



## Prevention of sexual violence in children through digital parenting

Hera Wahyuni<sup>1\*</sup>, Siti Fadjryana Fitroh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Psychology, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, Indonesia

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history:

Received 21 January 2023  
Accepted 1 April 2023  
Published 10 June 2023

#### Keyword:

Digital Parenting  
Sexual Violence  
Prevention  
Children

### ABSTRACT

Sexual harassment and violence through social media have become more prevalent in the past 2 years. The hope is that the literacy skills that parents have about Digital Parenting will later supply a solution. The aims of the study are as follows: 1). To decide the effectiveness of the application of digital parenting in increasing parental literacy as an effort to protect against child sexual violence conducted through online media. 2). Can you supply an overview of supporting and inhibiting factors met during digital parenting activities in improving parental literacy? 3). To supply understanding to parents about the positive and negative impacts of digital devices for children? The study was conducted in 6 sub-districts in Bangkalan. In parents who have children aged 4 years to 13 years. Data collection was conducted by giving questionnaires, interviews and FGDs. This research model is included in the category of mixed research (mixed method) with an experimental embedded design, so that the data analysis conducted in this study uses two approaches, namely a qualitative approach and a quantitative approach. The results of the study based on the results of the pre and posttest with the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test obtained a significance level of 0.000. The results of this study revealed there are several supporting factors: 1). Parents' willingness and ability, 2). Family commitment and, 3). Parental awareness of the dangers of sexual violence. Inhibiting factors 1). Lack of time, 2). Parents don't want to be hard, 3). Lack of insight and knowledge, 4). Parents do not understand the dangers of sexual violence and 5). No family commitments. While the inhibiting factors of the environment: 1). There are no other alternative activities, 2). Distance learning (online), and 3). The influence of peer groups that mostly use HP. The results of this study also explain some of the impacts of digital device use on children, 1). Health problems, 2). Social problems 2). Education Issues, and 3). Threats of Sexual Violence.

This open access article is under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



### Kata kunci:

Digital Parenting  
Kekerasan Seksual  
Pencegahan  
Anak

#### \**corresponding author*

Dr. Hera Wahyuni., M.Psi., Psikolog

Department of Psychology, Universitas  
Trunojoyo Madura, Indonesia  
Jl. Raya Telang Po Box 2 Kamal, Bangkalan  
Madura

Email: hera.wahyuni@trunojoyo.ac.id  
DOI: 10.30604/jika.v8i2.1953  
Copyright 2023 @author(s)

### ABSTRAK

Pelecehan dan kekerasan seksual melalui media sosial menjadi lebih marak dalam 2 tahun terakhir. Harapannya, kemampuan literasi yang dimiliki orang tua tentang Digital Parenting nantinya akan memberikan solusi. Tujuan penelitian adalah sebagai berikut: 1). Memutuskan efektivitas penerapan pengasuhan digital dalam meningkatkan literasi orang tua sebagai upaya perlindungan terhadap kekerasan seksual anak yang dilakukan melalui media online. 2). Dapatkah Anda memberikan gambaran mengenai faktor-faktor pendukung dan penghambat yang terpenuhi selama kegiatan digital parenting dalam meningkatkan literasi orang tua? 3). Untuk memberikan pemahaman kepada orang tua tentang dampak positif dan negatif dari perangkat digital untuk anak-anak? Penelitian dilakukan di 6 kecamatan di Bangkalan. Pada orang tua yang memiliki anak usia 4 tahun hingga 13 tahun. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memberikan kuesioner, wawancara dan FGD. Model penelitian ini termasuk dalam kategori penelitian campuran (mixed method) dengan desain tertanam

eksperimental, sehingga analisis data yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan dua pendekatan, yaitu pendekatan kualitatif dan pendekatan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan hasil pre dan posttest dengan Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test diperoleh taraf signifikansi sebesar 0,000. Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan ada beberapa faktor pendukung: 1). Kemauan dan kemampuan orang tua, 2). Komitmen keluarga dan, 3). Kesadaran orang tua akan bahaya kekerasan seksual. Faktor penghambat 1). Kurang waktu, 2). Orang tua tidak ingin keras, 3). Kurangnya wawasan dan pengetahuan, 4). Orang tua tidak memahami bahaya kekerasan seksual dan 5). Tidak ada komitmen keluarga. Sedangkan faktor penghambat lingkungan: 1). Tidak ada kegiatan alternatif lain, 2). Pembelajaran jarak jauh (online), dan 3). Pengaruh peer group yang kebanyakan menggunakan HP. Hasil penelitian ini juga menjelaskan beberapa dampak penggunaan perangkat digital pada anak, 1). Masalah kesehatan, 2). Masalah sosial 2). Masalah Pendidikan, dan 3). Ancaman Kekerasan Seksual.



This open access article is under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.

## INTRODUCTION

Cases of sexual violence against children continue to increase from time to time. The increase is not only in terms of quantity or number of cases that occur, but also from quality. The action is conducted in many ways, one of which is through social media or what is known as grooming. This was triggered by the easier it was for children to access the internet, one of the reasons why the pandemic season is increasing, because children have the freedom to access the internet with or without adult control, namely parents.

Based on information, it is known that Indonesia is a country with an exceptionally substantial number of internet users. Of the approximately 133 million people surveyed in April 2016, the composition of the largest internet users based on the age range is at the age of 35 to 44 years, which is around 39 million people. Meanwhile, children rank third, which is around 25 million people (Source: Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association).

At the end of 2019, Bangkalan Madura was often shocked by incidents of sexual abuse of minors, both fornication and rape. Throughout 2019, there were 8 cases of sexual violence handled by the police. Likewise, information obtained at the Office of Family Planning and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DKBP3K) Bangkalan, that cases of sexual violence in 2019 in Bangkalan increased every year there were 26 cases of rape, 31 cases of sodomy and cases of physical violence and molestation of minors totaling 3 cases. The Head of DKBP3K revealed that the series of cases that reached dozens occurred due to the lack of knowledge and awareness of child protection (Madura News, 2019).

Sexual violence in children has an impact on their growth and development. Some studies explain that sexual violence that occurs in children can result in the impact of physical damage such as damage to sexual organs, brain damage and the possibility of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Sexual violence experienced by children not only has an impact on physical damage, but also has an impact on psychological disorders. Brown (2000) revealed that there is a causal relationship between childhood sexual abuse will result in psychopathology into adulthood, such as: suicidal tendencies, anti-social behavior, the development of PTSD symptoms, anxiety, and alcoholism.

Sexual harassment through social media has become more prevalent in the past 2 years. The results of the study noted that Instagram as the most often used social media is as much as 32%, Facebook as much as 23%, then Snapchat as much as 14%. The same thing is also informed from the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC), which is an institution for the prevention of violence against children, revealing that Instagram is a favorite social media for predators in launching sexual violence against children (Berty, 2019).

Referring to the definition of the international agency National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC), Grooming is an effort made by a person to build relationships, trust, and emotional connections with a child or adolescent so that they can manipulate, exploit, and abuse them. In many countries, grooming has become a mode of crime for child sexual abusers. The Indonesian Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) explained that grooming cases have existed since 2016. However, this case has only been known to the public recently. This is because grooming in 2019 has occurred more than 236 times in several regions of Indonesia. The Ministry of PPPA revealed that the rise of grooming cases in Indonesia is not only caused by technological developments. The actions of parents who pay less attention to children are also the cause of grooming cases. As a preventive measure, the Ministry of PPPA urges parents to increase supervision of children. This is done by providing sexual education and building communication with children. This method makes children immune to exposure to pornography (Eryaningwidhi, 2019).

This shows that parental supervision of children must be improved. The ease of accessing the internet must be wary of, because like 2 sides of the coin, on the one hand the internet is very profitable and on the other hand it is very dangerous for children's development if it is not wise to use it. In fact, there are many cases in children due to the use of the internet that is poorly controlled by their parents.

Seeing this phenomenon makes researchers interested in studying and finding the right approach in cutting the chain of cases that occur in children. Parents play a key role in raising children. So, it is important to be able to adjust the form of parenting or commonly called parenting applied to children. Of course, today along with the development of the

era in the digital era, parenting styles to educate children must also be adjusted. In this digital era along with the flood of information that can be obtained easily through the internet, parents should begin to be aware of children in terms of parenting, because parenting today is different from the past. Parents in the past did not know about the internet, so in terms of parenting done independently without the help of information from the internet.

The idea of a digital parenting approach emerged that parents can later apply, will be due to the torrent of information and exposure to the use of gadgets that cannot be contained. Digital parenting is a parenting pattern model that is adapted to the habits of children who are so familiar with digital devices. In principle, instilling a wise attitude to behave on the internet and still apply rules so that children do not overstep the limit.

The internet and digital technology are revolutionizing the way we do business, research, choose entertainment, and even socialize. However, for digital natives or children born in the digital era, computers and the internet offer to explore as widely as possible and children are free to start in a way that is not linear or not in the same direction in a sequence that makes children wander everywhere (Arifin, 2010). The result of this digital impact is that children are difficult to separate from digital devices and the internet.

This makes parents also must understand what digital is, so what needs to be done is that parents' literacy skills need to be improved. Literacy itself is a social event that involves certain skills needed to convey and obtain information in written form (Romdhoni, 2013). There are many types of literacy, one of which is digital literacy, which is the basic technical ability to run a computer on the internet, which is coupled with understanding and being able to think critically and evaluate digital media and can design communication content (Setyawan, 2018).

The hope is that the literacy skills that parents have in Digital Parenting will later supply a solution. Where from parental monitoring, the children's environment can be directed to positive things and minimize negative impacts such as grooming sexual violence. So that in the future parents can supply protection for children in real and digital environments. Based on the above phenomenon, it illustrates that digital parenting is a way of parenting that is adapted to the development of children who are familiar with digital devices. This method is considered effective in protecting children against the possibility of cybercrime that is increasingly rife, especially in sexual violence against children through online media, especially in Madura. So, the researcher took the following problem formulation:

1. How effective is digital parenting in increasing parental literacy as an effort to protect against child sexual violence conducted through online media?
2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors met during digital parenting activities in improving parental literacy?
3. How do parents perceive the positive and negative impacts of digital devices for children?

## METHODS

The research design used in this study is One Group Pre-Test Post Test Design Without Control Group where this research design is included in the type of pre-experimental research. This type of research is conducted in a way before being given treatment / treatment, variables are seen /

measured first (pre-test) after which treatment / treatment is carried out and after treatment, carried out (posttest) through google form.

In this study, the author used a type of quantitative research with quasi-experimental methods. Quasi experiments were used to overcome difficulty in deciding the control group in the study (Sugiyono, 2013). The quasi-experimental research method that the author uses is defined as research that is close to experimental research (Syamsudin and Vismaia, 2011).

The One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design research method was conducted on one group without a control group. This research is adjusted to the goal to be achieved, which is to evaluate the inquiry method in learning to analyze the linguistic rules of negotiation texts focusing on conditional sentences, to see the consequences of a treatment. This is in line with Sugiyono's opinion (2013) the results of treatment can be known more accurately, because it can compare with the situation before being given treatment.

The research method used by the author in this study is the One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design research method. One-group Pretest- Posttest Design is included in Pre-Experimental Designs (no design) research. Pre-Experimental Design (no design) is a design that has not been a serious experiment, because there are still external variables that affect the formation of dependent variables (Sugiyono, 2013).

In qualitative data analysis, the flow of activities to be conducted is obtained, namely:

1. Data reduction is the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting and transforming "rough" data that arises from records written in the field. Collection of information, recorded in the form of descriptive notes and reflective notes. Descriptive notes are used as an illustration of the implementation of digital parenting activities to protect against sexual violence in children, while reflective notes are used as an illustration for the evaluation of activities that have obstacles and support the implementation of these activities.
2. The presentation of data is a set of information that is arranged to give the possibility of drawing conclusions. At this stage, classification and presentation of data are conducted according to the subject matter which begins with coding on each sub-subject.
3. Conclusion drawing is the process of finding meaning, recording regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows and propositions from overall images both descriptive and reflective notes.

In quantitative data analysis, the flow of activities to be conducted is obtained, namely: To decide the effect of certain treatments (treatments), in this case in the form of digital parenting activities, prerequisite tests and hypothesis tests are conducted. Prerequisite tests in the form of homogeneity and normality tests which aim to decide whether the samples used in the study come from the same variance or not, as well as to find out if the data used from each variable has been normally distributed or not. The hypothesis test is conducted after the prerequisite tests are met, which are in the form of t-tests (difference tests) and tests of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. The t-test was used to decide the difference in increasing health literacy (knowledge and understanding) of young mothers before and after taking part in digital parenting activities. If the results of the hypothesis test there are differences, it shows that digital parenting activities affect the ability to protect the dangers of gadgets against sexual violence.

Furthermore, the characteristics of activity respondents amounted to 64 people. The characteristics of 64 respondents show that most of the high school / vocational / high school education is 56.3%. Then the most jobs honorary employees as much as 39.1%, then the age of at most 7-12 years as much as 42.2%. Then the length of use of the most gadgets also < 3 hours, which is 65.6%.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normality is used as a condition for parametric tests. If the normality test results are normal, a paired t test is performed. If the significance value is more than 0.05, then the distribution is normal.

**Table 2 Uji Beda Pre-Post Test**

Variable	N	Mean Rank	Significance
Total Post Score – Negative Ranks	10a	20.30	0,000
Total Pre-Score Positive Ranks	47b	30.85	
Ties	7c		
Total	64		

**Table 3 Different Impact Tests of Gadget Use**

Variable	User Gadget	N	Mean Rank	Significance
Impact of Using Gadgets	>3 Jam	88	131.93	0,000
	<3 Hours	137	100.84	
	Total	225		

The results of pre and posttest with Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test obtained a significance level of 0.000. This shows that there are differences before and after conducting seminars and digital parenting workshops as an effort to protect sexual violence in children. The test results show a greater post-test value than the pre-test. This is shown by a more positive rank value, which is 47 data. While negative rank there are 10 data while the same data there are 7 data. Here are the differences in the impact of using gadgets based on the time of gadget use (table 3).

The test results of the Mann Whitney U Test obtained a significance level of 0.000. This shows there is a significant difference in the impact of gadget use on respondents who use gadgets > 3 hours and < 3 hours. The test results showed that the impact score on gadget use > 3 hours was higher than < 3 hours. The results of evaluating the treatment or application of *digital parenting* that parents took part in through seminars and workshops were effective in increasing their understanding of healthy digital device use and protecting violence in children. These results are explained based on the results of the pre and *posttest* with *the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* obtained a significance level of 0.000. This shows that there are differences before and after conducting seminars and digital parenting workshops as an effort to protect sexual violence in children. The test results show a greater post-test value than the *pre-test*. This is shown by a more *positive* rank value of 47 data. While negative rank there are 10 data while the same data there are 7 data.

**Table 1. Data Normality Test**

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova Statistic	df	Say.
Total Score Pre	0.142	64	0.003
Total Score Post	0.101	64	0.100

The normal test result of the significance value is less than 0.05 in the pre-test score, while the post-test score is more than 0.05. This means that the post data is normal and the pre data is abnormal, so the tests conducted are non-parametric tests, namely the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and the Mann Whitney U Test.

To see the difference before and after conducting seminars and digital parenting workshops as an effort to protect sexual violence in children can be seen in the following table:

## Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of Digital Parenting

### Family Support Factors

Parents' awareness of the dangers, digital devices used by their sons and daughters. This study explains that parents have a key role and full responsibility for the growth and development of their children, so they are fully aware of the importance of parenting that is adjusted to the development of children in today's digital era. Based on this awareness, parents' berk

Want to learn how to protect against the dangers that can be caused by digital devices, including the dangers of threatening sexual violence. In addition, from several respondents / participants who took part in this study, some are quite familiar with the stages / ways that parents can do to protect gadget devices used by our sons and daughters.

In addition to some of the factors described above, having a commitment in the family, between father, mother and children is important. Children will model how their parents use their cellphones properly and healthily.

### Inhibiting Factors of Implementing *Digital Parenting* in Children

The results of this study explain that there are obstacles in implementing digital parenting for parents. These obstacles are not only from parents or their own families, but the environment also contributes to the difficulty of implementing positive digital parenting in children. In the following explanation, researchers describe these obstacles into 2 (two) factors, namely:

**Inhibiting Factors of the Family**

Time constraints are the main obstacle in doing *digital parenting* for children, especially for parents who both (mother and father) work. They have difficulty controlling or limiting their children's access to playing gadgets. In addition, they also realize that limited time with children makes them experience obstacles when doing mentoring when children access their digital devices. The results of this study also revealed that minimal insight and knowledge are obstacles in implementing *digital parenting*. Not all parents understand the digital device applications used by their children. So that the devices given to their children without first being set or protected with limited *mode*, thus children can access anything without any restrictions adjusted to their age.

Even most parents think the presence of *gadgets* makes it easier for them to take care of children. They believe their children will be happy if they are allowed to play games or watch some YouTube shows on their digital devices. They don't mind sitting for a long period of time, so parents can leave it to do other activities such as cooking, cleaning the house, and so on.

There is no commitment from either parent. They revealed that it is not easy to be able to commit to the rules for using digital devices that have been agreed / made. One or even both parents find it difficult to actively follow the rules that have been made together, so their children model or imitate their habits. The rules created did not supply any changes.

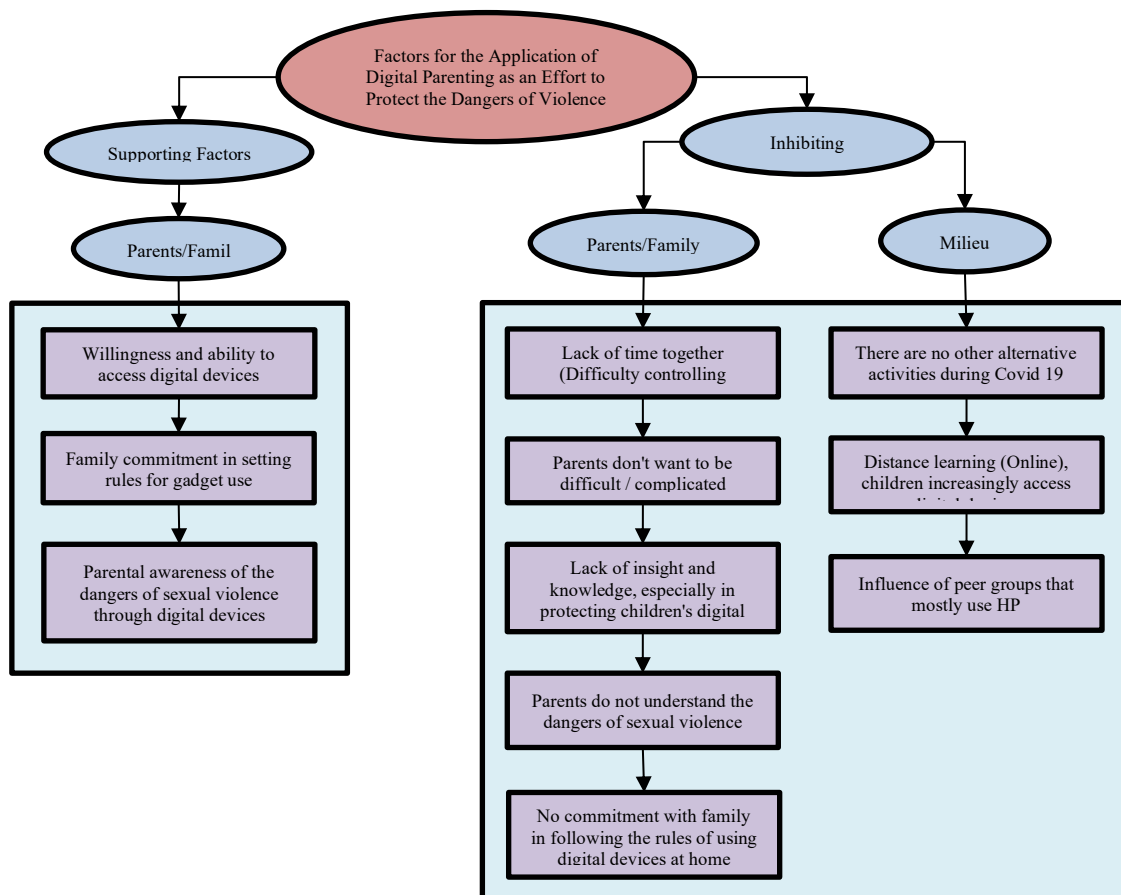
In addition to the explanation above, the results of this study also explain other obstacles in implementing *digital parenting*. That children have no alternative activities other

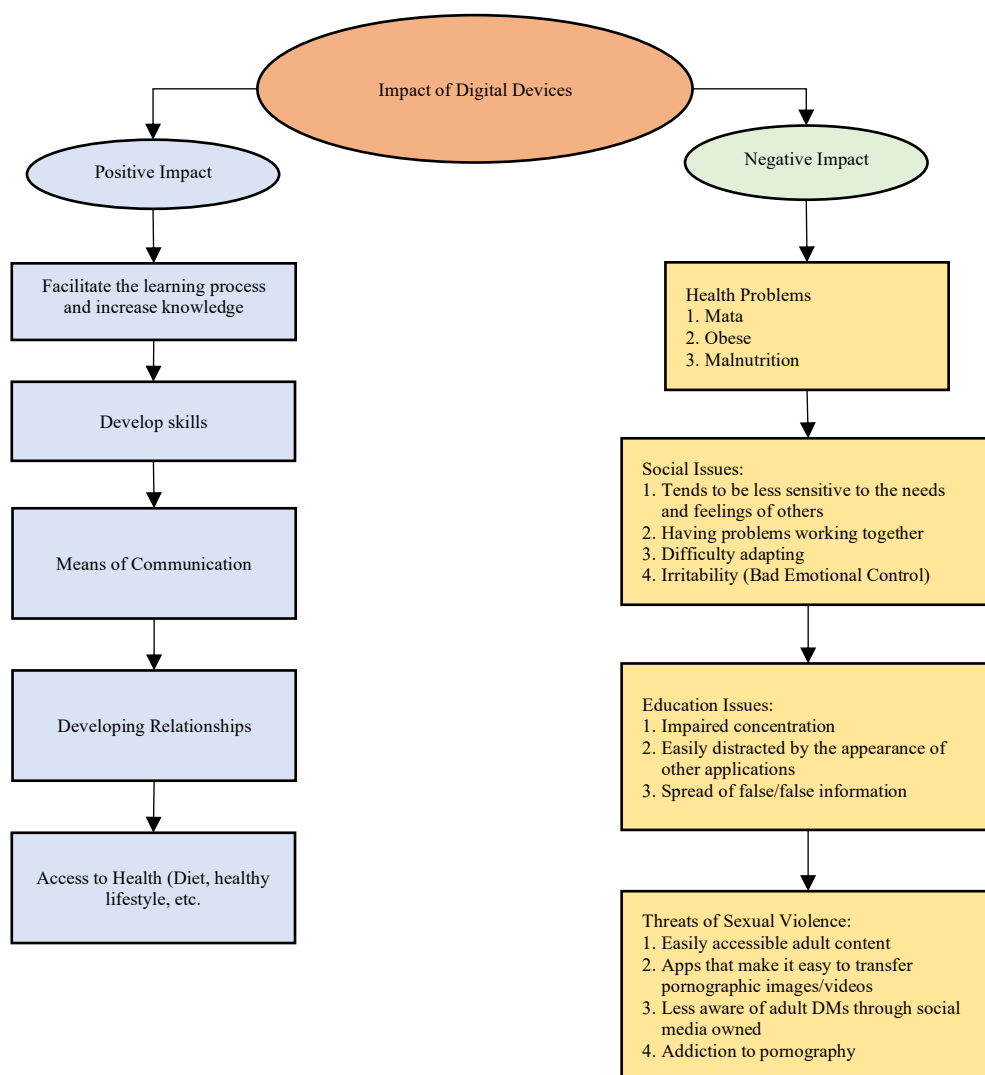
than playing cellphones, some parents ultimately cannot do anything when their children access their digital devices more than 3 (three) hours a day. The condition of the Covid-19 pandemic makes parents also worried about letting their children play outside, although not all of them. They have no alternative solution for positive activities for their sons, thus allowing them to keep playing cellphones even though it exceeds the reasonable hours for children.

**Inhibiting Factors from the Environment**

Pandemic conditions have made the learning process change. Previously, children learned and met / met face to face with the teacher in the classroom with whiteboard media as a learning medium. This has changed in recent months, with government regulations requiring home learning or online distance learning, requiring children to access their digital devices, cellphones or laptops. So that the frequency and duration of children playing cellphones is getting more frequent, and more difficult to control.

In addition, no less important are the constraints of his friends. The influence of peers / *peer groups* that mostly use cellphones makes children think that HP is important and must have it. Some games on cellphones can be played by more than one person, can be four or even five, as well as the presence of social media on digital devices makes them more willing to always access their digital devices. In addition, as explained earlier, there is no alternative to other activities that make children closer to their gadgets. Based on this study, researchers tried to conclude some of the obstacles to the application of digital parenting in children in the following picture:





## The Impact of *Digital Parenting*

### *Positive Impact*

The results of data collection show that there are several positive impacts, which make it easier for parents to supply learning aid to their children. There are several applications that can help parents and educational videos that can be a forum for knowledge for parents and children. Technology in digital devices supplies extensive material, which is tailored to the needs and age of children. The existence of digital devices used by children today can also improve their skills, not only in academics but also life skills such as cooking, sports, critical thinking skills or other problems in life.

In addition, there are other positive impacts felt by parents, especially during this pandemic, especially in the health sector. The number of health applications that can be downloaded on the play store or Appstore, so that it is easy to understand how to run a healthy lifestyle such as diet, healthy diet, herbal medicines to exercise movements and their benefits can be accessed through health education videos. There are other positive things expressed through the results of interviews, namely the ease of communicating and knowing their news with children, spouses, relatives or friends even though separated by a fairly long distance.

### *Negative Impact*

The results revealed that using digital devices made their children experience health problems such as eye health. The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, where children must study remotely using cellphone media, make children change sleep patterns, children sleep late at night even until the early morning and wake up before noon or adhan Dzuhur. In addition, parents also explained that because they are too comfortable playing games they forget to eat, drink so they cannot move / move from where they play games for up to several hours and children become addicted to their digital devices, which of course will have an impact on children's growth and development problems. In simple terms, addiction involves activities that were once enjoyable and eventually developed into necessities. Not only the dangers of game addiction, children who are often exposed to the internet are also prone to pornography addiction. Addiction is a risk for children and adolescents who constantly access pornographic material.

The child receives unhealthy sexual images from adult pornography, which allows the child to normalize sexual violence featuring a lack of emotional connection between partners, unprotected sexual contact, and in some cases violence and rape Children and adolescents are more susceptible to pornographic images than adults because most children learn through imitation, in the process of observing what others do and imitating that behavior. Pornographic

videos can have a stronger effect among children and adolescents than other forms of media. Studies of pornographic content in the media show that children accept, learn from, and can imitate behaviors portrayed in the media as normative, attractive, and without risk. Pornography is arguably more sexist or discriminates and demeans women than other sexual images in the media. The violence against women found in much pornography can teach boys that it is socially acceptable and may even be desirable, behave aggressively, and potentially degrade women. Pornography also depicts couples and sexual relationships that do not accurately reflect how to act and behave properly in intercourse.

Parents also revealed that their children's center of attention / concentration is easily disturbed. Children find it difficult to focus their attention on one thing, easily distracted by other things so that it has an impact on learning outcomes that decrease so that it has an impact on their learning achievement that decreases as well. In addition to problems in the field of education due to declining learning achievement, there are several other things such as social problems. Children are comfortable with their digital devices, so they consider playing outside with their friends not something interesting. If not managed at once, children will become individuals who are difficult to cooperate, difficult to adapt and have difficulty in various feelings of others, tend to be less sensitive to the needs and feelings of others and angrier. Exposure to pornography can harm a child's ability to build and keep healthy relationships. Pornography often sends messages about deviant, stereotypical, and potentially harmful sexuality. If pornography can have a negative effect on children, then pornography that features more crude and consistent images, can have a greater impact.

Another impact expressed by parents is information or news that should not be known to them (from their age level), such as distinguishing between false information (hoaxes) or cannot be found the truth can be directly spread by their children without any screening process first. In addition, what is no less important and needs to be watched out for is the ease with which they access adult content, although not all children intentionally access the content. There are so many drug advertising media or the like that display images and even vulgar videos that are not suitable for children to watch. Some apps also make it easy for kids to send each other videos, pictures or the like. Another sexual crime that is often met by parents on social media, children, especially girls, are often DM (private messages) by unknown adults with words or redactions teasing and inviting acquaintances and asking for interesting photos of their children. Often children are not aware of the dangers of sexual violence that lurk them through social media. Researchers tried to conclude the impact of digital devices on children in the following picture (Figure 2).

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The results of the implementation of the progress of research activities can be drawn the following conclusions:

1. The results of evaluating the treatment or application of digital parenting that parents took part in through seminars and workshops were effective in increasing their understanding of healthy digital device use and protecting violence in children. These results are explained based on the results of the pre and posttest with *the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* obtained a significance level of 0.000.

This shows that there are differences before and after conducting seminars and digital parenting workshops as an effort to protect sexual violence in children. The test results show a greater post-test value than the pre-test. This is shown by a more positive rank value of 47 data, while negative rank there are 10 data while the same data has 7 data.

2. The results of this study revealed that there are several factors supporting the implementation of digital parenting in the family as an effort to protect the prevention of sexual violence in children, including: 1). The willingness and ability of parents to access digital devices, 2). Family commitment in implementing rules for the use of digital devices and, 3). Parental awareness of the dangers of sexual violence through children's digital devices. In addition to supporting factors, there are inhibiting factors. The results of this study revealed that there are inhibiting factors from parents / families, among others: 1). lack of time with children, 2). Parents do not want it to be difficult to give gadgets so that children are not fussy, 3). Lack of insight and knowledge, especially in protecting children's digital devices, 4). Parents do not fully understand the dangers of sexual violence on digital devices and 5). There is no commitment with the family in conducting the rules for using digital devices at home. While the inhibiting factors of the environment include: 1). There are no alternative activities with friends during covid 19, 2). Distance learning (*online*) makes children access gadgets more often, and 3). The influence of peer groups that mostly use HP.
3. The results of this study also explain some of the impacts of digital device use on children, both positive and negative impacts. This study reveals the positive impact of the use of digital devices on children as follows: facilitate the learning process and increase knowledge, develop skills, means of communication, develop associations across regions and parts of the world, and can access the health sector without having to leave the house or meet with doctors directly such as knowing a healthy diet and lifestyle. The negative impacts are as follows: 1). Health problems such as eye and weight problems, 2). Social problems such as tend to be less sensitive to the needs and feelings of others, experience difficulties cooperating, difficulty adapting, and irritability (unstable emotions) 2). Education problems, such as impaired concentration, easily distracted by the display of other applications, the spread of false / false information, 3). Threats of sexual violence: Adult content that is easy to access, applications that ease the transfer of pornographic images/videos, less *aware* of adult DMs through owned social media and addiction to pornography.

## REFERENCES

- Akbar, W. (2016, November). Jawa Timur Darurat Kekerasan Terhadap Anak. Diakses. 21 Desember 2017. From : <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20161120214605-12-173984/jawa-timur-darurat-kekerasan-terhadap-anak>
- Arifin, F. M. (2010). *Dampak Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi terhadap Perilaku Anak*. Bandung: FMIPA, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Barnett, O.W., Miller-Perrin, & Perrin, D. R.(2004). *Family violence across the lifespan: An introduction*. London: Sage Publication

- Berty, T, T, S. (2019, Agustus). Heboh Child Grooming, Ini 3 Kasus Pelecehan Anak Lewat Medsos di Dunia. Diakses. 29 April 2020. From : <https://www.liputan6.com/global/read/4028356/heboh-child-grooming-ini-3-kasus-pelecehan-anak-lewat-medsos-di-dunia#>
- Eryaningwidhi, E. (2019). Grooming Merupakan Tindakan Eksploitasi Seksual Terhadap Anak Melalui Media Sosial. Diakses. 30 April 2020. From : <https://www.solopos.com/grooming-kekerasan-seksual-pada-anak-via-medsos-1023078>
- Filipas, H.H., & Ullman, S.E. (2006). Child sexual abuse, coping responses, self-blame, posttraumatic stress disorder, and adult sexual revictimization. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 21(5), 652–672.
- Hebert, M., Langevin, R., & Daigneault, I. (2016). The association between peer victimization, PTSD, and dissociation in child victims of sexual abuse. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 193, 227–232.
- Herlina, D & Setiawan, B. (2018). Digital Parenting : Mendidik Anak Di Era Digital. Samudra Biru : Bantul DIY.
- Kabar Madura. (2019, Desember). Bangkalan darurat pelecehan anak di bawah umur. Diakses 15 Juni 2020. From : <https://kabarmadura.id/bangkalan-darurat-pelecehan-anak-di-bawah-umur/>.
- KPAI (Komisi Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak Indonesia). (2014, September). Kekerasan pada anak dan aspek kuratif. Diakses 15 Mei 2016. From : <http://www.slideshare.net/ritapranawati/kekerasan-pada-anak-dan-aspek-kuratif-2>.
- Martin, J., Anderson, J., Romans, S., Mullen, P., & O'Shea, M. (1993). Asking about child sexual abuse: methodological implication of a two-stage survey. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 17(3), 383–392.
- Maslihah, S. (2006). Kekerasan terhadap anak: Model transisional dan dampak jangka panjang. *Edukid : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 1 (1), 25-33.
- Matlin, M.W. (2008). *The psychology of woman. (6th ed.)*. Belmont, California : Thomson Wardsworth.
- Permana, R.H. (2019). Mengenal Grooming, Modus Baru Pelecehan Seksual terhadap Anak. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4635087/mengenal-grooming-modus-baru-pelecehan-seksual-terhadap-anak>.
- Rustanto, Bambang. (2013). Rumah Perlindungan Anak. Materi Kuliah Peksos dengan Anak. Komisi Perlindungan Anak dan Ibu (KPAI). Data Kekerasan Pada Anak ( KPAI ).
- Setyawan, I, A. (2018). Kupas Tuntas Jenis dan Pengertian Literasi. Diakses pada tanggal 23 Mei 2020. <https://gurudigital.id/jenis-pengertian-literasi-adalah/>
- Sugiyono, 2013, Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D. (Bandung: ALFABETA)
- Sukiman, dkk. (2016). Seri Pendidikan Orang Tua: Mendidik Anak Di Era Digital. Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Syamsuddin, A.R & Damaianti, Vismaia S. (2011). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Yurdakul, Isil Kabakci, dkk, (2013). "Dijital Ebeveylinlik ve Degisen Roller", dalam Gaziantep University Journal of Sosial Science, 4, (12). 883-896.