

Efforts To Overcome Physical Violence Against Children In Households In Denpasar City

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ABSTRACT: Violence is an act committed by an individual against another individual that causes physical or mental disorders. One of them is violence that occurs in children, namely physical violence. The purpose of this study is to determine how efforts to overcome criminal acts of physical violence against children in households in the city of Denpasar. The type of method used in this study is the empirical legal method which is a type of sociological legal research and can be called field research by examining primary data. The results of this study are efforts to overcome criminal acts of physical violence against children in households in the city of Denpasar by making two efforts, namely preventive legal protection efforts and repressive legal protection efforts. Preventive efforts are made by conducting socialization about children's rights, socialization of parental emotional management, and implementing anti-violence campaigns, and repressive efforts are made by conducting socialization of child complaint and protection services, and stop violence campaigns. The conclusion of this study is that economic factors, emotional factors and efforts to overcome are carried out by conducting socialization. The socialization conducted by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City is a strategic effort to prevent physical violence against children in the household. This activity not only increases public awareness of the negative impacts of violence, but also builds a shared commitment to protect children as the next generation of the nation. Through an approach involving various parties, such as the community and schools, it is hoped that the number of cases of violence against children can decrease significantly in Denpasar City. The socialization conducted by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City is a strategic step in preventive and repressive efforts to overcome criminal acts of physical violence against children in the household.

Keyword: Prevention Efforts, Violent Crimes, Domestic Violence

I. INTRODUCTION

Violence is an act committed by an individual against another individual that causes physical or mental disorders. One of them is violence against children. Violence against children is still common in society, violence against children can occur anytime and anywhere including at home, one of which is violence against children is physical violence.¹ Physical

¹ Tri Sella Margareta and Melinda Puspita Sari Jaya, 'Violence in Early Childhood (Case Study of Children Aged 6-7 Years in Kertapati)', Wahana Didaktika: *Journal of Educational Sciences*, 18.2 (2020), 171, doi:10.31851/wahanadidaktika.v18i2.4386.

violence against children violates children's rights, physical violence against children is a very serious form of human rights violation. Children, as individuals who are in a period of growth and development, should receive special protection from various forms of violence, including physical violence. Unfortunately, physical violence against children still often occurs in various environments, especially in the household environment.²

Regarding child protection, it involves five important pillars, namely: parents, family, society, government, local government, and the state. These five pillars are closely related and play a role in ensuring that children do not become victims of violence. This is expressly regulated in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states "every child has the right to survival, growth, and development and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination."³ Crimes against children are very common in Indonesia, one of which is violence against children that often occurs in the family environment. especially violence against children committed by their parents. violence against children is indeed dominant in the household environment which is actually expected to provide a sense of security, comfort, it is very regrettable as long as it is considered a normal problem and the act is considered a criminal act.⁴

According to data obtained by the author from the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City regarding domestic violence against children, namely:

² Eka Hendry, 'Violence in Education', *At-Turats*, 3.1 (2016), 144–66, doi:10.24260/at-turats.v3i1.252.r

³ Fiyah Fadlyawan and Muhammad Al Habsy Ahmad, 'Legal Study of Law Enforcement Against Domestic Violence Crimes', *Amsir Litigation Journal*, 10.4 (2023), 615–29.

⁴ Angger Sigit Pramukti and Fuady Primaharsya, 'Juvenile Criminal Justice System, First Edition', *Pustaka Yustisia*, 2015, 81.

Table of Number of Domestic Child Violence Cases in Denpasar City

NO	CASE TYPE	YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES
1	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2021	16
2	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2022	33
3	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2023	8
AMOUNT			57

Source: Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City 2024

Looking at the data on the number of cases of physical violence against children in the household in the city of Denpasar, there were 16 cases recorded in 2021, 33 cases recorded in 2022, and 8 cases of physical violence against children in the household in the city of Denpasar in 2023. Data on cases of domestic violence against children handled by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children of Denpasar City in 2023 is quite low, but this is what is recorded, there are 8 cases that have been reported and there are still more cases of physical violence against children in the household that have not been revealed by the UPTD PPA of Denpasar City. Of the number of cases of violence, children aged 0-17 years who are affected by criminal acts of physical violence in the household are handled by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children of Denpasar City. From the case data, it is concluded that although the number of cases of physical violence against children is not high, it is possible that there are still many cases of physical violence

experienced by children that have not been revealed in every region in Indonesia.

Children are very vulnerable to becoming victims of violence from their parents, especially the burden of a housewife who is increasingly responsible for dividing her time to complete all the housework and must play an active role in replacing teachers at school in terms of educating, accompanying and accompanying children in doing their homework. all responsibilities of care at home rest on a housewife. Violence against children is not only physical such as hitting, slapping, kicking, or other actions that cause pain or injury to the child. but psychological violence is also by shouting, scolding children in a high tone, belittling children, saying negative words, always intimidating children to make children afraid which will later affect the child's behavior patterns.⁵

Violations of children's rights that occur as a result of physical violence are not not only contradicts humanitarian values, but also various international regulations and conventions that guarantee children's rights. The Child Protection Law in Indonesia, for example, expressly prohibits all forms of violence against children and emphasizes that every child has the right to protection from violence, exploitation, and other ill-treatment.⁶

Child protection is an effort and activity of all levels of society in various positions and roles that are fully aware of the importance of children for the nation and state in the future. if they have matured in physical, mental and social growth. then it is time to replace the previous generation. the position of children as social beings must receive protection for the rights they have, so the role of society in all corners of the country including Indonesia is very much needed for the importance of child welfare.

⁵ Sumiadji Asy'ari, 'Violence Against Children', *Islamic Journal*, 2.2 (2021), 178–94, doi:10.54298/jk.v2i2.3383.

⁶ Zuraidah Azkia and Muhamad Sadi Is, 'Legal Protection of the Human Rights of Children Who Are Victims of Violence', *Conscience: Journal of Sharia and Community Studies*, 18.1 (2018), pp. 151–62, doi:10.19109/nurani.v18i1.1904.

According to the provisions of Article 1 Point 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, states that "Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect their rights so that they can live, grow and develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and honor, and receive protection from violence and discrimination.

Parents are the ones who are most responsible for their children's welfare. However, in this case, there are still many parents who commit acts of violence against their own children. Parents do not realize that children also have full human rights.

II. METHOD

This research uses an empirical legal method namely a type of sociological legal research and can also be called field research. The types of approaches used in this study are: The Statute Approach, and The Case Approach. This study uses Primary Data legal materials, namely data obtained directly from the first source or from respondents. The primary data used is obtained from interviews with Legal Counselors of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City and Secondary Data includes legal materials in the form of primary, tertiary and secondary legal materials related to efforts to overcome criminal acts of physical violence against children in households in Denpasar City. This study uses data collection techniques with the interview process and literature studies and this study uses qualitative data analysis techniques.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Efforts to overcome criminal acts of physical violence against children in households in the city of Denpasar

Based on the interview conducted with the Legal Counselor of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City, the mitigation efforts carried out by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City are by carrying out preventive legal protection efforts and repressive legal

protection efforts by conducting socialization in schools and also in each banjar hall. The socialization carried out by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City is to overcome criminal acts of physical violence against children in households in Denpasar City. Physical violence against children in households is a serious problem that requires integrated handling. In Denpasar City, The Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) for the Protection of Women and Children plays an important role in efforts to overcome criminal acts of violence against children. One of the main strategies carried out is through socialization activities, which aim to increase public awareness and build a culture of child protection. The Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City has a strategic role in carrying out prevention (preventive) and handling (repressive) efforts through various socialization programs, namely:⁷

1. Preventive Efforts through Socialization

Preventive efforts aim to prevent the occurrence of physical violence against children by educating the community and creating collective awareness. UPTD Denpasar City by taking the following steps:

- a. Socialization of Children's Rights and Consequences of Violence. The purpose of this socialization is to increase public understanding of children's rights in accordance with Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and the negative impacts of physical violence. The activity was carried out through seminars and public discussions involving the community, traditional leaders, and religious leaders, dissemination of information through social media, brochures, and posters that are easily accessible to the public, Education regarding the legal consequences for perpetrators of violence against children.⁸

⁷ Yohana Vivian and Ni Nyoman Juwita Arsawati, 'The Role of the Denpasar Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children in Providing Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Sexual Violence', *Journal of Legal Analysis*, 5.3 (2020), 248–53.

⁸ Tuti Harwati, *Domestic Violence and Child Protection*, 2020.

- b. Positive Parenting Education aims to encourage parents to use a non-violent parenting approach in educating children. Activities carried out include: Parenting workshops involving psychologists and child experts, Distribution of positive parenting guides to the community, especially in areas prone to violence. And Strengthening the role of schools in providing training for teachers and parents.
- c. Socialization of Parental Emotional Management. The purpose of this socialization is to help parents manage stress and emotions so as not to vent violence on children.
- d. Anti-Violence Campaign aimed at Creating a community environment that rejects all forms of violence against children. The activities are carried out as follows: Campaigns through mass media and social media using attractive slogans and visuals. And Cooperation with schools and communities to organize activities such as poster competitions and dramas on the theme of child protection.

2. Repressive Efforts through Socialization

Repressive efforts are made to handle cases of physical violence against children that have occurred, provide protection to victims, and prevent similar incidents in the future. UPTD PPA Denpasar City uses socialization as part of law enforcement and victim recovery in the following ways:

- a. Socialization of Child Complaint and Protection Services aimed at ensuring that the public knows the procedures for reporting child violence and the services available. This activity is carried out by introducing the UPTD PPA that can be contacted to report violence, distributing information through brochures and posters installed in public facilities, such as health centers and schools and providing counseling in villages on how to report violence directly.⁹
- b. Dissemination of Information on the Legal Process aimed at Providing an understanding to the public that acts of violence against children have serious legal consequences. This activity is

⁹ Elly Kurniawati, 'Factors Causing Domestic Violence and Efforts to Overcome It', Jatiswara, 26.3 (2017), 75–97, doi:10.29303/jtsw.v26i3.19.

carried out by means of: Legal discussions involving the public and perpetrators of violence, with the aim of providing a deterrent effect, and Counseling to the perpetrator's family to encourage awareness and behavioral change.

- c. Psychological and Legal Assistance for Victims which aims to provide recovery to victims of physical violence and ensure their rights are protected. This activity is carried out by: Counseling the victim's family about the importance of psychological recovery for children through therapy and Socialization of the legal assistance program provided by UPTD to ensure that the perpetrator is punished according to the law.
- d. The "Stop Violence, Report Now" campaign aims to mobilize the community to report any acts of violence they witness or experience. This activity is carried out by: Installing banners and billboards with complaint numbers in public places and Campaigning through local radio to reach people who do not have internet access.
- e. Collaboration with Other Agencies in Socialization

UPTD PPA of Denpasar City collaborates with various parties to improve the effectiveness of socialization, both in preventive and repressive efforts such as: Collaboration with Schools: Holding seminars for teachers, students, and parents regarding the prevention of criminal acts of violence against children and reporting violence, Collaboration with Law Enforcement Officers: Legal socialization involving the police to strengthen public understanding of the consequences of violence and Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Collaborating with non-governmental organizations to reach vulnerable communities and increase support for victims.¹⁰

¹⁰ Nurma Arianty Siregar and Listyaningsih Listyaningsih, 'Efforts to Prevent and Handle Violence Against Women and Children in the Household', *Moral and Citizenship Studies*, 10.4 (2022), 1022–37, doi:10.26740/kmkn.v10n4.p1022-1037.

VI. CONCLUSION

The prevention efforts carried out by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City are by conducting socialization. The socialization carried out by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City is a strategic effort to prevent physical violence against children in the household. This activity not only increases public awareness of the negative impacts of violence, but also builds a shared commitment to protecting children as the next generation of the nation. Through an approach involving various parties, such as the community and schools, it is hoped that the number of cases of violence against children can decrease significantly in Denpasar City. The socialization carried out by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Denpasar City is a strategic step in preventive and repressive efforts to overcome criminal acts of physical violence against children in the household. The preventive approach aims to create awareness and build a culture of non-violent parenting, while the repressive approach focuses on handling cases that have already occurred through legal education and victim assistance.

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