LEGAL PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF CHILDREN VIOLENCE

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Abstract: Violence against children is an act of physical, sexual, abuse or emotional violence against children. Actions of violence against children often occur, including in the area of Bandar Khalipah Village, Dusun XVI, parents in this area often vent their frustration on children which is the cause of the problem of violence against children namely family factors, economic factors, or financial factors because in fact between your spouse and your children are your enemies so be careful of them. The purpose of this research is to prevent or protect children from acts of violence
The subjects of this study were some children who had been subjected to violent acts both physically and mentally.
The method used is a qualitative method in the form of a case study.

Keywords: legal protection' children violence' children victim'

Introduction

Children are a gift that every husband and wife covet, not even a few married couples who are willing to make various efforts to have children. Children are also a mandate that must be cared for, nurtured and educated by parents so that they become the next generation of the nation who benefits others and prays for their parents.

However, in various cases it was found that parents had committed acts of violence against their children. Children who are actually still learning and have high curiosity are often considered naughty and disobedient children. Parents who do not have a good understanding of the child's development phase respond to this by providing physical and verbal punishment to the child in the hope that the child does not repeat his mistakes.

For example, Liputan6.com reported about five children who were abandoned by husband and wife UP (45) and NS (42) so that the child had to undergo a physical examination at the Kramat Jati Police Hospital. They were examined by a pediatrician and as a result, 3 children were infected and needed therapy (Liputan6.com, Jakarta 2017). It is very ironic, when the whole world tries to defend the rights and save children from violence outside the home, such as sexual violence, kidnapping, selling children for exploitation to the phenomenon of bullying, it turns out in their own homes; the place that should have been the safest, and by their own parents. adults who are supposed to be the most comfortable shelter, their safety and

development are threatened. Treatment of acts of violence against children committed by adults, which should protect and protect their safety and welfare is called child abuse.Arisandy (2009) argues that, the US Department of Health, Education and Wolfare defines child abuse as physical or mental violence, sexual violence. and neglect of children under 18 years of age by people who are supposed to be responsible for the welfare of the child, so that the safety and welfare of the child is threatened.

So, violence against children is an act of violence committed by adults who should be responsible for their safety and well-being, be it physical or mental violence that results in physical and mental damage / loss, and it is feared that it will affect the child's future development and development.

Literatur Revieuw

Violence, as a form of aggression, has various definitions. Although it seems that everyone often hears and understands it. One of the simplest definitions is all actions that tend to hurt others, in the form of physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger or hostility (Abu Huraerah: 2006). Each form of violence has different trigger factors and consequences. Child abuse or child abuse or violence against children or mistreatment of children is a free translation of child abuse, namely arbitrary acts of people who should be the guardians of a child (individuals aged less than 18 years) physically, sexually, and emotional. The definition of violence According to the Child Protection Law No. 23 of 2003 in Article 3 of the CL Act covers physical, psychological, sexual violence and neglect. UNICEF defines that violence against children is "Any form of physical and / or emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, or commercial or other exploitation that results in real or potential harm to the child's development, health and survival or to his or her dignity in context. a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power ".

According to Emmy (2007) the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (http: //www.kpai.go) violence against children is divided into: physical violence, neglect, sexual violence and emotional violence. However, the violence is related to one another. Children who suffer from physical abuse suffer emotional abuse at the same time. Meanwhile, those who suffer from sexual violence are also neglected. In general, the characteristics of children who experience violence are as follows:
- Shows changes in behavior and learning abilities at school.
- Do not get help for physical problems and health problems that should be a concern of parents.
- Have a learning disability or difficulty concentrating, which is not the result of a particular physical or psychological problem.
- Always suspicious and alert, as if preparing for something bad to happen.
- Lack of adult briefing.
- Always complaining, passive or evasive.
- Come to school or activity place is always early and come home last, often don't even want to go home.
- While the general characteristics of parents who abuse children are
- No attention to children.
- Denying the child any problems at home or school, and blaming the child for all the problems.
- Ask the teacher to give severe punishment and discipline the child.
- Regarding children as stubborn, worthless, and unruly children.
- Demands a level of physical and academic ability that is not accessible to children. 4 - Only treat the child as satisfying an emotional need for attention and care.

General characteristics of parents and children who are perpetrators and victims of violence:
- Rarely physical contact and eye contact.
- The relationship between the two is very negative.
- A statement that the two don't like / hate each other.

These characteristics are important to know so that family, relatives, neighbors, other community members can easily identify problems early with violence, either as victims or perpetrators of violence.

Humanika, Solihin, Lianny (2004) argue that parents who have emotional immaturity are at risk of violence against children. Based on additional analysis, the ability to control frustration, which is one aspect of emotional maturity, has a positive correlation with violent behavior in children by parents. Supported by research Khusmas, Asniar. Hastarjo, Wimbarti. (1997) which states that parents who commit physical violence are reported to have greater negative feelings (such as anger, depression, confusion and annoyance) than parents who do not physically abuse their children.

That there are two factors or consequences of child abuse, namely internal sources from the child's personality, such as stress. Stressful conditions can lead to violence, such as children who need attention, who have a tendency to act naughty and lead to violence. Hyperactive children tend to take actions that can endanger themselves and others. External, namely factors that originate from outside the child's personality, from educators (parents, teachers, caregivers), the community environment such as how to educate children who are authoritarian and use violence so that it becomes a model for children to behave. Authoritarian parents tend to use rigid rules in educating their children. Violations by children will be faced by parents with harsh penalties. The impact of child abuse, among others, that children can lose their right to enjoy their childhood, children become victims of parental irregularities, often become victims of exploitation and oppression from adult humans, emotional lability, and behavior patterns that tend to be aggressive, easily involved in fights, acts of violence, substance abuse, free sex, and a tendency to have anti-social behavior (Azmi 2013).

Method

In this study using qualitative methods. This data collection techniques using interviews and observations. Interviews were conducted by researchers to obtain or collect information related to violence against children in Bandar Khalipah village by direct interviewing and direct observation of victims or children who have been affected by acts of violence in the family. These observations are carried out with the aim of preventing or protecting children from violence.

Result and Discussion

The following is a brief description of victims / children affected by acts of violence based on the results of observations and interviews conducted in the village of Bandar Khalipah. Interview 1:

The child or victim with the initials TW, who is approximately 18 years old. Victims often become an outlet for their parents, especially since the mother's absence or death, the father often behaves badly or violently towards his own child. The father of this child often hurts his child's feelings by speaking which makes the child feel hurt His heart, the victim's father cannot control his emotions so that his child is the outlet or target for him. because the behavior of the father's child is less close to the father or feels awkward if he is with his father. This child with the initials TW often complains and is depressed about his behavior. his father.
Interview 2:

The child with the initials MH was also subjected to acts of violence by his own sibling. The child with the initials MH was a broken home family from a long time ago or since childhood, and MH himself lives with his older siblings, whose older siblings are always unkind to their younger siblings. once commits an act of violence which hurts physically or his feelings. The victim's father often gambles or does drugs if he visits his child instead of giving money / support instead of asking for money to his child, because the lack of affection given by the family since childhood MH has become a social mistake or often night out.

From the interview above, the factors that cause parents to commit violence against children are: (Kurniasari, 2015):

1. The condition of the personality

Parents' personality conditions greatly influence whether or not violence against children occurs. These personality conditions include mature personality, self-ability to deal with emotional stress, and / or disappointment. In line with Lundahl, Nimer, and Parsons (2006) that factors that influence violence in children include parental emotional adjustment, parental attitudes towards parenting, and parental behavior when parenting. Violence against children is also caused by the level of parental knowledge as expressed by Fitriana, Pratiwi, and Sutanto (2015) which found that several factors cause parents to commit violence, including the level of knowledge, attitudes, experiences and environmental influences. In this case, parents are seen as the main factor when there is violence against children. In this study, it was found that the reason parents commit violence is to discipline their children and because parents think their children are naughty or naughty. However, parents need to have learning experiences (Gross, 1999), good parenting attitudes and behaviors (Parke in Brenner & Salovey, 1997) and be able to adjust emotions when parenting children. These elements are contained in emotion regulation. Emotional regulation is an individual's ability to remain calm when under pressure (Reivich & Shatte, 2002). Chen (2016) says that emotional regulation is the process of an individual in regulating and changing the emotions of himself or others. The connection with the research that is currently being conducted is that parents already know that violence against children should not be done. However, in reality, physical violence is the most common form of violence found. And after doing the majority of parents feel sorry for doing that. This indicates a mismatch between cognition (in the form of information), psychomotor (violent behavior) and affection (regret). Therefore, as mentioned by Chen (2016), emotional regulation strategies can be carried out by means of cognitive appraisal and expression inhibition.

2. Social conditions

These conditions include uncomfortable socioeconomic and environmental conditions. These conditions make family members or community members vulnerable to stress. So that they take emotional pressure on their children on the grounds that it is the effect of children's bad behavior.

3. Past experiences of violence

Parents are a model for the future parenting of their children as adults. Parents who have experienced violence in the past are more likely to abuse their children now. The experience of violence that their parents received as a child is seen as a way of disciplining children.

4. Socialization process

The socialization process has an influence on the emergence of aggressive behavior. Children are excellent imitatiors who easily imitate the rude words and behavior they receive. Children who in their social interactions get violence then they will think it is true and will be taken to adulthood.

Efforts to protect children need to be implemented as early as possible, starting from the conception of child protection which aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can continue to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination for the sake of their realization. Indonesian children with quality, noble and prosperous character. According to the author, child protection efforts are very important, in order to realize children's welfare, but the Indonesian Child Protection Commission does not have sufficient capacity in handling cases of violence against children, in which the capacity of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission is still very limited with laws and regulations that can act as a mediator in handling cases of violence against children. There should be more policy advocacy, socialization of laws and regulations in accordance with what is stipulated in the prevailing laws and regulations so that the public can understand the rights and obligations of children and society based on statutory regulations. Violence committed by parents against their children is one of the factors that can damage the child's mentality, who should be able to grow and develop properly and get their rights as a child as their dignity from birth. For this reason, according to the author, the importance of socialization regarding children's rights as well as the rights and obligations of parents and society in implementing child protection so that people can understand and understand the situation and provide good education for children without using violence (Nawawi A.Barda 2006).

It is hoped that the closest people will be able to recognize early childhood victims of child abuse who have experienced violence usually shows symptoms such as fear of interpersonal relationships or always succumbing to withdrawal aggressively or being abnormally active often lethargic or irritable separation lacking affection or showing too much affection

In order for violence against children and adolescents to be minimized and even eliminated, it is necessary to know institutions that can provide information about violence against women and children, including at the national level, for example, the National Commission for Women, the Indonesian Women's Coalition, LBH Apik, women's journal foundations, and the like among others, advocacy for women's NGOs LBH, women's study centers in universities in the police in hospitals, and so on, companion services can be in the form of religious psychological medical legal assistance and post-crisis economic strengthening.(Mufidah,dkk:2006,75)

There are several values of children who live and continue to develop, namely the view that children are God's mandate that must be cared for and educated according to their potential. This more religious view sees children as not just a biological descendant of someone but a god whose existence and survival must be maintained. (Sri lestari,2012:45)

Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala has entrusted the child in the human soul with a deep love for the child and is incomparable to any other love because the child is the heart of the heart, the light of heart in this household can be seen from the great care that parents give to their children. accompanied by a sense of eternal affection (Yudian Wahyudi et al, 1993: 91) on the other hand, children are given the obligation to maintain the norms that have been built by previous generations. Children do have historical value to inherit civilization but also have their own destiny and destiny. parents should not be inviolable. Children have their own world that may not be recognized by parents, so parents are only tasked with providing the widest possible space

and stimulants in order to achieve optimal growth and development in the study of child psychology, not adult humans in the form of mini di is an autonomous person who is in the process of finding his or her identity as a person's job g adulthood is to help children grow and develop and provide prevention so that they find God's destiny and not to colonize, oppress and yield so that the child must do exactly what adults want.

Conclusion

Violence against children requires the attention of all parties. This is because violence against children has a far-reaching and long-term impact. The trauma that a child will face, both as a victim and as a perpetrator, will always be carried through his life. In fact, in some cases, perpetrators of violence against children during their childhood were victims of violence. Therefore, more specific attention is needed for child victims of violence and perpetrators of violence who are still children. Treatment of child victims of violence cannot be carried out by one party or institution alone. Inter-institutional coordination is needed in the handling of child victims of violence. This inter-institutional coordination is due to the limited facilities and human resources in each institution. Limited facilities and human resources can be slightly overcome with coordination. Likewise with the handling of child victims of violence. Thus, services become more comprehensive by involving various institutions, both government institutions and non-governmental organizations. The most important thing in seeing violence against children is social control that can monitor behavior that leads to violence. Supervision in society is of course not meant to clearly monitor all community behavior. However, all people care about the movements that lead to behavior that leads to violence against children. With the supervision carried out by the community, it is hoped that violence against them will also decrease.

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