THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANDROID BASED ON LEGAL PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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Abstract

The issue of protecting women and children is becoming a concern in many parts of the world, including Indonesia. Applications can help women and children face dangerous conditions, increase public awareness, and empower them in handling cases of sexual harassment, requiring alternative technology-based solutions. The research method is juridical-empirical using a positivism paradigm, with a population of Pontianak city. Data was collected through literature study, documentation, and questionnaires. The legal protection for women and children in Pontianak City in terms of overcoming violence was found to be good, The community believed that the government was not adequately addressing incidences of abuse against women and children. Supporting factors suggest that the public can be helped by reporting acts of violence online.

Keyword: *Child; Development; Online; Protection; Woman.*

A. INTRODUCTION

The issue of safeguarding women and children is becoming increasingly pressing in numerous regions around the globe[1][2], including Indonesia[3]. A number of factors such as poverty, cultural practices, and legal obstacles contribute to the susceptibility of women and children to violence and discrimination[4][5][6]. Attempts to tackle these challenges

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3   Agathis, N T., Payne, C., & Raphael, J L., A "Me Too Movement" for Children: Increasing Awareness of Sexual Violence Against Children, *Pediatrics Perspectives*, Vol.142, No.2, July 24, 2018

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encompass legal reforms, targeted government interventions, and community-based initiatives aimed at prevention. Violence against women and children is a violation of human rights that can impact individuals regardless of their social, economic, or educational status[789]. Insufficient facilities and infrastructure, as well as a lack of public awareness regarding complaint mechanisms for acts of violence, are factors that contribute to the high incidence of such acts in the West Kalimantan Province[1011].

Sexual violence is currently a significant concern[12]. This is characterised by a growing number of incidences of child sexual violence that are increasing. Sexual violence is any sexual act or behaviour that occurs without the victim's consent[13]. This may involve non-consensual sexual language or behaviours[14]. It is essential to understand that consent is a vital element of all sexual interactions, and any disregard for this can result in significant psychological and bodily harm to the individual[15]. It is crucial to provide a secure and respected setting that encourages individuals to freely communicate their wishes and limits, and where any type of sexual violence is not accepted. Furthermore, sexual violence can be defined as any act of sexual contact that is not based on consent; non-consensual sexual acts that do not involve physical contact or activities aimed at obtaining sexual pleasure by engaging in voyeuristic behaviour; sexual trafficking of individuals who are unable to give consent or refuse; or even

5 Nickolas T. Agathis et al., How the Global Violence Against Children and Youth Surveys Help Improve Pediatric Global Health, *Pediatrics*, Vol.150, No.5, November 1, 2022;

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7 Research Scholar, Department of Law, Shri JJT University. et al., A Study On Human Rights Violations And Domestic Violence, *International Journal of Advanced Research*, Vol.12, No.03, March 31, 2024, page.144–50.

8 Maurel Nurislamiyah D. Ina, Fenti Prihatini Dance Tui, and Yacob Noho Nani., Addressing Violence Against Women And Children: Policy Implementation For Women And Children's Protection, *Public Policy Journal*, Vol.4, No.3, October 17, 2023, page.165.

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10 Erni Rosita Dewi, Izhar Salim, and Imran Imran., Pengendalian Preventif Komisi Perlindungan Dan Pengawasan Anak Daerah Di Pontianak Mengatasi Kekerasan Seksual Remaja, *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa (JPPK)*, Vol.11, No.7, July 25, 2022, page.687.

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12 Unnati Patel, Hira Aslam, and Madison Edge Almond., Sexual Violence Victimisation, in *Sexual Violence Victimisation*, Routledge, 2022.

13 Ferdousi Rahman et al., Awareness of Sexual Violence, Status of Temptation and Consent among Children Experiencing Sexual Violence, *Journal of Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College*, Vol.14, No.2, May 14, 2024, page.30–34.

14 Amy Northup., Non-Consent and Sexual Violence, in *The Intimacy Coordinator's Guidebook*, by Brooke M. Haney, 1st ed., New York, Routledge, 2024, page.155–63.

15 Lisa Featherstone et al., Understandings of Sexual Consent Amongst Young Adults, in *The Limits of Consent*, by Lisa Featherstone et al., Palgrave Socio-Legal Studies, Cham, Springer Nature Switzerland, 2024.

online exploitation[16]. The SIMFONI-PPPA data[17] indicates that 898 women experienced sexual violence in 2020. A concerning phenomenon is occurring among children, characterised by an escalation in the number of sexual violence cases. The 2018 National Survey on the Experience of Children and Adolescents (SNPHAR) measured the prevalence of sexual violence against children in Indonesia, revealing that 1 in 11 girls and 1 in 17 boys in Indonesia have experienced sexual violence. The sexual violence include physical touch, solicitation, physical coercion, and pressure, with a total of 2,334 reported cases[18].

Victims of sexual violence feel unsafe while reporting the crimes they have experienced and are often prone to being blamed by many parties such as the police, lawyers, judges, and medical personnel[19][20][21]. In addition, media narratives often tend to vilify victims and portray them as the cause of the problem[22]. According to Asmarini[23], the main reasons why perpetrators of sexual violence do not report are feelings of shame, fear of being blamed or not believed, fear of betrayal by authorities, lack of sufficient evidence, lack of support from family and friends, and intimidation by the perpetrator and their family, as the perpetrator may be a family member or close acquaintance. From a survey conducted on 1,636 respondents who experienced rape, it was found that 93% did not report the incident, with just 98 respondents reporting the case, which subsequently ended in a peaceful resolution. The aforementioned facts have led to several undisclosed cases, necessitating the implementation of a system for handling sexual violence cases and providing support for survivors of sexual violence[24][25].

16 Saputra, N. M. A., Y. Hotifah, 'Aplikasi Redayaku' Solusi Inovatif Media Cybercounseling Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak, *Kopasta*, Vol.8, No.1, 2021;

17 Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia., Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan Dan Anak (Data Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak), *https://kekerasan.kemenpppa.go.id/*.

18 Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak., Survei Nasional Pengalaman Hidup Anak Dan Remaja (SNPHAR) Tahun 2018, *https://kemenpppa.go.id/*.

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20 Lindsay M. Orchowski et al., Barriers to Reporting Sexual Violence: A Qualitative Analysis of #WhyIDidntReport, *Violence Against Women*, Vol.28, No.14, November 2022, page.3530–53.

21 Bastian, A. Simamora, And., Rancang Bangun Aplikasi Penanganan Dan Pendampingan Penyintas Kekerasan Seksual Berbasis Android, *Prosiding 6th Seminar Nasional Penelitian & Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat,* Vol.7, 2022.

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24 Bonita Meyersfeld and Francesca Sironi De Gregorio., Support for Victims of Sexual Violence, in *Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence*, ed. Sara De Vido and Micaela Frulli, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2023, page.311–32.

25 Annie Bunce, Niels Blom, and Estela Capelas Barbosa., Determinants of Referral Outcomes for Victim–Survivors Accessing Specialist Sexual Violence and Abuse Support Services, *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, Vol.33, No.3, April 2, 2024, page.355–78.

Previous investigations by researchers have revealed that yearly case reports present data on recurrent occurrences in society, as if they were an ailment that never disappears. Regarding the imposition of witness testimony by the judge, the matter concerns the court's decision about its practice. In its law enforcement efforts the effectiveness of Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence[26], which is also one of the legal products, may be determined by its implementation in practice[27]. The effectiveness of Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence is influenced by several factors, including the presence of values that promote gender equality, such as justice and order[28][29]. One of the key elements that contribute to the legal effectiveness of this law is the recognition of these values[30]. The implementation of this law must be guided by principles that prioritize gender equality and address the root causes of domestic violence[31].

The current study on the development of an Android-based legal protection system for women and children in Pontianak City shares thematic similarities with several previous research works. One such study by Syarifah Putri Agustini Alkadri, titled "*Perancangan Aplikasi Pelaporan Kekerasan Perempuan Dan Anak Pada DPPA Prov Kalbar Berbasis Android,*" concluded that designing an application for reporting violence against women and children can significantly enhance the reporting and management of these cases in the DPPA of Kalimantan Province. Similarly, another study by Bastian and Simamora, titled "*Rancang Bangun Aplikasi Penanganan Dan Pendampingan Penyintas Kekerasan Seksual Berbasis Android,*" focused on developing an Android-based application to assist survivors of sexual violence. This research found that such applications are effective in providing timely support and improving the legal response to incidents of sexual violence.

While these previous studies also emphasized the role of technology in legal protections, the current research stands out for its specific focus on Pontianak City. It employs a juridical-empirical methodology to analyze the local population's needs and the existing legal framework, aiming to address the unique conditions and requirements of Pontianak. The study's comprehensive data collection, including literature studies, documentation,

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26 Republik Indonesia., Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Pub. L. No. Nomor 23 Tahun 2004.

27 A.Dewi Vitasari, Hambali Thalib, and Sufirman Rahman, The Effectiveness of Implementing Law Number 23 of 2004 on Elimination of Violence in Household: Case Study in Makassar City, *Sovereign: International Journal of Law*, Vol.2, No.3, September 25, 2020, page.1–11.

28 Mutiara Mutiara and Syofiaty Lubis., Implementation of Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence Domestic Violence (PKDRT) in the Province of North Sumatra, *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities*, Vol.4, No.3, March 16, 2024, page.221–26.

29 Herlina Novica Saragih and Tamaulina Br Sembiring., Legal Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence, *Ipso Jure*, Vol.1, No.2, April 29, 2024, page.20–27.

30 Chrisbiantoro Chrisbiantoro and Hudi Yusuf., Domestic Violence Based on Law No. 23 of 2004 Concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, *Journal of Social Research*, Vol.2, No.9, August 2, 2023, page.2934–41.

31 Endang Yuliana Susilawati., Law Protects Children from Domestic Violence, *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, Vol.19, No.3, September 30, 2023, page.263–70.

and questionnaires, offers new insights and practical solutions for enhancing the legal protection of women and children in this region. The originality of this study lies in its localized approach, which provides a tailored solution through the proposed development of a legal protection application specific to Pontianak City.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method employed in this study is juridical-empirical, utilizing the positivist paradigm which views law as a body of rules and regulations that must be enforced without regard to their fairness or advantage to society[32][33]. The objective is to identify legal loopholes in Pontianak City and devise strategies to address them. The study's population consists of the urban community of Pontianak, with a total of 300 respondents from six districts. Data collection methods include literature study to deepen understanding of relevant concepts and theories, documentation to gather direct data from the research site, and questionnaires created with Google Forms and analyzed using Smart PLS software[34]. The study model was evaluated using the Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach, assessing convergent validity, reliability, and model fit through various statistical measures[35]. The study concluded that despite awareness of violence issues, there are significant gaps in legal protection and public awareness in Pontianak, suggesting the development of an Android-based legal protection application to provide a more effective means of reporting and handling cases of violence.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
1. An Overview of Legal Protection for Women and Children in the City of Pontianak

To understand the legal protection of women and children in Pontianak City, the first step that needs to be taken is to analyze the legal protection regulated in Law No. 23 of 2004 on the elimination of domestic violence. According to Law No. 23 of 2004, Chapter IV on the Rights of Victims and Chapter V on the Duties of the Government and Society, it is stated that victims of violence have the right to protection, services, handling, assistance, guidance, and the Government is responsible for efforts to prevent domestic violence. This law is subsequently implemented in the form of Mayor Regulation Number 26

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32 Aleksandar Mojašević, Predrag Cvetković, and Darko Dimovski., The Importance Of Empirical Methods In Legal Research: The Case Of Criminology, Economic Analysis Of Law, And Law As An Algorithm, Facta Universitatis, *Series: Law and Politics*, December 18, 2023, page.109.

33 Mathias Siems., *Empirical Methods, in The Cambridge Handbook of Comparative Law*, ed. Mathias Siems and Po Jen Yap, 1st ed., Cambridge University Press, 2024, page.157–76

34 Hesham Mohamed Elsherif, ed., *Foundational Theories and Practical Applications of Qualitative Research Methodology*, Advances in Library and Information Science, IGI Global, 2024.

35 Ejike Edeh, Wen-Juo Lo, and Jam Khojasteh., *Review of Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM)*, Using R: A Workbook, Springer, 2021.

of 2020 on the protection of female victims of violence in Pontianak[36]. Based on the graph below, it can be seen that 235 respondents (78.3%) answered "good" regarding the efforts to combat violence against women and children in Pontianak City. The next question asked about the role of the Pontianak City government in addressing cases of violence against women and children, and 236 respondents (78.7%) answered "suboptimal". Furthermore, when asked if Pontianak City is safe from violent crimes against children, 232 respondents (77.3%) answered "sufficiently safe". Based on data obtained from a google form survey of 300 respondents , it is evident that in terms of gender, the majority of respondents are female, with 153 respondents (51%), while males account for 147 respondents (49%). The majority of respondents, 49.3%, were from the South Pontianak district, followed by 23% from the West Pontianak district, 8.3% from the North Pontianak district, 7% from the Southeast Pontianak district, 6.4% from the East Pontianak district, and 6% from the Pontianak City district.

From the results of data collection through questionnaires in this research, it can be observed that the respondents' data regarding their experiences with violence against women and children in the city of Pontiak is as follows: 178 respondents (59.3%) stated that they have witnessed direct acts of violence against women and children, 257 respondents (85.7%) answered that they frequently encounter violence against women and children in Pontianak, 261 respondents (87%) responded that the violence that often occurs in Pontianak is perpetrated by family members, and 251 respondents (95.7%) answered that they have never been victims of any form of violence, whether it is gender-based or physical violence.

2. Obstacles and Supports for Legal Protection of Women and Children in the City of Pontianak

Based on the processed questionnaire data distributed and filled in by respondents, it can be observed that there are several inhibiting factors. This can be seen from the question of whether respondents are aware of the legal basis for violence against women and children. Out of 300 respondents, 164 (43.3%) answered "Not Aware". Furthermore, when asked about the role of law enforcement in handling cases of violence against women and children, 164 respondents (63%) answered "Sufficient". Lastly, when asked if the community knows how to report incidents of violence, 253 respondents (84.3%) answered "Not Aware". From the support/suggestion factor, it can be inferred whether the community would benefit if they could report incidents of violence online through an application on their mobile phones in real time. A total of 247 respondents (98%) expressed agreement, whereas 219 respondents (88.7%) said agreement if the support process (e.g., scheduling consultation) after experiencing violence could be conducted online using

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36 Walikota Pontianak Provinsi Kalimantan Barat., Perlindungan Perempuan Korban Kekerasan, Pub. L. No. Nomor 26 Tahun 2020 (2020).

a mobile application.

3. The Study Model was Evaluated using the Partial Least Squares (PLS) Approach in SmartPLS 3.0 software

a. Validitas Konvergen

According to Chin[37], convergent validity is evaluated based on outer loadings and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values. The threshold for outer loadings or loading factors is set at 0.7, but for early-stage research, a value of 0.5-0.7 is acceptable for passing the convergent validity test[38]. Hair propose that Convergent Validity is deemed to have been achieved if the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value is ≥ 0.5[39]. The outcomes of the convergent validity test are as follows:

1) Outer Loadings Cross Loading

Table 1. Results of Outer Loadings Cross Loading

Variables	Outer Loadings	Cross Loading
Have you ever witnessed firsthand criminal acts of violence against women and children?	0.870 (Legal Protection Overview)	0.87 (Legal Protection Overview)
Do you often encounter violence against women and children in Pontianak City?	0.863 (Legal Protection Overview)	0.863 (Legal Protection Overview)
According to you, how is violence against women and children handled in Pontianak City?	0.811 (Legal Protection Overview)	0.811 (Legal Protection Overview)
According to you, is Pontianak City safe from criminal acts of violence against children?	0.799 (Legal Protection Overview)	0.799 (Legal Protection Overview)
Do you think the community knows the legal basis for violence against women and children?	0.796 (Weakness of Legal Protection)	0.796 (Weakness of Legal Protection)
According to you, violence that often occurs in Pontianak City is committed by family or other people?	0.751 (Weakness of Legal Protection)	0.751 (Weakness of Legal Protection)
According to you, what is the role of the Pontianak City government in dealing with cases of violence against women	0.851 (Weakness of Legal	0.851 (Weakness of Legal Protection)

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37 Chin WW., The Partial Least Squares Approach to Structural Equation Modeling, In GA Marcoulides, *Modern Methods for Business Research*, 1998, page.195

38 Ghozali, I., *Structural Equation Modelling*, Edisi II, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, 2008

39 Hair Jr., J. F. et al., Multivariate Data Analysis with Readings. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1998

and children?	Protection)	
Have you ever been a victim of gender-based violence or physical violence?	0.772 (Weakness of Legal Protection)	0.772 (Weakness of Legal Protection)
In your opinion, what is the role of law enforcement in handling cases of violence against women and children?	0.794 (Weakness of Legal Protection)	0.794 (Weakness of Legal Protection)
In your opinion, do people know how to report violence that they have experienced?	0.749 (Legal Protection Application Development)	0.749 (Legal Protection Application Development)
Do you think the community will be helped if the way to report the violence experienced can be online through the mobile phone application (realtime)?	0.916 (Legal Protection Application Development)	0.916 (Legal Protection Application Development)
In your opinion, would it help the community if the assistance process (e.g. setting up a consultation schedule) after experiencing violence could be done online through a mobile phone application?	0.927 (Legal Protection Application Development)	0.927 (Legal Protection Application Development)

Source: Output SmartPLS 3.0 (2024)

As depicted in Table 1, all of the outer loading values for each variable are greater than 0.7, which indicates that all variable items have passed the outer loading test. Moreover, as evidenced by the table, all variables have achieved greater correlation results than other variables, thus satisfying the cross-loading test requirements.

2) Average Variance Extracted Analysis (Validity Test), Reliability, Composite Reliability Results.

Table 2. Results of AVE Analysis, Reliability, Composite Reliability

Variables	Average Variance Extracted	Cronbach's Alpha	Composites Reliability
Overview of Legal Protection	0.700	0.856	0.903
Weaknesses of Legal Protection	0.630	0.853	0.895
Development of Legal Protection Application	0.753	0.833	0.901

Source: Output SmartPLS 3.0 (2024)

Table 2. shows that the three variables used in this study

are valid because they produce an AVE value> 0.5. Table 4.5 shows that all variables used in this study are reliable because they produce a Cronbach's alpha value> 0.7[40]. It is concluded that the data has passed the reliability test, so the data can be continued to the next analysis. From the table above, the Composit Realibility value of all variables has a Composit Realibility value> 0.7, so the data is reliable and can be tested further data processing.

b. Determination Coefficient Value

Table 2. R Square, F Square, Q Square values

Variables	R Square	F Square	Q Square
Development of Legal Protection Application	0.381	0.480	-
Weaknesses of Legal Protection	-	0.428	-
Development of Legal Protection Application	-	-	0.280

Source: Output SmartPLS 3.0 (2024)

c. Model FIT

The fit model test can be seen from the SRMR value of the model. In the pls model, it is declared to have met the criteria if the SRMR value is <0.10. From the table below, it is known that the SRMR value is 0.076 (<0.10), so the model is declared fit and suitable for use to test the hypothesis. Then the NFI value ranging from 0 - 1 is derived from the comparison between the hypothesized model and a certain independent model. Based on the table below, the NFI value is 0.803, which means that it has a model fit that can be declared good.

Table 3. Fit Model

	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0.076	0.076
d_ULS	0.452	0.452
d_G	0.219	0.219
Chi-Square	397.489	397.489
NFI	0.803	0.803

Source: Output SmartPLS 3.0 (2024)

The outer model examines the relationship between each latent variable and each indication, testing their reliability using Composite Reliability, Discriminant Validity, and Loading Factor. Table 3 presents a study of the relationship between the indicator variables and their

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40 Cronbach, L. J., & Snow, R. E., Aptitudes and Instructional Methods: A Handbook For Research on Interactions, *Irvington*, 1977

latent variables, referred to as measurement equations. According to Hair et[41], A valid loading factor is more than 0.7. A loading factor of approximately 0.4 is considered ideal, whereas a loading factor of 0.5 is generally considered significant. If the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value for each construct exceeds the correlation between the constructs in the model, then the model demonstrates superior discriminant validity. An AVE number of 0.50 is considered good. All dimensions and indicators exhibit a high level of consistency, with values exceeding 0.7 according to the Construct Reliability (CR) metric.[42].

The table above displays the results of first-order construct measurements for variables with factor loadings more than 0.50 and a significance level of 0.05, suggesting that the indicators effectively explain latent constructs. The square root of the average extracted variance (AVE) is used as an indicator of discriminant validity. The results show that the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) is greater than 0.5, meeting the acceptable criterion. Indicators and dimensions often encompass all underlying causes.
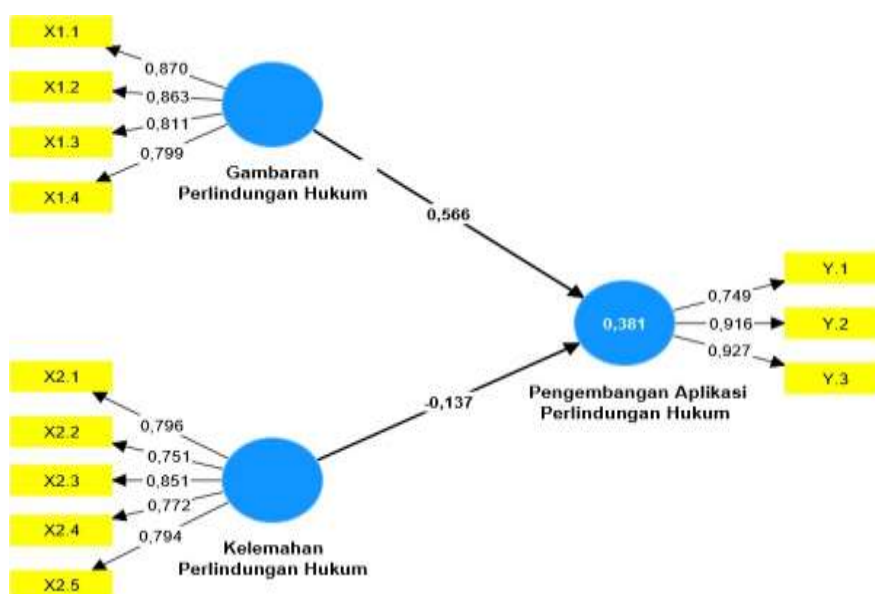

Figure 1. Research Finding

d. Hypothesis Test Direct Effect Results

Tabel 4. Bootstrapping Calculation Results

Code	Hypothesis	Original Sample	T statistics	P values	Conclusion
H1	Legal Protection Overview and Legal Protection Application Development	0.566	10.383	0.000	Accepted

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41 *Ibid*

42 Nunnally, J. C., *The Assessment of Reliability*, Psychometric Theory, 1994

H2	Weaknesses of Legal Protection and Application Development_Legal Protection	-0.137	2.777	0.006	Accepted

Source: output SmartPLS 3.0 (2024)

1) H1 There is a significant influence of the Legal Protection Overview variable with the Legal Protection Application Development, because the P-value is 0,001 < 0,05 or in other words H0 rejected dan Ha accepted.

2) H2 There is a significant influence of the Legal Protection Weakness variable with the Development of Legal Protection Applications, because the P-value is 0,006 < 0,05 or in other words H_0 rejected dan H_a is accepted.

Research provides empirical validation of the relationship between existing legal protection measures and the proposed technological solution using bootstrapping calculation results in Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis, highlighting the statistical significance of these relationships. The study identifies specific weaknesses in the current legal protection system through detailed data collection and analysis, offering concrete evidence that supports the need for innovative solutions. By proposing the development of an Android-based application, the research introduces a novel technological solution that provides a real-time, accessible, and user-friendly platform for reporting violence and seeking legal support, which marks a significant advancement over traditional methods.

The study's community-centric approach ensures that the proposed solution addresses the specific needs and challenges faced by women and children in Pontianak City, making the application highly relevant and effective. The hypothesis test results reveal significant influences of the legal protection overview and the weaknesses of legal protection on the development of the legal protection application, offering a novel understanding of how different aspects of legal protection interact and influence the creation of technological solutions. The practical implications for policymakers and stakeholders in Pontianak City are also noteworthy, as the findings can guide the development and implementation of policies aimed at enhancing legal protection through technological innovations. The results, showing significant influences with P-values of 0.000 and 0.006 for the respective hypotheses, underscore the critical role of understanding current legal protection measures and addressing their weaknesses to develop effective technological solutions.

D. CONCLUSION

The study revealed significant insights into the current state of legal protection for women and children in Pontianak City. The hypothesis test results showed that the Legal Protection Overview has a strong positive influence on the development of a Legal Protection Application, while the Weaknesses of Legal Protection also significantly impact the application's development. These findings highlight the critical need for a robust and accessible system that addresses both the strengths and weaknesses of the current legal framework. The proposed Android-based legal protection system aims to fill these gaps by offering features such as real-time reporting, comprehensive legal resources, support services, and secure communication channels.

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