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Types of Violence against Children in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

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Abstract- This study aimed to determine the types of violence against children in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. This research was conducted from October to December 2020. Qualitative data collection was informants from P2TP2A d. The data analysis was descriptive qualitative. Data sources were primary data and secondary data. The results showed the number of violence against children increased every year and the causative factors were family factors, environmental factors and the children themselves

Keywords: child abuse, causes, factors

I. INTRODUCTION

Violence is a form of action by a person towards another party which results in pain and changes both physically and psychologically. According to Audi (2001), violence is an attack or abuse of physical strength against a person or animal; attack or destruction, very violent, violent, cruel and vicious destruction of property or something that could potentially belong to someone. Violence indicates that there is pressure beyond the capacity of the object subject to violence and can result in physical or psychological or psychological damage.

World Report Violence and Health (2015) dalam Kurniasari (2019) defines forms of violence as consisting of 4, namely physical, sexual, and psychological and neglect. Based on the subtype, it is divided into interpersonal and community violence. Interpersonal violence, refers to violence between individuals, and is further divided into family violence and intimate partner violence. The category of family violence includes child abuse. This treatment illustrates the quality of attachment between the child and the caregiver (Terr, 1991). As stated by Kwako et al. (2012) stated that the source of violence in children appears as psychopathological behavior and attachment damage in childhood. This means that poor interpersonal relationships between children and parents or caregivers and not developing attachments with children can affect children's lives.

Violence can occur within and outside the family. Violence that occurs in the family environment often occurs due to family disharmony such as high levels of stress, lack of communication, lack of knowledge about good parenting, not listening to the wishes of the child so that the position of the child must be obedient to the parents so that the parents act on behalf of at ease to educate children. occurs outside because of the limitations of the child, lack of control of parents, schools, neighbors and local officials, loss of values and norms in the community, lack of access to places for complaints of violence around the place of residence, and lack of understanding of how to educate children (Crosson, 2002). Children who are victims of violence will certainly experience trauma both physically and psychologically. Children who experience violence in their past will have the potential to commit violent acts (perpetrators) when they are adults. Therefore children who are victims of violence need special attention and special handling that involves parents, family, government, and community participation.

The number of cases of violence against children in Makassar City fluctuates every year, however, data on the number of violence against children is still not comprehensive. Therefore, it is necessary to know the types of child abuse and the number each year in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia.

II. METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research was conducted in Makassar City from November to December 2020. The data source is primary data from P2TP2A Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province using informants with interviews. Data analysis is using descriptive statistics, namely percentages.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Child abuse (violence in children) is reported to occur in almost all over the world with a prevalence that tends to increase from year to year. A study estimates that 25 to 50 percent of children worldwide experience physical violence, and about 20 percent of women and 5 to 10 percent of men experience sexual violence (Turaerah, 2006).

Indonesia is in a state of emergency for children because cases of violence against Indonesian children have increased very sharply. The results of a survey on violence against children by KPP-PA in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and BPS 1620 cases of violence against children, 490 (30%) physical violence, 313 (19%) emotional violence and 817 (51%) sexual violence. These data are only about cases disclosed by the police where the actual number of cases that have not been or have not been revealed could be much higher (Ardinata, 2019).

For South Sulawesi Province, especially the number of violence against children in Makassar City has fluctuated from 2017 to 2020, for details, it can be seen in Table 1

Table 1. Data on Violence against Children in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, 2017-2020

No	types of violence	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		amount	Percentage	amount	Percentage	amount	Percentage	amount	Percentage
1	physical abuse	171	49,3	13	6,07	187	27,83	104	24,53
2	neglect	3	0,8	14	6,54	29	4,31	12	2,83
3	psychic	7	2	22	10,28	57	8,48	25	5,89
4	Sexual	164	47,3	22	10,28	127	18,9	52	12,26
5	Trafficking	2	0,6	2	0,94	12	1,79	7	1,65
6	exploitation of children	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,24
7	child facing the law	0	0	141	65,89	260	38,69	223	52,59
	amount	347	100	214	100	672	100	424	100

Source: Data processing results, 2020

Table 1 show that the types of violence against children in Makassar City consist of physical violence, neglect, psychological violence, sexual violence, trafficking, exploitation of children and children facing the law. With these types of violence, it can be divided into physical violence, emotional violence and sexual violence, this is in accordance with Moore's opinion (in Nataliani, 2004), and violence or mistreatment of children can generally be classified into three categories, including physical, sexual and emotional violence. Purbani (2003) stated that domestic violence, whether committed by the husband to his wife or the parents against their children can be physical and non-physical, while according to Krug et al (2002) defines as follows:

1. Physical violence is an act that results in physical harm from interactions with parents or people who are responsible for and have power. Forms such as hitting, pushing, grabbing, injuring in the form of physical action.

2. Sexual violence is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that the child does not fully understand, does not approve of, or is developmentally unprepared and unable to give consent. It can even be considered as an act against the law or considered taboo by the community. Child sexual abuse is committed between a child and an adult or who has a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Activities that are intended to satisfy the needs of others include holding, feeling the vital organs, showing the vital organs, forcing or threatening to commit immorality to rape.

3. Psychological or emotional violence, namely failure to provide growth and development in accordance with development, lack of a supportive environment and primary attachment figures, so that emotional and social competence cannot develop stably according to self-potential and the demands of the community where the child lives. Such actions are very likely to result in poor health or physical conditions, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. This is done by parents or people who are responsible and have power. Forms of emotional violence can be in the form of nonverbal or / or non-physical such as hostility or refusal of care, damage to property or pets, cut off communication, belittling, demeaning, scapegoating, threatening, frightening, discrediting, words that corner or blame children for child treatment, ridicule, exaggerated criticism, give names (labeling) that is unpleasant, insulting, threatening.

4. Neglect is the failure of parents or those who are responsible to provide for the needs related to children's development in the areas of: health, education, emotional development, nutrition, shelter, and safe living conditions, in the context of the family or caregiver. As a result, the child will experience problems with health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. This includes failure to supervise and protect children from harm.

The results of the types of violence against children that occur in Makassar City are also in accordance with the opinion of Suyanto (2010), namely there are five forms of violence against children, namely: (1) physical violence, this form is the most easily recognized. Victims of this type of violence usually appear directly on the victim's physical appearance such as; bruises, bleeding, and other forms in more severe conditions. (2) Psychic Violence, this form is not very easily recognized. The form of this violence can be in the form of harsh words, ridicule, humiliation, and so on. The impact of this type of violence will affect a situation of feeling unsafe and comfortable, insecure, weak in making decisions, and even a decrease in the self-esteem and dignity of the victim. (3) Sexual violence, included in this category, is any act that occurs in the form of coercion to have sexual intercourse. (4) Economic Violence, this type of violence occurs very often in the family environment. In children, this violence often occurs when parents force underage children to contribute to the family's economy, so that the phenomenon of selling children, street singers, child beggars, and others has spread. (5) Social child violence, this type of child violence includes child neglect and child exploitation. Child neglect is the attitude and treatment of parents who do not give proper attention to the child's development process.

Table 1 shows that the type of violence against children in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province in 2017 has the highest percentage, namely physical violence (49.3%) and sexual violence (47.3%) while in 2018 the highest cases of children facing the law (65.89%) and physical violence (10.28%) and sexual violence (10.28%). In 2019, the highest type of violence was in cases of children facing the law (38, 69%) and cases of physical violence (27, 83%). Meanwhile, in 2020 the highest types of violence against children were cases of children facing the law (ABH) (52, 59%), cases of physical violence (24, 53%) and cases of sexual violence (12, 26%). Table 1 also shows that cases of children facing the law are of the highest value, namely children who commit criminal acts in the jurisdiction of the sector police and from sector police children who commit violations of the law are taken to P2TP2A temporarily entrusted and fostered while waiting for police level diversion, then the court level is diversified and partly most of the cases of children facing the law, namely guidance.

Based on the results of interviews, the causes of cases of children facing the law are mostly the result of the household environment, for example, children do not pay attention to their parents so that by carrying out criminal activities, parents will pay attention to them. home) and also because of the children's social environment, This result is in accordance with that stated by Crosson (2002) that violence that occurs in the family environment often occurs due to family disharmony such as high stress levels, lack of communication, lack of knowledge about good parenting, not listening to children's wishes so that the position of children must be obedient to people parents so that parents act on behalf of at home to educate children which occurs because of the limitations of the child, lack of control by parents, schools, neighbors and local officials, loss of values and norms in the community, lack of access to places where complaints of violence are reported around the residence, and a lack of understanding of how to educate children.

IV. CONCLUSION

The highest types of violence against children in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province are: physical violence, sexual violence and children facing the law and the causes of violence against children in Makassar

City, South Sulawesi Province are mostly due to family conditions, the association of children. It is necessary to do socialization about the impact of the law if violence against children is carried out

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