

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)

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Abstract

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

Research Methodology: This research employed a qualitative approach with a case study method involving five perpetrators of child sexual violence detained at the Class I Special Institution for Children (LPKA) in Medan. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation to uncover the underlying motives and behavioral patterns.

Results: The results of the study indicate that there is a superior position and interior between the perpetrator and the victim, where the perpetrator feels more powerful than the victim, triggering the occurrence of sexual violence. The existence of motives in the past (because motive), such as having a bad experience in the past that causes a sense of resentment, and all informants lacking early socialization from their families in the past, especially in understanding religion. Motives in the present (in order to motive), namely reasons delivered by the perpetrator, such as miscommunication.

Conclusions: This study concludes that sexual violence is not merely a result of individual deviance but is also shaped by weak social control, poor family communication, and negative peer environments. The opportunities and accessibility of pornographic content further exacerbate these behaviors.

Limitations: This study focused only on five perpetrators in one institution, without incorporating victims' perspectives or broader socioeconomic contexts, limiting generalizability.

Contribution: This research enriches sociological discourse on social welfare and child protection, offering insights for families, communities, and policymakers to strengthen preventive measures, social control, and rehabilitation programs.

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

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1. Introduction

Based on information 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; therefore, 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 approximately 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 and psychological violence, child exploitation, trafficking, child neglect, and other cases. In 2023, violence against children in Indonesia was 18,175, with cases of sexual violence against children exceeding 10,932. Based on information from Simfoni-PPA, there were 686 cases of sexual violence against children in 2023 (Rohadi, Nurdiani, & Wardoyo, 2021).

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 many reports of child abuse in 2023, after West Java, East Java, and Central Java (Simfoni-PPA, 2023). According to data from KPAI, North Sumatra ranks first on the island of Sumatra, with 4.9% of the most victims coming from three family environments and alternative care (Bank Data Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia, 2023). In addition, North Sumatra has the highest number of child detainees in the country, with 169 detainees as of August 29, 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 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). Sexual violence occurs in the immediate environment and public spaces, with many victims who do not complain and 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).

According to Aiptu Asmawati, SH, sexual crimes are committed by the family because they mostly occur in the community environment, and one of the reasons is promiscuity and 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 have been the victim's protector after her parents, became a perpetrator of sexual violence, causing deep trauma to the child (Amanda & Krisnani, 2019). The perpetrators of incest tend to lack education and have fragmented and marginalized families (Anayochukwu, 2022).

Given 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 (Pakpahan & Pakpahan, 2024). The government's handling of perpetrators of sexual violence against children, especially the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment, is in the form of social rehabilitation, legal assistance, and psychosocial assistance (Redaksi, 2022). The handling of sexual violence 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 (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, when viewed from the increasing number of sexual violence against children, 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 is not considered, be it the cause or the purpose motive. In addition, the author argues that the handling carried out is still curative,

so preventive handling is needed. This highlights the importance of conducting research on this issue to provide a clearer picture of the future and 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, 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). According to the Child Welfare Law, a child is defined as a person who has not reached the age of 21 (twenty-one) years and has never been married (Undang-undang Nomor 4 Tahun 1979). The WHO defines a child as a person from the time they are 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 they can grow and develop with good abilities and personalities to carry out roles and functions in accordance with their age. 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 that prevent them from carrying out their social functions optimally. PPKS children in Indonesia consist of seven types:

- a) Abandoned children under five
- b) Abandoned children
- c) Children in conflict with the law Street children
- d) Children with disabilities
- e) Children who are victims of violence or mistreatment
- f) Children who require 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 (Pasela, Jatmiko, & Susanti, 2024). 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 (Nandang, Resnawaty, & Wahyudi, 2019). Children who are perpetrators of sexual violence are children who are in conflict with the law; therefore, they are also included in the category of Social Welfare Service Providers (Pakpahan & Pakpahan, 2024).

2.4 Theory of Children's Social Development

Development is a process of change or improvement of something of a complex and psychological nature (Ciarrochi, Hayes, Oades, & Hofmann, 2022). Social development is the acquisition of the ability to behave in accordance with social demands (Indriyani, Syaharuddin, & Jumriani, 2021). Social development includes feelings and refers to the behavior and responses of individuals to their relationships with other individuals. 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 regarding acceptable behavior. To be accepted in a social group, a child must not only know acceptable behavior but also adapt their behavior to acceptable benchmarks.

2.6 Play socially acceptable roles

Every social group has a habit pattern determined by its members. Habit patterns are 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 group social activities. If they can do this, they will easily fit in and be accepted as members of the social group they are in.

a) Factors Affecting Social Development

To achieve social maturity, children must learn 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.

b) Family Influence

If the relationship with family members involves relationships with parents, siblings, grandparents, and other family members, it will affect their attitude towards people outside their home environment. Therefore, if the family environment as a whole fosters the development of good social attitudes, it is likely that the child will become a person with 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 are 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. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence against children is any form of physical violence, sexual violence, emotional abuse and neglect, or exploitation by parents or caregivers. Child abuse is a behavior that poses a threat to children.

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 does not fully 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, as well as strangers with mental disorders such as pedophilia, exhibitionism, and voyeurism.

2.8.1 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.

a) Intra Familial Abuse

Intra Familial Abuse, 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. The first category is parental incest, which is the heaviest category in the incest criteria because it is a pure blood relationship that occurs in a 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 as the perpetrator (Noviana, 2015).

b) 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 friends met through social media (Yuniyanti, 2020). This category of extrafamilial abuse can be said to be perpetrated by a person who is known to the victim 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).

2.8.2 Forms of Child Sexual Abuse

Based on a statement from (Aborisade, 2024), sexual violence is categorized into three categories: 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 their consent or will. Zakiah, Nasiruddin, Naf'an, and Andania (2023) 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. Based on this statement, 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 being a person who is not known by the victim. However, 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 them.

b) Sexual harassment

According to Komnas Perempuan, sexual harassment is a sexual act in the form of both physical and non-physical touch with the target being the sexual organs or sexuality of the victim (Pranita & Dewi, 2022). In addition, 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.

c) Sodomy

Sodomy is a form of violence or violation of the law and sexual violence that can hurt physically and psychologically. Sodomy is a penetrative sexual act, and peak satisfaction is achieved orally or anally. This act of sodomy is carried out by fellow men, mostly 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, which reduces privacy, is also a potential cause of incest (Nuroniya, 2022). Incest can be defined as sexual intercourse or sexual activity between closely related individuals, where marriage is prohibited by law or culture.

e) Exploitation

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

2.8.2 Factors contributing to child sexual abuse

According to (Lewoleba & Fahrozi, 2020), several factors influence sexual violence against women, including:

a) Internal Factors

Generally, the victim and the perpetrator already have a relationship, so 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) 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 of 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 perpetrator's friendship environment often involves negative behaviors, so most of the perpetrator's friends do the same thing. The perpetrator is in a friendship environment where free sex is common and considered normal. This 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 engage in unlawful acts (Lewoleba & Fahrozi, 2020).

2.9 Motive

In this research, the author uses the phenomenological theory put forward by Alfred Schutz regarding the because motive and the 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 (Anglin, Kincaid, Short, & Allen, 2022).

Schutz sees the actions of actors who form subjective meanings not in the personal world but 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 Schutz, all human actions can be grouped into two types of motives.

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 they were performed or based on the actor's own experience (Kutlaca & Radke, 2023). An example of a because motive is a perpetrator of sexual violence whose childhood was filled with painful experiences or events or who was not introduced to what is good and bad, especially in terms of religion, which will have an impact on his actions towards others in the future.

b) In order to motive

Instrumental rational action, or better known as goal action, put forward by Max Weber, is in line with the 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. An example of in order to motive is 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 the perpetrators of sexual violence against children. The author examines the cause and goal motives of perpetrators of sexual violence against children. When a cause motive arises from perpetrators with different backgrounds, it can lead to an act or action of the perpetrator against the victim to achieve the perpetrator's goal motive.

2.10 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 committed (Nim, 2022). The main step in determining 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 (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

This pattern of Boba's modus operandi will be elaborated upon. This theory has also helped justify the power and coercive motives 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 a victim (Tuliah, 2018). For example, an uncle commits sexual violence 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.

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

These forms of social control consist of four elements: First, attachment is an individual's connection to other individuals (parents) (Yasmin & Hossain, 2022). Involvement is the prevention of a person's tendency to commit crimes or minimize the tendency to commit crimes. Commitment refers to parents'

commitment to caring for and educating their children. Finally, belief is an element that embodies a child's recognition of good norms in society (Anarta et al., 2021).

3. Research Methodology

This study used a qualitative research type with a case study approach. Qualitative research with a case study approach was chosen because the author could focus on one problem that exists in the research to be carried out. Through a case study, the author can pay attention to the problem of 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 for revealing the motives that led to the occurrence of sexual violence against children by five 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 through 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 sexual violence occurred at the kamling post, which is surrounded by residential housing. Across from the kamling post, there is a field and park where residents gather, and a kindergarten (TK) within the kamling post's fence. In addition, the observation results show that the local community organization (ORMAS) building, namely the Karya Youth Association (IPK), was not far from the location of the sexual violence incident. 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 victims were 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 communicated 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 about his daily life, he did not mention his worship activities: The habit of a friendship environment that always sends pornographic videos increases the curiosity to try even greater, in addition to the opportunity that encourages the fulfillment of 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 during their hangouts make FH's friendship environment even more unhealthy.

4.1.2 Informant B

Informant B committed sexual violence through rape. The rape was committed by a blood relative, the victim's cousin. Through observations on March 14, 2024, the author found that the perpetrator's house was far from other neighboring houses, and access to the yard of the house was only through a narrow alley with left and right walls that could only be passed by one two-wheeled vehicle. The perpetrator's house was quiet, with no passing residents, and the only house in the alley made it easy for BA to launch the action. In front of the perpetrator's house 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 home. Because the perpetrator's grandmother always locked his house during the day, he used

the empty house in front of his house to vent his lust for the victim. The research results show that BA rarely interacts with neighbors around his house because the perpetrator's house is in an alley and there are no neighbors around the perpetrator's house. BA is also not very close to his father and mother because both parents work, so 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 perform 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 about his daily life, he did not mention his worship activities. 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, where friends often have sex with their girlfriends, makes BA feel more curious about trying it. Moreover, some of BA's friends also used drugs, indicating that the perpetrator's unhealthy friendship environment was also a factor in the perpetrator committing sexual violence.

4.1.3 Informant C

Informant C committed sexual violence through 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-siblings. Not infrequently, nieces and nephews are also targets of sexual violence (Nuroniya, 2022). In contrast to informants A and B, who forced, persuaded, and lured the victim with something before committing rape, informant C committed rape suddenly without the consent of the victim. This rape occurs without any reason for mutual consent or mutual consent. Based on information obtained from key informant KC, the perpetrator's father's house, which is also the place where SR's sexual violence occurred, only has two rooms without doors, only closed using curtains. In addition, the kitchen floor of SR's house is still on the ground, with the bathroom outside.

4.1.4 Informant D

Based on the research results, it is known that AP committed sexual violence through rape. Similar to informant C, in the case of informant D, he suddenly committed rape on the victim without her consent. However, D committed sexual violence by luring the victim so that the victim complied with the perpetrator's will. Through observations on March 15, 2024, the author saw that the environment of AP's house seemed 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, and no family members were present 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 were aware of 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 was a neighbor of the perpetrator who lived in front of the perpetrator's house at a distance of less than 10 meters.

4.1.5 Informant E

Based on the results of the study, Informant E committed sexual violence of 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 selling and the perpetrator's younger brother was not at home, so 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 house. Likewise, when he was with his ex, E also carried out the action at his friend's expense. 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.

4.2 Discussions

4.2.1 Modus Operandi

Sexual violence can occur anytime, anywhere, and to anyone. However, sexual violence cases are more likely to affect women who are physically and psychologically weaker. There are also many cases of sexual violence that are more likely to occur 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 them.

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. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator includes the status of friends, cousins, stepsisters, neighbors, and lovers of the victim. 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).

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. Therefore, sexual violence can occur at any time, regardless of the morning, noon, or night. However, the perpetrator sees an opportunity to carry out his depraved actions.

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

Then, several perpetrators suddenly carried out their actions 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 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.

4.2.2 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 conducted, it was found that almost all informants had not received good socialization in the past regarding what is right and what is wrong. This can be seen from the lack of socialization about religion, which makes perpetrators unaware of or even fear the consequences of their actions. In addition, the perpetrator may have had a bad past experience that created a grudge from within.

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 towards his younger half-sister. All perpetrators said that they rarely performed compulsory worship, such as prayer and church services. This can be seen when the author asks about 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.

4.2.3 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 illicit acts.

The sexual violence behavior committed by the five informants can be linked to the influence of gadgets that are very vulgar in showing all kinds of pornographic videos and films. This is because pornographic videos and movies can be easily obtained anywhere. Some informants even said that they often watched pornographic videos together with their friends. In addition, the perpetrator said that his friends often had sexual intercourse with their girlfriends. This shows that the perpetrator's friendship environment normalizes this bad act.

The results of the study show 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 arouses great curiosity in them, causing sexual violence.

4.3.4 Social Control

Based on Travis Hirschi (in Anarta et al., 2021), 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 they spent a lot of time outside the home. Parents do not know what their children do when they are outside or inside their homes. Almost all the participants experienced a lack of attention and affection, not being close to their parents, and a lack of supervision from their parents. They then replace the loneliness they experience with a sense of togetherness with friends and informant lovers (Alkaf & Sutrisno, 2019). An unhealthy friendship environment leads informants to negative things such as begging, brawling, getting drunk, and having relations like husband and wife. This is evident in the experiences of Informants A, D, and E, who often had relationships with their friends and lovers that were similar to those of a husband and wife. The same thing also happened to Informant B, who had sexual intercourse with his cousin.

Unharmonious communication between all informants and their parents was one of the triggers for them to take this action. His relationship with his parents is fine, but they only talk if something is necessary. To convey 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 in the workplace. 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, or choking the victim to kill the victim. Then, an act of sexual violence occurs, which can satisfy the perpetrator but can also deeply damage and traumatize the victim.

The initial motive of the past (because motive) influences a person's behavior in the present. Where the wrong conditions that occurred in the past will develop by being influenced by motives in the present (to motivate). One of the perpetrators received poor treatment from his stepmother, which created a grudge in the heart of the perpetrator. All the 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; social control from the community environment is also needed to overcome sexual violence.

5.1 Limitation and study forward

This study has limitations in terms of its scope and focus. It only involved 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 focuses on perpetrators' motives and modus operandi, with limited exploration of victims' perspectives or psychological impacts. Additionally, external factors such as socioeconomic background, education, and psychological conditions were not comprehensively analyzed, potentially omitting 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. Future 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 for addressing the root causes and preventing sexual violence against children.

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