

SEXUAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN: BETWEEN CRIMINALITY AND THE NATION'S MORAL DEGRADATION IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract

Lately, we often hear news about various kinds of criminal cases of sexual crimes, especially children who are the victims whose quantity is increasing. There are several categories of violence against children, including violence in the family, educational institutions and pornography as well as cybercrime. The perpetrators of the crime of sexual violence are unmitigated are the closest people to children such as parents, family, friends, and even teachers who incidentally are confidants of the child. child. The depraved attitude of the perpetrators is a threat to the state, especially in today's sophisticated era, especially in the all-digital era, the ease of internet access touched by perpetrators such as negative content makes the perpetrator violate the law and morals as a civilized human being so that he vents it in the form of violent crime. sexual intercourse with children. The purpose of this study is to find out how the development of sexual crimes against children in the current digital transformation era and how the correlation between law and morals in criminal cases in the digital transformation era. This study uses empirical normative legal research methods. By using a literature review or document study. The results of this study are that the crime rate of sexual crimes against children is at the highest peak based on data from the PPA Symphony (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children) with the age of the victims between 13-17 years. This high number is proof that the nation's morale is not doing well, especially in the era of digital transformation. Instilling ethical values in using digital (digital ethics) and inculcating divinity can step in handling sexual crimes against children.

Keywords: *Moral Degradation, Sexual Crime Against Children, Digital Transformation*

Abstrak

Berbagai macam kasus tindak pidana kejahatan seksual, khususnya anak-anak yang menjadi korban yang jumlahnya semakin meningkat. Ada beberapa kategori kekerasan terhadap anak, antara lain kekerasan dalam keluarga, institusi pendidikan dan pornografi serta cybercrime. Pelaku tindak pidana kekerasan seksual tidak tanggung-tanggung adalah orang-orang terdekat anak seperti orang tua, keluarga, teman, bahkan guru yang notabene adalah orang kepercayaan anak. anak. Sikap bejat para pelaku menjadi ancaman bagi negara, apalagi di era serba canggih saat ini, apalagi di era yang serba digital, kemudahan akses internet yang dijamah pelaku seperti konten-konten negatif membuat pelaku melanggar hukum dan moral sebagai seorang yang beradab. manusia sehingga ia melampiaskannya dalam bentuk kejahatan kekerasan. hubungan seksual dengan anak-anak. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana perkembangan kejahatan seksual terhadap anak di era transformasi digital

saat ini dan bagaimana korelasi antara hukum dan moral dalam kasus pidana di era transformasi digital. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif empiris. Dengan menggunakan literature review atau studi dokumen. Hasil penelitian ini adalah tingkat kejahatan seksual terhadap anak berada pada puncak tertinggi berdasarkan data PPA Symphony (Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak) dengan usia korban antara 13-17 tahun. . Angka yang tinggi ini menjadi bukti bahwa moral bangsa kurang baik, terutama di era transformasi digital. Penanaman nilai-nilai etika dalam penggunaan digital (etika digital) dan penanaman ketuhanan dapat menjadi langkah penanganan kejahatan seksual terhadap anak.

Kata Kunci: Degradasi Moral, Kejahatan Seksual Terhadap Anak, Transformasi Digital

INTRODUCTION

Sexual predators are now everywhere, they are present in familiar and unfamiliar faces, and the victims are children, both boys and girls. Children are weak and vulnerable creatures that need protection and care from the people around them. The future of the Indonesian nation lies on the shoulders of Indonesian children today, but there are still many children whose rights as children have not been fulfilled. Children's rights that have not been fulfilled include the basic rights of children. The basic rights in question are the right to obtain survival, the right to grow and develop optimally, as well as the right to receive protection. Children never ask to be born or when he is born then some of these children become lust for irresponsible persons. The number of victims is so fantastic with all the victims being children who are a vulnerable group. Sexual violence that afflicts Indonesian children does not only occur in areas prone to violence but also occurs in areas that should protect children such as the family environment, children's educational environment such as schools, and health environments such as patient examination rooms. Perpetrators of sexual violence against children are also not only perpetrated by other people who are not recognized, but also by people who are recognized, close, and trusted by the child, such as family, teachers, doctors, friends, and even by the government officials such as the police (Cahyo, 2017 in the journal Ma'rufah et al., 2020).

The development of technology in the digital era will also affect the increase in cases of crimes of sexual violence against children which have an impact on the moral decline of a country's nation or moral degradation. Some of the factors that influence moral degradation are the proliferation of porn sites that are easily accessible to all people, both adults, teenagers and children, in addition to social media that displays adult content or inappropriate photos, as well as factors of inappropriate promiscuity. direction obtained from television shows that are not educationally oriented, as well as a lack of understanding of religious values. In this section, the results of previous studies will be explained which can be used as a reference for this research topic. Previous research was selected according to the problems that exist in this study so it is

expected to be able to explain and provide references for researchers in completing this research. The following are some similar studies studied by researchers, namely:

First, research by I Putu Agus Setiawan and I Wayan Novy Purwanto from the Criminal Law Specialization Program, Faculty of Law, Udayana University with the title of the research Factors Causes and Efforts to Overcome Sexual Violence against Children in the Family (Incest) (Study at the Bali Police). The purpose of this study is to understand the factors that cause sexual violence against children in the family scope and to understand the efforts to overcome the crime of sexual violence against children in the family scope. The method used is empirical law. The results showed that to understand the factors causing sexual violence against children within the family scope (incest), two factors were motivated, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include psychological factors, biological factors, and moral factors of the perpetrator. While external factors include economic factors, social media factors, and environmental factors. Then efforts to overcome the crime of sexual violence against children within the family (incest) are carried out through preventive efforts, repressive efforts, and the last resort penal efforts (I. P. A. Setiawan & Purwanto, 2019)

Second, research by Irvan Rizqian from the National Police (Polres Bandung-Soreang) with the title of the research, namely Efforts to Protect Children as Victims of Sexual Violence Under Indonesian Criminal Law. The purpose of this study is to find out what are the legal protection efforts for children as victims of criminal acts of sexual violence that are studied according to Indonesian criminal law. The approach taken in this study is a juridical approach, which is an approach that uses the rules and legislation relating to the problem under study, using primary data with secondary data support. The results of this study are as follows: efforts to tackle criminal acts of sexual violence against children are studied according to Indonesian criminal law: the role of parents, playing an important role in protecting children from the threat of sexual violence, parental involvement in the process of handling sexual violence experienced by their children. both legal treatment and psychological recovery handling psychological services for children and parents. The role of the community, in handling sexual violence against children is necessary to have the participation of the community, by paying attention to the prevention aspect that involves citizens and also involves children, which aims to protect children at the grassroots level. Role of the state, medical rehabilitation is a process of integrated treatment activities by restoring the physical condition of the child, child victim and or child witness. Social rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physical, mental and social, so that child victims and/or child witnesses can return to carrying out social functions in life in society (Rizqian, 2021).

Third, Ida Bagus Subrahmaniam Saitya from IHDN Denpasar with the research title Factors Causing Sexual Violence Against Children. The purpose of this study is to find out what factors are the causes of criminal acts of sexual violence against children.

The results of this study are that the crime of sexual violence against children is a crime that uses violence or threats of violence against children so that the child can be controlled to have sexual relations. In general, 2 factors cause sexual violence crimes, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors such as the proximity of the perpetrator to the victim, the role of the perpetrator, and the position of the victim. External factors, namely environmental influences, such as being away from crowds, and quiet, or closed places allow perpetrators to commit sexual violence (Subrahmaniam Saitya, 2019).

Fourth, research from Dody Suryandi, Nike Hutabarat and Hartono Pamungkas from Darma Agung University Medan with the title of the research, namely Application of Criminal Sanctions Against Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Against Children. The purpose of this study is to find out how the legal arrangements for criminal acts of sexual violence against children in Indonesia are reviewed from Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, then to find out how to apply criminal sanctions against criminal acts of sexual violence against children according to the Act. Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, as well as how the judge's legal considerations regarding the decision of 3551/Pid.Sus/2018/PN.Mdn. The approach method used in this research is the normative juridical method. The results of this study are 1). Regulations regarding sexual intercourse with children are regulated in the Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014 Articles 81 and 82 paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of the Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014. Regarding the crime of sexual violence against children in Articles 76D, 76E and the KHUP several articles protect children against sexual violence, protection of children is indicated by the provision of criminal penalties, for perpetrators, namely: Articles 287, 288, 291 which regulate sexual intercourse. While obscene acts/sexual violence against children are regulated in articles 289, 292, 293, 294, 295, and 298. 2).

The application of material criminal law sanctions against perpetrators of criminal acts of sexual violence against children Number.3551/Pid.Sus/2018/PN.MDN is based on legal facts through witness statements, defendants' statements, and evidence. In addition, it is also based on juridical considerations, namely the indictment and demands of the prosecutor. In this case, the prosecutor used the third indictment, namely the public prosecutor charged with violating Article 82 paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 76E of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection. Sentencing the defendant in prison for 10 years and a fine of Rp. 600,000,000,- (Six Hundred Thousand Rupiah) provided that if the fine is not paid, it must be replaced with imprisonment for 3 months. 3).

The judge's consideration in the decision is accompanied by considerations, both considerations that burden the defendant and considerations that relieve the defendant. This is regulated in article 197 paragraph (1) letter F of the Criminal Procedure Code. The judge's basic considerations in imposing a crime against

perpetrators of sexual violence against children in Decision Number 3551/Pid.Sus/2018/PN.MDN has paid attention to the basis for judging, the basis for deciding, and the values that live in society, then have taken into account juridical considerations. Juridically based on the indictment of the public prosecutor, witness statements, letters and statements of the defendant and non-juridical based on aggravating and mitigating matters, have taken into account the elements in article 82 paragraph (1) in conjunction with article 76E of Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection. Sentencing the defendant in prison for 10 years and a fine of Rp. 600,000,000,- (Six Hundred Thousand Rupiah) provided that if the fine is not paid, it must be replaced with imprisonment for 3 months. A judge in making a decision must consider the existing law in the community by following the law of judicial power (Suryandi et al., 2020).

Fifth, research from Dedy Setiawan with the research title namely Crimes Related to Sexual Violence Against Children in the Perspective of Protection of Children Under the Age of 5 years. The purpose of this research is to find out and analyze the legal protection of children as victims of sexual violence and to find out and analyze the policy formulation of criminal acts against the perpetrators who have been able to protect the developmental interests of children (victims). The theory used in this research is the theory of legal protection. The research method in this study uses a normative juridical research type. And the result of this research is that the concept of legal protection for child victims of sexual crimes according to positive law must be based on Pancasila. Therefore, the protection of the law and its enforcement will give birth to the recognition and protection of human rights in their form as individual beings and social beings, in a unitary state that upholds the spirit of kinship to achieve community welfare, especially law enforcement against child victims of criminal acts of sexual violence. -the principle of protection of children in formal law. Children get preventive protection from the state and society, but the principles of child protection have not been implemented properly, in fact, there are still many children who are not protected from various forms of violence and exploitation and are still living neglected and do not get the opportunity to get a proper education, let alone adequate. The obstacles in the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2014 are positive laws in Indonesia that have tried to include various rules to protect the interests of children either based on vulnerability or maintenance of fundamental rights to protect children, various international conventions and rules have been adopted, but their implementation has not been maximized (D. Setiawan, 2021).

The similarities of this study with some of the previous studies that the researchers mentioned above are both research cases of sexual crimes experienced by children which are currently increasing and rampant, sexual violence is carried out by the closest people experienced by good children who are carried out by their families, parents, friends, teachers and even government officials. While the difference between

this study with several previous studies is that this research focuses more on knowing how the development of criminal sexual crimes against children in the current digital transformation era and how the correlation between law and morals in criminal cases in the digital transformation era. This study uses empirical normative legal research methods, with the legal material used being library research and juxtaposed with collections, various legal events or actual news cases regarding crimes of sexual violence against children that occur in Indonesia today. The theory used is the theory of law as social morals from the character Emile Durkheim.

To make it easier to understand between this study and several previous studies, the researchers made the table as follows:

Table 1
 Mapping of Previous Research Results

No	Name, research title, year	Research methods	Research Theory of	Research Results
1	I Putu Agus Setiawan and I Wayan Novy Purwanto, Factors Causes and Efforts to Overcome Sexual Violence against Children in the Family (Incest) (Study at the Bali Police), 2019	Empires	Concept of overcoming sexual violence	The factors that cause sexual violence against children within the family (incest) are motivated by two factors, namely internal factors and external factors.
2	Irvan Rizqian, Legal Protection Efforts Against Children as Victims of Sexual Violence Under Review under Indonesian Criminal Law, 2021	Juridical	Legal protection concept	Efforts to tackle the crime of sexual violence against children studied according to Indonesian criminal law are the role of parents, the role of society, and the role of the state
3	Ida Bagus Subrahmaniam Saitya, Factors Causing Sexual Violence Against Children, 2019	Qualitative Description	The concept of the cause of violence	The crime of sexual violence against children is a crime that uses violence or threats of

				violence against children so that the child can be controlled to have sexual relations. In general, 2 factors cause the occurrence of criminal acts of sexual violence, namely internal factors and external factors
4	Dody Suryandi, Nike Hutabarat and Hartono Pamungkas, Application of Criminal Sanctions Against Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Against Children, 2020	Normative juridical	The concept of applying legal sanctions	Regulations regarding sexual intercourse with children are regulated in Child Protection Law No. 35 of 2014. Regarding the crime of sexual violence against children in articles 76D, 76E and in the KHUP
5	Dedy Setiawan, Crimes related to sexual violence against children in the perspective of protecting children under the age of 5 years, 2021	Normative juridical	Legal protection theory	Legal protection for child victims of sexual crimes according to positive law must be based on Pancasila

RESEARCH METHODS

The research used in this study is using empirical normative legal research methods which are a combination of normative legal approaches and the addition of empirical elements. Normative legal research can also be called doctrinal legal research

or library research or document study because this research is carried out or aimed at written regulations or other legal materials. Soerjono Soekanto in his discussion of normative legal research is from the nature and scope of the legal discipline, where discipline is defined as a teaching system about reality, which usually includes analytical discipline and prescriptive discipline (Soerjono Soekanto in the journal Mukhti Fajar & Achmad, 2015). Empirical normative research method regarding the implementation of normative law as it acts in every particular legal event that occurs in society. By using an approach, namely a live case study approach, which is an approach to a legal event whose process is still ongoing or has not ended (Dr Munir Fuady, SH, MH, 2018). The legal material used in this research is a collection of various legal events or actual news cases regarding crimes of sexual violence against children that are currently occurring in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

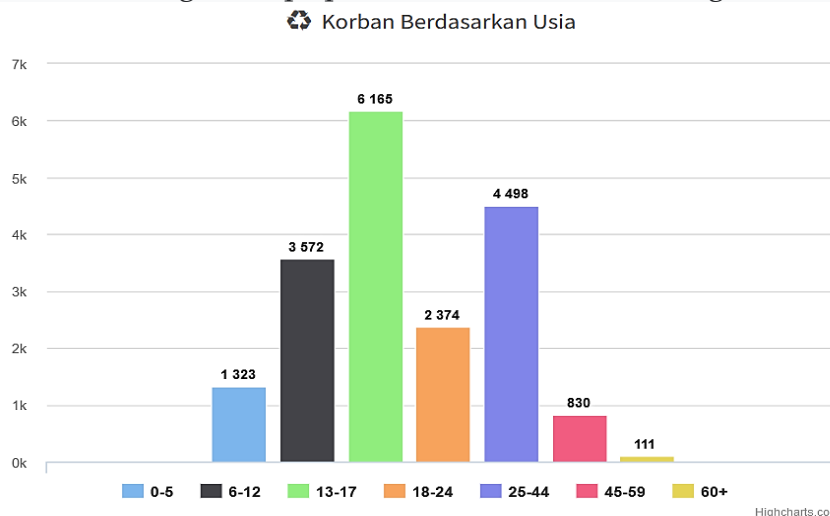
The Development of Sexual Crimes Against Children in the Era of Digital Transformation

We have known for a long time that cases of sexual crimes against children are difficult to stop, the phenomenon of sexual violence crimes is an iceberg, recently more cases of sexual crimes against children have been heard, and researchers believe that only a small part of the cases that are blown up by the media are still many cases that occur outside the media coverage. The international legal framework that protects children is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The elimination of violence against children is mentioned in several targets of the 2030 sustainable development agenda, including "end abuse, exploitation, human trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children".

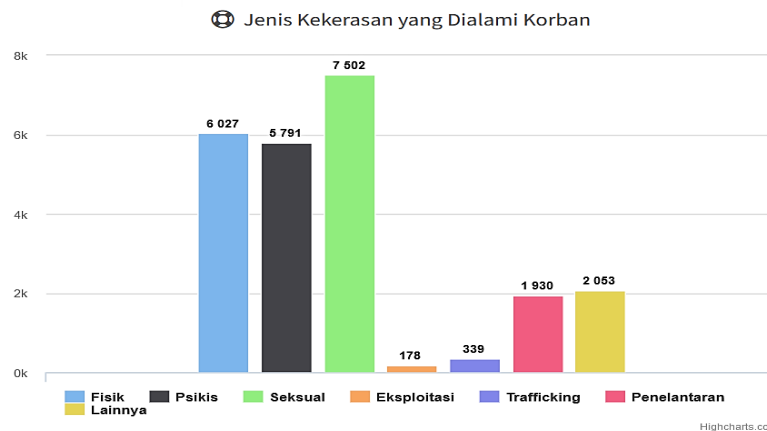
In Indonesia, there are several national legal frameworks for protecting children from violence, including Law Number 35 of 2014 which is a change from Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, there is also Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the elimination of Domestic Violence. Ladder. Various efforts have been made by the government and the community to reduce the incidence of violence against children (utomo et al., 2021). There are 15 forms of sexual crime in Indonesia, namely: Rape, Sexual intimidation including threats or attempted rape, Sexual harassment, Sexual exploitation, Trafficking of women for sexual purposes, Forced prostitution, Sexual slavery, Forced marriage, Forced pregnancy, Forced abortion, Forced contraception and sterilization, Sexual torture, Inhuman and sexual punishment, Traditional sexual practices that harm or discriminate against women, and Sexual control, including through discriminatory rules based on morality and religion.

Article 1 of the Child Protection Law reads "Violence is any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual misery or suffering, and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty". Then in the Act on the Crime of Sexual Violence Number 12 of 2022 Article 4 paragraph 1 reads: Criminal acts of sexual violence consist of: non-physical sexual harassment; Physical sexual harassment; forced contraception; forced sterilization; forced marriage; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; sexual slavery; and electronic based sexual violence. While the crime of sexual violence against children is contained in the TPKS Law Number 12 of 2022 Article 4 paragraph 2, namely sexual intercourse with children, obscene acts against children, and/or sexual exploitation of children, pornography involving children or pornography that explicitly contains violence. and sexual exploitation".

Sexual violence against children gets the attention of many people because sexual violence against children is the highest level of violence compared to physical and psychological violence. This is reinforced by data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia which states that sexual violence against children is the highest level of violence compared to physical and psychological violence. Violence against children in Indonesia as of June 1 2022, has occurred in 6,165 cases, with an age range of 13-17 years with cases of sexual violence taking the top spot. Can be seen in the image below :



Data source: PPA SYMPHONY 2022



Data source: PPA SYMPHONY 2022

Indonesia is highlighted as a country that has very weak protection for children. Sexual violence against children does not see the victim as a boy or a girl. Girls and boys who are victims of sexual violence experience a number of the same problems, including prolonged physical and psychological trauma, loss of enthusiasm for life, hatred of the opposite sex and a desire for revenge. Sexual crimes against children are growing in recent times along with the digital transformation. This event does not only occur but also in cyberspace. Sexual crimes in cyberspace are because children use the internet more to access the digital world. Nowadays both children, teenagers and adults are forced by circumstances to be able to understand and use digital technology. The interesting features and content available on social media practically make children feel at home to linger in the digital world. However, this condition is vulnerable to being exploited by a handful of irresponsible people, the digital world becomes the entrance for perpetrators of sexual crimes.

Forms Of Sexual Crime Online

1. Grooming Online

Online grooming for sexual purposes is a process of establishing or building a relationship with a child through the use of the internet or other digital technologies to facilitate online or offline sexual contact with the child. The act of grooming is not limited to the act of physical meetings but also applies to actions that are carried out online. For example sending praise messages such as "You look so beautiful", giving gifts, inviting sexual connotations, pressuring to threatening. Anyone in this case can be a groomer. It doesn't matter how old it is or what gender it is. Even a groomer can emerge from within the family itself. The types of relationships built can vary. Can be a lover, mentor, or that the child idolizes.

2. Sexting

Sexting is a sex conversation via a messaging app. The exchange of messages carried out also varied, ranging from exchanging messages referring to the satisfaction of sexual desires to sending naked or almost naked photos. At first, the child may think, his photos or videos will only be consumed by the partner or recipient. However, keep in mind that the recipient will experience emotional conditions because there is always the possibility that nude photos that are sent will be distributed without consent.

3. Broadcast Live on the Internet

Live broadcasting of sexual violence against children is the coercion of a child to another person who is far away. Oftentimes, the people watching from afar are the ones who have requested and/or ordered violence against the child, which dictates how it happens. If you experience this, immediately report it through the chat application. If there are a lot of the same complaints, usually the social media site will immediately deactivate the account. This digital sexual violence has been regulated in the ITE Law. In addition to legal sanctions, there are social sanctions, namely getting malicious comments from the perpetrators. However, this sexual violence has an impact on the mental health condition of the victim. Among them can increase depression, trauma, packaging disorders, personality disorders and so on (<https://www.Industry.Co.Id/Read/89142/Ketahuilah-Ada-6-Pelecehan-Seksual-Di-Ruang-Digital-Dan-Cara-Mencegahnya>, n.d.)

Law and Morality in the Age of Digital Transformation

The relationship between law and morals, K. Bertens argues: Just as there is a close relationship between morals and religion, so there is also a relationship between morality and law. The law requires morals, in the Roman empire there was a saying *Quid leges sine moribus?* "What is the meaning of the law, if it is not accompanied by morality? Law does not mean it is not imbued with morality. Without morality, the law will be empty. The quality of the law is largely determined by its moral quality. Therefore the law must always be measured by morals (Bertens, 2011).

Society in the current era of digital transformation has experienced social changes, caused by various things, including the movement of people from villages to cities, increasingly diverse employment opportunities, and the development of science and technology that is increasingly rapid. Most of today's society has become individualistic so the cultural roots that were once respected and upheld have faded, eventually bringing an influence on behaviour. In addition, community settlements have changed, from living next door to living in multi-storey houses and so on. Such changes in society affect the level of legal awareness of the community. For this reason, a broad insight

is needed from the legal apparatus and stakeholders to understand the legal values that live in a society so that practising law can achieve its goals (Subiharta, 2015).

Degradation can be interpreted as a decrease in degree, rank, and position. Degradation can also be interpreted as a change that leads to damage on earth. According to Daryanto (in Maisari, 2013 in the journal (Ma'rufah et al., 2020), degradation is a decrease in quality or a decline in position. Meanwhile, degradation is intended as a decrease in quality or moral destruction. According to Widjaja (in Jahroh & Nana, 2016 in the journal (Ma'rufah et al., 2020)) states that morals are good and bad teachings about actions and behaviour (morals). According to Muthohar (in the journal Ma'rufah, Rahmat and Widana, 2020), there is a threat of moral degradation to the millennial generation in the digital era, which is strongly supported by various factors, namely: With the spread of materialistic views without spirituality, the measure of success is more measured on material success and ignores morality. The concept of decency morality becomes loose because it is influenced by western culture as a result of the ease of finding information through ICT. Global culture offers pseudo-enjoyment through the 3Fs, namely food, fashion, and fun. The level of competition is getting higher because of the opening of local barriers and most of them are online. Society is more individualistic and less concerned with the environment so moral control, especially in the millennial generation, is low. Families are less able to provide direction, because each parent already has their own busy life, even from a broken home. Most schools do not fully control student behaviour due to limited time, resources, and financial resources, or do not emphasize the importance of morality. There are some cases of sexual violence against children that occurred in Indonesia :

1. 80-year-old grandfather abuses 2 neighbours' children.

An 80-year-old grandfather with the initials UB in Empat Lawang Regency, South Sumatra, was arrested by the police after harassing 2 children who were his neighbour's children. At that time, the two victims with the initials IA and DR were playing with the perpetrator's grandson, "he said, Sunday. UB then called the two victims in. At home, the unsuspecting DR approached. That's when the grandfather molested the victim until the incident was told by DR to his parents (<https://News.Okezone.Com/Read/2022/09/18/610/2670037/Bejat-Kakek-80-Tahun-Lecehkan-2-Bocah-Anak-Tetangga>, 21046)

2. Student from Yogyakarta City Fucked His Young Cousin

Students from Mergangsan, Yogyakarta City. This young man had the heart to have sex with his cousin, TN (17), a resident of Caturharjo, Sleman

Regency. Not just once, even twice in two different hotels. suspect AA took the TN victim for a walk, but while on the road, suspect AA immediately took the TN victim to a hotel in the Kraton area, Yogyakarta. After arriving there, the suspect AA immediately ordered the TN victim to enter the hotel room, then the suspect pushed the TN victim into the bathroom and had intercourse with the TN victim in the bathroom. Then the second incident occurred on Friday around June 2021. At that time the suspect AA and the victim TN met in Malioboro. Furthermore, suspect AA took the victim of TN for a walk, but suspect AA did not say where he was going. Then Suspect AA again took the TN victim to the same hotel as the first incident. Arriving there, the suspect AA immediately took the TN victim to his room. Furthermore, Suspect AA pulled victim TN into the bathroom. The suspect again had intercourse with the victim of TN in the bathroom (<https://News.Okezone.Com/Read/2022/09/15/510/2667996/Bejat-Mahasiswa-Asal-Kota-Yogyakarta-Setubuhi-Sepupunya-Sendiri-Yang-Masih-Belia>, 2022)

3. Father Abuses Stepdaughter, Wife Police Husband

The revelation of DS's lecherous behaviour began with the victim's confession when urged by N (the biological mother), who had long been suspicious, because it was not the first time that the mother found the perpetrator touching sensitive parts of the victim's body, such as the chest. After receiving a confession from the victim, N immediately asked her husband the same thing, and DS finally confessed, that he had repeatedly raped his stepdaughter, apologized, and promised not to repeat his depraved act. Not accepting the despicable behaviour of the person who should be a role model for his family, regardless of the apology, finally accompanied by the victim's uncle N immediately reported DS to the police (<https://News.Okezone.Com/Read/2022/09/12/525/2665470/Ayah-Lecehkan-Anak-Tiri-Sang-Istri-Polisikan-Suami>, 2022)

4. Elementary school students in Medan were raped in turns, one of which was by the Principal, Administration Leader and Sweeper

The rape of a 10-year-old elementary school student was in the spotlight, starting with limited face-to-face learning in early September 2022, when her child was given white powder suspected of being an anaesthetic by a janitor, then the victim was taken to the warehouse with her mouth taped and her feet tied when she arrived at the warehouse. warehouse, the victim was placed on a table, and then raped in turns. (accessed on September 19, 2022, via social media Instagram)

5. Sexual Violence of Candidates for Pastors in Alor

A prospective pastor in Alor was named a suspect in a sexual violence case, this was revealed after the victim reported it to the police on

September 1, 2022. From the previous six victims, this increased to 12 people. As of September 10, the victims consisted of 10 children aged 13-16 years, and two others aged 19. The suspect used the modus operandi by threatening the victims to comply with their depravity from May 2021 to March 2022. There is an allegation that the suspect recorded videos and took nude photos of the victims. This was used by the suspect to threaten the victims if they refused to have sex. (accessed on September 19, 2022, via social media Instagram).

6. Confessing Loneliness, The Reason HS Abused His Biological Child in Balikpapan: This Month Twice

Balikpapan Police arrested HS (38) who sexually abused his biological child. HS was arrested on Wednesday (19/1/2021) night. The Head of The Criminal Investigation Unit of the Balikpapan Police said that the perpetrator intended to escape from Balikpapan after learning that the victim's mother, RA, had reported the sexual abuse case. After we conducted an investigation, we also counselling the victim as well, we from the investigators determined the suspect, and the post-mortem results also have a tear in the genitals. From the results of the investigation including the confessions of the victim and the suspect, it is known that the obscenity case was carried out twice, namely in December 2021 and January 2022. The victim was threatened by his biological father and could not report it to anyone. It happened from December to January, so it's about once a month twice (<https://Kaltim.Suara.Com/Read/2022/01/20/201109/Mengaku-Kesepian-Alasan-Hs-Cabuli-Anak-Kandungnya-Di-Balikpapan-Satu-Bulanan-Ini-Sebanyak-Dua-Kali>, 2022)

7. Disabled girl in South Kalimantan raped until pregnant, Perpetrator Czech victim with Porn Video

A middle-aged man in South Kalimantan, Tabalong Regency was arrested for molesting a disabled girl until she became pregnant, the 12-year-old victim was always forced by the perpetrators to watch pornographic videos before asking for sex. The perpetrator molested the victim five times until she became pregnant. The perpetrator studied the situation of the victim's house, when he saw the victim's parents go to the garden, the perpetrator entered from the back door of the victim's house. The case was finally revealed after the victim's parents found out that the victim was five months pregnant (accessed on September 21, 2022, at 09.52 through social media Instagram)

8. 15-year-old girl fucked by 3 men, her friends even laughed

A 15-year-old girl was subjected to sexual harassment by three youths in Tanah Laut District, South Kalimantan. Where the victim was taken for a

walk by a friend before being raped by three men in Muara Asam-Asam Village. Ironically, other friends who knew the depraved act laughed. The case was disclosed by Muhammad Zaki as a representative of the victim's family, Friday (12/8/2022). According to M Zaki, the incident that will remain in US memory (15 years) took place on Saturday, July 23, 2022, at around 15.00 WITA in a house in Jalan Ujung Gosong, Muara Asam-Asam Village, Jorong District. The US victim accepted NL's because the distance between Muara Kintap and Muara Asam-Asam Villages was quite far about 35 kilometres, NL then asked SY to pick up the US according to the location provided by the US via WhatsApp message. After being picked up by motorbike, the victim was taken to Asmara Beach, which is in Muara Asam-Asam Village. At the tourist attraction, NL, AS and IQ are waiting. They also chatted together until finally, NL invited the US to US's house to continue chatting. Unsuspectingly US followed NL's invitation. After a while at AS's house, SY suddenly dragged the US into the room, the young woman could not rebel when she was dragged. Meanwhile, NL, AS and IQ kept talking regardless of US shouting

9. Obscene Elementary School Student, Grandfather in West Aceh Threatened with 90 Times Whips

The police arrested a grandfather with the initials RCA (70), an alleged perpetrator of molestation against an elementary school student (SD) in West Aceh. The suspect is strongly suspected of being the perpetrator, and the determination of the suspect's status has fulfilled the criminal element of sexually abusing minors. Riski explained that the alleged perpetrators of RCA were charged with Article 47 of Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning Jinayat Law with a threat of 90 lashes or a fine of 900 grams of gold or 90 months imprisonment.

10. Unscrupulous Police Engage His 16-Year-Old Nephew

A police officer in Kotamobagu, North Sulawesi, with the initials AR with the rank of Aida is in danger of being fired for allegedly having sex with his 16-year-old nephew. The allegation of sexual intercourse was revealed after the victim refused to participate in the 2020 policewoman selection because she was no longer a virgin. However, the victim's mother was only reported on September 6, 2022. Based on the information we received, the victim was the nephew of the perpetrator. We have arrested the perpetrator and are currently processing the case reported by the victim's parents and will undergo a code of ethics trial with the threat of dismissal. In addition to examining the reporting witnesses, the police also continue to examine the police officers who are in danger of being fired as members of the Indonesian National Police and charged with

Article 81 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning protection with a threat of 15 years in prison. However, if the perpetrator still has a family relationship with the victim, the sentence is added to a third of the sentence

From some of the cases of sexual crimes above in this modern era, the more sophisticated technology is, the more people lack ethics or morals, so it can be said that as this era goes on, more and more morals of the nation's next generation are starting to fade among the people now that the development of morals, ethics and morals be eroded due to the influence of developments and technological advances that are not used properly. The crisis of public mentality at this time is part of a multidimensional crisis, namely a problem experienced by the country where there are many problems in various aspects of life, which are faced especially among the community. The cultivation of moral values in society has so that to have good and right morals, it is not enough for a person to just take actions that he thinks are good, but every action taken is accompanied by belief and understanding of the goodness embedded in these actions. The development of morality itself is characterized by a person's ability to understand the rules, norms and ethics that apply in society. Moral development can be seen from his moral behaviour in society which shows conformity with the values and norms of society. (Kanesa & Eko Maryana, 2022).

One of the theories popularized by Emile Durkheim states that law is a social moral, in Durkheim's concept, the law as a social moral is essentially an expression of social solidarity that develops in society, law is a reflection of solidarity. As the main pillar of integration, social solidarity moves and changes in tune with social developments in society. As a society bound by the same social awareness and the same emotional bonds (mechanical solidarity), in addition to prioritizing collective morals as the main value, they are also united in the same goal of maintaining social cohesion. Each violation is met with an attack on the community as a unit. Violations are understood as blasphemy against collective conscience, to react to actions that threaten it, action is needed. Because only with such a spontaneous retaliation reaction will social integration be protected and preserved (Dr. Bernard L. Tanya, Sh, MH, Dr. Yoan N Simanjuntak, SH, MH, Dr. Markus Y Hage, Sh, 2019).

The law, besides containing strict regulations, is also a moral determinant of a nation. Although many regulations regulate sexual crimes against children, if it is not accompanied by moral changes, the regulations made are only limited to bringing the perpetrators to accept suffering or the sanctions imposed. Law and Morals are adjectives but when faced with society

they will change their form into a verb, a verb that can affect the order of people's lives in an increasingly sophisticated era.

CONCLUSION

After a deeper study of crime, there is a correlation between the law and the low morale of a nation, especially the crimes committed are sexual crimes against children, the weak are easy targets for paedophiles, both in the real world and in cyberspace, especially in the increasingly diverse digital era. the type of crime and the higher rate of sexual crimes against children in 2022, this is no longer a trivial matter if it is seen more seriously to discuss it more deeply. It's inevitable, after knowing the impact of changing times on people's morals, it is very complex, meaning that it can affect all aspects of people's lives. Little by little the morals of the next generation of the nation are starting to fade among the people, now moral, ethical and moral developments are being eroded due to the influence of technological developments and advances that are not used properly. The regulations made are only limited to providing punishment for the perpetrators but cannot accommodate the morals of a nation.

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