

A study of the motives of perpetrators of sexual violence against children (Case study of 5 perpetrators of sexual violence in the special institution for children class I Medan)

Erni Asneli Asbi¹, Tasya Novriyanti²

Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia^{1,2}

erni.asneli@usu.ac.id, tasyanriyanti26@gmail.com



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Abstract

Purpose: To determine out the motives of perpetrators of sexual violence against children in the immediate environment and how the modus operandi carried out by the perpetrators.

Research Methodology: This type of research is qualitative with a case study approach to 5 perpetrators of sexual violence against children in LPKA Class I Medan.

Results: The results of the study indicate that there is superior position and interior between the perpetrator and the victim, where the perpetrator feel more more powerful than victim so that triggering the occurrence of sexual violence. The existence of motive in the past past (because motive) such as the existence of experience bad experience in the past past that causing a sense of resentment and all informants lack get early socialization from their families in the past especially in understanding religion. Motives in the present (in order to motive), namely reasons that delivered by the perpetrator such as discommunication family, promiscuity and frequent watching movies which influence perpetrators commit violence sexual violence. Modus modus operandi in this research is that opportunity becomes one of the one of the factors that can trigger the occurrence of sexual violence sexual violence.

Limitations: This research limits the scope of the study to only look at perpetrators based on the motives and modus operandi that led to the occurrence of sexual violence against children and how the background of the perpetrators of child sexual sexual violence against children.

Contribution: It is expected to contribute to the development of science in the Department of Social Welfare sociology for social welfare, family sociology for social welfare and social work practice. Adding information about the motives of perpetrators of sexual violence that occur in children and with this research, it is hoped that families can be careful in protecting their children. besides that, it also provides input to related parties, especially the medan city government, class I special child development institutions and the office of women and children empowerment

Keywords: *Perpetrators of Sexual Violence, Modus Operandi, Perpetrators' Motives, Social Control*

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1. Introduction

Based on information data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA, 2023), there is a significant increase in the number of cases of violence against children each year. These cases of violence occur with victims of various ages, so it is necessary to know what is behind the occurrence of sexual violence against children, especially those that occur in the victim's immediate environment (Dahlia, Yusran, & Tosepu, 2022). SIMFONI-PPA further provides data from 2020 to 2023, there were 74,883 or around 57.6% of cases of violence against children in Indonesia. When viewed from the data contained in SIMFONI-PPA, cases of sexual violence against children outnumber cases of violence against other children such as physical, psychological violence, child exploitation, trafficking, child neglect and other cases. In 2023, violence against children in Indonesia was at 18,175 with cases of sexual violence against children breaking 10,932. then based on information from SIMFONI-PPA that in 2023 there were 686 cases of sexual violence against children.

Based on the data on the number of sexual violence cases above, North Sumatra is ranked 4th out of 38 provinces in Indonesia as a province with quite a lot of reports of child abuse in 2023, the order is after West Java, East Java and Central Java (SIMFONI-PPA, 2023). Meanwhile, according to data from KPAI, North Sumatra ranks first on the island of Sumatra with a percentage of 4.9% of the most victims coming from 3 family environments and alternative care (Bank Data Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia, 2023). In addition, North Sumatra is the province with the highest number of child detainees in the country, namely 169 people until August 29, 2023 (Rizaty, 2023).

Perpetrators of child abuse cases are no longer unknown people but are the closest people in the victim's environment or people who are expected to be the victim's refuge and the safest place for children (Ludony, 2023). This is very contrary to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, which states that the state, government, local government, community, family and parents or guardians are obliged and responsible for the implementation of Child Protection (Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014). Victims of sexual violence that occur in the immediate environment and public spaces with a large number of victims who do not complain so they prefer to suppress the problems they experience (Nurrachmawati & Nurohma, 2013). This sexual violence occurs because people think that this issue is an internal family matter so it is not worth exposing it openly (iceberg effect) (Tuliah, 2018).

The factors that cause sexual crimes committed by the family according to the opinion of Aiptu Asmawati, SH stated that most of the time sexual crimes occur in the community environment, of course one of them is promiscuity, the influence of increasingly sophisticated technology where elementary school children are able to access sites on the internet anytime and anywhere (Limbong, 2017). Perpetrators of sexual violence inbreeding (incest) are not only biological fathers or stepfathers, but may also be the victim's grandfather, uncle, or siblings who are the closest people to the victim. The victim's uncle, who should be the victim's protector after her parents, even became a perpetrator of sexual violence, causing deep trauma to the child (Amanda & Krisnani, 2019). Then the perpetrators of incest tend to lack education, have fragmented and marginalized families (Karbeyaz et al., (2016).

Sexual violence with minors is caused by a lack of parental supervision of children's associations such as where to play, friends and what children do with their friends. In addition, the existence of technology that everyone can easily access pornographic films so that it raises curiosity and the desire to try something new is also one of the causes of sexual violence against children with perpetrators who are still children (Bahri, 2015).

Based on the data on the increase in cases of sexual violence against children which continues to increase every year, it is necessary to handle the perpetrators of sexual violence against children. The handling carried out by the government, especially the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment in handling perpetrators of sexual violence against children, is in the form of social rehabilitation, legal assistance and psychosocial assistance (Redaksi, 2022). The handling of sexual violence carried out by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in North Sumatra engaged in child

protection is the Child Protection Study Center, which conducts legal advocacy for children as victims of sexual violence to fulfill their rights (Siburian & Maendrofa, 2021). Perpetrators of sexual violence who undergo a coaching process both at the Social Welfare Institution and the Child Special Development Institution and children detained at the Polsek will affect the psychological condition of the child, so they need psychosocial therapy treatment (Irmayani, 2019).

Based on the handling that has been carried out by related parties and the existence of criminal threats for perpetrators of sexual violence against children, but when viewed from the increasing number of sexual violence against children, then, the author sees a mis-handling. The author argues that in the handling carried out, it does not see the motive for the incident experienced by the perpetrator, be it the cause or the purpose motive. In addition, the author argues that the handling carried out is still curative so that preventive handling is needed. This highlights the importance of conducting research on this issue to provide a clearer picture for the future and to propose constructive solutions.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Child social welfare issues

The author argues that child studies are still very much needed in sexual violence against children, so an understanding of what is meant by children must be known. According to Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old and includes children who are in the womb (Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014). Based on the Child Welfare Law, it is stated that a child is a person who has not reached the age of 21 (twenty-one) years and has never been married (Undang-undang Nomor 4 Tahun 1979). WHO reveals that the definition of a child is calculated from the time a person is in the womb until the age of 19 years (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia).

2.2 Law on Child Welfare

Children as the next generation of the nation need to be cared for, fostered and improved so that children can grow and develop with good abilities and personalities to carry out roles and functions in accordance with life at their age (Khaizu, 2009). Based on Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Social Welfare in Chapter I Article I, it is stated that child welfare is a system of life and livelihood for children that can ensure their growth and development properly, both spiritually, physically and socially (Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 1979).

2.3 Need for Child Social Welfare Services

The Ministry of Social Affairs defines the need for social welfare services (PPKS) as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning Social Rehabilitation Assistance. In the ministerial regulation, PPKS is defined as individuals, families, groups, and/or communities who experience obstacles, difficulties, or disorders so that they cannot carry out their social functions optimally. PPKS children in Indonesia consist of seven types, namely:

1. Abandoned children under five
2. Abandoned children
3. Children in conflict with the lawStreet children
4. Children with disabilities
5. Children who are victims of violence or mistreatment
6. Children who need special protection.

Based on the above statement, it can be seen that child victims of sexual violence are included in the category of Social Welfare Service Providers which require social welfare services for child victims of sexual violence. The purpose of this social service is to restore the condition of child victims of sexual violence to their original condition and to eliminate the impact felt by child victims of sexual violence which will allow it to occur in the future (Mulyana, Resnawaty, & Wahyudi, 2019). Children who are perpetrators of sexual violence are children who are in conflict with the law so that they are also included in the category of Social Welfare Service Providers.

2.4 Theory of Children's Social Development

Development is a process of change or improvement of something towards a complex and psychological nature (Senturk, 2021). Social development is the acquisition of the ability to behave in accordance with social demands (Hurlock, 1978: 250). Social development is an area that includes feelings and refers to the behavior and responses of individuals to their relationships with other individuals (Allen & Marotz, 2010). From some of these statements it can be concluded that social development is a change in the child's behavior in adjusting to the rules that apply in the wider community where the child is.

2.5 Learn socially acceptable behavior

Every social group has standards for its members about acceptable behavior. To be accepted in a social group, a child must not only know acceptable behavior, but must adapt behavior to acceptable benchmarks.

2.6 Play socially acceptable roles

Every social group has a habit pattern that has been determined by its members. The habit pattern is formed to be obeyed by each member of the group. For example, agreements or rules that must be obeyed between parents and children.

2.7 Development of social attitudes.

To socialize well, children must like people and social activities in groups. If they can do this, then they will easily fit in and be accepted as a member of the social group they are in.

a. Factors Affecting Social Development

To achieve social maturity, a child must learn how to adjust to other people. This ability can be obtained by children through various opportunities and experiences of associating with people in their environment, be it parents, peers, siblings or adults (Senturk, 2021). According to Hurlock (1978: 256) Children's social development is influenced by two things, namely:

b. Family Influence

If the relationship with family members not only involves relationships with parents but also with siblings, grandmothers and grandfathers and other family members, it will affect their attitude towards people outside their home environment. Therefore, if the family environment as a whole provides and fosters the development of good social attitudes, it is likely that the child will become a person who has a social nature and vice versa. Children's social behavior and attitudes reflect the treatment they receive at home.

c. Influence from outside the home

Early social experiences in the out-of-home environment complement those in the family environment and become important determinants of children's social attitudes and behavior patterns. If the child's relationships with peers and adults in the out-of-home environment are pleasant, then the child will enjoy the social relationships and want to repeat them, however, if the relationships are unpleasant or even frightening, then the child will avoid them and will return to family members to fulfill their social relationships.

2.8 Definition of Child Sexual Abuse

Barker defines child abuse as repeated acts of physical and emotional harm to dependent children, through the insistence of desire, uncontrolled corporal punishment, degradation and ridicule or sexual violence, usually perpetrated by parents or others who are supposed to care for children (Huraerah, 2007:47). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence against children is any form of physical violence, sexual violence, emotional abuse and neglect, and even exploitation by parents or caregivers (Siregar et al., 2022:14). Child abuse is also a behavior that can pose a threat to children (Siregar et al., 2022:14).

Based on research conducted by Yuniyanti (2020), sexual violence against children is the involvement of a child in various sexual activities or activities that occur before the child is 18 years old where the child himself does not fully give consent to what is done by the perpetrator who is considered to only use the child for his sexual pleasure. According to Dania (2020), sexual violence against girls can be perpetrated by family members themselves (incest) such as fathers or stepfathers, brothers and sisters, strangers with mental disorders such as pedophilia, exhibitionism and voyeurism.

Child Sexual Abuse Perpetrators

According to Suwandi, Chusniatun, and Kuswardani (2019), when viewed from the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, sexual violence can be mapped into several categories, namely:

Intra Familial Abuse

Intra Familial Abuse or better known as incest is sexual violence committed between the victim and the perpetrator who are still related by blood or who are still part of the victim's nuclear family, such as biological fathers, uncles and siblings (Noviana, 2015). In general, there are two categories of incest, namely the first category, parental incest, which is the heaviest category in the incest criteria because it is a pure blood relationship that occurs in the nuclear family. The second category is Sibling incest, which is the relationship between siblings. The incest category can be further expanded to include other people who have power over the child such as uncles, grandfathers and cousins (Suwandi et al., 2019). In the category of intra familial abuse, the perpetrator vented his depraved lust because he felt aroused when he saw the victim who was in the same house or neighborhood with the perpetrator (Noviana, 2015).

Extra Familial Abuse

Extra Familial Abuse is sexual violence committed by other people outside the victim's family relationship (Septiani, 2021). In this category, sexual violence perpetrated by people outside the family is generally carried out by neighbors, boyfriends, school friends, playmates and currently developing social media friends (Yuniyanti, 2020). This category of extra familial abuse can be said that the perpetrator is a person who is known and has built a relationship with the victim such as friendship in the context of school friends or social media friends, girlfriends or acquaintances of the victim's friends (Suwandi et al., 2019).

Forms of Child Sexual Abuse

Based on a statement from Huraerah (2007: 71), sexual violence is categorized into 3 categories, namely rape, inbreeding and exploitation. Exploitation includes prostitution and pornography. Some forms of sexual violence that we often encounter include:

a. Rape

Rape is the coercion of sexual intercourse against women without consent or without the will of the victim. Furthermore, Suyatno (2010: 248) also said that rape is a severe form of sexual violence or perhaps the heaviest because the data recorded in Indonesia shows that every 5 hours a rape occurs where 60% of the victims are children under the age of 15, while the perpetrators are people who are well known by the victims (Suyatno 2010: 248). Based on this statement, we can see that the occurrence of rape can no longer be attributed to the victim wearing minimal clothing that reveals the shape of the body or the perpetrator of rape is a person who is not known by the victim, but the victim can no longer be blamed for the clothes worn because children who are not dressed collectively become victims of cruel acts of rape committed by those closest to the victim (Huraerah, 2007: 72).

b. Sexual harassment

According to Komnas Perempuan, sexual harassment is a sexual act in the form of both physical and non-physical touches with the target being the sexual organs or sexuality of the victim (Pranita & Dewi, 2022). In addition, according to sexual harassment is the provision of sexual attention, either verbally, in writing or physically to someone, where it occurs against the wishes of the victim concerned but must be accepted as normal. This sexual harassment aims to demean and get its own enjoyment because of the dominance of one party that is stronger than the other party (Suyatno 2010: 248).

c. Sodomy

Sodomy is a form of violence or violation of the law and also a form of sexual violence that can hurt physically and psychologically. sodomy is a penetrative sexual act whose peak satisfaction is done orally or anally. This act of sodomy is carried out by fellow men, both of which are mostly carried out by adult men against boys (Tuliah, 2018).

d. Incest

Some of the things that become the background of inbreeding (incest) include meeting too often at home without a third person, sleeping in the same bed or having a relationship that is too close to family individuals, causing unnatural emotions. In addition, the narrow condition of the house so that there is no more privacy in it is also a potential for incest (Nuroniya, 2022). Incest can be defined as sexual intercourse or sexual activity between closely related individuals, where marriage between them is prohibited by law or culture (Huraerah, 2007:72).

e. Exploitation

Sexual exploitation includes prostitution and pornography, in which case it usually involves a participation group. In some cases, exploitation involves families such as fathers, mothers and children. Where children are used for prostitution or pornography (Huraerah, 2007: 72).

Factors contributing to child sexual abuse

According to Lewoleba and Fahrozi (2020), there are several factors that influence sexual violence against, namely:

a. Internal Factors

Generally, the victim and the perpetrator already have a relationship, so that the perpetrator takes advantage of it to commit sexual violence against the victim. Perpetrators who already have a close relationship with the victim (boyfriend or friend) will influence the occurrence of sexual violence because the closeness of the relationship makes the victim lose control to fortify himself, while on the perpetrator's side, he is encouraged because he gets the opportunity to commit these acts. Sexual violence also occurs because it is supported by the role of the perpetrator and the position of the victim who is weak and powerless to fight the perpetrator (Lewoleba & Fahrozi, 2020).

b. External Factors

Factors that come from outside the perpetrator such as environmental and cultural influences. The social environment is a major factor in the occurrence of sexual violence by peers and boyfriends. The perpetrators of sexual abuse are triggered by the surrounding environment which is dominated by people who commit sexual abuse, watch pornographic videos, drink alcohol, and use illegal drugs (Lewoleba & Fahrozi, 2020).

The factor of the perpetrator's friendship environment that often does negative things so that most of the perpetrator's friends do the same thing. The perpetrator is in a friendship environment where free sex is something that often happens and is considered normal. This is what triggers sexual violence against children (Dahlia et al., 2022). Family disharmony and low economic conditions trigger stress and depression, causing parents to only be physically present but not emotionally so that children look for other people to take refuge in so that children arrive at unlawful acts (Lewoleba & Fahrozi, 2020).

2.9 Motive

This research, the author uses the phenomenological theory put forward by Alfred Schutz regarding because motive and in order to motive, where the core thought of Alfred Schutz is how to understand social actions that focus on the behavior of individuals or other individuals in the past, present and future through interpretation (Schutz et al., 2018).

Schutz sees the actions of actors who form subjective meanings not in the personal world, but are formed in a social world that produces similarities and togetherness among actors. Therefore, subjective

meaning is also referred to as intersubjective meaning (Yuniyanti, 2020). According to Alfred Schutz, to describe all human actions, Schutz grouped them into two types of motives, namely:

a. because motive

Motives that refer to the past and serve as reasons for one's future actions, where the actions taken by a person must have reasons from the past when he did it or based on the actor's own experience (Schutz et al., 2018). An example of because motive is a perpetrator of sexual violence whose childhood has painful experiences or events or during his childhood was not introduced to what is good and bad, especially in terms of religion, will have an impact on his actions towards others in the future.

b. In order to motive

Instrument rational action or better known as goal action put forward by Max Weber is in line with the in order to motive put forward by Schutz, where Weber says that goal theory is an action carried out by considering the goals and tools used to achieve these goals (Wirawan, 2012: 139). An example of in order to motive is for example someone who experiences family disharmonization so that he does not feel the meaning of a comfortable and happy home and even loses the role of a family figure in him, causing him to seek happiness and comfort in others so that he often falls into things that are not natural. The application of Alfred Schutz's theory in this study is to examine the various motives of perpetrators of sexual violence against children. The author will look at the cause motive and goal motive of the perpetrator of sexual violence against children, where when there is a cause motive that arises from perpetrators who have different backgrounds, it can create an act or action of the perpetrator against the victim in order to achieve the goal motive of the perpetrator (Wirawan, 2012: 134).

2.9 Modus Operandi

Modus operandi comes from Latin, meaning procedure or way of moving or doing something. In addition, modus operandi can also be interpreted as a pattern in an incident that is carried out or how a crime can be carried out (Basyarah, 2018). The main step to determine the motives of perpetrators of sexual violence against children is the modus operandi approach. Rachel Boba's thoughts on modus operandi are used to achieve the objectives of this research. This is because Boba makes the characteristics of the modus operandi more organized and detailed. According to Rachel Boba in Tuliah (2018), the characteristics of modus operandi presented by Boba include:

1. What: What type of sexual violence
2. Who: Who is involved in sexual violence
3. Where: Where the sexual violence occurred
 - a. Address
 - b. Name of place
 - c. Location type
 - d. Region
4. When: When did the sexual violence occur
5. Why: Why did the sexual violence occur
6. How: How sexual violence is perpetrated
 - a. Chronology of events
 - b. Impetus for the act
 - c. What was done
 - d. Goal
 - e. Conditions after the incident
 - f. Supporting tools

It is this pattern of Boba's modus operandi that will be elaborated upon. This theory has also helped justify the power motive and coercive motive in any act of violence. In the power motive of an act of violence, one person's role as the perpetrator is dominant over another person's role as the victim (Albutra, Pornes, & Almagro, 2023; Tuliah, 2018). For example, sexual violence committed by an uncle against his niece. Because of the image of an uncle who is older than the victim, the sexual violence that occurs is difficult to avoid for the victim even though the victim does not want this.

Social Control Theory

According to Travis Hirschi (Anarta, Fauzi, Rahmadhani, & Santoso, 2022) Social control theory is about deviance caused by a vacuum of supervision or control in the social environment. This theory is built on the view that humans basically have a tendency not to follow the rules or not obey the law, and have the urge to fight rules or laws. Thus, this theory considers that deviant behavior is a logical consequence of a person's failure to obey it (Herningsih, Fatmawati, & Salim, 2015; Rajabi & Ghalehtemouri, 2023). Social control exists in a person's relationship or relationship with society. The stronger the ties, the more likely it is that the criminal impulse will be controlled from conformity (Kartika & Zaky, 2020; Putri & Utama, 2024). The weaker the ties, the more likely it is that people break the law following their desires. In this case, the family, community, and friendship environment have a role in the formation of social control (Khodijah, 2018).

These forms of social control consist of four elements. First, attachment, which is the individual's connection to other individuals (parents). Involvement, which is a prevention of a person's tendency to commit crimes or minimize the tendency to commit crimes. Then, commitment where parents must be committed in taking care of and educating children. Finally, belief or an element that embodies a child's recognition of good norms in society (Anarta et al., 2022; Rachmawati & Wibisono, 2024).

3. Research Methodology

This research, the author used a qualitative research type with a case study approach. Qualitative research with a case study approach was chosen because the author can focus on one problem that exists in the research to be carried out and with a case study, the author can pay attention to a problem regarding why sexual violence can occur in children and how sexual violence against children occurs. Therefore, this qualitative research method with a case study approach is suitable to reveal what motives led to the occurrence of sexual violence against children in 5 perpetrators at LPKA Class I Medan with the modus operandi in the immediate environment in more detail.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 The Influence of Social Environment in the Formation of Deviant Behavior

4.1.1 Informant A

Informant A committed sexual violence with the type of rape. A committed rape against a friend starting with seduction and various lures until finally the victim complied with the will of the perpetrator but when doing this act the victim did it happily. Based on A's narrative and observations, it is known that the location of this sexual violence occurred at the kamling post which is surrounded by residential housing, then across from the kamling post there is a field and park where residents gather and there is a kindergarten (TK) which is within one fence with the kamling post. In addition, from the observation results, it was also seen that the local community organization (ORMAS) building, namely the Karya Youth Association (IPK), was not so far from the location of the sexual violence, this indicates a lack of social control from the relevant ORMAS where sexual violence can occur in an area not far from the ORMAS building. Based on the research results from interviews with informant A, it is known that this act of sexual violence occurred in the afternoon towards the evening, precisely at 17.30 WIB when the perpetrator and his friends gathered at their hangout.

FH committed acts of sexual violence against his friends in their usual place of gathering, where the victim was the same age as FH. Based on the results of the research, it is also known that FH rarely greeted and interacted with his father because his father worked to fulfill his daily needs and as well as communication with his mother, which FH rarely did since his parents separated, causing FH to lack supervision and attention from his parents so that he was easily influenced by things that were not good. Coupled with the lack of religious control in FH, where informant A is known not to carry out his worship obligations as a Muslim. This can be seen from the statement expressed by FH that when the author asked the informant's daily life, he did not mention his activities in worship. the habit of a friendship environment that always sends pornographic videos makes the curiosity to try even greater plus the opportunity that encourages to fulfill the desires of the perpetrator. The habit of watching pornographic videos is done when the house is quiet, when other family members are not at home, but

the perpetrator also said that he often watches pornographic videos with his friends. In addition, FH's friends who often smoke, glue and drink alcohol in their hangouts make FH's friendship environment even more unhealthy.

4.1.2 Informant B

Informant B committed sexual violence with the type of rape. The rape was committed in a blood relationship where the victim was the cousin of the perpetrator. Through observations on March 14, 2024, the author found that the situation of the perpetrator's house was far from other neighboring houses, besides that the access to enter the yard of the house was only a narrow alley with left and right walls that could only be passed by one two-wheeled vehicle. The situation of the perpetrator's house is so quiet, there is no passing of residents and the only house in the alley makes BA easily launch the action. In front of the perpetrator's house there is a red empty house which is the location where the perpetrator committed sexual violence.

The perpetrator carried out the action in the afternoon at around 14.00 WIB when all family members were not at home, besides that because the condition of the perpetrator's house during the day was always locked by his grandmother, causing the perpetrator to use the empty house in front of his house as a place to vent his lust for the victim. From the research results, it is known that BA rarely interacts with neighbors around his house because the condition of the perpetrator's house is in an alley and there are no neighbors around the perpetrator's house. It is also known that BA is not very close to his father and mother because both parents work so that when his father and mother come home tired from work, BA is reluctant to share his complaints or just talk about his day. Coupled with the lack of religious control in BA, where informant B is known not to carry out his 5-time prayer obligations as a Muslim. This can be seen from the statement expressed by BA that when the author asked the informant's daily life, he did not mention his activities in worship. The perpetrator said that he often committed sexual violence against his cousin since 2020, where from 2019 the perpetrator said that he often watched pornographic films which was one of the reasons he committed this sexual violence. In addition, the influence of a friendship environment that often has sex with his girlfriend makes BA feel more curious about trying it. Not only that, some of BA's friends also use drugs, so it can be seen that the perpetrator's unhealthy friendship environment is also one of the factors causing the perpetrator to commit sexual violence.

4.1.3 Informant C

Informant C committed sexual violence with the type of rape. Rape is carried out by blood relations against the perpetrator's half-sister, where the majority of incest often occurs in children and younger siblings as victims, both biological and step, not infrequently nieces and nephews are also the targets of this sexual violence (Nuroniya, 2022). In contrast to informants A and B who before committing rape forced, persuaded and lured the victim with something, informant C committed rape suddenly without the consent of the victim. So that this rape occurs without any reason of mutual consent or mutual consent. Based on information obtained from key informant KC, the condition of the perpetrator's father's house, which is also the place where SR's sexual violence occurred, only has two rooms in it without doors and only closed using curtains. In addition, the kitchen floor of SR's house is still on the ground with the bathroom outside.

Informant C committed his depraved act on Sunday morning at around 10:00 am in August 2022. C committed sexual violence in the morning when the house was quiet because his father was working outside the city and his stepmother had left home. Informant C committed sexual violence against his half-sister because informant C held a grudge for the treatment of his stepmother who was always rude to him. Furthermore, the main informant C also said that he was not close to his biological father, whether it was just joking around or telling stories about his day because his father worked far from home and when he came home, he only rested. This causes a lack of parental attention and supervision in informant C's relationships. Informant C's unhealthy friendship environment made him influenced to do negative actions. Where informant C often skipped school and chose to race motorbikes with his friends, besides that he was also often involved in several brawls, drinking alcohol with his friends, not only that SR also often joined in robbery. The habits of his friends who often share pornographic video

links make SR accustomed to watching these pornographic videos and SR often sees these pornographic films together with his friends, therefore, this is considered something common by his friends. In addition, the behavior of SR's friends who often have sex with their girlfriends makes things that they should not do a normal thing.

4.1.4 Informant D

Based on the research results, it is known that AP committed sexual violence with the type of rape. Similar to informant C, in the case of informant D he committed rape suddenly to the victim and without the victim's consent. However, D committed sexual violence by luring the victim so that the victim complied with the will of the perpetrator. Through observations on March 15, 2024, the author saw that the environment of AP's house did seem a little quiet and AP's house was at the end of the alley. Informant D committed sexual violence on a Saturday morning in February 2023 at around 08.30-09.00 WIB. D committed his depraved act when the house was quiet, where no family members were in the house at the time of the incident. D's father and mother were at work while all of D's younger siblings were not at home. Although there were neighboring houses to the left and in front of D's house, at the time of the sexual assault, none of the neighbors knew about the incident. Based on the results of the research, it is known that the victim of D was his own neighbor who was 5 years old at the time of the incident. The victim is a neighbor of the perpetrator who lives in front of the perpetrator's house with a distance of less than 10 meters.

AP explained that the initial act occurred in the morning at around 09.00 WIB where AP was watching a pornographic video and the victim came to call AP's younger brother to play. Then because the perpetrator's younger brother was not at home and the perpetrator's lust peaked when he saw a pornographic video, the perpetrator committed sexual violence against the victim. Based on the results of the research, it is known that AP has often had sexual intercourse with his girlfriend, as well as with his friends who consider it a common thing for them to do. Furthermore, key informant KD also said that the perpetrator was not close to his father because of his father's notoriously strict nature and his mother who always sided with his father. This leads to a lack of parental supervision in his relationships. Based on the results of the study, it is also known that AP's unhealthy friendship environment is also a factor in AP committing sexual violence, where AP's friends often drink alcohol, share links to pornographic videos plus the behavior of friends already having sex with their girlfriends and consider it a normal act.

4.1.5 Informant E

Based on the results of the study, it is known that Informant E committed sexual violence with the type of rape, where he committed rape against his girlfriend on the basis of mutual consent, even though at the beginning he was seduced with various lures until finally the victim complied with the will of the perpetrator, but when doing this act the victim did it happily. E explained that these acts always occurred at night, precisely at the victim's house when the victim's parents were at the stall to sell and the perpetrator's younger brother was not at home so that the victim's house was quiet, which was used by the perpetrator to carry out his actions. Based on the results of the research, it is known that the victim E was his girlfriend who was 16 years old at the time of the sexual violence and was in senior high school. From the results of the research, it is known that the perpetrator has often had relations like husband and wife both when he was with the victim and when he was still with his ex-girlfriend. Apart from doing it at the victim's house, E usually carried out the action at his friend's rent. Likewise, when he was with his ex, E also carried out the action at his friend's rent. From the research results it is known that informant E is not too close like a father and son who can exchange stories at any time.

In addition, the behavior of his father who often uses drugs is also one of the reasons E is not very close to his father, this causes a lack of parental attention and supervision in the association of his children, besides that, it is added to the lack of religious control in informant E, where informant E is known to rarely do Sunday worship at church which is an obligation to worship for every Christian. From E's statement, it was found that his friends also often did the same thing as he did. It is also known that E often views pornographic videos from his personal cellphone. In addition, E also usually views these pornographic videos together with her boyfriend. In addition, the environment of friends who often play

online gambling makes E also complacent and participate in playing online gambling. Not stopping there, E has also been involved in brawls and participated in motorcycle gangs, even worse, E also took part in robbing with his friends who then sold the stolen motorbikes and shared them equally.

4.2 Discussions

Modus Operandi

Sexual violence can happen anytime, anywhere and to anyone. However, cases of sexual violence are generally more likely to affect women who are physically and psychologically weaker. Then there are also many cases of sexual violence that are more at risk of occurring to girls than adults. Not only that, what is even more sad is that the perpetrators are the closest people to the victims who in their daily lives often meet and greet.

The results of the research findings illustrate the same conditions between one informant and another, where the relationship between them and the victim is knowing each other before the sexual violence incident occurs. Where the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator includes the status of friends, cousins, step-sisters, neighbors and lovers of the victim. so that it can be seen that under the existence of a relationship that has known each other before the sexual violence has occurred, the perpetrator has a power or advantage in terms of power and strength both physically and emotionally when compared to the victim (Darmawan, 2022; Ndoh & Umbugadu, 2024).

The findings in this study state that most of the sexual violence occurred in the morning to evening precisely when the conditions of the location of the incident were quiet or there were no family members in the house. But sexual violence does not only occur when the sun is still showing itself, from the results of the study it was also found that sexual violence occurred at night. So, it can be seen that sexual violence can occur at any time regardless of morning, noon or night. However, the perpetrator sees when there is an opportunity to carry out his depraved actions.

Perpetrators of sexual violence carry out their actions when the house is quiet or when there are no other family members at home. In addition, the quiet neighborhood makes them casually commit these acts of sexual violence. However, the condition of the house and the crowded neighborhood is not a reason for the perpetrator not to commit sexual violence.

Some perpetrators in carrying out their actions by luring the victim first before committing the sexual violence, such as the victim who was invited around first by her boyfriend who was a friend of A and then invited to buy food as a persuasion that he did before finally committing sexual violence, inviting the victim to enter his house with the lure of being invited to play with the perpetrator, until finally the perpetrator launched his cruel act promising to buy everything the victim wanted if the victim would obey his wishes.

Then several perpetrators carried out their actions suddenly and forced the victim by covering her mouth so she would not scream. After committing this depraved act, the perpetrator immediately left the room and left the victim. Not stopping there, because of the panic of the victim who continued to scream, D then strangled the victim's neck until the victim died and then he dumped her behind his house.

Motive

Before entering the in order to motive stage, there is a because motive stage that precedes it (Wirawan, 2012: 134). Based on the research that the author has conducted; it is found that almost all informants have not received good socialization in their past regarding what is right and what is wrong. This can be seen from the lack of socialization about religion, which makes the perpetrators do not know or even fear the consequences of their actions. In addition, there is a bad past experience experienced by the perpetrator so that it creates a grudge from within the perpetrator.

Then the past motive in the form of lack of socialization from parents and family, especially regarding religious understanding, greatly influences the views of the older brother to his younger half-sister. All of the perpetrators said that they rarely perform compulsory worship such as prayer and church services.

This can be seen when the author asks the daily activities of each informant where they do not mention the worship activities they should do. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the because motive in the form of a lack of religious understanding was not the biggest factor causing the perpetrators to commit sexual violence.

In Order to Motive

Based on the phenomenological theory put forward by Alfred Schutz regarding in order to motive, it is known from the results of the study, showing the present motive in the form of several reasons put forward by the perpetrator such as promiscuity (begal, drinking and free sex), the lack of interaction with family members at home and the habit of watching pornographic films affect the perpetrator to commit sexual violence against children. All informants were children under the age of 19 and were not people who had been in prison for previous illicit acts.

What can be linked to the sexual violence behavior committed by the five informants is the influence of the existence of gadgets that are very vulgar in showing all kinds of pornographic videos and films. This happens because pornographic videos and movies can be easily obtained anywhere. Some informants even said that they often watched pornographic videos together with their friends. Not only that, the perpetrator also said that his friends also often have sexual intercourse with their girlfriends. This shows that the perpetrator's friendship environment has normalized this bad act.

From the results of the study, it is found that the present motive (in order to motive) in the form of the influence of the existence of gadgets is one of the biggest factors causing perpetrators to commit sexual violence. This is because the existence of gadgets that can be owned by anyone and can access anything has many negative influences, one of which is that the perpetrators can access various pornographic sites which then arouse great curiosity in them, causing sexual violence.

Social Control

Based on Travis Hirschi (Anarta et al., 2022) Social control theory is a deviation caused by a vacuum of supervision or control in the social environment. The busyness of the informants' parents made informants A, B, C, D and E escape supervision because a lot of time was spent outside the home. Parents do not know what their children do when they are outside or inside the house. Almost all informants experience lack of attention, affection, not being close to their parents and lack of supervision from their parents. Then to replace the loneliness they experience with a sense of togetherness both with friends and informant lovers. An unhealthy friendship environment leads informants to negative things such as begging, brawling, getting drunk and having relations like husband and wife. As experienced by informants A, D and E who have often had relations like husband and wife with their friends and lovers. The same thing also happened to informant B who had sexual intercourse with his own cousin.

Unharmonious communication between all informants and their parents is one of the triggers for them to take this action. The relationship with his parents is fine, but both of them only talk if there is something necessary. Whereas in conveying a sense of affection and togetherness, parents and children must establish a good communication relationship. This disconnected and poorly established communication eventually created a large enough distance and made the informant do bad things without thinking about the feelings of his parents.

5. Conclusion

The modus operandi in this study is that opportunity is one of the factors that can trigger sexual violence. Through the opportunity that the perpetrator gets, the act of sexual violence occurs repeatedly until it is finally revealed. The perpetrator carries out the action either by persuasion, covering the victim's mouth, choking the victim's neck to kill the victim, then an act of sexual violence occurs, which can satisfy himself but on the other hand can damage and traumatize the victim deeply.

The initial motive of the past (because motive) is a motive that influences a person to behave in the present. Where the wrong conditions that occurred in the past will develop by being influenced by

motives in the present (in order to motive). One of the perpetrators received poor treatment from his stepmother which created a grudge in the heart of the perpetrator. Then all informants lacked initial socialization from their families in the past, especially in understanding religion.

Motives in the present (in order to motive) are reasons conveyed by the perpetrator such as family discommunication, promiscuity and frequent viewing of movies that influence the perpetrator to commit sexual violence. Social control does not only come from parents, but social control from the community environment is also needed to overcome sexual violence.

5.1 Limitation and study forward

This study has limitations in scope and focus. It only involves five perpetrators from a specific institution in Medan, Indonesia, which may not represent broader populations or regions with different cultural and social dynamics. The research centers on perpetrators' motives and modus operandi, with limited exploration of the victims' perspectives or psychological impacts. Additionally, external factors such as socioeconomic background, education, and psychological conditions were not comprehensively analyzed, potentially leaving out key influences on the occurrence of sexual violence.

Future studies should expand the sample size and include diverse geographical areas to capture broader patterns. Incorporating victims' perspectives can provide a more holistic understanding of the issue. Research should also examine the role of technology, socioeconomic conditions, and family dynamics in shaping perpetrators' behavior. Finally, evaluating the effectiveness of prevention and rehabilitation programs and developing comprehensive strategies involving families, communities, and policymakers are crucial to addressing the root causes and preventing sexual violence against children.

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