

The Role of The KAKAK Surakarta Foundation as A Companion for Child Grooming Victims through Social Media

Oudya Nisa Tallya Handono

Law Science, Faculty of Law and Politic Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
C100230414@student.ums.ac.id

Marisa Kurnianingsih

Law Science, Faculty of Law and Politic Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
mk122@ums.ac.id

Abstract

The development of social media has expanded the space for children to interact, but at the same time opened up opportunities for child grooming as a form of manipulative approach that leads to sexual exploitation. This condition places children in a vulnerable position due to their inability to recognize external dangers and demonstrates that case handling does not stop at taking action against the perpetrator, but must be accompanied by assistance oriented towards the protection and recovery of the victim. This study uses an empirical legal method with a descriptive nature. Primary data was obtained through interviews with child advocates, administrators of the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation, and related parties, while secondary data was obtained through a literature review of relevant laws, books, and journals. Data were analyzed qualitatively. The novelty of this study lies in its empirical approach that focuses on the practice of victim assistance. Child *grooming* at the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation, thus examining not only normative aspects but also the dynamics of direct victim handling. The KAKAK Surakarta Foundation plays a role as a companion by providing child rescue, psychosocial support, legal process oversight, and strengthening children's relationships with their families and communities. The main obstacles faced include the victims' psychological condition, weak family support, the vulnerability of digital evidence, the complexity of the legal process, and social stigma. Therefore, it can be concluded that the role of companions in cases of child victims *child grooming must* be understood as the implementation of legal protection so that children as victims get their rights because handling is not only measured by the punishment of the perpetrator, but also by the ability of the support system to restore children safely, fairly and with dignity.

Keywords: KAKAK Surakarta Foundation, Victim Companion, *Child Grooming*, Social media.

INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology has changed the way people interact via the internet and social media, but has also opened up space for the emergence of cybercrime that targets children as a vulnerable group [1]. One form is child grooming, namely the actions of the perpetrator who approaches, influences and manipulates children psychologically through a relationship that appears natural and full of trust, which is then directed

towards the goal of sexual exploitation [2]. In the digital environment, child grooming commonly occurs through social media platforms, instant messaging applications, online forums, online games, and virtual communities, enabling perpetrators to conceal their identities, build emotional relationships with children, and gradually groom them for sexual exploitation [3]. This crime does not occur suddenly, but through a systematic process, starting from recognizing the victim's vulnerability, building trust with attention or gifts, then normalizing deviant behavior so that the victim is easy to control [4]. This high risk is further exacerbated by weak supervision of children's activities on the internet, while technological developments have changed the mode of sexual crimes against children from direct contact to a virtual approach that is more hidden and difficult to detect [5].

In addition to utilizing various digital platforms, perpetrators also often use psychological manipulation strategies to obtain the victim's personal information [6]. Children who are accustomed to sharing daily activities or personal information openly on social media tend to be easier targets for groomers [7]. Information available online can be used by perpetrators to understand the victim's character, build a more personal approach, and strengthen emotional relationships which are ultimately used to facilitate the exploitation process [8]. Although child grooming has become a growing phenomenon in the digital era, its legal regulations in Indonesia still face various limitations [9]. Several regulations, such as the Child Protection Law, the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, and the Sexual Violence Crime Law, do provide a legal basis for protecting children from various forms of violence. However, to date, there are no regulations that specifically and explicitly criminalize the practice. Online child grooming often creates challenges for law enforcement authorities in identifying the elements of a criminal offense and establishing proof during judicial proceedings [10].

In Surakarta, child grooming through social media has become a means of facilitating sexual crimes against children, as perpetrators first establish emotional closeness, gain the victim's trust, and subsequently engage them in online sexual exploitation. In 2022, the KAKAK Foundation recorded 35 cases of child sexual abuse in the former Surakarta Residency and stated that more than 80% of cases were influenced by the use of social media, with the modus operandi often beginning with approaches similar to dating or grooming [11]. In 2023, the KAKAK Foundation assisted 59 child victims, consisting of 21 cases of sexual exploitation and 38 cases of sexual violence. Meanwhile, from January to July 2024, the institution handled another 17

cases of child sexual violence, including 3 cases of sexual exploitation. Strengthening of handling at the regional level is evident from the birth of Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2024 concerning the Protection of Women which mandates the strengthening of the UPTD PPA, and in 2025 the DP3AP2KB of Surakarta City confirmed that the majority of sexual violence cases received involved children as victims and often began with the grooming process, especially for children aged elementary to junior high school [12]. In fact, from 2023 to July 2025, collaboration with the KAKAK Foundation has accompanied 147 child victims of violence and sexual exploitation in Surakarta, so that child grooming must be understood as a real problem that requires serious study of crime patterns, legal handling, and ongoing victim support [13].



Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Research on child grooming is important because the increasing use of social media by children has increased the risk of online-based sexual exploitation, while positive law in Indonesia has not provided clear and specific regulations regarding child grooming. This lack of regulation has a direct impact on weak identification of acts, obstacles to proof, unclear basic handling, and less than optimal protection for victims. The novelty of this research lies in the empirical approach through a study at the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation, because this institution deals directly with victims and carries out the functions of assistance, protection, and liaison with the legal process when special regulations are not yet available [14]. The KAKAK Surakarta Foundation is important to study not only as a research location, but as a source of empirical data to show a real response to the legal vacuum regarding Child Grooming. The renewal of this research lies in the analysis of assistance practices, obstacles, and the need for legal reform in the protection of child victims. On that basis, the title of this research is formulated as "The Role of the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation in Assisting Child Victims of Child Grooming through Social Media."

METHOD

This study employs an empirical legal research method with a descriptive approach. Empirical legal research, according to Soerjono Soekanto, is research that examines the law as it works in the reality of society, so that what is studied is not only written rules, but also how those rules are applied in practice [15]. Peter Mahmud Marzuki also explains that legal research basically aims to find answers to the legal issues being studied through relevant data and facts in order to see law as a social phenomenon that lives in society [16]. The descriptive nature of this research means that the research is directed to systematically and clearly describe the forms, processes, and obstacles to mentoring children aged 7-18 who are victims of child grooming through social media at the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation. The research data was obtained from primary data through interviews with child advocates, KAKAK Surakarta Foundation administrators, and related parties, as well as secondary data through literature studies of laws and regulations, books, journals, and other legal materials relevant to the discussion topic [17]. All of the data was then analyzed qualitatively to obtain a complete picture of the implementation of advocacy for child victims of child grooming at the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Role of the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation as a Companion for Child Victims Child Grooming via Social Media

The results of the study show that the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation plays a role as a companion for child victims child grooming through social media, where in reality, assistance cannot only be understood as an act of accompanying victims in the legal process, but rather as a series of protections that begin from when the child is found, secured, restored, until redirected to a safer social life. Child victims are often in fragile family situations, living with limited supervision, then establishing relationships with perpetrators through social media until finally meeting them directly and experiencing sexual exploitation [18]. This series shows that the violence that occurs is not a stand-alone event, but rather the result of a gradual, manipulative, and planned approach. At this point, assistance becomes important not only to respond to the consequences, but also to understand how children are placed in relationships that are already unbalanced from the start.

The KAKAK Surakarta Foundation's support for child victims is carried out in several stages. The first stage is initial support oriented towards rescuing and protecting the victim. At this stage, the most important thing is not only separating the child from the perpetrator, but also restructuring the situation so that the child is returned to a safe space, both physically and psychologically. [20] Children who are victims of child grooming often do not fully recognize themselves as victims. The relationship established by the perpetrator is usually wrapped in attention, flattery, and a false sense of emotional closeness, so that children often view the relationship as something normal. Initial support serves to restore the child's perspective on the events they experience, while also restoring the child's position as a subject who must be protected by law. The basic guarantee of this protection has actually been constitutionally affirmed in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states "Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop" and have the right to protection from violence and discrimination.

The second stage is psychological and psychosocial support. This stage is crucial due to the injuries the victim has suffered through child grooming. It doesn't stop with the sexual act, but continues into feelings of fear, shame, confusion, guilt, and even a misplaced emotional attachment to the perpetrator. This kind of support is not complementary, but rather the core of protection itself, because a law that focuses solely on punishing the perpetrator without restoring the victim will result in formal justice but will not address the child's real needs. In this regard, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection provides a clear basis. Article 59A emphasizes that special protection for children is provided through "quick handling", "psychosocial support during treatment until recovery", as well as protection and assistance in the judicial process. This provision demonstrates that child rehabilitation is not positioned as an additional matter, but as a legal obligation inherent in the implementation of child protection.

Legal assistance also occupies a very important position. Child grooming through social media does not arise from a single act, but from a series of communications, trust-building, persuasion, and manipulation that ultimately culminate in sexual exploitation. Therefore, legal assistance must accompany children from the reporting stage, investigation, securing digital evidence, providing testimony, and even through trial.

Therefore, legal assistance should accompany the child throughout the reporting, investigation, digital evidence preservation, testimony, and trial stages. At this stage, the advocate not only assists the victim in dealing with law enforcement authorities but also ensures that the child is not further harmed by accusatory or judgmental questioning. The relevance of this type of assistance is reinforced by Article 69A of the Child Protection Law, which states that special protection for child victims of sexual crimes is provided through "psychosocial support during treatment until recovery" and "assistance at every level of examination". Meanwhile, from a material perspective, Article 76E of the same Law expressly prohibits "a trick, a series of lies, or the enticement of a child" to commit or allow obscene acts to be committed. This policy is very important because it shows that Indonesian positive law has actually reached the pattern of behavior known in academic practice as child grooming, even though the term has not been formulated separately in a specific crime.

The support process carried out by the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation does not stop at direct contact between the institution and the child victim, but rather reaches out to the victim's family and social environment. This approach demonstrates that case management is child grooming cannot be understood solely as a legal violation that is resolved when a report is filed or a case is processed, because the resulting impacts actually touch on much broader psychological, relational, and social aspects. Child victims generally not only experience fear, shame, confusion, and emotional distress, but also face family situations that are often unprepared to accept this reality. In such circumstances, the family, which should be the first place of protection, can instead become an environment that burdens the victim if they do not have an adequate understanding of the child's psychological condition and the nature of the crime they have experienced. The role of the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation is important because this institution is not solely present to accompany victims in administrative or procedural aspects, but also strives to build a safer social situation so that children do not experience multiple suffering due to the wrong responses from those closest to them.

In many cases, the victim's family experiences intense emotional turmoil after learning about their child's experiences. The family's reaction is not always reassuring support, as some parents or family members blame the child, question their behavior,

accuse them of carelessness, or assume they are partly responsible for the incident. This attitude is highly detrimental because it shifts the burden of blame from the perpetrator to the victim, further deepening the child's psychological wounds. Another common situation is the family's desire to cover up the case to protect their reputation, avoid embarrassment, or prevent public gossip. While the option of covering up the case is often seen as the quickest way to alleviate social pressure, in reality, this approach leaves the victim isolated, unheard, and deprived of justice or proper reparation. In such situations, the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation plays a role in easing this tension by providing an understanding that the primary need for child victims is not judgment, denial, or silence, but rather acceptance, a sense of security, consistent support, and real protection.

The assistance function carried out by the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation therefore has a broader scope than simply a legal assistance institution. This institution also serves as an intermediary, bridging the interests of victims with their families, and helps raise awareness that victims should be seen as parties who must be restored, not as sources of family shame. This approach is important because a child's recovery is greatly influenced by the quality of the response from their immediate environment. Children who receive acceptance from their families tend to rebuild their self-confidence more easily, have the courage to share their experiences, and are better prepared to undergo legal proceedings and psychological recovery. The opposite situation will occur if the family becomes a new source of pressure, as the child may choose to remain silent, withdraw, refuse the examination process, and even experience further trauma. The KAKAK Surakarta Foundation, through its assistance role, strives to ensure that families do not become part of the problem, but rather part of the recovery process. Family assistance, therefore, is not an additional supplement, but a crucial element in the successful protection of child victims.

The importance of providing support for child victims has actually been established in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Article 23 paragraph (2) stipulates that child victims or child witnesses must be accompanied by their parents, a person they trust, or a social worker. This provision demonstrates that the law does not require children to face the legal process alone, as children are psychologically vulnerable and require the presence of another party who can provide a sense of security.

The presence of a support person in a child's case is not merely a formality, but rather a guarantee of protection aimed at preventing the legal process from becoming a frightening experience and damaging to the victim's mental state. In this context, the role of the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation can be understood as a concrete manifestation of the spirit of protection fostered by the juvenile criminal justice system. The support institution helps ensure that children's rights to be heard, protected, and treated humanely are truly implemented in practice, especially when families are not yet fully capable of optimally carrying out the support function.

The strengthening of the victim's position is also evident in Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims, which grants victims the right to receive medical assistance as well as psychosocial and psychological rehabilitation. This provision demonstrates that victims are not merely positioned as evidence in the judicial process, but rather as human beings experiencing physical, mental, and social suffering that must be restored. The experiences of child victims of child grooming demonstrate that violence committed through social media often does not result in immediately visible physical harm. However, its psychological impact can be profound, as victims are frequently subjected to manipulation, threats, fear, and a loss of trust. Such situations require sensitive and ongoing support, not just evidence-based legal proceedings. The role of the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation is highly relevant because it exists in a space that connects legal interests with victims' psychosocial needs. This support not only helps victims speak out in the legal process but also helps restore the courage, emotional stability, and sense of security lost due to their experiences of violence.

Stronger regulations are also evident in Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, which positions victims as subjects with the right to treatment, protection, and recovery. This legal policy direction emphasizes that handling sexual violence, including that which occurs through digital spaces, must use the victim's perspective and must not stop at merely punishing the perpetrator. This perspective aligns with the practices implemented by the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation, as the institution's assistance stems from the victims' real needs to feel safe again within their families, social environments, and the legal process they are facing. The foundation's role is thus crucial

not only because it directly assists victims but also because it demonstrates how the protection mandate formulated in various laws and regulations is translated into concrete actions on the ground. The KAKAK Surakarta Foundation's position in this context demonstrates that the protection of child victims is a key priority. *Child Grooming* requires comprehensive work, including legal assistance, psychological strengthening, family education, and improving the social environment, so that the victim's recovery process can take place in its entirety and is not hampered by pressure from those who should be their closest protectors.

B. Obstacles Faced in Implementing Assistance for Children Aged 7-18 Years Who Are Victims *Child Grooming* via Social Media at the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation

The main obstacles in implementing assistance for child victims of child grooming lies in the nature of the crime itself which does not always appear to be violent from the outset. Child grooming typically involves a gradual and manipulative process through which perpetrators gain a child's trust before engaging in exploitation. The perpetrator builds trust, provides attention, creates emotional dependence, and then gradually shifts the relationship toward sexual exploitation. This situation means that children do not always immediately appear as victims in the simplest sense. Children may feel close to the perpetrator, perceive the relationship as normal, and even reject it when their experiences are described as violence. In such situations, counseling faces significant challenges, as counselors cannot simply facilitate the legal process; they must first help the child understand that the closeness they experience is actually built on deception and inequality.

The next obstacle stems from the victim's family's social background. Research data shows that children's vulnerability is significantly influenced by broken families, weak supervision, and minimal control over their digital activities. In the cases studied, children lived at a significant emotional and parental distance from their parents, making their social space more easily accessible to perpetrators through social media. During the support phase, this situation continues to pose a new obstacle because children do not always receive adequate support from their own family environment. At this point, support becomes more complex because what must be addressed is not only the impact on the victim, but also how the family views and responds to the child's experiences. If the family blames, suppresses, or silences the victim's voice, the recovery process becomes much more difficult.

Another obstacle lies in the verification and management of digital evidence. Cases of child grooming committed through social media typically involve digital evidence in the form of private communications, video call records, photographs, social media accounts, and information stored on electronic devices. The digital space is not only the initial means of establishing a relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, but also the primary arena for evidence. Digital evidence is fragile because it can be deleted, moved, altered, or refuted if not promptly secured. At the same time, reopening the contents of communications or digital materials related to the case can re-traumatize the child. Counseling is faced with two equally important interests: maintaining the integrity of the evidence and protecting the victim's psychological well-being. This is where the case becomes apparent that child grooming cannot be handled with a normal evidentiary approach, because every legal step taken always has the potential to directly impact the child's emotional wounds.

From the theoretical perspective of Philipus M. Hadjon, these obstacles demonstrate that preventive legal protection for children in the digital space has not been working optimally [19]. Preventive protection should be present before harm occurs, namely through family supervision, strengthening digital literacy, sensitivity to unhealthy online relationship patterns, and social mechanisms that are able to detect early manipulative approaches to children. Protection only moves effectively after the child has entered a dangerous relationship and experienced real harm. This condition shows that the main challenge of assistance lies not only in handling after the case arises, but also in the weaknesses of the social and legal system in interpreting the digital space as a space that is as serious as physical space.

Another obstacle arises in the legal process itself. Child grooming requires the child to explain the sequence of events in detail, starting from the initial introduction, the content of the communication, the reasons for trusting the perpetrator, the meeting process, until the sexual act occurred. However, for the child, this process can feel like a repetition of a painful experience. Accompaniment should not be seen as merely a formality for the presence of another party in the examination. The companion must truly function as a psychological protector and procedural protector so that the child does not become a victim again by the legal process that should provide justice. It is at this point that the norm of Article 23 paragraph (2) of the Child Criminal Justice System Law becomes important, because the

obligation of accompaniment as emphasized by the law is actually an acknowledgement that child victims should not be left to face the burden of examination alone.

Normatively, there are various obstacles in assisting child victims of child grooming has actually obtained a basis for answers in the applicable laws and regulations. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection through Article 59A emphasizes that special protection for children is carried out through rapid handling, including physical, psychological, and social treatment and rehabilitation, as well as prevention of diseases and other health disorders. Article 69A also emphasizes that special protection for child victims of sexual crimes is carried out through education on reproductive health, religious values, and moral values, social rehabilitation, psychosocial assistance during treatment until recovery, and the provision of protection and assistance at every level of examination from investigation, prosecution, to examination in court. This formulation shows that the law has established a fairly broad protection framework and is not only oriented towards legal handling alone, but also on the comprehensive recovery of the victim's condition. The position of children as victims has been placed at the center of attention, so that the state has essentially recognized that cases of sexual violence against children require a swift, multi-layered, and sustainable response.

The same strengthening is also evident in Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. This law provides important basic rights for victims, including the right to medical assistance and psychosocial and psychological rehabilitation. In cases of child grooming, this guarantee is crucial because the victims' suffering often extends beyond legal losses, extending to psychological trauma, fear, shame, disruption of social relationships, and a loss of security in their daily lives. Child victims can experience prolonged emotional distress, especially if the exploitation occurs through social media, which can potentially disseminate private content or communications and continue to haunt the victim. Legal norms guarantee that victims should not be left to face these consequences alone. Victims have the right to receive adequate recovery intervention to prevent the legal process from worsening their psychological condition. Within this framework, support cannot be understood simply as the presence of someone beside the victim, but rather as a series of protections that must ensure the victim's safety, emotional stability, and ongoing recovery.

Stronger regulations were further reinforced in Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, which positions victims as legal subjects with the right to treatment, protection, and recovery. This regulatory direction is significant because it demonstrates a shift in legal orientation from initially focusing primarily on proving and punishing perpetrators to also placing significant emphasis on the well-being of victims. In cases like these, child grooming orientation is highly relevant considering that the forms of violence experienced by children often occur in a hidden, manipulative, and gradual manner, so that victims are not always able to immediately understand that they are being exploited. Children often only realize the danger after the manipulative relationship has progressed further or after pressure from the perpetrator has become increasingly severe. This law demonstrates that the state has laid a sufficient normative foundation to view victims as parties who must be protected from the outset, not only after the case goes to court. Therefore, if there are still obstacles to assistance, the main problem lies not in the absence of norms, but in the effectiveness of their implementation in the field.

The most prominent problem lies in the extent to which all legal instruments can be implemented in an integrated, sensitive, and consistent manner by all parties involved. Support for child victims of child grooming is impossible to succeed by relying solely on one institution or one stage of the legal process. Handling requires close coordination between families, support agencies, social workers, psychologists, law enforcement officials, and other institutions authorized to protect children. Obstacles often arise when this coordination is inadequate, for example due to differing perspectives, limited resources, slow responses, or a lack of a shared understanding of the victim's best interests. Support can also be hampered if the victim's family is unprepared, the support staff lack the capacity to handle child trauma, or law enforcement officials still view the case solely as a matter of evidence without considering the victim's psychological well-being. This situation demonstrates that good law does not automatically result in good protection if its implementation is not built on sensitivity, cooperation, and consistency between institutions.

Another equally significant obstacle is the prevailing social perception that still judges victims' behavior by adult moral standards. Children who actively use social media, interact easily with others, enjoy uploading photos, or appear more open in communication are often considered to have contributed to the events that befell them. This perspective is

highly problematic because it blurs the line between perpetrator and victim. The focus, which should be on the perpetrator's manipulative actions, shifts to an assessment of the child's behavior. Within the framework of child protection, such logic is clearly unacceptable, as children are fundamentally immature psychologically, emotionally, and socially, requiring special protection from the state, family, and society. When victims are judged by adult moral standards, the child is no longer positioned as a party to be defended, but rather as a party suspected of co-culpability. This situation makes the support process even more challenging, as victims must face not only the impact of the perpetrator's actions but also moral pressure from their environment.

In cases of child grooming, the tendency to blame the victim is particularly dangerous because it reinforces the pattern of manipulation established by the perpetrator from the outset. One of the main characteristics of child grooming is the perpetrator's ability to create a false relationship that makes the child feel trusting, comfortable, and emotionally dependent, so that the victim often does not immediately realize that he or she is being trapped. When the social environment then judges that the child should be more alert, more withdrawn, or not interact with strangers, this assessment essentially ignores the reality that the victim has been systematically manipulated by the perpetrator who exploits the child's psychological immaturity. A victim-blaming perspective can also encourage the child to remain silent, withdraw, feel ashamed, and be reluctant to pursue legal proceedings. In such circumstances, assistance faces obstacles that are not only technical but also cultural, because what is being challenged is not simply procedural difficulties, but a social mindset that does not fully side with the victim. As long as the culture of victim-blaming remains strong, the legal protection that has been formulated normatively will be difficult to optimally realize.

This situation shows that the biggest challenge in assisting the victims of child grooming lies in the gap between the strength of legal norms and the reality of their implementation on the ground. The law has provided a strong foundation through special protection, the right to rehabilitation, assistance at every level of investigation, and the right to treatment, protection, and recovery. The next challenge is ensuring that all these provisions truly operate within a system that favors children. This effort requires increasing the capacity of officials, strengthening support institutions, educating families, and changing

the public's perspective so that they no longer judge victims with misguided moral logic. Effective assistance can only be achieved if children are consistently positioned as victims who must be protected, not as parties who must be held accountable for the manipulation carried out by perpetrators against them. Therefore, future reforms should focus not only on the establishment of new legal norms but also on strengthening implementation, inter-agency coordination, and legal culture. Such efforts are essential to ensure that the protection of child victims of child grooming is effectively and fairly realized.

CONCLUSION

Assistance provided to child victims of child grooming through social media at Yayasan KAKAK Surakarta is carried out in an integrated manner and extends beyond merely seeking punishment for the perpetrator. Support includes child rescue, psychosocial recovery, legal process monitoring, and strengthening the child's relationship with their family and surrounding community. This approach demonstrates that effective legal protection is not solely measured by a criminal verdict, but by the support process's ability to restore the child to a safe, normal, and dignified life.

The obstacles encountered in providing assistance to child victims of child grooming through social media at Yayasan KAKAK Surakarta are complex and interrelated. These challenges include the victims' psychological condition, limited family support, the vulnerability of digital evidence, the complexity of legal proceedings, and social stigma. This situation indicates that the handling of child grooming cases cannot rely solely on punishing the perpetrator. Criminal accountability is important, but it is not enough to restore the child as a victim. Legal protection must go hand in hand with psychosocial support, family strengthening, identity protection, and ongoing recovery. In this context, the support provided by the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation is crucial, as it not only oversees the legal process but also protects the child and safeguards their future.

REFERENCE

1. Wahyuningtyas YW, Mufid FL. Techno prevention sebagai upaya pencegahan terhadap pelaku *child grooming* melalui media sosial. *Jurnal Rechtsens*. 2022;11(1):109–122.
2. Neysa CV, Maskur A. Grooming dan perlindungan anak di Indonesia: Studi kasus eks Kapolres Ngada. *Jurnal Inovasi Hukum dan Kebijakan*. 2025;6(3):214–235.

3. Soetodjo W. *Hukum pidana anak*. Bandung: Refika Aditama; 2010.
4. Gultom M. *Perlindungan hukum terhadap anak dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak di Indonesia*. Bandung: Refika Aditama; 2014.
5. Susanti E, Monica DR, Antika SL. Kontruksi kebijakan perlindungan anak korban prostitusi berbasis media sosial. In: Putri RW, Sabatira F, editors. *Monograf hukum dan era digital*. Bandar Lampung: Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lampung; 2022. p. 10–23.
6. Ratnasari D, Solehuddin M. Bimbingan dan konseling bermain pendekatan *client centered* sebagai upaya preventif tindakan kejahatan seksual *child grooming* pada anak. *Jurnal Mahasiswa BK An-Nur: Berbeda, Bermakna, Mulia*. 2022;8(1):18–32.
7. Dilla NR, Ufran U. Efektivitas penanggulangan tindak pidana *child grooming* di Indonesia. *Indonesia Berdaya*. 2023;4(1):383–388. doi:10.47679/ib.2023427.
8. Wiguna KAAA, Rusmana IPE, Arswati NNJ, Wulandari NGAAMT. Pengaturan hukum positif Indonesia terkait perlindungan anak terhadap modus operandi *child grooming* melalui *cyberspace game online*. *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*. 2025;3(5):6745–6753. doi:10.61104/alz.v3i5.2322.
9. Hardiyanti DT, Harefa B, Supardi S, Bakhtiar HS. Grooming offences against children in Indonesia. *UUM Journal of Legal Studies*. 2023;14(2):557–579. doi:10.32890/uumjls2023.14.2.
10. Putri KAMA, Sugama IDGD. Perlindungan hukum terhadap korban *child grooming* daring dalam sistem peradilan pidana Indonesia: Analisis berdasarkan teori viktimologi. *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)*. 2025;3(11):1–17. doi:10.62281.
11. PT Utama Karya. Dukung Surakarta Kota Layak Anak, Utama Karya-KAKAK jadi motor perlindungan [Internet]. 2025 [cited 2026 Mar 14]. Available from: [tambahkan tautan]
12. Dinas Komunikasi Informatika Statistik dan Persandian Kota Surakarta. Siti Daryatini, Kepala Bidang Pemenuhan Hak Anak dan Perlindungan Khusus Anak DP3AP2KB Kota Surakarta, tekankan urgensi edukasi seksual untuk cegah kekerasan daring pada anak [Internet]. 2025 Jul 25 [cited 2026 Mar 14]. Available from: [tambahkan tautan]
13. Sanrego R. Ketentuan tindak pidana sebagai kejahatan dan pelanggaran dalam undang-undang pidana khusus. *Journal Terekam Jejak (JTJ)*. 2025;3(3):29–49.

14. Harefa KG, Dewanto WA. Child grooming as sexual violence in Indonesia. Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum. 2026;4(1):5803–5809. doi:10.61104/alz.v4i1.4083.
15. Soekanto S. *Pengantar penelitian hukum*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press; 2009.
16. Marzuki PM. *Penelitian hukum*. Rev ed. Jakarta: Kencana; 2017.
17. Waluyo B. *Penelitian hukum dalam praktik*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika; 2016.
18. Koesnan RA. *Susunan pidana dalam negara sosialis Indonesia*. Bandung: Sumur Bandung; 2005.
19. Hadjon PM. *Perlindungan hukum bagi rakyat Indonesia*. Surabaya: Bina Ilmu; 1987.
20. Finkelhor D. *Child sexual abuse: New theory and research*. New York: Free Press; 1984.
21. Gultom M. *Perlindungan hukum terhadap anak dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak di Indonesia*. Bandung: Refika Aditama; 2014.