can still follow their lessons, even during the long lockdown period.

Until 2021, the majority of children aged 12-17 years in Indonesia are internet users. Especially at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the internet played a role in supporting children's education, providing children with information about how to stay safe and ensuring they maintained social relationships.

But then, this online learning method then has a negative impact on children, because in its implementation children not only use gadgets as their learning medium, but they also use gadgets for social activities using the social media they have.

End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT) Indonesia melakukan pemetaan terhadap situasi kerentanan anak dan eksploitasi seksual online dengan menelaah kuisioner online kepada 1.203 responden dengan rentang usia 6 hingga 17 tahun. Ditemukan peningkatan penggunaan internet anak sebesar 67% dibandingkan sebelum COVID-19.[3]

Dari 1.203 responden tersebut, ditemukan sejumlah 287 pengalaman buruk anak saat berinternet selama COVID-19. Bentuk-bentuk pengalaman tersebut antara lain dikirimkannya pesan teks yang tidak sopan dan senonoh (112 responden), dikirimkannya gambar atau video yang membuat tidak nyaman (66 responden), hingga dikirimi gambar atau video yang menampilkan pornografi (27 responden). Sebagian besar responden tidak memilih untuk menceritakan pengalaman buruk tersebut kepada orang terdekat.[4]

Pentingnya lingkungan digital bagi kehidupan dan hak-hak anak telah ditegaskan oleh Komite PBB untuk Hak Anak, General Comment No. 25 tahun 2021 tentang hak anak dalam kaitannya dengan lingkungan digital, Dalam komentar umum ini, Komite menjelaskan bagaimana Negara-negara Pihak harus menerapkan Konvensi dalam kaitannya dengan lingkungan digital dan memberikan panduan tentang legislatif, kebijakan dan langkah-langkah lain yang relevan untuk memastikan kepatuhan penuh dengan kewajiban mereka berdasarkan Konvensi dan Protokol Opsional di dalamnya mengingat peluang, risiko dan tantangan dalam mempromosikan, Menghormati, melindungi, dan memenuhi semua hak anak di lingkungan digital.[5]

The benefits of the development of information and communication technology also have the potential to present new challenges, including in terms of protecting children. In this digital era, children are one of the groups most vulnerable to various forms of crime, including online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA).

This problem is exacerbated in island regions where there is limited access to information and resources to protect children from online threats. Children in this region are often easy targets for criminals due to a lack of supervision and education about the dangers of cyberspace.

As the use of information and communication technology among children increases, the risk of misuse of data and images for the purposes of sexual exploitation is increasing. Criminals can easily access and distribute illegal content involving children, which can have long-term negative impacts on victims. This situation is exacerbated by the lack of knowledge and understanding of the community and law enforcement agencies in the island region on how to identify and deal with cases of this kind.

With the development of the times accompanied by rapid technological advances and easy internet access in the current digital era, the digital space seems to have become a new world for people, especially children in the midst of globalization. All forms of exploitation and mistreatment of children mainly occur on digital space platforms, such as WhatsApp,

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[3] Deden Ramadani, Kekerasan Seksual Anak Online di Masa Pandemi COVID-19 Meningkat,
https://ecpatindonesia.org/en/berita/kekerasan-seksual-anak-online-meningkat-di-masa-pandemi-covid-19/,
diakses pada tanggal 05 Juli 2024.
[4] ibid
[5] Komentar umum No. 25 (2021) tentang hak anak dalam kaitannya dengan lingkungan digital | OHCHR diakses
pada tanggal 01/07/2024 pukul 23:27

Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and other digital space platforms. However, for various reasons, children are afraid to reveal the terrible events that happened to them.

This technological progress does not only happen to children in urban areas, where internet networks can be accessed easily, but this also happens to children in remote areas, including children in island areas, including children on Nias Island.

Nias Island, which is one of the outermost islands in the province of North Sumatra, is one of the underdeveloped areas which has 5 Autonomous Regions, namely Gunungsitoli City, Kab. Nias, Kab. North Nias, Kab. West Nias and Kab. South Nias.

The difficulty of internet access in almost all rural areas does not mean that children on Nias Island are free from gadget use, including gadget abuse. Children aged 7 to 18 years will be seen gathering in spots with good internet connection while holding gadgets for just playing online games, accessing films, viewing photos or interacting on their social media accounts. have those where these activities include sending photos and videos on their gadgets, both personal photos and videos and photos and videos they receive from other people. These activities can cause problems and even lead to legal issues. Several times PKPA Nias has received complaints of sexual exploitation cases which started with the activity of sending photos and videos to their close friends.

Quoted from the page of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) of the Republic of Indonesia, the Deputy for Special Protection of Children of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) said "protection of children in the online and digital realm needs to be a common concern with easy access obtained without supervision thus giving rise to various consequences and children are vulnerable to becoming victims of online crime. Forms of online crime that stalk children such as cyberbullying, sextortion, scams, hoaxes, child grooming,

Dikutip dari laman Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (KPPPA) Republik Indonesia, Deputi Perlindungan Khusus Anak Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (Kemen PPPA) mengatakan "perlindungan terhadap anak di ranah daring dan digital perlu menjadi atensi bersama dengan kemudahan akses yang didapatkan tanpa pengawasan sehingga menimbulkan berbagai konsekuensi dan anak rentan menjadi korban kejahatan online. Bentuk-bentuk kejahatan online yang mengintai anak seperti cyberbullying, sextortion, scam, hoax, child grooming, pornografi, hingga eksplotasi dan pelecehan seksual anak daring (OCSEA) menjadi permasalahan global dan regional yang penanganan dan pemberantasannya pun membutuhkan kolaborasi multipihak".[6]

Several previous studies have shown that children in remote and less developed areas are at higher risk of becoming victims of online sexual exploitation. For example, research by Livingstone et al. (2018) found that lack of digital literacy and parental supervision contribute significantly to children's vulnerability to online harm. Additionally, research by ECPAT International (2020) highlights that limited access to child protection resources and services in remote areas exacerbates this situation.

2.   Literature Review
2.1 Definition of Vulnerable
According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the meaning of the word vulnerable is easily affected by disease. Another meaning of vulnerable is sensitive.
2.2 Definition of Children
Definition of Children According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002

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[6] Kolaborasi berkelanjutan lintas sektoral dan regional kunci atasi kasus kekerasan terhadap anak, Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (kemenpppa.go.id), diakses pada tanggal 03/07/2024 pada pukul 03:39 Wib.

concerning Child Protection in Article 1 Number 1, namely someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb .

2.3 Definition of Islands Region

According to the KBBI, islands come from the singular form of the word island which means land or land surrounded by water, such as sea, river or lake. For the islands themselves, the KBBI defines them as a group of several islands or a collection of land or land surrounded by water.

2.4 Definition of Misuse

Secara sederhana, penyalahgunaan dapat dimaknai sebagai sebentuk perilaku, sikap, perbuatan, ucapan, maupun pemikiran, baik sendiri-sendiri ataupun secara bersama-sama melakukan ataupun tidak melakukan sesuatu disertai niat buruk dengan tujuan untuk mengambil keuntungan demi kepentingan diri sendiri secara merugikan pihak lain, dengan menggunakan instrumen ataupun alat yang dimiliki ataupun melekat padanya secara laten, dimana pihak korbannya berada dalam posisi tersudutkan yang "dilematis". Kata kerjanya ialah "menyalah-gunakan", sementara pelakunya disebut sebagai "penyalah- guna". Contoh sederhananya, kecerdasan dan pengetahuan yang disalah-gunakan dapat menjelma modus tipu-menipu-alias "pandai-cerdik menipu" alias "penipu ulung".[7]

2.5 Definition of Data

Data adalah sekumpulan keterangan ataupun fakta yang dibuat dengan kata-kata, kalimat, simbol, angka, dan lainnya. Data disini didapatkan melalui sebuah proses pencarian dan juga pengamatan yang tepat berdasarkan sumber-sumber tertentu. Adapun pengertian lain dari data yaitu sebagai suatu kumpulan keterangan atau deskripsi dasar yang berasal dari obyek ataupun kejadian.[8]

2.6 Definition of Picture

According to Katherine Klipper Merseth " Gambar memiliki nilai lebih dari seribu kata-kata. Menurut Katherine, gambar juga dapat mewakili kata-kata yang ingin kita sampaikan, bahkan gambar dapat menjadi sangat ampuh dalam menyampaikan pesan melebihi kata-kata jika digunakan dengan cerdik. Buktinya saja di sepanjang jalan kita lebih sering menemukan gambar-gambar dengan kata yang sedikit. Pemasang gambar pasti sudah tahu para pengguna jalan tidak punya waktu untuk membaca kata-kata yang panjang.[9]

2.7 Definition of Seksual Exploitation

Child exploitation is a general term used to describe violence against children who are forced, deceived, under threat, or trafficked to carry out exploitative activities. According to Save the Children, eksploitasi anak meliputi perbudakan modern, perdagangan anak, dan pemaksaan atau rekrutmen anak ke dalam konflik bersenjata.[10] Child exploitation is defined as abuse or discrimination against children carried out by families or society.

For example, forcing children to do something for economic, social or political interests without considering the child's rights to receive protection in accordance with their physical, mental development and social status. For example, children forced to do domestic work, forced to work on the streets, or forced to work in dangerous factories for low wages and without proper equipment are all examples of child exploitation.

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[7] Memahami Makna Kata Menyalahgunakan dan Contoh Penyalahgunaan | KONSULTAN, TRAINER, ANALIS, PENULIS ILMU PENGETAHUAN ILMIAH HUKUM RESMI HERY SHIETRA hukum-hukum.com diakses pada tanggal 05 Juli 2024 pukul 23:52

[8] Pengertian Data: Fungsi, Manfaat, Jenis, dan Contohnya - Gramedia Literasi diakses pada tanggal 05 Juli 2024

[9] Pengertian Gambar Menurut Para Ahli Adalah | Dilihatya diakses pada tanggal 06 Juli 2024 pukul 00:01

[10] Ana Septia Rahman, "Peranan Wanita Karier Dalam Keluarga, Pola Asuh Dan Pendidikan Anak (Studi Kasus Pada Wanita Karier Pada Jl. Anggrek Rt 002/018 Pondok Benda Pamulang Tangerang Selatan).," JENIUS (Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia),

https://openjournal.unpam.ac.id/index.php/JJSDM/article/view/928/765.

Definition of exploitation in the online Big Indonesian Dictionary, adalah pemanfaatan untuk keuntungan sendiri, penghisapan, pemerasan atas diri orang lain yang merupakan tindakan tidak terpuji.[11] According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, what is meant by child is someone who is under 21 years of age and is not married, whereas according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb.

According to this law, a child is anyone who is not yet 18 years old, is not married, and includes children who are still in the womb (meaning that all interests seeking protection for children start from the time they are in the womb until they are 18).

2.8 Definition of Online

Menurut Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) istilah daring mengacu pada koneksi melalui jaringan computer, internet dan sebagainya. Menurut Sadikin dan Hamidah (2020:216), "pembelajaran daring mengacu pada penggunaan jaringan internet dengan aksesibilitas, fleksibilitas, konektivitas dan kemampuan untuk menghasilkan beragam jenis interaksi pembelajaran". Seperti yang tercantum pada Undang-undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003 berkenaan Sistem Pendidikan Nasional terhadap kalangan belajar terjadi proses interaksi antar pendidik, siswa dan sumber belajar. Interaksi dari aspek tersebut yang membuat proses belajar tersistem melalui tahap rancangan, pelaksanaan dan evaluasi.[12]

3. Methodology

Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif dengan pendekatan etnografi untuk mengetahui pengaruh teknologi dan komunikasi dalam kehidupan masyarakat sehari-hari, Penelitian etnografi adalah bentuk metode penelitian kualitatif di mana peneliti mengamati dan berinteraksi dengan subjek yang diteliti di lingkungan kehidupan nyata mereka.[13]

If you look at the origins of ethnography, it comes from the Greek ethnos which means people, people, nation and grapho I write. Hence the systematic study in this research of people and culture. Primarily designed to explore cultural phenomena where the researcher observes society from the point of view of the research subject.

Researchers observed the daily lives of children on Nias Island, where researchers have worked for 19 years on Nias Island, and also observed cases that were reported to the institution where the researcher worked.

Researchers conducted analysis using a qualitative approach. Analysis is carried out by explaining and interpreting. From the results of the analysis, researchers then draw up conclusions and recommendations related to legal protection for children who are victims of exploitation in the digital space.

4. Findings and Discussions

4.1 Lack of Knowledge, Access to Information and Supervision From Parents as Trigger for Children to Become Victims of Sexual Exploitation in the Online Areas

Children in island areas are more vulnerable to misuse of data and images for sexual exploitation in the online realm compared to children in urban areas. This vulnerability is

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[11] Arianti, "Dampak Perceraian Orang Tua Terhadap Pendidikan Anak Di Desa Gale-Gale Kecamatan Seram Utara Barat Kabupaten Maluku Tenggah" (Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan IAIN Ambon, 2019).

[12] https://educhannel.id/artikel/Belajar-dan-Pembelajaran/pembelajaran-daring.html

[13] Pengertian Penelitian Etnografi, Ciri, Macam, dan Cara Menulisnya (penelitianilmiah.com) diakses pada tanggal 02/07/2024 pukul 16:44

caused by a lack of digital literacy and parental supervision, which are the main factors that increase the risk of children in the island region to online sexual exploitation.

Easy access to get smartphones on Nias Island has resulted in almost all children on Nias Island having smartphones, both from the well-off and children whose parents are from the lower middle class, the spread of smartphones made in China which are priced at affordable prices and also Credit promotions from these shops make it easier for parents to buy smartphones for their children.

From the author's observations regarding the literacy situation and conditions of parents on Nias Island, where the author has worked for 19 years on the island, most parents on Nias Island, especially those who live in villages, are also parents who not only lack digital literacy, but also parents who do not have literacy knowledge, most of whom are parents who have only completed elementary school education and some have not even completed elementary school, who do not know how to use gadgets so they do not know what their children's activities are when using these gadgets.

In several outreach activities on child protection involving the author as the presenter, most parents complained about how much time their children spent in front of gadgets playing online games and also socializing with their friends on social media, but they did not know exactly what the activities were. these children.

Based on a survey of Smart and Child-Friendly Internet Users conducted by the Center for Child Protection and Studies - Nias Branch Office on 46 children in the Gunungsitoli City area and its surroundings, with an age range of 7 - 18 years, 8.7% of respondents spent time playing. smartphone for 12 hours, and the highest percentage was 47.8% of respondents spending 8 (eight) hours playing smartphone.

From the author's observations, children start playing smartphone activities between 14.00 after school and 22.00 at night.

And through this survey, it was also found that as many as 45.7% of respondents used their smartphones to exchange photos, addresses and videos via their social media accounts.

From the records of handling cases related to gadget misuse at the Center for Child Study and Protection - Nias Branch Office, there are 5 (five) cases reported in 2023 related to the misuse of privately owned sensual photos and sensual videos that they sent or recorded together with close friends. they.

And in 2024, there will be 1 (one) case where a child was filming his neighbor taking a shower, and then the child watched the photo together with his friends.

4.2 The Inability of Law Enforcement Apparatus to Investigate Cases of Sexual Exploitation in the Online Areas

On the island of Nias there are 2 (two) Police offices, namely first, the Nias Police Station which is located in Gunungsitoli City, the coverage area is Gunungsitoli City, Kab. Nias, Kab. West Nias and Kab. North Nias, and second is the South Nias Police Station which is located in Teluk Dalam, whose territory is South Nias.

Even though each police station has police stations in each sub-district capital, handling cases of children and women must be handled by a special unit, namely the PPA (Women and Children Protection) Unit. Where this unit only exists at the Police Station. Meanwhile, the cases that occurred came from all areas on Nias Island, so if victims want to report their cases, not only does it take time to get to the police station, but the examination process also takes a long time, so that if they arrive at the police station in the afternoon day, then you can be sure that the initial inspection will be completed in the evening.

Apart from time, the cost factor is also important, both during the travel process and during the inspection process, the reporting party must pay transportation costs and also their consumption costs during the inspection process, they also have to pay post-mortem costs which are charged to the reporter.

Apart from external problems, the police on Nias Island also have internal problems, namely that they do not have special personnel and adequate IT skills to be able to handle

digital-related cases, so it is not uncommon for the process of tracing digital traces, physical examination of The smartphone which is evidence in the case must be carried out by the North Sumatra Regional Police, and this not only results in a long process, but the perpetrator of the crime also has the opportunity to escape, so that if that happens, the police will issue a list of people's livelihood (DPO) and case of being lost to follow-up.

Even though the case has been reported and handled by the police, the police cannot block and prevent photos/videos that have been spread from being distributed again by people who have received the photos/videos, so this incident adds to the victim's trauma.

Apart from that, the determination of the suspect in this case is only focused on the person who first distributed the video, even though from the first distribution of the photo/video, the parties who received the photo/video also distributed the photo/video to other people, who then cause greater trauma to the victim.

Not only as victims, but from several cases handled by the Center for Child Study and Protection (PKPA) Nias Branch Office, the perpetrators of cases of sexual exploitation in the online realm were also children, who when examined they said that they did not know that what they are doing is wrong and is a criminal act, they are doing it just for fun and also because they also often receive similar content from their other friends, so that the activity of distributing photos/videos containing sexual content has become commonplace among children -child.

And from the author's observations, as a social worker on the island of Nias, there are many cases of misuse of photos/videos containing sexual content that are widespread among children, but are not processed by the police, because there are no reports of these cases.

Usually cases are only reported to the police when information about the circulation of the photos/videos has reached the victim's parents. However, if this information is only available among children, then the activity of disseminating photos/videos will be considered normal among children.

It can be confirmed that with the massive use of gadgets among children on Nias Island, the cases reported to the police are an iceberg phenomenon, only the tip of which is still visible. Meanwhile, in fact, every day children carry out activities to spread photos/videos that contain sexual content, whether they are their own photos/videos or forwarding photos/videos belonging to their friends.

5. Conclusions

Knowledge about digital, the content contained in the digital world, the negative and positive impacts of users of the digital world (skills in the digital world), is an absolute requirement that parents must have nowadays, this is to minimize and also prevent harmful activities that can be carried out by children in the digital world.

Kecakapan bermedia di dunia digital disebut sebagai literasi digital. Literasi digital adalah kecakapan seseorang yang tidak hanya mampu mengoperasikan teknologi namun juga dapat bermedia digital dengan penguh tanggung jawab dan produktif.[14]

Masyarakat digital harus membekali diri dengan kesadaran bermedia yaitu cakap bermedia, pengguna media digital perlu pemahaman dan peningkatan literasi digital dalam kerangka ketahanan keamanan digital dengan minimal kompetensi yang dimiliki adalah (1) kemampuan analisis, (2) kemampuan verifikasi dan (3) kemampuan evaluasi. Sehingga bisa terhindar dari kejahatan kejahatan di dunia digital seperti halnya eksploitasi anak yang kerap terjadi saat ini.[15]

Apart from that, a fast process, easy access and the ability of law enforcement officials are also needed in handling cases of sexual exploitation in the online realm.

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[14] Friska Anggi Siregar Institut Agama Islam Negeri Langsa, EKSPLOITASI ANAK DI RUANG MEDIA; SEBUAH TINJUAN HUKUM, 4060-Article Text-13172-2-10-20220513.pdf diakses pada tanggal 03 Juli 2024 pukul 05:47
[15] *ibid*.

Looking at the two conclusions above, through this paper the author recommends 2 (two) things to be able to answer the problems in this paper, namely:

1. Strengthening UPTD PPA related to cyber issues

That currently, 4 of the 5 Regional Governments on Nias Island already have women's services, namely the Gunungsitoli City Government already has a UPTD PPA (regional technical service unit for the protection of children and women) and for Kab. Nias, Kab. North Nias, Kab. South Nias already has a P2TP2A (Service Center for Women and Children), there is only 1 (one) region that does not yet have a service unit, namely the District Government. West Nias.

So far, the service unit is still equipped with knowledge about the management of serving cases of sexual violence against children and women not in the online realm, but with the rapid growth of crimes involving children in cyberspace, the service unit officers really need to increase their capacity. on the issue of crimes that occur to children in cyberspace.

Apart from that, Service Units in each region can also collaborate with the community to participate in providing education to the community by utilizing the existence of PATBM (community-based integrated child protection) which has been promoted by the Indonesian Ministry of Child and Women's Protection since 2016. The aim of establishing PATBM is to prevent and handle violence against children that occurs in the community, to prevent violence against children, PATBM takes all actions to prevent violence against children;

a. Providing information, outreach and education about social norms and cultural practices that accept, justify or ignore violence
b. Building systems at the community and family level for care that supports safe relationships to prevent violence (peer to peer approach)
c. Improving children's life skills and self-resilience in preventing violence

2.   Initiation of an integrated cyber and PPA unit at the police station

To handle crime cases in cyberspace, it is very important to equip the police who work in the PPA Unit with knowledge of the cyber world and IT knowledge to facilitate the investigation process in cyber cases, and an integrated service unit is also needed to handle cyber cases. in each region, which is a partnership between the Police (PPA Unit) and the Regional Government (UPTD PPA and P2TP2A) in each region, so that apart from getting legal services, victims are also accompanied by Service Officers from the government to get psychosocial services and health services.

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[3] Arianti, "Dampak Perceraian Orang Tua Terhadap Pendidikan Anak Di Desa Gale-Gale Kecamatan Seram Utara Barat Kabupaten Maluku Tenggah" (Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan IAIN Ambon, 2019).

[4] Belajar-dan-Pembelajaran/pembelajaran-daring.html, https://educhannel.id/artikel/

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[9] Karier Pada Jl. Anggrek Rt 002/018 Pondok Benda Pamulang Tangerang Selatan).," JENIUS (Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia), https://openjournal.unpam.ac.id/index.php/JJSDM/article/view/928/765.

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