

Community policy model in preventing pedophilia crimes in the community on an ongoing basis from the perspective of community citizenship policy

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Abstract

This study was prompted by the alarming prevalence of sexual violence against children in Indonesia and the continued dominance of repressive approaches in dealing with pedophilia crimes. Historically, public policy responses have focused excessively on criminalisation and law enforcement, with the police as the main actor. This study uses a qualitative approach based on a literature review, utilising the interactive analysis model includes data reduction, conceptual data display, and conclusion drawing through cross-source verification. The findings indicate that addressing the multidimensional complexity of pedophilia requires a preventive governance structure involving six key sectors (*hexahelix* model): the government acts as a regulator and legal supervisor; academics providing an evidence-based foundation through empirical research; the business sector contributing with technological innovations for protection and corporate social responsibility (CSR); the media shaping public opinion and conducting educational campaigns; communities acting as agents of daily social supervision and early detection; and civil society organizations (CSOs) focusing on policy advocacy and victim mediation. Optimising this cross-sector collaboration effectively builds a strong social ecosystem grounded in citizen responsibility, the core values of Pancasila, and the strengthening of participatory social control. In addition, this study proposes a practical, operational syntax structured into five integrated stages to ensure the systematic implementation and sustainability of the model. This research contributes to the conceptual and practical development of civic education as a preventive public policy tool, grounded in active citizen participation, to create an environment that protects children.

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Introduction

The response to pedophilia in Indonesia is still dominated by a repressive approach that places the police as the central actor in public policy responses (McVeigh & Heward-Belle, 2024). Policy direction focuses on the stages of investigation, inquiry, arrest, and punishment of perpetrators as manifestations of law enforcement and victim protection. The developing framework emphasises criminality and public safety rather than strengthening prevention strategies based on community participation. Cross-sector collaboration involving local governments, educational institutions, social communities, and the business sector has not been organised into a systematically integrated participatory governance configuration. Community involvement in education, early detection, and social supervision has not become mainstream in the formulation of policies to address paedophilia. This reality shows that policy orientation remains focused on formal legal mechanisms, without strengthening community participation that fosters awareness and collective responsibility among citizens.

Civic education in Indonesia has not widely adopted the policy community framework as an analytical approach to understanding the governance of complex public issues. The development of civic education materials and research still focuses more on strengthening constitutional norms, compliance with the law, and the internalisation of formal national values. The relational aspects that connect the state, civil society, the business sector, and law enforcement agencies in a collaborative configuration have not been discussed in depth in the academic discourse on civic education. The *pentahelix* perspective as a model for cross-sector coordination has also not been systematically integrated into the design of civic education. The reality of paedophilia issues shows the urgency of expanding approaches that go beyond normative discussions towards participatory policy practices. These limitations emphasise the need for conceptual reconstruction to understand the dynamics of public policy better. Strengthening the community perspective in civic education is a strategic step to link citizenship theory with policy and community practices that place citizen participation at the core of governance (Lase, F., & Lase, 2025).

Simfoni data for the period January–June 2024 recorded 11,850 cases of violence against women and children, 5,246 of which were sexual violence that placed children in situations vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse (Indonesian National Police, 2025). These figures illustrate the scale of the problem and indicate that sexual crimes against children remain a serious threat in both the domestic and public spheres. Vulnerability is evident in the unequal power relations between perpetrators and victims, the use of digital spaces as a means of approach, and the lack of early detection in children's immediate social environment. The high intensity of cases shows that pedophilia cannot be understood as an individual event, but rather as a structural problem that requires cross-sectoral policy attention. The resulting social impacts include disruption of family functions, weakening of community security, and declining public trust in the social environment. The psychological impact on victims includes prolonged trauma, emotional development disorders, and obstacles in the process of education and social relations. This reality underscores the urgency of a comprehensive policy response that integrates law enforcement, civic education, strengthened social supervision, and active community participation to protect children's dignity.

The handling of pedophilia and child protection has developed through criminal law instruments, public policy, and patterns of collaboration between actors. However, the current orientation still focuses on structural dimensions and regulatory enforcement without comprehensive integration of a citizenship perspective. Several studies show that the *pentahelix* collaboration model strengthens coordination between the government, academics, communities, the business sector, and the media in responding to pedophilia cases while reducing the social and psychological impact on victims (Dinasty, P. A., Priyanto, H., & Hentika, 2025). Another study confirms that pedophilia prevention policies in Indonesia are still

repressive and based on criminal law, and require reformulation based on a more participatory and preventive community approach (Hambali, A. R., & Arief, 2025).

Citizen participation and civic education place citizen involvement, legal awareness, and social responsibility at the centre of democratic governance. This academic reality shows that the integration of the policy community framework with civic education theory, which emphasises civic awareness and public civility, has not been conceptually elaborated in the context of dealing with pedophilia. The research gap is evident in the lack of synthesis between cross-sector collaboration and civic education practices as a participatory, preventive strategy. This gap underscores the urgency of developing a model of policy community practice from a civic education perspective that places active citizen involvement at the core of public policy design.

The reorientation of civic education in the context of society demands a shift from normative learning patterns to participatory, contextual social practices that address current public issues. Civic education needs to integrate civic awareness and civic responsibility as the foundation for shaping citizens who understand their rights and obligations and are sensitive to the protection of children from pedophilia. This framework positions civic education as a space for social learning that encourages active citizen involvement in monitoring, prevention, and policy advocacy. Strengthening the *pentahelix* collaboration model builds governance that links government, academics, communities, the business sector, and the media in a single ecosystem of collective responsibility. It provides a conceptual foundation for integration among actors while emphasising citizen participation as a substantive element of public governance. The optimisation of civic education positions it as a strategic instrument for fostering civilised, sustainable engagement in comprehensively responding to pedophilia.

Method

This study uses a qualitative approach, grounded in a literature review, to systematically examine the construction of a policy community model for the prevention of paedophilia and its relevance within the framework of civic education and civil communities in Indonesia. Data sources include primary literature in the form of reputable national and international journal articles discussing pedophilia, public policy, policy communities, *hexahelix* collaboration, citizen participation, and citizenship theory, as well as secondary literature in the form of child protection policy documents and related laws and regulations. The search was conducted across scientific databases using keywords relevant to the research focus, and the results were selected based on novelty, academic credibility, and suitability to the problem formulation.

The literature search included empirical and conceptual studies that highlighted cross-sector collaborative governance and community participation in addressing crimes against vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, literature that only discusses pedophilia purely from a clinical or medical perspective without any intersection with the social, public policy, or citizenship domains was excluded from the analysis process to maintain the precision of the research focus. The search also focused on publications from the last decade to ensure the data were relevant to the dynamics of child sexual crimes in the digital age and the contemporary policy landscape. Data analysis refers to the interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014), which includes data reduction, narrative and conceptual data presentation, and concluding cross-verification across sources. At the data reduction stage, thematic coding was conducted to group interventions by the specific roles of the six main actors (*hexahelix*), as well as to filter out data that was not relevant to the essence of civil responsibility.

During the data presentation stage, the reduced information was organised into a matrix and a conceptual diagram to map the common thread and interdependence among actors in the overall governance of child protection. Conclusions were drawn iteratively. The validity of the research was maintained through the triangulation of theory and sources to build a coherent argument linking the theories of Pancasila citizenship, civic virtue, policy community, and

cross-sector collaboration in the design of preventive child protection governance. This triangulation mechanism minimises subjective interpretation bias by bringing together public policy concepts (policy communities) with the pedagogical and philosophical pillars of civic education. Through this cross-checking, the resulting draft stages or practice syntax are ensured to be not only technocratically sound but also normatively valid as instruments of participatory civic education in Indonesia.

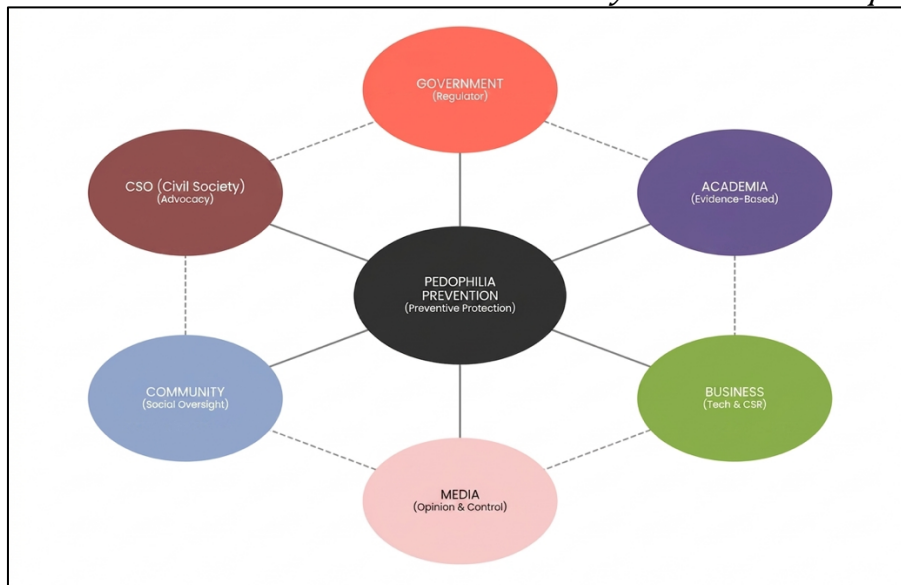
Results and Discussion

Civil Society-Based Hexahelix Policy Optimisation for Pedophilia Prevention

The main idea of the article that preventing pedophilia is not enough if it relies solely on repressive responses (actions after the incident), but requires a relatively stable, interconnected community policy network working towards a common goal, namely "Preventing Pedophilia/Preventive Protection" (centre circle); therefore, in the *Hexahelix* Collaboration Model (Figure 1), the central goal is tied together by six strategic nodes: Government (regulator) which provides a legal framework, service standards, and oversight mechanisms; Academics (evidence base) who produce scientific research, risk mapping, indicators, and policy evaluations; Business (technology & CSR) who support protective technology, security innovation, and program resources; Media (opinion & control) that builds public literacy, prevention campaigns, and social control through responsible information flows; Community (social oversight) as the frontline of early detection, environment-based protection, and participatory social control; and CSOs (advocacy) that oversee accountability, strengthen assistance, and ensure that the perspectives of victims/vulnerable groups are included in policies where the connecting lines emphasize that each actor has a direct contribution to the central objective, while the interconnectivity between nodes indicates the importance of cross-sector coordination so that prevention efforts do not run independently.

Figure 1.

Hexahelix Collaboration Model in Community Civic-Based Pedophilia Prevention



Source: Research Result, 2025.

Furthermore, the Policy Community Model Practice Syntax (in Figure 2) translates this collaborative architecture into a five-stage operational flow: (1) finalization of scientific studies as a basis for evidence and risk mapping (so that interventions are data-driven, not knee-jerk reactions), (2) *hexahelix* collaboration practices through cross-sector coordination (role sharing, SOPs, reporting channels, literacy programs, technological support), (3) the relevance of Pancasila principles 2 and 3 as a foundation for ethics and solidarity (ensuring that prevention does not turn into stigmatization/persecution, but upholds the dignity of children and collective work), (4) evaluation and follow-up with participatory oversight (monitoring,

program improvement through, and citizen feedback), to (5) a citizenship movement to consolidate collective awareness (encouraging literacy, vigilance, and concern as sustainable social habits); thus, this picture confirms that effective preventive policies are policies that are "alive" through the collaboration of actors, evidence-based work, the ethical legitimacy of Pancasila, continuous evaluation, and the mobilization of citizen participation.

The concept of community citizenship has developed as a conceptual framework that places the community at the forefront of strengthening social governance oriented towards the public interest and the protection of vulnerable groups through active participation, social cohesion, and the internalisation of civic values in community life. This concept emphasises the role of civic engagement and social capital as the basis for strengthening social relationships, supported by trust, participation networks, and norms of reciprocity, in maintaining social order. The communitarian perspective places the balance between individual and collective interests as the moral foundation that strengthens solidarity, commitment to values, and citizens' social responsibility. Civic responsibility is understood as the conscious involvement of citizens in public life, reflected through concern, accountability, and tangible contributions in addressing social issues that impact communal life. The community civic framework positions citizens as active subjects in the formation of collective norms, informal social supervision, and the strengthening of safe social spaces for children through relationships of mutual trust and awareness of public responsibility (Park & Hong, 2025). The relationship among social solidarity, collective norms, and civic responsibility forms a social ecosystem that strengthens community-based social control and supports sustainable child protection efforts in Indonesian society.

The spirit of togetherness represents the collective moral energy that grows from a shared awareness of the need to protect dignity, security, and the continuity of social life through emotional bonds and a commitment to values that are consistently upheld by all members of the community, which then forms the ethical basis for child protection practices in everyday life. This collective energy is rooted in shared values that serve as guidelines for social behaviour and common moral standards for assessing and responding to actions that could threaten the safety of children as an integral part of the community. The existence of values is reinforced by mutual trust, which creates a sense of trust among citizens, thereby encouraging open communication, social awareness, and a willingness to remind each other when there are indications of deviant behaviour in the neighbourhood (Gearhart, 2022). Relationships supported by social trust then develop into collective efficacy, the capacity of the community to act in a coordinated manner to control social situations, address risks, and build consistent participatory monitoring mechanisms. Crimes against children tend to develop in social spaces with weak cohesion, characterised by low concern, infrequent social interaction, and a decline in informal social control functions based on collective values. Communities with high levels of social trust demonstrate strong informal social control through participatory monitoring, proportionate moral reprimands, and rapid collective responses, thereby creating a social environment that provides continuous protection for children.

Citizenship responsibility is the moral and social obligation of every citizen to actively participate in maintaining public order, including ensuring that children's right to safety is fulfilled through collective action rooted in awareness and commitment. This civic orientation requires a shift from a reactive pattern of only acting after violations occur to a preventive one that focuses on citizen participation in detecting risks, building social monitoring systems, and strengthening community education. A preventive framework based on citizen participation places the community at the forefront of creating a protective social environment through public dialogue, strengthening shared norms, and collective responses to any indications of deviant behaviour. Child protection in this perspective is a collective responsibility inherent to all elements of society. It does not stop at law enforcement officials, because the success of prevention is largely determined by citizens' active involvement in everyday social spaces (Simbolon, 2016). The norm of active citizenship in a democratic society strengthens civic

responsibility as a practical form of public participation that reflects concern, social accountability, and a sustained commitment to protecting children's safety and dignity in the community.

The relatively stable configuration of actors within a policy issue reflects the essence of the policy community as an approach to public governance that emphasises interconnectedness, consistency of interaction, and commonality of purpose among stakeholders (Tantivess & Walt, 2008). This framework describes a policy network with a repetitive communication structure and managed access, in which actors share strategic interests and hold similar values during the policy formulation and implementation process. Interdependence among actors is a key feature, as each party needs resources, information, authority, and legitimacy from the others, creating a systematic, targeted resource-exchange mechanism. The network's stability is maintained through normative consensus that establishes a common understanding of policy objectives and guides collective action within a shared value framework. The relevance of this approach to child protection issues is evident in the cross-sectoral nature of the problems and the need for ongoing coordination between public and non-public actors, making role integration and unity of commitment prerequisites for building a structured and resilient prevention system.

Vani et al. (2024) argue that the development of the helix model in collaborative governance studies has evolved from the triple helix pattern to a multi-helix approach that emphasises broader collaboration among actors in responding to complex public issues with social dimensions. This framework is based on the idea that policy innovation and governance effectiveness cannot be driven solely by limited relationships among the state, academia, and the economic sector, but require expanded participation that includes social and cultural elements. The *hexahelix* model represents the collaboration of six sectors consisting of government, academia, business, media, community, and civil society organisations connected through coordination mechanisms, knowledge exchange, and strategic role sharing. The rationale for this collaboration lies in the need to integrate regulatory, scientific, financial, public information, community social power, and advocacy capacities across sectors. The complexity of sexual crimes against children shows a multidimensional character involving legal, psychological, social, economic, and cultural aspects, so that its handling requires structured and sustainable multi-party orchestration. The *hexahelix*, in this context, forms a collaborative architecture that connects policy, public education, social control, and community empowerment within a systemic, integrated prevention framework.

The *hexahelix* structure places six sectors in interconnected relationships to build a coordinated and sustainable system for the prevention of child sexual abuse within the framework of the community (Brodny & Tutak, 2025). The government acts as a regulator and policy controller by establishing legal norms, strengthening supervisory mechanisms, and consistently implementing regulations oriented towards child protection, thereby ensuring policy direction and social cohesion. Academics provide an evidence base through empirical research, policy reviews, and the development of measurable intervention models, ensuring that the policy formulation and evaluation process is grounded in data and scientific analysis. The business sector supports the strengthening of security systems and digital literacy through protective technological innovations, child-friendly platform management, and corporate social responsibility integrated with the child protection agenda. The media shapes public opinion and performs a social control function through the dissemination of educational information and consistent awareness campaigns, thereby strengthening collective norms against all forms of sexual violence. Community members internalise child protection values in their daily practices through trust-based social supervision and active concern, thereby strengthening early risk detection. Civil society organisations carry out policy advocacy and victim assistance while facilitating coordination among actors, so that the reciprocal relationship between sectors forms a collaborative orchestration that strengthens each other within a systemic prevention system.

The integration of the *hexahelix*, from a citizen participation perspective, gains moral legitimacy through recognition that each sector acts in accordance with social responsibility rooted in collective values and public interests in child protection. Collaboration between actors is not merely technocratic in nature but is bound to citizen participation, which provides normative direction for the formulation and implementation of public policy (Manganti, 2023). The relationship between citizen participation and public policy creates a deliberative space that strengthens accountability, transparency, and the alignment of policies with social needs at the community level. Policy communities that operate without citizen involvement lose their social control because the absence of citizen participation weakens participatory oversight and collective commitment to child protection norms. Optimising the *hexahelix* model requires the internalisation of civic responsibility values across sectors, so that cross-actor coordination operates within a consistent ethical framework oriented toward sustainable prevention.

The principle of optimising community policy models is formulated conceptually by affirming collective norms as an ethical foundation that unifies the orientation of all actors in child protection. This integration requires structured and consistent cross-sector coordination so that information exchange, role sharing, and decision-making can proceed within a harmonious policy framework. Information transparency strengthens public accountability while opening space for social oversight, enabling every preventive action to be monitored and evaluated openly. Strengthening community capacity is a key element, as social resilience relies on citizens' ability to recognise risks, build early warning systems, and respond collectively to threats. Policy sustainability and participatory oversight maintain program stability and ensure that child protection commitments are sustained in the long term (Wang & Ran, 2023). Harmonisation of roles among actors is necessary to prevent policy fragmentation and ensure that all sectors move in a unified, coordinated manner toward common goals.

Table 1.
Distribution of Actor Roles in Preventive Governance

Actor	Key Role	Implementation Focus
Government	Regulators Supervisors	& Establishment of legal norms and strict sanctions
Academics	Evidence (Research)	Base Empirical research & intervention models
Business	Technology & CSR	Protective innovation & social responsibility
Media	Opinion & Education	Awareness campaigns & positive information
Community	Monitoring & Detection	Daily protection practices
Civil Society Organizations	Advocacy & Assistance	Policy advocacy & mediation

Source: Research Result, 2025.

This conceptual synthesis emphasises that the construction of a *hexahelix*-based policy community model from a civil society perspective is grounded in strengthening the collective values within the community, which are internalised across all sectors involved in child protection. The model's optimisation is guided by a clear distribution of roles among the government, academics, businesses, the media, community groups, and civil society organisations, ensuring no overlap in authority or a vacuum of responsibility. The clarity of these roles is reinforced by ongoing coordination that maintains policy continuity, program consistency, and the long-term effectiveness of social oversight (Voets et al., 2021). This framework positions citizen participation as a source of moral legitimacy that binds all sectors in a single value orientation focused on the safety and dignity of children. The model's position on preventive governance is reflected in the integration of policy, public education, social control, and community capacity-building, carried out in a systematic and structured manner. A sustainable orientation in the Indonesian context underscores the need to consolidate cross-

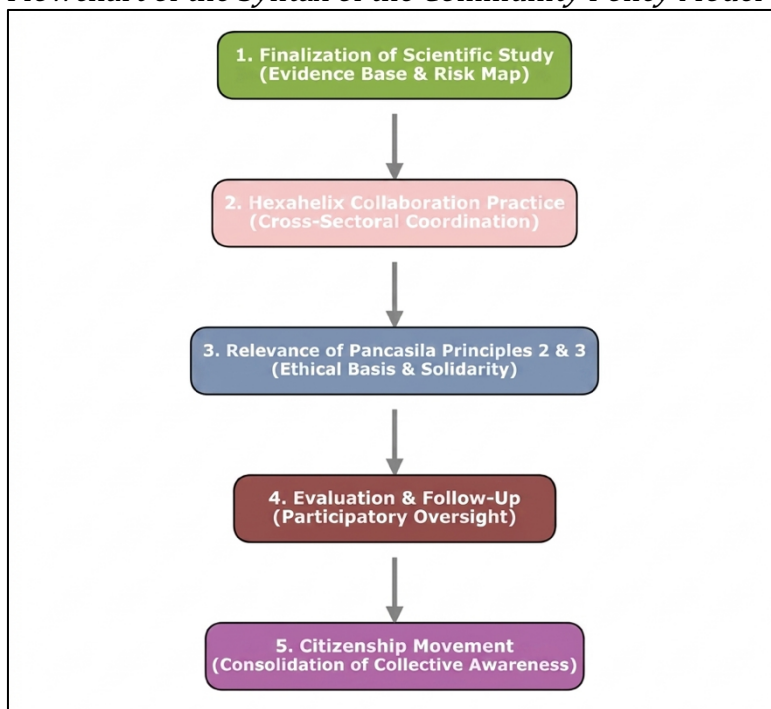
sector actors grounded in civic responsibility to ensure the child protection system runs consistently and sustainably.

Syntax of Community Policy Models in Preventing Pedophilia within the Framework of Civil Society

Figure 2 illustrates the operational workflow for establishing and implementing a policy community to prevent paedophilia sustainably. This diagram consists of five sequential stages (marked with downward arrows), which emphasise that prevention cannot be done spontaneously or sectorally but must move from a knowledge base (evidence) towards collaborative action, guided by the ethical compass of Pancasila, then maintained through participatory evaluation, until it finally takes root as a civic movement

Figure 2.

Flowchart of the Syntax of the Community Policy Model Practice



Source: Research Result, 2025.

Stage (1) Finalization of Scientific Studies (Evidence Base & Risk Map) is the foundation: Here, problems are mapped scientifically, such as patterns of child vulnerability, vulnerable spaces (family/school/community/digital space), risk factors, and service needs, so that policies are not based on assumptions or public panic, but on data, analysis, and measurable recommendations. The ideal output is a risk map, early indicators, intervention options and prevention protocols.

Stage (2) *Hexahelix* Collaborative Practice (Cross-Sector Coordination) translates evidence into concrete actions across actors: the government ensures regulations, SOPs, and oversight; academics strengthen intervention design and evaluation; businesses support protective technology/CSR; the media strengthens literacy and responsible public campaigns; communities carry out early detection and social control; CSOs advocate and support victims so that prevention becomes a "working ecosystem" rather than a single program.

Stage (3) The relevance of Pancasila Principles 2 & 3 (Ethical Foundations & Solidarity) serves as a normative barrier to ensure that prevention remains humane and does not shift into stigmatization, persecution, or sensationalism: Principle 2 demands respect for the dignity of children and victims, protection of rights, and a civilized approach; Principle 3 emphasizes solidarity and unity across groups/agencies so that child protection is seen as a collective responsibility.

Stage (4) Evaluation & Follow-up (Participatory Monitoring) ensures that the program does not stop at launch: there is periodic monitoring, auditing of SOP implementation, adjustment of strategies to socio-technological dynamics, and citizen feedback mechanisms (e.g., secure reporting channels, community forums, campaign evaluations), so that accountability is maintained and policy learning is ongoing.

Stage (5) Citizenship Movement (Consolidation of Collective Awareness) is the goal of sustainability: when legal literacy, awareness, concern, and protective actions become organised social habits (child-friendly communities, volunteers, school networks, parents, neighbourhood associations, repeated campaigns), the community's preventive power increases and prevention no longer depends on authorities or short-term projects. Although the image shows a linear flow, the logic is cyclical: the results of the evaluation (stage 4) and the dynamics of the citizen movement (stage 5) should enrich the scientific study (stage 1) and strengthen *hexahelix* coordination (stage 2), thereby forming an adaptive, measurable, and sustainable prevention system.

Pancasila citizenship positions citizens as moral and social subjects bound by the values of humanity and unity as the basis for collective action in social and state life (Fahmi & Suryadi, 2024). This orientation to citizenship emphasises that citizenship status entails an ethical responsibility to uphold human dignity and build civilised social relations. The normative dimension of citizenship is reflected in the commitment to Pancasila as a guide for public behaviour. In contrast, the practical dimension is evident in citizens' active involvement in resolving social issues that threaten the safety of vulnerable groups. Child protection is a concrete manifestation of value-based citizenship because respect for children's rights and safety embodies fair and civilised humanity in the social sphere. Collective responsibility awareness strengthens social solidarity and encourages citizen participation in building a safe environment that is responsive to the risk of sexual crimes. The Pancasila citizenship framework provides a normative basis for policy practices and social movements oriented toward systemic, sustainable child protection in Indonesia.

A sense of citizenship oriented towards the public interest is formed through concern for others, moral courage in the face of injustice, strong social solidarity, and integrity in upholding shared values in the public sphere as the foundation of democratic life. This character orientation in the study of citizenship is known as civic virtue, which requires citizens' active involvement in maintaining social order and protecting vulnerable groups. Internalised values of caring and moral courage encourage citizens to take a firm stance when faced with indications of sexual crimes against children and reinforce normative boundaries in everyday social interactions (Kusnadi, 2024). Public morality then functions as a collective ethical standard that guides the community's assessment and response to deviant behaviour, thereby strengthening the social legitimacy of child protection norms. Social control based on public virtue strengthens the community's preventive power through consistent attitudes, participatory monitoring, and a shared commitment to maintaining child safety on an ongoing basis.

Civic education plays a strategic role in building social legal awareness by fostering learning about values, norms, and constitutional principles that govern communal life. This educational orientation guides citizens to understand their rights and obligations in proportion, so that compliance with legal norms grows as part of self-awareness and social responsibility (Ramadhanti, 2021). Legal literacy strengthened through civic education encourages citizens' ability to recognise violations of children's rights and understand the protection mechanisms available in the national legal system. A consistent educational process shapes a legal culture that respects human dignity and prioritises child safety in social practices. Collective awareness born from legal understanding strengthens citizen participation in social oversight and reporting of indications of sexual violence. Prevention based on collective awareness shows

that civic education plays a role as community legal education, supporting the formation of a protective, resilient social environment that is resilient to the threat of crimes against children.

The integration between policy communities and civic education shows that the effectiveness of public policy is largely determined by the quality of citizens who understand legal norms and have moral awareness in social life. Technically designed policies require the support of legally literate citizens to ensure their implementation aligns with the objectives of protecting the public interest, including child safety. Civic education forms an ethical and intellectual foundation that encourages citizens to actively engage in oversight, evaluation, and deliberative participation in the public sphere. Policy community networks gain vitality when citizen participation is built on a strong understanding of rights and obligations and a commitment to the values of humanity and unity (Bestari, 2020). The link between policy and civic education creates a social ecosystem that strengthens accountability and consistency in child protection policy direction. The civic community space then becomes a practice of values that brings together policy, citizen participation, and the internalisation of norms within a preventive governance framework oriented towards the public interest.

The development of public governance shows a shift in orientation from a repressive approach that focuses on enforcement after violations occur to a preventive approach that prioritises prevention in policy. The preventive paradigm emphasises the development of a resilient social system through continuous education, strengthening value-based social control, and empowering communities to be responsive to the threat of sexual crimes against children. Prevention strategies require the active involvement of citizens as morally conscious subjects who are aware of the law and committed to maintaining human dignity in their social space. Cross-sector collaboration is an important foundation for ensuring that each actor has an integrated role in developing early detection mechanisms, digital literacy, and community-based monitoring (Herrenkohl et al., 2016). The issue of child protection is multidimensional, encompassing legal, social, cultural, educational, and technological aspects, and thus requires a systemic policy design. A coordinated preventive framework provides more adaptive, responsive governance of social dynamics and strengthens community resilience in sustainably protecting children.

The basic values of Pancasila provide a strong ethical framework for child protection, affirming respect for human dignity and social solidarity in national life. The second principle of Just and Civilised Humanity places children as dignified subjects whose rights to growth and development must be protected and who must be protected from all forms of sexual violence. The third principle of Indonesian Unity emphasises the importance of social cohesion and the community's collective responsibility in maintaining environmental security against crimes against children. The orientation of humanity builds awareness that child protection is directly related to respect for the value of life and personal integrity (Ruiz-Casares et al., 2017). The spirit of unity strengthens cooperation among citizens and policy actors to create an interconnected social monitoring system. Humanitarian values and unity serve as the normative foundation guiding every policy and collaborative practice toward integrated and sustainable child protection.

The need for community-based practice models arises from the demand for integration between Pancasila values, public policy, and cross-sector collaboration, which requires clear operational direction. The integration of values, regulations, and the roles of various actors cannot be adequately conceptualised. However, it must be translated into systematic and measurable practical steps so that the goal of preventing sexual crimes against children can be achieved consistently. Collaboration that lacks a phased design risks losing focus, weakening coordination, and reducing the effectiveness of social oversight at the community level. A well-structured operational framework maintains continuity between the planning, implementation, and evaluation of policies in the space of citizen participation. The

construction of practice syntax then becomes a conceptual bridge that connects the normative foundation with real implementation in organised citizenship movements.

The implementation of the practice model requires structured, sequential operational stages so that the integration of values, policies, and citizen participation can run harmoniously within a focused community civic framework. These stages are formulated through 1) Finalisation of scientific studies, 2) *Hexahelix* collaboration practices, 3) Relevance of the second and third principles, 4) Evaluation and follow-up, and 5) Citizenship movement as an interconnected working structure. The finalisation of scientific studies confirms the evidence base, risk map, and policy recommendations that serve as normative and empirical foundations for collective action. The practice of *hexahelix* collaboration coordinates the roles of government, academics, business, media, community, and civil society organisations in integrated preventive action. The relevance of the second and third principles lies in their ethical orientation, which maintains respect for children's dignity while strengthening social solidarity within the national space. Evaluation and follow-up ensure consistency of implementation through participatory monitoring, strategy improvement, and policy adjustments to social dynamics. The citizenship movement consolidates citizens' legal awareness and collective responsibility, forming a sustainable cycle that systematically strengthens the community's preventive power (Nanggala, 2025).

This series of practical steps forms a structured preventive governance architecture that is oriented towards comprehensive child protection. Evidence from scientific studies guides the design of measurable policies, while sector collaboration in a *hexahelix* pattern ensures that roles are distributed proportionally and mutually reinforcing. The internalisation of the second and third principles of Pancasila maintains the ethical direction of policies based on respect for children's dignity and national solidarity. The participatory evaluation mechanism provides social control, maintaining accountability while encouraging continuous improvement in policy implementation. The mobilisation of citizens through civic movements expands the reach of prevention to the smallest social spaces within the community. The interconnectedness of these elements strengthens Indonesia's systemic, sustainable child protection system through responsive, integrated, and value-based governance (Zhu et al., 2025).

Conclusion

This study confirms that the handling of pedophilia in Indonesia requires a paradigm shift from a repressive approach to preventive governance based on citizen participation within the framework of community civic engagement. The construction of a *hexahelix*-based community policy model involves integrating the roles of government, academia, business, media, community, and civil society organisations in a structured, sustainable, and collaborative orchestration. The uniqueness of this study lies in the conceptual synthesis of policy community theory, *hexahelix* collaboration, and civic education, which is positioned as a normative foundation and preventive practice for child protection grounded in Pancasila values. The five-stage practice syntax formulated shows a systemic operational direction, starting from scientific research to organised citizenship movements. This model has the potential to be applied as a preventive policy design at the national and local levels by strengthening legal literacy, participatory social control, and the consolidation of cross-sector actors. Further research recommendations include empirically testing the model through field studies and developing instruments to evaluate the effectiveness of *hexahelix* collaboration in sustainable child protection.

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Ethics approval was not required because this study did not involve human participants.

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