

IDENTIFICATION OF FACTORS CAUSING CONVICTS OF CHILD PROTECTION CASES IN EFFORTS TO FULFILL DEVELOPMENT RIGHT AT CLASS IIB TEMANGGUNG DETENTION CENTER



^{1*}Stevanus Dwi Kurniawan, ²Vivi Sylviani Biafri

^{1,2}Program Studi Bimbingan Kemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan – Indonesia

e-mail:

^{1*}stevanus440@gmail.com (corresponding author)

²vivisylviani71@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to identify factors leading prisoners to commit child protection crimes and evaluate the effectiveness of the inmate development program at the detention center. Utilizing a qualitative approach, data were collected through interviews, observation, and documentation. It identifies three factors influencing behavioral changes: predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors. The findings indicate that insufficient knowledge of consequences, a negative social environment, and inadequate family support significantly contribute to these crimes. To address these issues, the study recommends the “Inmate Rehabilitation and Counseling” program, aimed at enhancing legal awareness among inmates, their families, and society while creating a supportive environment. The program includes individual and group guidance along with social skills training to improve the overall quality of life for inmates.

Keywords: Prisoners; Casual Factors; Rehabilitation, Counseling



©2025 Copyright : Authors

Published by : Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang – Indonesia

This is an open access article under license :

CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

INTRODUCTION

Violations of children's rights, especially in the form of sexual crimes, are a serious issue in Indonesia. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recognized by the UN Assembly in 1948, emphasizes the importance of the rights to life, security, and liberty, which should be guaranteed by the state to all people (Yuli, 2022). However, data shows that crime rates, especially crimes against children, continue to rise, creating a concerning condition for child protection in Indonesia. The law shapes and changes a person's character as desired by the law through regulations that have been agreed upon. (Orlando, 2022). The lack of understanding of legal awareness in the community results in crimes committed by the community. The consequences that occur when people violate the law are to follow the criminal process that applies in accordance with the criminal offense that was violated.

The state has the responsibility to protect the entire society, including children, through binding laws and regulations. However, a lack of understanding of the law in society often contributes to high crime rates. Based on a report by the Indonesian National Police, the number of crime cases, including sexual crimes against children, has shown an alarming trend in recent years. The rule of law related to child protection is a regulation made to ensure the survival and welfare of children. The regulation on child protection implies in Article 15 letter F that a child is given the right to receive protection from sexual violence (UU Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak, n.d.).

Taking data on the number of cases of child abuse in 2023 as of September reported to the National Commission on Child Protection, there were 1,800 cases. In the category of special protection of children, the highest number of cases is children who are victims of sexual crimes, namely 252 cases (KPAI, 2023). The data shows that the right to security and safety in children is still not well guaranteed. This is not in line with their right to get a sense of security to learn and participate in their lives, as well as receive protection from unwanted attention and discrimination (Dewi et al., 2023). Sexual violence against children not only violates the law but also has a negative impact on children's psychological growth and development. Many cases involve perpetrators who are the closest people to the victim, creating a vulnerable environment for children. This phenomenon is exacerbated by social and cultural conditions that often view children as weak beings, so that perpetrators feel no responsibility for their actions.

The overcrowded conditions in correctional institutions and detention centers add to the challenges in rehabilitating prisoners, where many child protection cases continue. Data on the types of crimes in the Class IIB Temanggung Detention Center shows that child protection crimes are the second most common case, with 29 cases, 35 cases in the first case, followed by other cases. Based on this data, Temanggung Regency has the potential to be vulnerable to protection crimes. Behavior in the perpetrators of child protection cases is influenced by existing behavior. The behavior can come from internal and external factors. This phenomenon is a research analysis gap that should be able to behave well without breaking the law and even involving children as objects of lust, but the reality is inversely proportional.

Thus, there is an urgent need to identify the factors that cause prisoners to be involved in child protection crimes and analyze the effectiveness of existing rehabilitation programs. This research entitled "Identification of Factors Causing Inmates of Child Protection Cases in an Effort to Fulfill Development Rights at Class IIB Temanggung Detention Center" aims to explore this issue in depth, in order to provide better solutions for child protection and inmate development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research from Bandi, et al (2023) said that fathers who commit child molestation have internal and external factors that contribute to their behavior. The abuse of alcohol, the living environment that influences behavior, and the low level of education that has an impact on the lack of understanding of these actions. This factor is the beginning for the perpetrator to commit acts of sexual abuse against his own child. Prevention efforts can be carried out in preemptive, preventive, and repressive actions. The research is relevant to what the author will research with research similarities, namely the author will identify changes in behavior that influence a person in committing acts of sexual violence against children in terms of internal and external factors. The difference lies in the object of adult prisoners with the type of child protection crime case.

Research from Dahlia et al., (2022) conveyed that sexual behavior also occurs in the developed world and developing countries as a serious problem. It was found in this study that a person was involved in sexual behavior towards children due to a low educational context. There is a positive attitude on the perpetrator when facing increased sexual desire, easily influenced by friends' invitations, and influenced by factors such as watching pornographic videos, consumption of alcohol, and opportunities that arise. The equation in this study is the use of identification of factors of low education, the influence of pornographic videos, and environmental factors that shape behavior. The difference is the object to be studied, namely prisoners with child protection cases.

Research from Octaviani and Nurwati (2021) explains the internal, social, cultural, and economic factors that can affect the level of sexual violence in children. The role of technology and social media is a focus in increasing the risk of child sexual abuse. Children result in mental disorders, including psychological, social, and physical aspects. The author uses the similarities in this study to explain the factors that influence perpetrators of child sexual abuse. The difference is in the object of research, namely prisoners with child protection cases.

Lewoleba and Fahrozi (2020) examines the complexity and vulnerability of sexual violence against children by considering various backgrounds, both perpetrators and victims. There are internal and external factors that influence the existence of sexual violence against children, including psychological, biological, moral, cultural, and economic factors. In addition, issues such as weaknesses in law enforcement, lack of collective awareness about child protection, and exposure to child and adult pornography are issues that need to be addressed. Although there are similarities in approaches related to identifying what influences changes in perpetrator behavior, the difference lies in the object of research, which focuses on inmates of child protection cases.

Ulfaningrum et al., (2021) provides insight into the types of sexual harassment and factors involved in the risk of sexual harassment in adolescence. Some aspects identified in this study include knowledge, attitudes, morality, sexual education, social support, grief, and educator tendencies. There are similarities with the research conducted to identify determinant factors in sexual offenders, but the object of research will focus on inmates of child protection cases, being the main difference between the two.

Research from Pratama (2022) involved exploring the influence of age, education level, gender, socioeconomic status, and personality on the psychological well-being of convicts of child molestation cases. The study highlighted the importance of creating a comfortable environment, increasing social support, strengthening the spiritual dimension, and implementing rehabilitation programs to improve the psychological well-being of inmates. The study found psychological challenges for prisoners, such as recognizing and accepting oneself, establishing good relationships with others, achieving

life goals, experiencing personal growth, adapting to the environment, and increasing independence.

METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative approach used as a basis for producing research findings. This qualitative research analyzes the actions, speech, and illustrations of individuals, groups, communities, or organizations that are the subject of research (Mertha, 2020). The choice of a qualitative approach is based on the desire to collect data through interviews, observation, and documentation in order to obtain in-depth information from research informants. The limited availability of informants makes the consideration of choosing a qualitative approach more relevant than quantitative.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author explains the changes in behavior that occur in a prisoner with a child protection crime in the Class IIB Temanggung Detention Center. Informants who have extracted information in such a way that it can be explained using the Behavior-Determinant Theory. The theory talks about the factors of behavior change that occur in a person with factors of change from within (behavior causes) and factors from outside (non-behavior causes) (Adventus, 2019).

The figure who explains more in this theory is Lawrence Green, where the factors influenced are predisposing factors, enabling factors, and reinforcement factors.

1. Predisposing Factors

This factor makes it easier for a person to act more effectively and purposefully, consisting of two categories (Bianglala & Sunu, n.d.). First, the knowledge factor that comes from individual curiosity in exploring certain objects based on their observations and experiences. Second, the attitude factor reflects a person's view or response to certain actions that can motivate the individual to act.

Through the results of the interviews above with the three prisoners as informants, researchers can conclude that the factors that influence the onset of the criminal act with predisposing factors are the knowledge factors of each informant. Sexual education provided from an early age to adolescence in order to provide a better understanding will prevent deviant sexual behavior to minimize someone from becoming a perpetrator (Wajdi & Arif, 2021).

The three informants have very little knowledge about the impact of this action, which involves a child as a victim. This minimal knowledge results in a low maturity of thinking in the informant so that an action is created. Conversely, if the informants have maximum knowledge about sexual education and its impacts, they can maintain their actions and avoid the criminal acts they are currently undergoing.

2. Enabling Factors

Enabling factors are supporting factors that are formed through the physical environment of the person (Bianglala & Sunu, n.d.). The environment can include facilities, facilities, and associations that allow a person's behavior to occur. This factor can also be a result of a person's relationship with another person. This is the beginning of a person's behavior.

Through the results of interviews with the three informants, it can be said that the factors that shape criminal behavior seen from enabling factors are starting from the environment or association of each informant. The three

informants have in common that environmental factors, namely the informant's friendship environment, have a major influence in changing a person's behavior. These changes can occur due to awareness and deliberate factors carried out by informants (Latifah et al., 2020). This certainly makes informants aware and fully aware of the changes that occur within themselves. The friendship environment that each informant can find is an environment that describes friendships that have a negative impact on informants, lacking positive activities that are beneficial to informants. Supported by the means or media in each informant to get information in this case, namely pornographic videos, which are the motivation or shaper of behavior in each informant.

Reinforcement Factors

Reinforcing factors are factors that drive a person's behavior through the behavior of others, namely through the attitude of the family (Bianglala & Sunu, n.d.). The family as the first place of education is able to provide a sense of security, comfort, and the formation of a person's character and behavior. Through the results of interviews with the three prisoner informants, conclusions can be drawn regarding the factors that influence the emergence of behavior seen from the driving factors. The resulting driving factors are in the form of attitudes and conditions from each informant's family who provide less attention and less than optimal parenting patterns. The family is the primary environment for children in the process of knowing and learning to recognize existing values and norms, but because the family environment is disharmonious, the risk of children behaving deviantly is greater (Sosial et al., 2019).

The three informants have in common that the informant's family conditions are not running optimally. The family is the main pillar in the development of informants from an early age, adolescence, to adulthood in shaping the good and bad of a person's personality in developing both in ethics, and morals (Latifah et al., 2020). However, the three informants did not obtain this optimally, so there was a negative gap that resulted in the informants committing criminal acts.

The results of the interviews conducted by the three informants are summarized as follows :

Table 1
Interview Results

| Informant | Dimension | Result |
|--------------|----------------------|--|
| Informant R | Predisposing Factors | The informant committed a child protection crime because he did not fully understand the impact of committing sexual acts. |
| | Enabling Factors | The informant committed the crime because he was also influenced by the fact that he often watched adult videos from his cellphone, which was sent by his friends through the group. |
| | Reinforcing Factors | The informant has a family condition where the mother and father are divorced. This causes the informant to lack affection from both parents. Moreover, he is more often cared for by his grandmother, causing a lack of monitoring. |
| Informant AS | Predisposing Factors | Informants who have received knowledge of sexual violence, but because the views regarding the impact of sexual violence that informants |

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--|
| | | have are still limited, cause informants to commit these acts. |
| | Enabling Factors | Informants are also influenced by their friendship environment so that they shape the behavior that results in informants committing child protection crimes. This influence is greater in shaping the behavior of the informant because of the informant's bad friendship environment. |
| | Reinforcing Factors | Informants have family conditions where parents are ignorant, not cared for, and given freedom so that informants have the freedom to do things. |
| Informant AA | Predisposing Factors | Information obtained that informants have been given knowledge by religious leaders in their neighborhood. |
| | Enabling Factors | The informant did this because there was a contribution from his friendship environment from elementary school that he had often seen pornographic videos from his friends since 3 elementary school. This was recognized by the informant that the criminal act committed was due to a factor of wrong association. |
| | Reinforcing Factors | Information has a family condition where the lack of attention he gets from his father and mother. |

Source : Data Analyzed, 2024

Problem Analysis

1. Lack of parental attention to children

The results of the study showed that the three informants had problems with their respective family conditions. The family is the main pillar in the development of informants from an early age, adolescence, to adulthood in shaping the good and bad of a person's personality in developing both in ethics and morals (Latifah et al., 2020). However, this was not obtained optimally by the three informants, so there was a negative gap that resulted in the informant committing a crime.

2. Bad social environment in society

Society is a social component that cannot be separated from other individuals. The social environment plays an important role in the formation of a person's personality. Through the environment of friendship, it can influence the decision-making that will be taken by adolescents so that they are easily influenced by the conditions of the social environment (Latifah et al., 2022).

3. Individual Education Level

The high and low levels of education in individuals can affect behavioral changes. Individuals with low levels of education often have limited access to the information and knowledge needed to make good decisions. This can result in a lack of understanding of the consequences of their behavior.

4. Inappropriate Use of Technology

The use of technology such as gadgets and social media can cause addiction that interferes with daily life. Individuals will ignore their responsibilities, social relationships, and physical health. Moreover, through current technology, exposure to violent and pornographic content can easily change an individual's views. This will lead to behavioral changes that can involve individuals in engaging in aggressive behavior (Juhaepa et al., 2022).

Needs Analysis

1. Educational programs for perpetrators, families and communities.
In this case, a form of program development is needed that aims to increase awareness for perpetrators, families, and communities. Of course, it aims to increase knowledge from various individual components and provide strategies to create awareness for perpetrators, families, and communities.
2. Community intervention
Implementing intervention programs that target high-risk social environments with a focus on reducing negative behaviors and empowering communities to create positive values to prevent crime, especially child protection crimes. This will create a positive social network in the form of social and emotional support, and create a better environment.
3. Monitoring and educational guidance on the wise use of technology.
Develop a monitoring system that involves parents in supervising children's use of technology to reduce the negative impacts of excessive technology use.
4. Literacy and skills programs
Providing literacy and skills training programs that can help individuals better understand information and make better decisions. And collaborating with non-formal education providers and vocational training for individuals who cannot access formal education.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the study on the identification of factors causing child protection case prisoners in efforts to fulfill the right to guidance, implemented in Class IIB Temanggung Prison. The identification used focuses on factors that cause changes in prisoner behavior seen from internal and external factors. These factors include predisposing factors, enabling factors, and reinforcing factors. The identification produced from three informants of child protection case prisoners found that the factors that influenced the occurrence of child protection crimes in the three informants were predisposing factors in the form of minimal knowledge about the impact of these actions. Enabling factors are bad social environments. And reinforcing factors in the form of lack of attention and unsupportive family attitudes. Thus, the main problems faced are lack of attention from parents, poor social environments, unwise use of technology, and low levels of education.

To deal with these problems, a rehabilitation and counseling program is needed for prisoners, families, and the community, which aims to improve the understanding of prisoners, families, and the community about unlawful actions and create a supportive environment for prisoners. Activities resulting from the program include socialization, individual counseling with families, and skills training to improve the quality of prisoners. Further suggestions are intended for parties who have the authority and ability to implement the program, namely the Class IIB Temanggung Prison, which is expected to involve more related stakeholders such as psychologists/counselors, and the community to support the implementation of the program. As well as expanding the target of socialization to prisoners outside of child protection cases so that this activity can handle problems in other prisoners. Correctional officers are expected to be able to carry out the applicable duties and authorities and can assist in supervising the implementation of the program. Even correctional officers can be given increased quality training with psychologists.

Further research suggestions in this study have a number of shortcomings, so it is important to evaluate the implementation of the program in order to evaluate the performance and benefits that have been achieved. In addition, further research is needed that uses the results of this study as a reference. The researcher recommends that further research raise a similar theme, but with a different method or approach, to complement and deepen the findings that have existed previously. Thus, evaluation and further research can provide more comprehensive insights into the effectiveness of the program.

REFERENCES

- Adventus, J. I. M. M. D. (2019). *Buku Modul Promosi Kesehatan*.
- Asmarasari, B., & Astuti, R. S (N.D.). Analisis Perilaku Ibu Dalam Memberikan Asi Eksklusif Di Kota Semarang (Studi Kasus Puskesmas Genuk). *Fisip Undip*.
- Bandi, M., Petrus Leo, R., & Manu, N. (2023). Faktor Penyebab Dan Upaya Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Anak Oleh Ayah Kandung Di Wilayah Hukum Kepolisian Sektor Kelapa Lima. *Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, 6, 553–566.
<https://doi.org/10.36418/Cerdika.Xxx>
- Dahlia, S., Yusran, S., & Tosepu, R. (2022). *Article Analisis Faktor Penyebab Perilaku Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Anak Di Bawah Umur Di Kecamatan Angata Kabupaten Konawe Selatan*. <https://stikes-nhm.e-journal.id/nu/index>
- Hastuty, A. D, Umar, & Anggara, M. (2023). Analisis Implementasi Program Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat (Patbm) Dalam Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Anak Di Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat. *Jurnal Ganec Swara*, Vol. 17, 2049–2054. <http://journal.unmasmataram.ac.id/index.php/GARA>
- Jaya, I. M. L. M. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif: Teori, Penerapan, Dan Riset Nyata*. Anak Hebat Indonesia.
https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Metode_Penelitian_Kuantitatif_Dan_Kualit/Yz8keaaaqbaj?hl=id&gbpv=1&kptab=publisherseries
- Juhaepa, J., Yusuf, B., Ridwan, H., Sarpin, S., Kasim, S. S., & Elkianus, A. H. (2022). Dampak Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Sosial Remaja Di Kelurahan Anduonohu Kecamatan Poasia Kota Kendari. *Jurnal Neo Societal*, 7(2), 71.
<https://doi.org/10.52423/Jns.V7i2.24945>
- Kayowuan, L. K., & Helmi Fahrozi, M. (2020). *Studi Faktor-Faktor Terjadinya Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak-Anak* (Vol. 2, Issue 1). Bulan.
<https://journal.upnvj.ac.id/index.php/Esensihukum/index>
- KPAI. (2023, October 19). *Data Kasus Perlindungan Anak Dari Pengaduan Ke KPAI Tahun 2023*. Bankdata.Kpai.Go.Id.
- Latifah, A., Sunan, U., Yogyakarta, K., & Laksda Adisucipto, J. (2020). Peran Lingkungan Dan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Pembentukan Karakter Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Pendidikan Raudhatul Athfal (JAPRA)*.
- Latifah, A., Sunan, U., Yogyakarta, K., & Laksda Adisucipto, J. (2022). *Peran Lingkungan Dan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Pembentukan Karakter Anak Usia Dini*.
- Nurhanisah, Y. (2022). *30 Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Deklarasi Universal HAM*. Indonesiabaik.Id.
- Octaviani, F., & Nurwati, N. (2021). *Analisis Faktor Dan Dampak Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak*.
- Orlando, G. (2022). Efektivitas Hukum Dan Fungsi Hukum Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Dan Sains*, 10–11.

- Pendidikan, J., & Konseling, D. (2022). *Aspek Psychological Well-Being Narapidana Kasus Pencabulan Anak Di Lapas Kelas I Surabaya* (Vol. 4). <https://Bankdata.Kpai.Go.Id/>
- Sosial, J. P., Citra, A., Utami, N., & Raharjo, S. T. (2019). *Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Kenakalan Remaja*. 2(1), 150–167.
- Ulfaningrum, H., Fitryasari Dan Eka Misbahatul Mar, R., Kunci, K., Pencegahan, P., & Seksual, P. (2021). *Studi Literatur Determinan Perilaku Pencegahan Pelecehan Seksual Pada Remaja* (Vol. 2, Issue 1).
- UU Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak. (N.D.).
- Wajdi, F., & Arif, A. (2021). Pentingnya Pendidikan Seks Bagi Anak Sebagai Upaya Pemahaman Dan Menghindari Pencegahan Kekerasan Maupun Kejahatan Seksual. In *J. A. I : Jurnal Abdimas Indonesia*. <https://Dmi-Journals.Org/jai/>