



Parenting Patterns in Dealing with the Threat of Sexual Violence against Children

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Abstract

This study aims to understand family parenting patterns towards children in dealing with the threat of sexual violence in Tanjungpinang City. The method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that the views of the Melayu Kota Piring community towards children who are vulnerable to sexual violence are influenced by age, gender, environment, and family. This study concludes that parenting in Kota Piring Malay Village includes strict regulations for children, such as supervision of friends, going out, cell phone use, clothing, and a prohibition against tight and short clothing. Parents provide stricter supervision of girls, with knowledge from the media and seminars influencing parenting to protect children from sexual violence. The implications of this study suggest the need for a holistic approach to child-rearing to prevent sexual violence, taking into account the local social and cultural context.

Kata Kunci

Pola Asuh;
Keluarga; Ancaman
Kekerasan Seksual;
Anak

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami pola pengasuhan keluarga terhadap anak dalam menghadapi ancaman kekerasan seksual di Kota Tanjungpinang. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif, melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pandangan masyarakat Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring terhadap anak yang rentan kekerasan seksual dipengaruhi oleh usia, jenis kelamin, lingkungan, dan keluarga. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pola asuh di Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring mencakup pengaturan ketat terhadap anak, seperti pengawasan teman, jam keluar, penggunaan ponsel, dan pakaian, serta larangan terhadap pakaian ketat dan pendek. Orang tua memberikan pengawasan lebih ketat pada anak perempuan, dengan pengetahuan dari media dan seminar yang memengaruhi pola asuh untuk melindungi anak dari kekerasan seksual. Implikasi penelitian ini menunjukkan perlunya pendekatan holistik dalam pengasuhan anak untuk mencegah kekerasan seksual, dengan memperhatikan konteks sosial dan budaya setempat.

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INTRODUCTION

Children are the primary targets in cases of sexual violence because, in addition to having limited strength to fight back, they often cannot fully understand what is happening to them (Chomaria, 2014, p. 86). Children are citizens whose rights must be protected because they are the future assets of the country. Therefore, sexual violence against children constitutes a serious violation of human rights. The rules regarding children in human rights instruments are discussed separately in 13 articles in Articles 53–66 of Law No. 39 of 1999 (Yahya & Putri, 2019). The existence of cases of sexual violence against children indicates the presence of serious issues within society (Yulaelawati, 2015). According to Sari et al. (2020), sexual violence means forcing someone or engaging in unwanted sexual activities without their consent. Meanwhile, according to Nurchahyati and Legowo (2022), sexual violence is an act of violence committed by individuals or groups outside the victim's family environment, often accompanied by threats.

According to Irianto (2006), the most vulnerable victims are children and women. Based on data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, from January 2022 to July 12, 2022, there were 4,526 cases of violence against children (KTA). There were 2,436 victims of sexual violence against children, meaning that 58% of child abuse victims were victims of sexual violence.

A lack of understanding or awareness about sexual violence against children can make children more vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual violence (Lubis et al., 2023). This occurs because parents are still reluctant to discuss matters related to sex with their children (Hidayah et al., 2023). Other factors contributing to children becoming victims of sexual violence include the increasing sophistication of technology and the lack of parental supervision in children's environments, which can lead to children becoming both victims and perpetrators.

The city of Tanjungpinang has received the Child-Friendly City award three times in a row, but in reality, there are many cases of sexual violence in Tanjungpinang. This is undoubtedly an issue that needs to be addressed by various parties, including the government, society, and especially families, to protect children from sexual violence.

Table 1. Number of victims of sexual violence in Tanjungpinang

Year	2020	2021	2022
Total	21	42	46

The Tanjungpinang area has four subdistricts and 18 villages. The village of Kota Piring has recorded 11 cases of child sexual abuse, which is undoubtedly a cause for concern, as 11 is a high number compared to other villages in the area. The village of Melayu Kota Piring is densely populated, with more migrants than native residents. Additionally, the proximity of residences to neighbours in the Melayu Kota Piring neighbourhood is another factor contributing to children becoming victims of sexual violence. Parental attention toward children is minimal due to parents' work conditions and economic circumstances, which also contribute to children's vulnerability to sexual violence in the Melayu Kota Piring neighbourhood.

Sexual violence can occur, in part, due to a lack of sexual education for children, so many children, when they are at the age of curiosity about certain things, may end up in dangerous situations without knowing what they are doing. Therefore, it is essential to instil sexual education in children from an early age (Awaru, 2021). As explained by Ulwan and Hathout, sexual education requires special attention from educators and families, particularly parents. As the first place where children socialize, the family is the most appropriate environment to teach children about sex in a proper manner (Yafie, 2017).

When discussing socialization, this is closely related to the family's parenting style toward children. A child's future largely depends on their parents' parenting style and education (Fahimah, 2019).

Parenting style refers to the methods, habits, and behaviours typically practised in raising children within a family (Mas'udah, 2023). Parents should prepare themselves with the knowledge to find the appropriate parenting style for educating their children. The interaction between parents and children in encouraging children by changing their behaviour, knowledge, and values that parents consider most appropriate aims to make children independent, curious, friendly, and oriented toward success, which is the essence of parenting itself (Risnita, 2020).

The high number of sexual violence victims has become a serious concern for various parties. The Head of the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Community Empowerment also added that one of the preventive measures taken is to increase awareness among parents about the importance of proper parenting and ensuring adequate supervision of children.

Although previous research has discussed the issue of sexual violence, including how it occurs, its causes, and its consequences, it has not addressed how to prevent sexual violence, especially against children. Therefore, this study aims to determine the appropriate parenting patterns for families or parents to prevent children from becoming victims of sexual violence.

METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods, which are considered adequate for describing social phenomena in depth. This approach is suitable for analyzing issues related to family parenting patterns in preventing children who are vulnerable to sexual violence from becoming victims. With a qualitative approach, this study can explore the social and cultural context of the local community.

The subjects of this study are families with children aged 13-17 who are potentially victims of sexual violence. The research subjects include parents of boys and girls, parents living with stepfathers, grandmothers with grandchildren aged 13-17, and parents living with siblings. These subjects were selected because they play an important role in the upbringing and supervision of their children.

This study uses two types of data sources, primary and secondary data, to collect data. Primary data is collected through in-depth interviews with parents, grandmothers, and other parties who play a role in the upbringing of children. The interviews were conducted to explore the views, experiences, and parenting patterns applied by families in dealing with the threat of sexual violence. Secondary data was obtained through literature studies covering national journals, books, and online news relevant to the research topic.

Data analysis was conducted using thematic analysis techniques, allowing researchers to identify patterns and themes in the interview data. The collected data were analyzed to find the relationship between family parenting patterns and the protection of children from sexual violence. The analysis process involved categorizing the data into relevant themes and interpreting the meaning of the parenting patterns applied by families in Melayu Kota Piring Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

In this study, researchers explain how parenting styles affect children who are vulnerable to sexual violence in Tanjungpinang City, particularly in the Melayu Kota Piring neighbourhood. They explore community perceptions of the factors that make children vulnerable to sexual violence, including age, gender, environment, and family conditions. Furthermore, the researchers describe various parenting styles influenced by parents' knowledge and experiences. In the final section of the results and discussion, the researchers explain steps to protect children from sexual violence based on elements of parenting styles such as regulation, education, supervision, and discipline.

The parenting styles practised by the community in Melayu Kota Piring tend to be strict and highly controlling of various aspects of children's lives, such as choice of friends, curfew, cell phone use, and clothing. Parents there prohibit the use of revealing and short clothing and instil a sense of shame in their children to maintain the honour and dignity of the family. Supervision of girls is more intensive,

such as prohibiting them from leaving the house without permission, monitoring cell phone use, and imposing discipline in the form of curfews, reduced pocket money, and assigning household chores as consequences for rule violations. This parenting style is influenced by the knowledge parents gain from various sources, such as online media, seminars, and Family Hope Program (PKH) meetings, which provide information about child education in the modern era. This indicates the influence of external factors in shaping parents' views on educating children, focusing on strict supervision and controlling children's behaviour to foster discipline and character in line with prevailing social norms.

Discussion

1. Children's Vulnerability and Potential for Sexual Violence

Vulnerability is a condition of a community or society that leads to or causes an inability to deal with threats of danger. Based on the results of research in the Melayu Kota Piring sub-district, several informants' opinions were found that indicate the following causes of children's vulnerability to sexual violence.

a. Age

Age is one of the causes of children's vulnerability to sexual violence. The younger the Age, the more vulnerable they are to becoming victims of sexual violence, with children under the Age of 15 being the most vulnerable (Sari et al., 2020). Based on data obtained from SIMFONI PPA, the age group most frequently victimized by sexual violence is 13-17 years old, as children at this Age are still emotionally unstable and easily influenced, especially if they lack sexual education.

Interviews with research informants indicate that children aged 13-17 are vulnerable to sexual violence because they lack sufficient understanding of what is appropriate and inappropriate behaviour. This is due to their unstable and naive mindset. Anis (2019) states that one of the factors contributing to sexual violence against children is their Age, which is still in their teens and can be described as unstable. Not only are they unstable, but children's weakness in resisting older people is also a factor in them becoming victims of sexual violence.

b. Gender

Every individual can be a victim of sexual violence, especially women. This is experienced by adult women and women who are still underage, including children (Faisal et al., 2023). According to the statement from the informant, the Head of the UPTD PPA City of Tanjungpinang, Mrs ZK, both women and men can become victims of sexual violence. However, based on the cases reported, the majority of victims are women, not men. The majority of sexual violence cases reported involve female children as victims.

Another informant stated that she always protects her daughter because, since ancient times, women have always been victims of sexual violence, and even now, she always hears that the victims are almost always women, rarely men. Additionally, the informant mentioned that the reason women become victims is that women have always been perceived as weak and often overlooked, particularly adult women. The perception of girls is that, in addition to being weak, perpetrators always assume that girls are easily persuaded. It is widely known that the victims of sexual violence are always girls, as evidenced by the news reports that are widely circulated on TV and in newspapers. Children are always victims, starting from being victims of their biological fathers, stepfathers, brothers, neighbours, siblings, boyfriends, and even people they do not know well.

c. Environment

An unsupportive environment can be one of the factors contributing to sexual violence, as stated by Ahyun et al. (2022). Interviews with informants revealed that many children are currently trapped in unhealthy social circles. They are often tempted to engage in actions that violate norms, mainly due to the influence of their peers. Peer pressure, which a poor environment may also influence, can encourage children to engage in inappropriate behaviour, including sexual violence. This unsupportive

environmental influence increases the risk of children becoming trapped in situations that endanger their safety and well-being.

In addition, the physical and social conditions of the Environment also play an important role in increasing their vulnerability to sexual violence. The location of a house close to neighbours or an unsafe environment can open up opportunities for acts of sexual violence. A house close to an uncontrolled environment, for example, with minimal supervision or the presence of unknown individuals near the residence, can increase the risk of children becoming victims. Tuliah (2018) explains that perpetrators of sexual violence are often individuals who have a close relationship with the victim, such as neighbours or friends, who may frequently interact with children. The existence of this unsafe Environment makes children more vulnerable to the threat of sexual violence, both from known individuals and from strangers who take advantage of this closeness.

d. Family

Families play a vital role in creating a comfortable and safe environment for their children to feel protected and valued. A supportive family environment helps children's emotional and social development, providing the security essential for healthy growth. However, based on interviews with informants, it can be concluded that children who are at risk of becoming victims of sexual violence often come from dysfunctional families. In such families, children feel they do not receive enough love and attention from their parents, who should be their primary source of support. The inability of parents to provide sufficient attention can make children feel neglected, making them more vulnerable to external threats of violence.

In addition, an incomplete family situation is also a factor that increases their vulnerability to sexual violence. When parents are busy working or unable to provide adequate supervision, children often lose the supervision they should receive in their daily activities. Parents who are not actively involved in their children's lives can cause children to feel free without clear boundaries, making them more susceptible to influences from potentially risky external environments. This situation increases the likelihood of children becoming victims of sexual violence due to the lack of protection and supervision that the Family should provide. Therefore, families must balance parental busyness and adequate attention to children's emotional needs and supervision.

2. Parenting Based on Experience and Knowledge

Parents' education regarding children's emotional, social, or physical needs is greatly influenced by the parent's level of education. Parents with higher levels of education tend to understand the importance of quality parenting better and can provide appropriate education and attention in line with children's development. Utomo and Pahlevi (2022) revealed that the greater the parents' access to knowledge, the better the quality of parenting they can provide to their children. This knowledge covers various aspects, such as effective ways to educate children, recognizing children's individual needs, and ensuring children's safety and well-being in various situations. With better knowledge, parents can make wiser decisions and provide more adequate attention to their children.

Parents' educational level also influences how they interact with their children when facing daily challenges. Well-educated parents can filter relevant and beneficial information for children's development and teach values that support the formation of children's character. They are also more open to various effective parenting methods and keep up with developments in child-rearing science. Thus, parents' access to quality information plays an important role in creating an environment conducive to child development, as well as increasing parents' awareness of important issues such as sexual violence and child protection.

Based on the interviews with several informants, it can be concluded that parents' experiences and knowledge influence how they raise their children. In the Malay community of Kota Piring, most of the community obtains parenting knowledge from YouTube, seminars, and meetings organized by the government or the PKH (Family Hope Program). This is consistent with Berger & Luckmann (1991),

who state that different perspectives stem from experience, educational level, and information from the surrounding Environment.

In the context of this study, the findings reveal that parents' views on sex education are influenced by their initial understanding of the meaning of sex, which is considered taboo and which then becomes an objective reality. Parents' views vary and are influenced by experience, educational level, and information from their surroundings. Berger and Luckmann (1991) state that individual knowledge can differ depending on external factors that influence them. Currently, parents have begun to realize and understand that discussing sex is important and no longer taboo to discuss with children.

3. Parenting Patterns in the Melayu Kota Piring Community

a. Regulating Children

One of sociology's most important aspects of parenting is establishing clear rules and boundaries for children. These rules and boundaries guide children in distinguishing between acceptable and unacceptable behaviours within their social Environment. With consistent rules, children can understand their parent's and society's expectations of their behaviour, helping them adapt to the prevailing social norms.

In addition, the rules and boundaries applied provide children with a sense of security and comfort. When children know what is expected of them, they feel more emotionally stable and confident in their interactions with the world around them. This sense of security is essential for a child's development, reducing confusion or uncertainty and helping them understand the consequences of their actions. Therefore, setting clear boundaries significantly supports a child's long-term social and emotional development.

Parents set rules for their children about what is acceptable and what is not. These rules can include general guidelines such as curfew, friendships, religion (prayer and religious studies), phone usage, and environmental influences. Based on interviews conducted by the researcher, informants mentioned that they enforce rules regarding curfews, children's friendships, religious studies, phone use, and the surrounding Environment. For example, they establish specific rules regarding curfews, where girls are not allowed to go out and limit their children's phone usage, with the rule that phones must be put away after the evening prayer.

b. Educating Children

In family sociology, parenting and a child's personality are crucial in shaping their character. These aspects can be developed through education at school and within the family environment. However, the most influential factor is the role of parents in educating their children. Parents play a vital role because their approach to educating children significantly influences their traits and character in everyday life. Awaru (2021) asserts that the parenting style adopted by parents shapes the child's personality and determines how the child behaves and interacts with their social Environment. Therefore, family education long-term impacts a child's social and emotional development.

Based on interviews with informants, it can be concluded that parents in the Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring community know that today's children have more open social interactions than in the past. This has made children more vulnerable to various threats, including sexual violence. In response to this phenomenon, informants have begun to educate their children, both boys and girls, early on about sexual violence. They aim to instil the understanding that their children's bodies are something to be protected. Additionally, they provide knowledge about boundaries and how to protect themselves from unwanted actions by others (Afunugo, 2024).

Informants explained several things they taught their children related to body protection and the prevention of sexual violence. For example, children are taught not to remove their clothes or skirts in front of anyone, including males. Furthermore, children are taught not to allow anyone to touch their bodies without permission. Informants also emphasize the importance of maintaining privacy and not exposing their bodies to others. These messages are part of the parent's efforts to protect their children

from the potential threat of sexual violence and to instil self-confidence in children to protect themselves.

In educating their children to avoid sexual violence, informants also link lessons on sex education with natural science (IPA) and religious teachings that children have learned at school. Explanations regarding the reproductive system and boundaries in social relationships become important components of the education provided. Parents link religious teachings, such as the prohibition of exposing the body to girls and the ban on dating, with the understanding of sex taught at school. Through this approach, parents aim to teach religious values while also providing scientific knowledge appropriate to the child's Age so that they can better understand their bodies and protect themselves from the threat of sexual violence.

c. Monitoring

The monitoring carried out by parents has a clear purpose: to protect their children, especially during adolescence, and to prevent them from engaging in behaviours that conflict with family, religious, and societal norms. Dachi (2020) emphasizes that monitoring is a crucial step in ensuring that children stay on track with the values taught by their families and society. During adolescence, when children explore the world around them, parental supervision becomes essential to prevent them from falling into negative behaviours that could harm themselves or others.

One of the duties of parents is to closely monitor the activities and actions of their children in order to provide proper guidance at each step they take (Utomo et al., 2021). This monitoring is aimed at control and serves as a form of parental concern for the child's well-being. Based on interviews with informants, it was found that parents use various methods to monitor their children, such as asking for pictures to ensure their whereabouts or directly observing where their children are playing and who they are interacting with. Some informants also use phone calls to inquire about their children's whereabouts to maintain close communication and ensure their safety. This type of monitoring highlights the importance of parental involvement in their children's lives, mainly to prevent unwanted situations from occurring.

d. Discipline

Discipline is a form of guidance aimed at instilling specific behavioural patterns and habits in children so they can understand and adhere to the rules in their surroundings. According to Khotimah (2019), Discipline is not limited to punishing children when they make mistakes but also includes efforts to teach children the skills and values necessary to become successful and responsible individuals. When applied consistently, Discipline helps children understand the consequences of their actions and strengthens positive habits that support their personal and social development.

Based on interviews with informants, it was explained that parents in Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring not only impose physical punishment but also apply more educational sanctions when their children break the rules. For example, children who break the rules may have their playtime restricted, be prohibited from using their phones after a specific time, or have their school allowance reduced. Additionally, children are required to complete homework due to their violations. These actions aim to discipline the children and teach them about responsibility and the importance of respecting rules as part of character education that will support them in the future.

CONCLUSION

The community in Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring demonstrates a high level of awareness regarding the importance of protecting their children from the threat of sexual violence. They consider education about sexuality to be an integral part of parenting, which must be provided from an early age, given the increasingly complex environment. Discussions about sexual topics are seen as a way to prepare children to face challenges outside the home, including the growing potential threat of sexual

violence in society. Therefore, parents in Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring believe it is crucial to provide their children with a proper understanding of boundaries and how to protect their bodies.

In the parenting process, the community of Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring identifies various factors that make children vulnerable to sexual violence, such as age, gender, and social environment. Age is considered one of the primary factors because children within specific age ranges often do not fully understand the threats around them. Gender is also a concern, particularly for girls, who are more frequently the victims of sexual violence. Furthermore, the surrounding environment, which may not always be supportive, also influences vulnerability. As a result, parents in this community apply strict parenting practices to reduce these risks.

The parenting patterns in Kelurahan Melayu Kota Piring are heavily influenced by the knowledge they gain from various sources, such as online media, seminars, and the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) meetings. Parents actively regulate various aspects of their children's lives, such as their social interactions, use of technology, clothing choices, and behaviour monitoring. This strict supervision includes limiting friendships, closely monitoring cellphone use, and prohibiting inappropriate clothing. Discipline is enforced more strictly, such as forbidding children from leaving the house without permission or reducing their allowance due to breaking the rules. All these actions are taken to protect their children and prevent the occurrence of sexual violence, which could negatively impact their children's future.

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