

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AT HOME IN COVID 19 PANDEMIC

by Nursariani Simatupang

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PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AT HOME IN COVID 19 PANDEMIC

Nursariani Simatupang¹

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¹Faculty of Law Universitas of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia, (Email: nursarianisimatupang@umsu.ac.id)

Abstract: When covid 19 pandemic children follow the online learning from home. The child assignment is not only to write answers on paper, there are also make videos, and uploaded to youtube. Some children can't do it by them selves. The problem is that parent are upset when guiding a child to study at home. Parents often experience stress when dealing with the child's subject matter and tasks. This can lead to parental violence against the child. Child abuse has a negative impact. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent violence against children at home in covid 19 pandemic. The research is normative juridical research. The data sources in this research is secondary data. The technique to collecting data is documentation study. Based on the research discovered that violence against children negatively impacts who are lazy to learn and will not do school work and children are easily criminals of violence. Some prevention efforts to prevent children becoming victims of violence by parents are parents should understand that educating the child is main task, patiently accompanying and guiding the child, understanding the impact of violence to child, becoming a role model, building good communication, and always motivating themselves.

Keywords: Prevention, Violence, Home.

Introduction

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The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 states that every citizen has the right to a sense of security and free from all forms of violence. In Article 28B paragraph 2 it is stated that every child is entitled to survive, growth and development and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination. Child Protection Act Number 23 of 2002 and Law Number 23 of 2004 on Domestic Violence Prevention (DVP) is a milestone as a protection effort for children as victims of violence especially in families. Child abuse at home is a frequent phenomenon, as is the case during the covid-19 pandemic.

The spread of covid-19 resulted in restrictions on many things. One such restriction is in the field of educational activities. During the covid-19 pandemic, learning activities are restricted. Children should not participate in the learning process in school. In addition, children should not interact directly in their school. During the covid-19 pandemic, children must follow the online learning process. The online learning process is followed by the child from home.

In following the online learning process from home, the child should be accompanied and guided by the child's parents. Especially when the child gets an assignment from his teacher. During covid-19 pandemic, usually the child gets materials and tasks from his teacher every day. Most children, usually, can't do their own thing.

Especially during pandemics, children's tasks are not only done by writing answers, but there are also tasks children have to do by making videos, and even have to be uploaded to

youtube. The problem arises is that parents are upset when guiding the child to study at home. Parents often experience stress when it comes to subject matter and children's tasks. This can lead to parental violence against the child, be it physical violence or psychic violence.

Child abuse, both physical violence and psychic violence have a negative impact on the child as a victim. But on the other hand, violence also impacts on parents as perpetrators. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent violence against children in the family during covid-19 pandemic.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of child abuse at home as well as analyze prevention efforts against child abuse at home.

Literature Review

1. Violence

Physical violence is an act that results in pain, falling ill, or severe injury (Article 6 of DPV Law). Psychic violence is an act that results in fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, a sense of helplessness, and/or severe psychic suffering in a person (Article 7 of the DPV Law).

The Child Protection Act Article 10 point 15a states that violence is a form of protection received by a child resulting in physical, psychic, sexual and or deprivation misery or suffering, including threats to commit acts, coercion or unlawful deprivation of liberty.

2. Child

A child is a person who is not yet eighteen years old, including a child who is still in the womb (Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014 Article 1 point 1). Children must be protected. Child protection should follow the principles contained in various arrangements relating to the child.

Every child is entitled to an education and teaching in order to develop their personal and intelligence level in accordance with month and talent (Article 9 of the Child Protection Act). According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child there are four general principles of child protection, namely (M.Nasir Djamil, 2013) principles of non discrimination, principles of best interests for the child, principles of right of life, survival, and development, the principle of respect for the opinion the child.

3. Home

The scope of home includes husbands, wives, and children, those who have a family relationship with the person as referred to in the letter because of the relationship of blood, marriage, persuasion, parenting, and guardianship, which settles in the household; and/or working people assisting the household and settling in the household (DVP Law Article 6). The elimination of domestic violence aims to prevent all forms of domestic violence, protect victims of domestic violence, crack down on domestic violence perpetrators, and maintain a harmonious and prosperous domestic integrity.

Research Method

The research is normative juridical research, namely research with an approach conducted based on legal materials, by studying literature materials, in the form of legal principles, concepts, and related legislation. The data sources in this study are secondary data, consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. The data collection tool used is a documentation study.

Result And Discussion

The mass media reports on cases involving children, whether as perpetrators, victims, or as witnesses (Lubis, M. T. S, 2020). One of the things that often involves children is acts of violence committed against children.

Child abuse is a very serious matter experienced by the child. Ironically, child abuse often occurs in families. Perpetrators of child abuse are his parents, especially the mother.

During the covid 19 pandemic, children continue to follow the learning process. Learning is a qualitative term used for teaching. Simply teaching is a series of activities to deliver lesson materials to students in order to receive, respond, master and develop the subject matter (Pinem, R. K. B., 2019).

During the covid-19 pandemic, children follow the learning process online from home. In online learning the child obtains materials and tasks from the teacher. During online learning, not a few tasks are acquired by the child. Sometimes in doing their job, the child is unable to do it alone. The child needs assistance and guidance from his or her parents. But this results in child abuse occurring, be it physical violence or psychic violence.

Parents have the presumption that the task of guiding and educating the child in the learning process is the teacher job. The task of guiding and educating the child is not the duty of the parents at home. Some parents have the view that they do not understand their child's subject matter, and do not understand how to do the child's work from the teacher. Parents who are upset about a child's school work will vent their anger at the child. These forms of violence are pinching, pinching a child's ear, even hitting a child. There are also parents who are upset and yell at the child with a loud voice. This certainly has a negative impact on the child.

The negative impact of violence on children at home during the covid-19 pandemic is:

1. Children are lazy to learn and will not do school work given by teachers. The child who is unable to do his own work, will not seek guidance from his parents. Because the child is worried, will be a victim of his parents' violence again. As a result the child will be lazy to learn and will not do his or her job.
2. Children will easily become the next criminals of violence. Children who are often victims of violence, will easily become the next criminals of violence. This is because the child is accustomed to violent behavior. The child will imitate the violent behavior he or she experiences and will do so on the other side, especially when the child is upset with his friend.

Violence causes children to become an aggressive, apathetic, grumpy, depressed, and other generation. Even further impact is to extend the circle of child abuse that is deprived of its rights, likely to be a generation of criminals of violent acts that deprive others of rights (Sumy Hastry Purwanti, 2017).

The child is both a trust and a gift from God, who must always be looked after because in him is attached to dignity, dignity and rights as a human being that must upheld. Children's rights are part of the human rights (human rights) that are included in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 (Sumy Hastry Purwanti, 2017).

Every child must be granted bail. The guarantee is useful so that children can continue to grow and develop in a healthy manner, both physical and spiritual. With this, children will be able to achieve goals and achieve a better future. For that, every child must obtain protection.

Child protection efforts must be given in full, comprehensive and comprehensive, imparted to a group or group of children (Atikah Rahmi, 2018).

Children are the future of the nation and the state, the next generation of the ideals of the nation, so that every child is entitled to survival, growth and development, participate and be entitled to protection from acts of violence (Sumy Hastry Purwanti, 2017), especially violence experienced by children at home. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent children from becoming victims violence at home by parents. Some of these prevention efforts are as follows:

1. Parents should understand that educating the child is the primary duty of the parent.

Parents should help educate their children. With a good education from the child's parents, the child can grow and develop properly.

Education is a conscious and systematic effort to achieve a better standard of living or progress (Darmaningtyas, 2004). When participating in the online learning process, of course, children gain new experiences.

Children need someone who can be a place to pour their feelings into a new adventure at school. Parents as a person close to their child should be the right place for the child to pour out his feelings and contents (Chaiirinniza Graha, 2007).

Parents should always pay attention to the growth of children. In addition, every child should be given the best education by their parents.

Therefore, parents should carry out their duties to accompany and guide the child while studying online. As a good parent, you should also participate in the online learning process. Parents know about the materials and tasks given by the teacher to the child. If the child or parent does not understand the materials or duties provided, the child or parent may seek directions and explanations from the teacher. Parents are obliged and have a responsibility to nurture, nurture, educate, and protect the child and grow the child according to the talents and interests that the child has.

Being a parent means being ready to shoulder the responsibility of educating, raising a child and giving her enough affection to grow up to be a mature, moral, healthy and intelligent person. The task of becoming a parent requires a fulltime commitment (Suzie Sugijokanto, 2014).

2. Parents should patiently accompany and guide the child. Parents should be able to control emotions when dealing with a child's tasks. Parents should be able to contain

their anger. Especially during the covid-19 pandemic, children have few errands from teachers. Parental patience in accompanying and guiding the child, is one of the keys to the child's success in following the online learning process. With the patience of parents, the child will be able to go through the online learning process from home well. The child will always do the task in a peaceful and calm atmosphere, without the violence of the parents.

3. Parents must understand the impact of violence committed against a child, be it physical violence or psychic violence. The violence had a negative impact on the child as a victim. In addition, parents should also understand that acts of violence committed against children are an act that can lead to them being criminally punished. Criminal sanctions for perpetrator of child abuse are listed in Domestic Violence Prevention Act Number 23 of 2004 and Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, Law Number 35 of 2014 on Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2004 on Child Protection. Even if the criminals is the child's parent, then the maximum punish is plus one third of the principal punishment. Parents should be aware of the impact, so that they do not commit violence on their child.
4. Parents should be a tauladan to their child, by not committing child abuse. The example exemplified by parents will shape the personality of a responsible child and be able to become the next generation of the nation.
In fact, the role of the parent is really expected how he is able to be a figure who maintains the balance of the family climate so that the atmosphere that occurs always provides coolness for the existing family members. For that it takes a full self-awareness of the parents to want to do small things but have a big impact on the child's life in particular. Parents still need to hone themselves especially introping whether during this time the attitudes and behaviors raised in the child do have the purpose to develop the potential of the child according to his world (E. Widiyo Murdoko, 2017).
5. Build good communication with the child. Parents should always discuss with the child, especially about the child's work from the teacher during the online learning process. Getting used to having intimate communication between the child and the parents will form a confidence in the child. With good communication between parents and children, parents can help to solve the child's problems (Chaiirinniza Graha, 2007).
6. Parents should always motivate themselves to be better parents for their children. Being a parent is not an easy role to do. But with strong motivation from within it is not possible that in the end parents can send the child into a person who succeeds according to the size of the child. Good cooperation between child and parent (E. Widiyo Murdoko, 2017) at home.

Conclusion

¹² *Children are the next generation of the nation, who have the same human rights as any other human being. Children should not be mistreated. In all situations the child must be protected. Children should not be victims of violence, especially at home. Parents should understand that children can't always do their own work. Therefore, parents should always accompany and guide the child in following the learning process online.*

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