

Enhancing Public Legal Awareness of the Dangers of Normalizing Incest Fantasies on the Internet as an Effort to Protect Children within the Family of Banyumanik Semarang

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Abstract

The increasing circulation of digital content that normalizes incest fantasies poses a challenge to child protection within families. This community service program was conducted in Banyumanik Subdistrict, Semarang City, where preliminary assessments indicated high internet access, limited parental digital supervision, and low public awareness of the legal risks associated with incest-related content. The program aimed to strengthen legal awareness and digital literacy to prevent children's exposure to harmful online content. Using a Participatory Community Education approach, the program involved 35 participants through legal counselling, digital literacy training, focus group discussions, and pre-test/post-test evaluations. Before the intervention, 78% of participants were unaware that incest-fantasy content is categorized as prohibited pornography under Indonesian law. Following the program, 89% of participants were able to identify forms of digital content that normalize incest fantasies, indicating a 67 percentage-point improvement in legal awareness and digital literacy. The program demonstrates that community-based legal education can strengthen family resilience and support child protection in the digital environment.

Keywords: *child protection; digital literacy; incest fantasy normalization.*

Introduction

The development of digital technology has transformed the public's patterns of information consumption, including access to sexual content that has become increasingly diverse and difficult to regulate. One emerging phenomenon is the widespread circulation of content that normalizes incest fantasies through social media, story-sharing platforms, and anonymous online forums (Musofiana et al., 2025). Such content frequently appears in the

form of memes, fictional narratives, short videos, and even Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated sexual material, making it appear harmless and allowing it to escape parental supervision. This situation poses a serious threat to family resilience and to the protection of children in Indonesia (Christianto, 2020).

The problem is further compounded by the low level of public legal literacy (Gultom et al., 2025). Many parents do not understand that content containing incest narratives (Bachmisd et al., 2024). Even when presented as entertainment or fictional storytelling still falls within the category of prohibited pornography under Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography and may trigger risks of sexual violence as regulated under Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes (Madrah et al., 2024). This gap between technological developments and legal understanding demonstrates the necessity for communities to receive intensive education through community service programs.

Empirically, various international reports indicate that exposure to harmful sexual content, including narratives that normalize violence, can increase the risk of grooming and child sexual abuse (Musofiana et al., 2023). UNICEF 2021 highlights that digital platform algorithms (UNICEF et al., 2021) may amplify children's exposure to sexual content following initial interactions. ECPAT International 2020 (Alliance, 2020) Similarly, reports that seemingly light sexual narratives can nonetheless reduce sensitivity to sexual violence (Dewi et al., 2022). These findings provide the basis for the necessity of community service programs to intervene directly at the community level so that the public fully understands the risks posed by such pseudo-fictional content.

In addition to the urgency of the issue at both national and global levels, this community engagement program becomes particularly relevant when situated within the local context, especially in the Rukun Warga (RW) (community neighborhood association) area of Banyumanik Subdistrict, Semarang City. As a rapidly developing urban area with high population mobility, Banyumanik represents a dynamic and heterogeneous social environment that is closely connected to developments in digital technology. Extensive internet access combined with its proximity to educational centers, commercial districts, and youth activity hubs makes the Banyumanik community more susceptible to exposure to high-risk digital content,

including narratives that normalize incest fantasies and other forms of sexual deviance.

Many parents and Rukun Warga (RW) officials remain unaware that such content not only violates social and religious norms but is also closely linked to potential criminal acts of sexual violence against children. Since the RW serves as the closest social unit directly interacting with family life, strengthening legal literacy and early detection capacities for harmful content within the Banyumanik RW community constitutes a strategic step toward establishing a community-based protection system. This intervention is expected to assist the community in accurately identifying digital risks, reinforcing community-based social control, and enhancing family resilience amid the rapid flow of information in today's digital era.

Based on the preliminary needs assessment conducted through field observations, informal interviews with Rukun Warga (RW) officials, religious instructors, and parents, as well as pre-test data collected before the intervention, several key issues were identified within the partner community. The findings indicated that many parents had limited knowledge regarding: (1) the types of digital content that may normalize incest fantasies; (2) the legal framework governing the prohibition of such content; and (3) effective digital monitoring strategies within the family. The assessment further revealed that 78% of participants were unaware that incest-fantasy content is categorized as prohibited pornography under Indonesian law, while 63% of parents did not understand how social media algorithms may gradually expose children to harmful sexual content. Consequently, many parents were unable to recognize early indicators of online risks associated with child sexual exploitation. These findings demonstrate the urgent need for a practical and context-based legal awareness program integrated with digital literacy education to strengthen child protection within the family environment.

Several previous community service programs have focused on digital literacy and child protection, but they have not specifically addressed the issue of the online normalization of incest fantasies (Fadhilah et al., 2025). For instance, the present community service program initiative fills this gap by integrating legal literacy, digital literacy, and contemporary issues related to incest based sexual narratives in the online sphere (Yaman, 2020). The theoretical framework employed in this community engagement program comprises three principal foundations. First, the concept of public legal

literacy, which focuses on enhancing the community's capacity to understand and apply legal norms in everyday life. Second, the theory of digital literacy, which underscores the importance of parents' ability to identify harmful content, utilize digital safety features, and supervise children's activities in online environments. Third, the theory of child protection, which positions the family as the primary actor in preventing sexual violence (Musofiana et al., 2024).

Based on these foundations, this community services program initiative is designed not only to provide legal knowledge but also to equip families with practical skills to distinguish between safe and high-risk content, understand reporting mechanisms, and implement effective digital monitoring strategies (Filice et al., 2022). This intervention is expected to strengthen family resilience and reduce the likelihood of children being exposed to content that normalizes incest fantasies and sexual violence (Fadhilah et al., 2025).

This community engagement initiative provides an important contribution to family-based child protection efforts in the digital age. It also offers a model of legal education that is responsive to technological developments and can be replicated across various communities. The program is relevant not only for family settings but also for educational institutions, local communities, and stakeholders involved in the prevention of sexual violence against children.

Methods

This community engagement program was implemented within the *Rukun Warga* (RW) (community neighborhood association) area of Banyumanik Subdistrict, Semarang City, an urban environment characterized by high population mobility and intense digital exposure. The selection of this location was based on preliminary mapping, which indicated that many families in Banyumanik have internet access that is insufficiently supervised, thereby increasing the risk of exposure to harmful sexual content, including the normalization of incest fantasies (Siregar et al., 2025).

The following stages were carried out in the implementation of this community service program:

1. needs assessment;
2. instrument development;
3. legal counselling;
4. digital literacy training;

5. Focus Group Discussion (FGD); and
6. Post-intervention evaluation.

Before the implementation of the program, a needs assessment was conducted through field observations and informal interviews with RW officials, religious instructors, and several parents. The initial conditions indicated that:

1. 78% of residents were unaware that incest fantasy content is classified as prohibited pornography under Law No. 44 of 2008.
2. 63% of parents did not understand how social media algorithms gradually expose users to sexual content.
3. No community-based digital monitoring mechanism existed at the RW level.
4. Most children accessed digital devices without supervision, particularly at night.

These conditions provide a strong justification for the intervention, demonstrating that legal education and digital-literacy training are urgently needed to increase risk awareness and strengthen child protection at the family level.

This community service program employed the Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach, which emphasizes the active involvement of community members in identifying problems, implementing interventions, and evaluating outcomes. The PAR approach was selected because it enables community participation in addressing legal and digital literacy issues related to the normalization of incest fantasies on the internet while fostering collective responsibility for child protection within the family environment.

The implementation of the program consisted of four stages. First, the problem identification stage was conducted through field observations, informal interviews, and a needs assessment involving Rukun Warga (RW) officials, religious instructors, parents, and youth representatives. Second, the planning stage involved the development of legal education materials, digital literacy modules, and evaluation instruments based on the identified community needs. Third, the action stage included legal counselling, digital literacy training, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) aimed at improving participants' understanding of harmful digital content and applicable legal protections. Fourth, the reflection and evaluation stage was carried out through post-tests, interviews, and group discussions to assess changes in

participants' legal awareness and digital literacy as well as to formulate community commitments for strengthening child protection in the digital environment. The activity design consists of:

1. problem mapping;
2. legal education;
3. training on detecting harmful digital content;
4. group discussions;
5. The establishment of community commitments.

Participants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, namely a sampling method that considers specific characteristics relevant to the objectives of the program. The sample criteria included:

1. residents with children under the age of 18;
2. caregivers or legal guardians;
3. members of PKK and Posyandu community groups;
4. youth organization (Karang Taruna) members;
5. neighborhood administrative officers (RW officials) who hold social authority.

A total of 35 participants were included, which is considered representative for an urban neighborhood unit (RW) with a high level of social interaction.

Data collection was conducted using a triangulation of methods approach to ensure greater validity and comprehensiveness.

1. Pre-test and Post-test

The pre-test and post-test instruments consisted of a questionnaire comprising 20 items, covering:

- a. knowledge of pornography law;
- b. understanding of the moral and psychological risks of incest-related fantasies; (Muhtador, 2025)
- c. the ability to identify harmful digital content;
- d. the ability to use digital monitoring features.

Instrument validity:

Content validity was assessed by three experts:

- a. a criminal law expert;
- b. a digital literacy expert;
- c. a child protection specialist.

The instrument was declared valid after revisions were made to six items identified as ambiguous.

2. Field Observation

Field observations were conducted to identify patterns of internet and device usage among the Banyumanik community, as well as the types of digital content that frequently appear.

3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGDs were conducted to explore:

- a. community perceptions regarding digital incest;
- b. barriers faced by parents in implementing digital supervision;
- c. potential community-based synergies at the RW level for child protection.

The FGD involved 15 key participants, including community leaders, the RW head, PKK cadres, and youth organization (karang taruna) representatives.

4. Legal Counselling

5. Documentation

Documentation consisted of activity photographs, discussion recordings, attendance lists, and legal education materials to support the analysis.

6. Evaluation

The evaluation was conducted through post-tests, brief interviews, and an assessment of participants' attitudinal changes and improvements in legal and digital literacy understanding.

Result

The pre-test consisted of a set of prompts related to information technology, social media, family, incest fantasies, and child protection concerning personal data. This was intended to assess the participants' understanding of personal data protection and the potential cybercrimes that social media users may face in the online environment. The audience comprised PKK mothers, with an estimated age range of 25 to 54 years, while members of the Karang Taruna youth team were estimated to be 18 years old.

The community service programs, entitled Enhancing Public Legal Awareness of the Dangers of Normalizing Incest Fantasies on the Internet as an Effort to Protect Children within the Family in Banyumanik, Semarang,

began with the administration of a pre-test. The results provided a percentage indicating the participants' level of understanding regarding cybercrime.

The first activity involved the post-test stage, which consisted of providing feedback to the audience or participants. This stage is presented in Table 1, which contains statistical data on the number of participants and their responses regarding their understanding of the types of digital content that normalize incest fantasies, and the fact that incest-fantasy content is classified as prohibited pornography in the digital era.

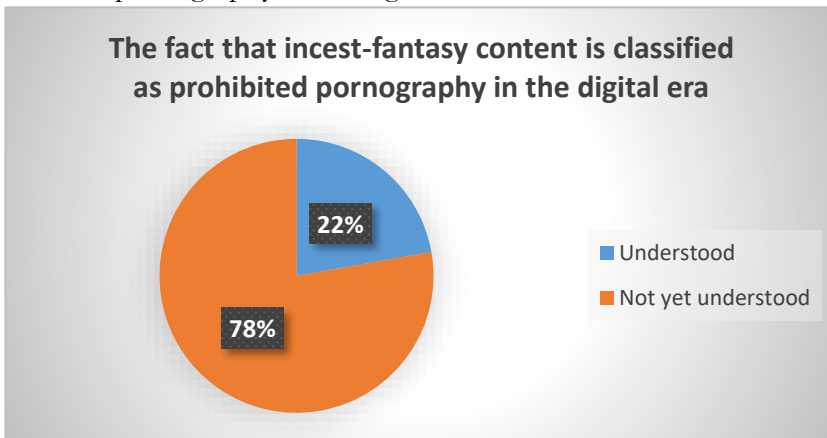


Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of participants who understood and those who had not yet understood the material.

Knowledge Data on Types of Digital Content that Normalize Incest Fantasies: incest-fantasy content falls under the category of prohibited pornography. Increase in knowledge regarding types of digital content that normalize incest fantasies. The initial condition indicated that 78% of participants were unaware that incest fantasy content falls under the category of prohibited pornography. Most participants initially perceived content in the form of fantasy stories or online discussions about incest as mere entertainment or ordinary fictional material.

In delivering the counselling material, it is important to emphasize the necessity of carefully selecting which content can be viewed or accessed on social media, ensuring that children(Bachmisd et al., 2024) are not exposed to material from unknown sources or without parental awareness of their daily activities. From the family perspective, both mothers and fathers should not simply relinquish control by fully trusting what their children access on information technology applications, including social media accounts. This

approach is necessary to prevent children from becoming desensitized or normalizing content that is often perceived as harmless entertainment.

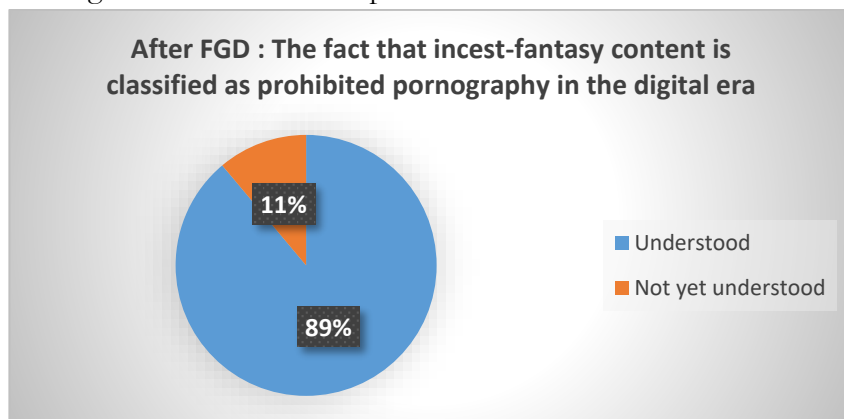


Figure 2 illustrates the percentage of participants who understood and those who had not yet understood the material after the Focus Group Discussion.

After legal counselling and digital literacy training, 89% of participants were able to identify at least three types of digital content that normalize incest fantasies, including: online fictional stories depicting incestuous relationships; discussion forums or chat groups addressing child sexual fantasies; memes or video content subtly normalizing incestuous behavior.

This increase in understanding represents a 67% improvement in educational effectiveness compared to the initial condition and demonstrates that a case-study-based approach combined with real-life examples effectively facilitates the identification of high-risk content.

Before the intervention, the audience, comprising parents did not understand how social media algorithms can gradually expose users, particularly children, to sexual content. The pre-test indicated that most participants were unaware that incest-fantasy content is classified as prohibited pornography under Law No. 44 of 2008, and that Law No. 17 of 2016 on Child Protection provides the legal basis for reporting and criminal sanctions.

After the legal training, participants were able to cite the legal basis for the prohibition of incest-fantasy content. Participants understood the criminal sanctions applicable to perpetrators. Participants could explain the reporting mechanisms to law enforcement authorities or through official complaint

channels such as lapor.go.id or the *Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak* (P2TP2A) hotline.

The initial condition indicated that no community-based digital monitoring mechanism existed at the RW level, and most children accessed digital devices without supervision, particularly at night. The post-test results showed that: participants were able to implement digital-monitoring strategies at home, including the use of parental controls, application privacy settings, and browsing-history monitoring; participants could identify early indicators of exposure to sexual content, such as changes in children's behavior, access to specific applications or websites, and private communications; participants reported readiness to establish a healthy device-usage schedule for their children.

These findings demonstrate that hands-on training successfully enhanced the capacity of parents and caregivers to proactively supervise their children. The outcomes of the program indicated the formation of a community agreement to support RW-based child monitoring: 100% of RW officials expressed their readiness to establish a resident forum or a Digital Family Task Force to monitor high-risk content; participants agreed to engage in follow-up activities, including: monitoring children's digital content within the RW, sharing educational information with neighbors, reporting content or incidents that may endanger children; participants planned to establish schedules for continued educational activities within the RW, such as regular digital literacy training and parenting workshops.

These results demonstrate an improvement in legal understanding compared to the initial condition, while also addressing the gap in technology-based legal literacy, which was a primary concern within the community. Reflect a collective commitment by the community to protect children from exposure to harmful content and to strengthen community-based child protection.

Discussion

The program results indicate a significant increase in the understanding of Banyumanik RW residents regarding the legal basis for the prohibition of incest-fantasy content, the Pornography Law (Law No. 44 of 2008), and the Child Protection Law. Before the intervention, the majority of parents or audience members comprising *Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga* (PKK)

mothers and Karang Taruna youth team members (78%) were unaware that incest-fantasy content is classified as prohibited pornography. After the counselling session, 89% of participants were able to explain the legal basis and reporting mechanisms in cases of suspected sexual violence against children.

These findings align with the theory of legal awareness, which emphasizes that public legal consciousness is a critical foundation for crime prevention and the protection of children's rights (Alivia Zahra Harahap et al., 2025). Increased legal knowledge enables parents to consciously enforce rules and take preventive actions for their children (Ahmad, 2020). In other words, practical, relevant, and easily understood legal education can bridge the knowledge gap regarding digital risks that are both criminal and moral in nature.

The program also demonstrated that digital literacy serves as a critical instrument in the prevention of electronically mediated sexual violence. Post-test results indicated that 89% of participants were able to implement digital-monitoring strategies, including the use of parental controls, browsing history monitoring, and identification of high-risk content. This represents a substantial increase from the initial condition, in which only 22% of participants understood digital-monitoring strategies.

According to digital literacy theory (Gultom et al., 2025), Digital literacy is not merely the ability to operate devices or applications (Barnes & Potter, 2021), but also encompasses the capacity to recognize, evaluate, and respond to digital information. With this enhanced capability, parents are not only able to supervise their children but also to guide them in critically understanding the risks associated with sexual content and incest fantasies. This is particularly relevant in the context of Semarang, an urban city with high digital exposure, where social media algorithms can gradually present harmful content.

The findings of the community engagement program indicate that a community-based approach is effective in strengthening child protection. The establishment of a Digital Family Task Force at the RW level and residents' commitment (100% of RW officials) reflect practical examples of community-based child protection. This approach emphasizes collective community participation in preventing sexual violence, monitoring digital content, and reporting incidents that may endanger children (Filice et al., 2022).

The program demonstrated that the three elements, legal awareness, digital literacy, and community-based protection, mutually reinforce one another in the context of child sexual-violence prevention. For example, Legal awareness provides a normative foundation for enforcing rules within families and communities; Digital literacy enables the detection of high-risk content (Madra et al., 2025), and effective supervision; Community-based child protection creates a sustainable collective support system (Greenbaum et al., 2024).

Thus, this community engagement intervention not only increased individual awareness but also established a systematic child-protection mechanism at the community level. Based on the results and underlying theoretical frameworks, several practical implications can be drawn: Practice-based legal education should be provided periodically at the RW level to ensure that parents understand the legal basis and reporting mechanisms. Digital literacy training should be tailored to the characteristics of children and the patterns of digital content exposure in urban areas. Collective, community-based monitoring has proven effective in expanding (Peled, 2019) the reach of child protection, making RWs or RTs strategic units in preventing digitally mediated sexual violence.

This program can serve as a model for other RWs in Semarang or similar urban areas to establish sustainable child protection systems. By developing community-based digital monitoring mechanisms, residents can compensate for the limitations of individual supervision and enhance family resilience against exposure to harmful content (Kugler & Pace, 2021). These findings confirm that effective child protection requires a collaborative approach combining legal education, digital literacy, and community intervention, rather than relying solely on the role of individual parents (Musofiana et al., 2024).

Conclusion and Suggestion

The community service programs in Banyumanik RW successfully enhanced parents' legal awareness regarding digital content that normalizes incest fantasies. Before the intervention, 78% of participants were unaware that such content constitutes prohibited pornography, and many audience members did not understand how social media algorithms gradually expose children to harmful content. Following the counselling sessions, 89% of participants were able to identify high-risk content, and understood the

reporting mechanisms to law enforcement authorities. These findings indicate that practice-based legal education effectively strengthens public legal awareness. Moreover, the program improved family digital literacy. Participants' ability to supervise digital activity increased from 22% to 89%, with 67% able to identify early indicators of exposure to harmful sexual content. Active participation in discussion sessions and case studies was reached, and a lot of participants assessed the materials as relevant to children's digital experiences in urban environments. This underscores the importance of digital literacy as a critical instrument in preventing child sexual abuse in the digital era.

The program also fostered community commitment at the RW level, with 100% of RW officials expressing readiness to establish a Digital Family Task Force, and a lot of participants willing to engage in ongoing monitoring and educational activities. The synergy between legal awareness, digital literacy, and community-based protection proved effective in enhancing residents' collective and sustainable capacity to prevent sexual violence against children.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that such activities be conducted periodically, strengthen family-based digital literacy and monitoring, develop community-based child protection mechanisms at each RW, involve multi-stakeholder collaboration, and implement continuous monitoring and evaluation. This approach will ensure a sustainable preventive strategy and create a safe digital environment for children in urban areas.

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