

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION AGAINST CHILDREN REVIEWED FROM LAW NUMBER 35 OF 2014 CONCERNING CHILD PROTECTION

Jum Anggriani¹, Indah Harlina², Yoyo Arifardhani³, Utji Sri Wulan W⁴, Andreas
Sapta Finady⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}Pancasila University Faculty of Law, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Email: jumanggriani@univpancasila.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This community service program examines the implementation of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in efforts to prevent violence, neglect, and exploitation of children in target communities. Using empirical legal methods with a legislative, participatory, and case approach, this program aims to socialize child protection policies, identify barriers to implementation at the community level, and formulate joint action strategies to optimize prevention efforts. The results of the community service show that although the legal framework for child protection has been strengthened, its understanding and implementation in the community still face structural, substantial, and cultural challenges. Inhibiting factors include low legal literacy in the community, lack of understanding of reporting mechanisms, limited access to protection services in the regions, and socio-cultural norms that still legitimize violence as a form of discipline. Optimization strategies developed together with the community include the establishment of village-level child protection forums, training of child protection cadres, community-based education campaigns, utilization of technology for reporting systems, and development of special protocols for handling cases in disaster situations. A collaborative approach involving community leaders, schools, families, and children themselves is key to the sustainability of child violence prevention programs in the community.

Keywords: Child Protection, Prevention of Violence, Law Number 35 of 2014

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INTRODUCTION

Children are the next generation of the nation with the right to grow and develop optimally without any disturbance or threat. (Imon, 2018). As a national asset, children

¹Corresponding Author: Pancasila University Jakarta Indonesia

need protection from various forms of violence, neglect, and exploitation which can hinder their growth and development. However, in reality, cases of violence against children in Indonesia remain a serious problem that requires special attention and handling. Data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) noted that throughout 2022 there were 17,407 cases of violence against children in Indonesia (Hridayana, 2023). These cases include physical and psychological violence, sexual violence, neglect, and various forms of economic and sexual exploitation. (Aini et al., 2023). This figure only represents reported cases, while there are still many unreported cases due to various factors such as fear of victims minimal access to reporting, lack of public education, and the continued assumption that violence against children is a domestic household matter

The Indonesian government has demonstrated its commitment to child protection efforts through ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as outlined in Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990. (Kurniawan, 2021). This commitment was then strengthened by the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which was subsequently revised to Law Number 35 of 2014. This amendment to the law is an effort to strengthen child protection against various forms of violence, neglect, and exploitation by adding provisions regarding the responsibilities and obligations of the state, government, regional government, community, family, and parents in implementing child protection. (Afandy & Desiandri, 2023). Although the legal framework and child protection policies are comprehensive, their implementation faces various challenges. (Putra et al., 2024). First, the public's understanding of children's rights and forms of violence against them is still low. (Wahyudi & Kushartono, 2020). Second, the limited capacity and resources of institutions are tasked with protecting their children. Third, there is weak coordination between institutions in handling child abuse cases. Fourth, patriarchal culture which is still strong in society often legitimizes the practice of violence against children as a part of discipline.

Therefore, an in-depth study is needed regarding efforts to prevent violence, neglect and exploitation of children based on Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. (Ardiansyah & Nggeboe, 2019). This study is important to identify gaps in the implementation of the law and formulate effective strategies to prevent violence against children. (Hridayana, 2023). The prevention approach is the focus of this research because child protection efforts are often more focused on the aspect of handling violence after it occurs, even though the prevention aspect is no less important in reducing (Ananda & Marno, 2023) the number of cases of violence against children (Ananda & Marno, 2023). The phenomenon of violence against children has also become increasingly complex with the development of digital technology. The Ministry of Communication and Information noted that by 2021 there were more than 1,200 cases of violence against children through digital platforms, such as cyberbullying, online sexual exploitation, and grooming (Adawiah & Eleanora, 2023). Law No 35 of 2014 accommodated child protection from information and communication technology-based crimes, but its implementation is still not optimal

considering the rapid development of technology and the lack of digital literacy among children, parents, and educators.

In the regional and global context, Indonesia has committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where point 16.2 explicitly mentions the elimination of all forms of violence against children. (Habibie Purnomo et al., 2023). This commitment is in line with Law Number 35 of 2014 which emphasizes the importance of a holistic approach to child protection. However, Indonesia's achievements in meeting the SDGs targets related to child protection still require special attention, especially in terms of preventing violence which requires multi-stakeholder involvement from the national to grassroots level. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened child protection in Indonesia. A study conducted by the Ministry of PPPA together with UNICEF in 2020 revealed an increase in cases of domestic violence, including violence against children, during the period of social restrictions. Worsening economic conditions, increasing stress levels, and limited access to social services and protection have created high-risk environments for children. This shows that efforts to prevent violence against children need to adapt to various crisis contexts, including natural disasters and health emergencies, as mandated in Law Number 35 of 2014 which emphasizes special protection for children in emergency situations.

This study attempts to answer several essential questions related to the prevention of violence, neglect, and exploitation of children in the context of Indonesian law. First, it analyzes how the implementation of Law No 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection has been realized in efforts to prevent violence, neglect, and exploitation of children in Indonesia, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of prevention programs that have been implemented by various stakeholders. Second, it examines the elements that are obstacles to the implementation of efforts to prevent violence, neglect, and exploitation of children in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2014, including structural, cultural, and substantial aspects that have an impact on the implementation of the law in the field. Third, this service program also attempts to formulate a strategy for optimizing efforts to prevent violence, neglect, and exploitation of children in line with the mandate of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, taking into account the sociocultural context and technological advances that continue to develop in Indonesia.

This community service has a comprehensive target to examine the various dimensions of efforts to prevent violence against children within the framework of Indonesian law. The main objective of this program is to analyze the implementation of Law No 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in efforts to prevent violence, neglect, and exploitation of children in Indonesia by considering aspects of planning, implementation, and evaluation of prevention programs that have been carried out in the community. In addition, this service aims to identify inhibiting factors in the implementation of efforts to prevent violence, neglect, and exploitation of children, including structural barriers, capacity gaps, challenges in coordination between institutions, and sociocultural factors that still influence public perceptions of violence

against children. Furthermore, this service program also aims to formulate strategies to optimize efforts to prevent violence, neglect, and exploitation of children that are adaptive and contextual, in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, by considering the need to strengthen institutional capacity, increase public awareness, and develop an integrated child protection system from the national level to the village level.

This community service program contributes significantly to child protection efforts in both the theoretical and practical areas of Indonesia. Theoretically, this community service enriches the knowledge base in the field of child protection law by producing a comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of the child protection legal framework in efforts to prevent violence, providing an in-depth understanding of the factors that influence the implementation of child protection laws in society and contributing a conceptual model of child violence prevention strategies that are contextual to conditions in Indonesia. In practical terms, this community service is useful for policymakers in formulating more effective and evidence-based child violence prevention policies and programs assisting child protection institutions in evaluating and improving prevention programs that have been running in the community increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of preventing child violence and providing concrete recommendations for legal practitioners, social workers, and child protection activists to develop stronger advocacy strategies to protect children from various forms of violence, neglect, and exploitation, taking into account the local context and contemporary challenges such as the development of digital technology and the impact of emergency situations such as the pandemic.

METHOD

Types and Approaches of Research

This community service program uses an empirical legal method with statute, participatory, and case approaches. The empirical legal method was chosen because it focuses on the implementation of legal principles in society, public understanding, level of legal compliance, and effectiveness of regulations related to child protection in Indonesia. Through a statutory approach, this community service examines Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and its derivative regulations to comprehensively socialize the legal framework for child protection in Indonesia to the community. A participatory approach is used to involve the community in identifying the concepts of violence, neglect, and exploitation of children and efforts to prevent them. Meanwhile, the case approach was applied to discuss cases of violence against children that have occurred as learning materials and to evaluate the effectiveness of prevention efforts that can be carried out by the community.

Data source

This community service program relies on primary data from interactions with the community and secondary data consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations related to child

protection, especially Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Government Regulations concerning the Implementation of the Child Protection Law, Ministerial Regulations, and international legal instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by Indonesia. Secondary legal materials included legal literature, research results, scientific journals, articles, and official publications from government and non-government institutions related to efforts to prevent violence against children. Tertiary legal materials used include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other sources that provide guidance or explanations for primary and secondary legal materials. All these data sources are used as educational materials for the community in both conventional and digital forms by utilizing socialization materials, infographics, social media, and information portals of related institutions.

Data collection technique

The data collection technique used in this study was a documentary study that conducted an inventory and categorization of legal materials relevant to the research topic. The inventory was conducted by collecting all laws and regulations related to child protection, policy documents, and scientific literature that discuss the prevention of violence, neglect, and exploitation of children. Categorization was carried out by grouping legal materials based on the hierarchy of laws and regulations and their relevance to the prevention of violence against children. In addition, this study also documented reports of cases of violence against children from government and non-government institutions such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and non-governmental organizations engaged in child protection to obtain a factual picture of trends and patterns of violence against children in Indonesia.

Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis in this study used qualitative methods with descriptive analytical techniques and legal interpretations. Through descriptive-analytical methods, researchers systematically and comprehensively described the implementation of Law No 35 of 2014 in efforts to prevent violence against children, factors inhibiting implementation, and strategies for optimizing the prevention of violence against children. Legal interpretation is carried out using grammatical, systematic, historical, and teleological methods. Grammatical interpretation is used to understand the meaning of the provisions in the Child Protection Law according to everyday or legal language. Systematic interpretation is carried out by interpreting the law as part of the entire legal system and connecting it with other legal regulations. A historical interpretation is used to understand the background of the formation of the Child Protection Law. Teleological interpretation was carried out to explore the purpose of the formation of the law and the provisions for preventing violence against children. The entire analysis process was systematically structured to produce comprehensive and in-depth findings.

Research Framework

The framework of thought in this study is based on two main theories, namely the theory of legal protection and the theory of legal effectiveness. The theory of legal

protection put forward by Philipus M. Hadjon states that legal protection is the protection of dignity and recognition of human rights possessed by legal subjects in a state of law based on legal provisions from arbitrariness. In the context of this study, children as legal subjects have the right to be protected from various forms of violence, neglect, and exploitation as guaranteed in the constitution laws and regulations. Meanwhile, Soerjono Soekantos theory of legal effectiveness is used to analyze the factors that influence the effectiveness of the implementation of the Child Protection Law in efforts to prevent violence against children. According to this theory, legal effectiveness is influenced by five factors legal (law), law enforcement, means or facilities, community, and cultural. Using these two theories as a basis for analysis, this study seeks to identify the gap between law in books and law in action in efforts to prevent violence against children, as well as formulate strategies to optimize the implementation of the Child Protection Law.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Law Number 35 of 2014 in Efforts to Prevent Violence, Neglect and Exploitation of Children

The implementation of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection has provided a solid legal basis for efforts to prevent violence, neglect and exploitation of children in Indonesia.(Stefani et al., 2024). This law explicitly regulates the responsibilities of various parties in an effort to prevent violence against children. Article 25 mandates the obligations of the state, government and regional governments to ensure the protection, care and welfare of children by considering the rights and obligations of parents, guardians or other persons who are legally responsible for the child. A significant change in Law No. 35 of 2014 was the strengthening of prevention mechanisms through an integrated child protection system involving various stakeholders at the national and regional levels.



Figure 1. Visualization of the implementation framework of Law Number 35 of 2014 in the integrated child protection system.

Prevention programs implemented by the government through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection include the development of Child-Friendly Cities/Districts (KLA) which aim to create a safe and child-friendly environment. The data show that by 2023, 514 districts/cities have initiated the development of KLA, although only 185 have achieved KLA status. Prevention is also implemented through the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program (PATBM) which has been established in 8,000 villages/sub-districts. The PATBM functions as a movement from, by, and for the community in an effort to prevent violence against children through a participatory approach. (Novia Saka et al., 2021). At the policy level, Law No. 35 of 2014 encouraged various regions to develop regional regulations on child protection that specifically regulate the mechanisms for preventing violence. However, evaluation of this implementation shows that there is still a gap between the existence of regulations and practices in the field. A study conducted by the KPAI indicated that out of 34 provinces, only 28 provinces have Child Protection Regional Regulations with varying levels of implementation. The implementation gap is also evident from the still high number of cases of violence against children, where throughout 2022 there were 17,407 cases reported through SIMFONI PPA.

The implementation of violence prevention in the educational realm is also suboptimal. (Akmaluddin & Rahmattullah, 2023). Although the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 82 of 2015 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Educational Units has been issued, there were still 3,276 cases of violence in educational environments in 2022 according to KPAI data. This shows that implementation of the policy has not been fully effective in preventing violence in schools. In the digital context, the implementation of cyber violence prevention against children as mandated in Article 76C of Law No. 35 of 2014 has also not been optimal. The rapid development of technology is not balanced by the strengthening of the capacity of law enforcement officers and the community to prevent digital-based violence. As a result, cases of cyber violence against children continue to increase with more than 1,200 cases recorded in 2021 according to the Ministry of Communication and Information.

A. Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Efforts to Prevent Violence, Neglect, and Exploitation of Children



Figure 2: Illustration of Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Efforts to Prevent Violence Against Children

Structural factors are the main obstacles to implementing efforts to prevent violence against children. Weak coordination between government agencies in implementing prevention programs results in overlapping programs and a waste of resources. Although Law No. 35 of 2014 strengthens the mandate of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in monitoring the implementation of child protection, in practice KPAI faces limited authority in intervening directly in the sectoral agencies policies.(Jasmine, 2016). In addition, the limited budget allocated to child violence prevention programs is a serious obstacle. The data show that the budget allocation for child protection is only approximately 0.9% of the APBN, which is far from ideal considering the complexity of the problem of violence against children. (Siregar & Listyaningsih, 2022). Legal substance factors also act as obstacles to preventing violence against children. Although Law No. 35 of 2014 strengthened the child protection aspect, there are still several weaknesses in the legal substance, especially related to administrative sanctions for institutions that do not carry out their obligations to prevent violence against children. In addition, the absence of comprehensive implementation regulations regarding the mechanism for preventing violence against children is an obstacle to the implementation of this law. This results in unclear procedures and responsibilities in efforts to prevent violence against children at an operational level.

The human resource capacity is a significant obstacle. The limited number and capacity of law enforcement officers, social workers, and professionals trained in handling cases of violence against children are serious obstacles. (Afandy & Desiandri, 2023). According to data from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the ratio of professional social workers to the population in Indonesia is still very unequal, at 1:11,000, far below the ideal standard of 1:100. This condition is exacerbated by a lack of regular and structured training for professionals working in the field of child protection, especially in relation to the prevention of violence. Sociocultural factors also play an important role in hampering efforts to prevent violence. The strong patriarchal culture in society that positions children as "property" of parents legitimizes the practice of violence against children as part of discipline. A study conducted by UNICEF in 2021 revealed that 73.7% of parents in Indonesia still consider physical violence an acceptable method of disciplining children. In addition, the strong stigma against victims of violence, especially sexual violence, results in many cases going unreported and hampering their handling. Infrastructure and access factors are obstacles, especially in remote areas. Limited access to complaint services, assistance, and rehabilitation for victims of violence in remote areas makes cases of violence against children in these areas difficult to detect and handle properly. Data from the Central Statistics Agency show that of the 83,436 villages in Indonesia, only approximately 30% have access to adequate child protection services. This condition is exacerbated by the still high digital divide, where 39.8% of areas in Indonesia have not been reached by a stable Internet, thus hampering the online reporting and handling system for cases.

Strategy for Optimizing Efforts to Prevent Violence, Neglect, and Exploitation of Children



Figure 3: Optimization Strategy Model for Efforts to Prevent Violence, Neglect, and Exploitation of Children

Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework is a fundamental strategy for optimizing efforts to prevent violence against children. (Utami & Primawardani, 2022). This can be achieved through the harmonization of laws and regulations related to child protection at the central and regional levels to avoid overlapping and inconsistencies in implementation. The government needs to issue more comprehensive implementation regulations of Law No. 35 of 2014, especially those that regulate the mechanisms for preventing violence, neglect, and exploitation of children in detail. In addition, there must be a revision of several provisions in Law No. 35 of 2014 to strengthen the prevention aspect, including strengthening administrative and criminal sanctions for institutions and individuals who are negligent in carrying out their obligations to prevent violence against children. (Pebriyanti, Dyah Lituhayu, 2024). Strengthening the system and coordination mechanisms between institutions is an important strategy for optimizing preventive efforts. The establishment of a child protection coordination task force at the national to village level that functions as a clearing house to ensure synchronization of child protection programs and budgets is a strategic step. Strengthening the capacity and role of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in supervising and evaluating the implementation of child protection policies in various sectors also needs to be undertaken. The development of an integrated child protection data system integrated from the village to national levels for the early detection and prevention of violence against children is also a priority in this strategy.

Strengthening human resource capacity is a key strategy for optimizing preventive efforts. The number and capacity of professional social workers, child psychologists, and health workers trained to handle cases of violence against children must be increased systematically. Curriculum development and standardization training for professionals working in the field of child protection, including law

enforcement officers, educators, and health service workers, should also be prioritized. In addition, the integration of child protection materials into the higher education curriculum for relevant majors such as law, medicine, psychology, and social work is a strategic step toward preparing competent human resources in the field of child protection. Public education and awareness are equally important for preventing violence against children. National campaigns on child protection and violence prevention through various media that reach all levels of society need to be conducted sustainably. (Lindra et al., 2024). The development of positive parenting education modules for parents and caregivers to prevent violence during childcare is also a priority. (International and March 2024). The integration of self-protection education for children in the school curriculum from elementary to high school to increase children's awareness of their rights and how to protect themselves from various forms of violence also needs to be improved. In addition, the involvement of religious, traditional, and community leaders in efforts to prevent violence against children needs to be optimized to change social norms that support the practice of violence against children.

Strengthening the technology-based child protection system is relevant to the current development. The development of an integrated digital platform for reporting cases of violence against children, which is easily accessible to a wider community is an innovative step. Strengthening the filtering mechanism and monitoring of content that is harmful to children in cyberspace through collaboration with Internet service providers and social media platforms also needs to be improved. In addition, the development of digital literacy programs for children, parents, and educators to prevent technology-based violence should be encouraged. The use of big data and artificial intelligence to map patterns and trends of violence against children is a basis for developing targeted prevention programs. Strengthening accountability and monitoring the implementation of child protection policies are strategies to ensure the effectiveness of prevention efforts. The development of a measurable monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of policies to prevent violence against children at all levels needs to be conducted periodically. Strengthening the role and participation of civil society in monitoring the implementation of child protection policies should also be encouraged. Determining clear and measurable performance indicators for institutions responsible for preventing violence against children is an important step toward ensuring accountability. In addition, the publication of annual reports on the status of child protection in Indonesia in a transparent and publicly accessible manner is a part of the accountability mechanism that needs to be developed.

A Comprehensive Approach to Preventing Violence Against Children in the Digital Age

The digital era has brought new challenges to efforts to prevent violence against children. Law No. 35 of 2014 through Article 76C accommodated the protection of children from crimes based on information and communication technology. (Pahlevi & Rahim, 2023), its implementation requires a more comprehensive approach.

Preventing cyber violence against children requires a multidimensional strategy involving the government, technology industry, educational institutions, and community. Preventive interventions should focus on three main aspects: strengthening regulations and law enforcement, increasing digital literacy, and developing protective technologies. Strengthening regulations and law enforcement against cybercrimes targeting children is essential for preventing digital violence. (Umami & Yusuf, 2024). The government needs to develop specific regulations that regulate the mechanisms for preventing and handling various forms of cyber violence against children, including online bullying, sexual exploitation, and grooming. In addition, increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers to handle cases of cyber violence against children through special training and the establishment of cybercrime units that focus on child protection should be prioritized. Developing international cooperation in preventing and handling cross-border cybercrime targeting children is also a strategic step considering the nature of cybercrime that does not recognize territorial boundaries.

Increasing digital literacy is a key strategy for building resilience in children, parents, and educators against the risk of cyber violence. The development of a comprehensive and age-appropriate digital literacy curriculum to be implemented in schools from the elementary to secondary levels needs to be carried out systematically. Educational programs for parents to monitor children's digital activities and effective communication with children regarding cyber safety also need to be encouraged. (Mazdalifah & Moulita, 2021). In addition, training for educators on the early identification of signs of children who are victims of cyber violence and appropriate intervention steps is an important part of the strategy to improve digital literacy. The development of protective technology is an innovative aspect of preventing digital violence in children. (International and March 2024). Encouraging the technology industry to develop and implement child-friendly safety features in digital products and services is a strategic step. The development of artificial intelligence algorithms to proactively detect and block content harmful to children also needs to be encouraged. In addition, the development of reporting applications that are easy for children to use to report suspicious or harmful content or behavior on digital platforms is an important innovation for preventing cyber violence.

Prevention of Violence Against Children in Special Situations and Disasters

Law No. 35 of 2014 through Article 59 paragraph (2) mandated special protection for children in emergency situations, including children who are refugees, children who are victims of riots, children who are victims of natural disasters, and children in situations of armed conflict. (Sukesi, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that health emergencies can significantly increase the risk of violence against children. Therefore, strategies to prevent violence against children need to be developed by considering the context of special situations and disasters. (Milawaty, 2021). The development of child protection protocols specific to disasters and emergency situations is a priority to ensure the continuity of violence prevention efforts. The integration of child protection components in every stage of disaster management,

including mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery, needs to be strengthened. The development of an interagency coordination system for child protection during disasters to ensure a rapid and effective response is also an important strategy. In addition, training for emergency responders on child protection and violence prevention in disaster situations must be standardized.

Strengthening family resilience during crises is an effective preventive strategy. (N. Hidayat et al., 2023). The development of psychosocial support programs for families affected by disasters to prevent stress that can trigger violence against children should be prioritized. The provision of counseling services and parenting support for parents in crisis situations is a strategic step. In addition, the development of monitoring mechanisms for children separated from primary caregivers during disaster situations to prevent neglect and exploitation must be integrated into the emergency response system. Innovation in the provision of child protection services during special situations and disasters must also be developed. (L. Hidayat, 2023). The development of a child violence reporting and response system that continues to function even in emergencies is a priority. The use of technology to ensure the continuity of education, health, and social protection services for children in disaster situations also needs to be optimized. Equally important, the development of community-based violence prevention programs that can adapt to emergency situations should be encouraged to ensure the continuity of efforts to prevent violence against children under various conditions.

CONCLUSION

This study examines the implementation of Law No 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in efforts to prevent violence, neglect, and exploitation of children in Indonesia. Although the legal framework for child protection has been strengthened by this law, its implementation still faces various structural, substantial, and cultural challenges. Inhibiting factors include weak coordination between institutions, budget constraints, minimal human resource capacity, sociocultural norms that still support violence as a method of discipline, and gaps in infrastructure and access to child protection services. To optimize prevention efforts, a comprehensive strategy is needed which includes strengthening the policy and regulatory framework, increasing coordination between institutions, developing human resource capacity, educating the public, utilizing technology, and strengthening the accountability system. In addition, the development of the digital era and special situations such as disasters require an adaptive and contextual prevention approach. The effectiveness of preventing violence against children can be achieved through a holistic approach that involves all stakeholders from the national to grassroots level, taking into account contemporary dynamics and local contexts.

Funding Statement

A Funding Statement is a section in a scientific publication or research report that explains the source of funding used to support the research or project. This statement

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- International, DH, & March, US (2024). Cyberbullying Prevention Concept Based on Techno Prevention in the Era of Society Khofidhotur Rovida * Master of Law, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia, fidarovida123@gmail.com , ORCID ID 0009-0005-9216-1630 Sasmini INTRODUCTION Society 5.0 is presented to perfect the Industrial Revolution 4.0 where sophisticated technological machines compete with humans. Making humans able to live side by side with machines but still prioritizing the humanitarian aspect, this is done as a solution in solving various social problems so that they can create a sustainable life. The technology and framework developed here will help solve problems in society globally. 2 One of the positive impacts of the Society 5.0 Era is the ease of communication. This is because social media applications that are connected to the internet are growing rapidly in society. 3 However, the large number of users and active use of social media can result in negative consequences, namely facilitating cybercrime. 4 Cybercrime itself is a term first used by William Gibson in 1982 in his novel "Neuromancer", published in 1984. In the novel, "cybercrime" refers to deviant behavior that causes crime in cyberspace so that it can threaten security. 5 The expansion and development of information and communication technology is also a factor in the development of platforms that can increase cybercrime, one of which is cyberbullying. Cyberbullying has been widely defined in several literatures, for example Raskaus and Stoltz define cyberbullying as intimidation in which electronic media. 31 (September), 461–485.
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²Corresponding Author: Pancasila University Jakarta Indonesia