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Prevention of Violence Against Children During the Covid-19 Pandemic Perspective of Criminology

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ABSTRACT

The specific purpose of this research is to find an appropriate model to use as the basis for considering a policy in dealing with violence against children perpetrated by families. The research method used is a qualitative method with a criminological research approach. The results of the study

show that the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected people in carrying out their daily activities. In addition, it also has an impact on the community starting from health, economic, and social impacts. One of the impacts is the emergence of new problems regarding the occurrence of domestic violence. The data shows that throughout the COVID-19 pandemic there was an increase in the number of Domestic Violence. The causes of domestic violence include being quarantined at home independently, which makes victims of domestic violence trapped together with perpetrators of domestic violence. Besides that, it also triggers stress because with this pandemic the family economy is reduced which in turn can trigger the emergence of family disputes that lead to violence. The conclusion in this study is that controlling the increase in the number of domestic violence is not only the duty or responsibility of the government but all levels of society.

Keywords: *Violence Against Children, Crime Prevention, Family, Covid-19 Pandemic, Criminological Aspects*

INTRODUCTION

The global pandemic due to the spread of Covid-19 which resulted in health crises and economic crises provide context and environment new to violent extremism groups. Social isolation through measures taken in many countries, impact on employment, economic instability, high levels of tension and fear of the virus, and new forms of relationships have increased stress levels in the most vulnerable and, therefore, at-risk families. violence occurs

The position and function of a family in human life is primary and fundamental. The family is essentially a forum for the formation of each of its members, especially children who are still under the guidance and

responsibility of their parents. Child development generally includes physical, emotional, social, and intellectual conditions.¹

Families who fail to give love and attention will foster hatred, insecurity, and acts of violence to their children, while the behavior of children who deviate or violate the law is basically not entirely the child's fault, but children are more victims of environmental conditions that become embryos of children behavior.² The family is a whole human nursery, while society is a collection of families in a social structure and system. All of the world, extremist groups violence seeks to exploit the resulting crisis situation by the pandemic. Rising unemployment, threat of economic recession, food crisis, and worsening poverty and inequality due to the pandemic being exploited by extremist groups in developing countries.³

Indonesian society is a pluralistic society, which lives scattered throughout the country, which has a wide variety of cultures.⁴ This condition creates a diversity of institutions in society. In fact, society is not an empty vessel, they have a cultural classification of values, and a system that becomes the inner logic that determines the meaning of their lives.⁵ So that society is actually a "vessel" that already "contains", namely the system of the living world.⁶ Society has a kind of ordering belief framework that binds its members in orderly rules of the game together.

Many studies on public attitudes in dealing with the crisis due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic have been carried out, including

¹ Indah Sri Utari, *Kontrol Sosial dan Tren Perilaku Menyimpang Anak dalam Studi Kriminologi* (Semarang: Sanggar Krida Utama, 2018).

² Indah Sri Utari, *Masyarakat dan Pilihan Hukum* (Semarang: Sanggar Krida Utama, 2012).

³ Nisha Bellinger, and Kyle Kattelman. "How the coronavirus increases terrorism threats in the developing world." *The Conversation* (2020). Retrieved from https://scholarworks.boisestate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1198&context=polsci_facpubs

⁴ Bernard L. Tanya, *Pancasila Bingkai Hukum Indonesia*. (Yogyakarta: Genta Press, 2018).

⁵ Lawrence M. Friefman, *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective* (New York: Russel Sage Foundation, 1989).

⁶ Jürgen Habermas, and John McCumber. "Work and Weltanschauung: The Heidegger controversy from a German perspective." *Critical Inquiry* 15 no. 2 (1989): 431-456. See also Jürgen Habermas, "Towards a Communication-Concept of Rational Collective Will-Formation. A Thought-Experiment." *Ratio Juris* 2 no. 2 (1989): 144-154. Stephen K. White, *The recent work of Jürgen Habermas: Reason, Justice and Modernity* (Massachusetts: Cambridge University Press, 1989).

studies on violence against children perpetrated by families as a result of the pandemic.

According to WHO, violence is the use of physical force and power, threats or acts against oneself, an individual or a group of people (society) that result in or are likely to result in bruising or trauma, death, psychological harm, developmental disorders, or deprivation of rights.

Fabbri C & Bhatia A, in their article highlighted that: their findings indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to affect children's experiences of violent discipline at home. There were large differences in the violent discipline score prior to COVID-19 in each country, which is essential in informing the interpretation of the results from the multivariable models. Under a "high restrictions" COVID-19 scenario we estimate a 35-46% increase in violent discipline scores from their respective base levels in each country. Modelling the longer-term "lower restrictions" scenario, that assumes some easing of restrictions combined with sustained economic effects, suggests a 4-6% increase in violent discipline scores. Our analyses also indicate that reductions in levels of happiness among household members could be a key driver of increases in violent discipline.⁷

The conditions during the pandemic have not only made the community into a crisis in terms of health and economy but also have brought up the reality of violence perpetrated by families, as a study conducted by Pereda and Díaz Faes.⁸ Pereda and Díaz Faes constant that for violence researchers, the measures taken in response to COVID-19 present an extraordinary opportunity to advance our understanding of the social, psychological, economic and situational mechanisms that influence rates of violence. The pandemic represents a global crisis not only for our health and economy, but also for family well-being through a cascading process of factors that can drive, precipitate, or exacerbate potential stressors.⁹

⁷ Camilla Fabbri, et al. "Modelling the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on violent discipline against children." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 116 (2021): 104897. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104897>

⁸ Noemí Pereda, and Diego A. Díaz-Faes. "Family violence against children in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic: a review of current perspectives and risk factors." *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health* 14 no. 1 (2020): 1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13034-020-00347-1>

⁹ Noemí Pereda, and Diego A. Díaz-Faes, 2020

In Indonesia, based on various reports related to incidents of violence against children with family perpetrators and even their biological parents, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) conducted a survey on maternal parenting during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the survey are surprising, namely that parenting is related to violence against children both physically and psychologically. The survey was conducted separately between female parents and male parents. The survey results show that male parents are 25.6 percent, while female parents are 74.4 percent.¹⁰

In addition, Bhatia, Peterman, & Guedes suggested that the prevalence data, derived from population-based surveys, are needed to obtain representative estimates on the number and characteristics of children who experience violence and to assess trends over time. However, such surveys have been put on hold in many countries due to COVID-19 restriction measures. Additionally, due to safety concerns for victims and researchers as well as methodological constraints, surveys that ask direct questions on the experiences of violence are not advisable during the pandemic.¹¹

Cappa & Petrowski constant that Even prior to the pandemic, large-scale prevalence studies of children's exposure to violence have been scant and statistics on this topic have remained inconsistent in scope and quality.¹² While data on violence at home have increased significantly over the last 15 years, forms of abuse that are particularly challenging to measure, such as commercial sexual exploitation, have been largely

¹⁰ Iin Kandedes, "Kekerasan terhadap anak di masa pandemi covid 19." *Jurnal Harkat: Media Komunikasi Gender* 16 no. 1 (2020): 66-76.

¹¹ Amiya Bhatia, et al. "COVID-19 response measures and violence against children." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 98 no. 9 (2020): 583; Amiya Bhatia, et al. "Violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 99.10 (2021): 730. See also Nicole Petrowski, et al. "Violence against children during COVID-19: Assessing and understanding change in use of helplines." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 116 (2021): 104757; Dabney P. Evans, "COVID-19 and violence: a research call to action." *BMC Women's Health* 20 no. 1 (2020): 1-3.

¹² Nicole Petrowski, et al. "Violence against children during COVID-19: Assessing and understanding change in use of helplines." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 116 (2021): 104757. See also Henrietta H. Fore, "Violence against children in the time of COVID-19: What we have learned, what remains unknown and the opportunities that lie ahead." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 116 (2021): 104776.

ignored in data collection.¹³ Other topics, such as online abuse, have almost exclusively been investigated in high-income countries.¹⁴ A survey of 44 countries in Western Europe and Canada (conducted between 2017 and 2018) found that the proportion of adolescents who had been cyberbullied varied widely among the participating countries, from 3 percent among 15-year-old boys in Spain to 29 percent among 15-year-old boys in Lithuania.¹⁵

In the same context, the term violence is defined as "*a person's behavior towards another person that can cause physical or psychological harm*. Violence against children is a form of behavior that is carried out intentionally to harm a child physically or psychologically. The goal is none other than to injure, damage, and harm children. There is no single definition of violence against children, the definition of violence against children from the World Health Organization (WHO) has comprehensive coverage. According to WHO, child abuse is all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, or neglect or commercial or other exploitation, which results in real or potential harm to the health, survival, development, or dignity of the child in the context of a relationship, responsibility, trust, or power.¹⁶

Family violence or domestic violence is very dangerous for children's growth and development.¹⁷ The family is essentially a forum for the formation of each of its members, especially children who are still under the guidance and responsibility of their parents.¹⁸ Child development

¹³ Nicole Petrowski, et al., 2021

¹⁴ Richard Jolly, *UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund): Global Governance That Works*. (London: Routledge, 2014).

¹⁵ Joanna C. Inchley, et al. "Enhancing understanding of adolescent health and well-being: The health behaviour in school-aged children study." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 66 no. 6 (2020): S3-S5.

¹⁶ Tyrone C. Cheng, and Qingyi Li. "Adolescent delinquency in child welfare system: A multiple disadvantage model." *Children and Youth Services Review* 73 (2017): 205-212. See also Qingyi Li, and Tyrone C. Cheng. "New evidence in physical violent behaviors among school-aged children: A multiple disadvantages model." *Children and Youth Services Review* 81 (2017): 301-308.

¹⁷ Lana Wells, Caroline Claussen, and Debb Hurlock. *Building a Base: The Domestic Violence Primary Prevention Initiative*. (Alberta, Canada: Centre for Criminology and Justice Research, Mount Royal University, 2011)

¹⁸ Suheflihusnaini Ashady, and Abd Hasan. "Kebijakan Rumah Aman Bagi Anak Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga." *Jurnal Fundamental Justice* 2 no. 1 (2021): 39-54.

generally includes physical, emotional, social, and intellectual conditions.¹⁹ If everything goes in harmony, it can be said that the child is in a healthy state of mind.²⁰ Mental development has critical periods, this means that if these periods cannot be passed harmoniously, symptoms that are not good for children will arise.²¹ These symptoms include delays, tension, difficulties in adjusting to personality, which are disturbed and even completely fail in their duties as social beings to hold satisfying human relationships both for themselves and for people in their environment.²² The family is the smallest unit in society but occupies a primary and fundamental position.²³

Family violence is very dangerous for children's growth and development.²⁴ The family is essentially a forum for the formation of each of its members, especially children who are still under the guidance and responsibility of their parents. Child development generally includes physical, emotional, social, and intellectual conditions. If everything goes in harmony, it can be said that the child is in a healthy state of mind.²⁵ Mental development has critical periods, this means that if these periods cannot be passed harmoniously, symptoms that are not good for children

¹⁹ Mulianah Khaironi, "Perkembangan anak usia dini." *Jurnal Golden Age* 2 no. 1 (2018): 1-12; Ulfiani Rahman, "Karakteristik perkembangan anak usia dini." *Lentera Pendidikan: Jurnal Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan* 12 no. 1 (2009): 46-57.

²⁰ Sri Lestari, *Psikologi Keluarga: Penanaman Nilai dan Penanganan Konflik dalam Keluarga* (Jakarta: Kharisma Putra Utama, 2012).

²¹ F Chakrawati, *Bullying Siapa Takut?* (Solo: Tiga Ananda, 2015).

²² Kusdwiratri Setiono, *Psikologi Keluarga* (Bandung: PT Alumni, 2011).

²³ Gary Reid, Nick Crofts, and Lorraine Beyer. "Drug Treatment Services for Ethnic Communities in Victoria, Australia: an examination of cultural and institutional barriers." *Ethnicity & Health* 6 no. 1 (2001): 13-26. See also Mohammad Al-Motlaq, et al. "Position statement of the international network for child and family centered care: Child and family centred care during the COVID19 pandemic." *Journal of Pediatric Nursing* 61 (2021): 140-143; Gillian A. Walker, *Family violence and the women's movement*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2019); Fransiska Novita Eleanora, and Edy Supriyanto. "Violence against women and patriarkhi culture in Indonesia." *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 7 no. 9 (2020): 44-51.

²⁴ Lana Wells, Caroline Claussen, and Debb Hurlock, 2011.

²⁵ Sri Lestari, 2012. See also Jean A. Mercer, *Child Development: Concepts and Theories*. (London: Sage, 2018); Olivia N. Saracho, and Roy Evans. "Theorists and their developmental theories." *Early Child Development and Care* 191 no. 7-8 (2021): 993-1001; Beatriz Markman Reubins, and Marc Stephan Reubins. *Pioneers of child psychoanalysis: Influential theories and practices in healthy child development*. (London: Routledge, 2018).

will arise.²⁶ These symptoms include delays, tension, difficulties in adjusting to personality, which are disturbed and even completely fail in their duties as social beings to hold satisfying human relationships both for themselves and for people in their environment.²⁷ The family is the smallest unit in society but occupies a primary and fundamental position. Therefore, the family has a big and vital role in influencing the life of a child, especially in the early and critical stages. Families that fail to give love and attention will²⁸ foster hatred, insecurity, and acts of violence against children. their children. Likewise, if the family cannot create an educational atmosphere, then this will cause the children to fall or lose their way.

Society as a social system basically has a structural form, which is called a social structure. A society with these structural form's experiences different behavior patterns from one society to another depending on the conditions faced. In this condition, a systematic effort is needed to find out the values, norms, relationships, and goals, through which and with what they live, and to understand both their own experiences and the world in which they live.

Understanding violence against children that occurred during the pandemic era can be explained more or less through Stark's theory (2007) about the crime scene.²⁹ Shaw, McKay, and Stark's observations show that crime will not appear in every existing social problem, but crime will arise if certain social problems have the power to drive criminogenic aspects.³⁰

METHOD

The Community Social System and Model for Handling Family Violence in Children during the Covid 19 Pandemic in Indonesia were studied through a criminological approach. The criminological approach can be implemented through the method of the relationship between crime and

²⁶ F. Chakrawati, 2015.

²⁷ Kusdwiratri Setiono, 2011.

²⁸ Indah Sri Utari, 2018.

²⁹ Ann Taves, "Modeling Theories and Modeling Phenomena: A Humanist's Initiation." *Human Simulation: Perspectives, Insights, and Applications*. Springer, Cham, 2019. 83-94.

³⁰ Indah Sri Utari, 2012.

conditions according to statistics, the problem case method.³¹ Therefore, this study relies on first-hand information (primary data) in the field. Secondary data (from statistics and documents) were used to complement the data analysis from the field with the analysis knife of Crime Places and The Theory of Routine Activities from Stark, R.³²

Through analysis of Crime Place theory and Routine Activity Theory will provide some explanations about why crime continues to grow in line with changes/population development.³³ Stark applies five variables that are believed to affect the level of crime in society, namely density, poverty, shared use of facilities, temporary accommodation, and damage that is not maintained.

This variable is associated with four other variables, namely moral cynicism among citizens, opportunities to commit crimes and, increased motivation to commit crimes. On the other hand, Routine Activity theory explains that victimization patterns are closely related to social ecology. This study clearly shows the relationship between the perpetrator, the victim, and the system of care.³⁴

Stark's theory of crime scene provides several explanations for why crime continues to evolve in line with changes/developments in the population. Scholars who study the tradition of social disorganization have long focused on three correlative aspects of ecological crime, namely poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, and settlement mobility.³⁵ However, this correlative aspect has now been expanded to examine the impact of

³¹ Indah Sri Utari, 2012

³² Rodney Stark, "Deviant places: A theory of the ecology of crime." *Criminology* 25 no. 4 (1987): 893-910. See also Beth Hardie, and Per-Olof Wikström. "Space-Time Budget Methodology: Facilitating Social Ecology of Crime." *The Encyclopedia of Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice* 1 (2021): 126-143; Robert J. Sampson, and William J. Wilson. *Toward a theory of race, crime, and urban inequality*. (London: Routledge, 2020).

³³ D. Kim Rossmo, and Lucia Summers. "Routine activity theory in crime investigation." *The criminal act*. Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2015, pp. 19-32; Marcus Felson, "The routine activity approach." *Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis*. (London: Routledge, 2016), pp. 106-116. See also Joel Miller, "Individual offending, routine activities, and activity settings: Revisiting the routine activity theory of general deviance." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 50 no. 3 (2013): 390-416.

³⁴ Rodney Stark, 1987.

³⁵ Kristine Artello, et al. "What do we do with those kids? A critical review of current responses to juvenile delinquency and an alternative." *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 24 (2015): 1-8.

additional factors such as family, single-parent, urbanization, and structural density as stated by Stark.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

I.

Environmental Conditions Due to The Covid-19 Pandemic & Their Correlation with Violence Against Children

Data on violence against children during the pandemic was stated by the Assistant Deputy for Child Protection from Violence and Exploitation, that "Based on the PPA Symphony data, from January 1 to June 19, 2020, there have been 3,087 cases of violence against children, including 852 physical violence, 768 psychological, and 1,848 cases of sexual violence, the number shows violence against children during the pandemic is very high.

The Covid-19 pandemic is an epidemic that has spread to several countries or continents, and generally affects many people. WHO on March 11, 2020, declared COVID-19 a pandemic? On April 13, 2020, based on World meters data, the number of cases of this virus in the world has reached 1,856,800 patients who are positive for the corona virus, while the death rate for positive COVID-19 patients globally has touched 114,312 people and 428,275 patients who have recovered.

Several countries are making various efforts to stop this virus. The efforts made by the government greatly affect the activities of the people in the affected countries. This is especially so because the spread of COVID-19 occurs through contact between people, which causes the need for social distancing to be implemented in the community. The implementation of social distancing has resulted in reduced activities together with other people. In addition, several countries also urge their people to stay at home and not to do activities outside the home. The application of social distancing and staying at home also applies in

Indonesia. This is due to the increasing number of positive corona cases in Indonesia.

Based on data from the Task Force on April 23, 2020, the number of positive cases of COVID-19 reached 4,557, of which 3,778 patients were still in the process of being treated and the total death toll was 399. At this time, PSBB has also started to apply in several areas that were made in the context of preventing the spread of the corona virus in Indonesia. PSBB is a large-scale social restriction.

This PSBB rule has been enshrined in the Minister of Health Regulation Number 9 of 2020. PSBB causes disruption of daily community activities because these restrictions include school and workplace holidays, restrictions on religious activities, restrictions on activities in public places or facilities, restrictions on socio-cultural activities, transportation, and other activity restrictions.³⁶

Based on the results of research, community members currently spend a lot of time at home. Activities carried out at home for some people may be fun because home is a place where we feel safe, but for some people this condition is very boring for them.

For those who feel bored, this condition causes domestic violence problems. According to UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres (that there is concern over the rise in domestic violence in some countries, this is because many people are trapped at home with abusive partners. As said by UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, several countries that are reported to have increased rates of domestic violence include Australia, China, Spain, and Indonesia.³⁷

³⁶ Tessa Septy Dynesia, "The Effectiveness of Indonesian Government Assistance in Handling and Breaking Covid-19 Chains." *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 2 no. 3 (2020): 245-256. See also and compare with Ilham Ma'ruf Arif Legowo, "How Can Covid-19 Affected to Labor Sectors? A Critical Note." *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 2 no. 3 (2020): 361-366; Muhammad Haikal Fathan, "COVID-19 Emergency Regulation: How We Survive?." *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 2 no. 3 (2020): 301-314; Herlambang Perdana Wiratraman, "Does Indonesian COVID-19 Emergency Law Secure Rule of Law and Human Rights?." *Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights* 4 no. 1 (2020): 306-334.

³⁷ António Guterres, "Mental health services are an essential part of all government responses to COVID-19." *United Nations, COVID-19 Response* 13 (2020). See also António Guterres, "Tackling the inequality pandemic: A new social contract for a new era." *Nelson Mandela Annual Lecture* (2020); António Guterres, and Paul Spiegel. "The

In China, 300 couples have filed for divorce since February 24, 2020, where since the lockdown was implemented, this divorce is due to frequent fights that can lead to domestic violence. The country that showed almost the same condition was Spain, there were 18 percent more complaints in the first two weeks of the lockdown. During the COVID-19 pandemic in Australia, there was an increase of one third of cases from 40 percent of the number of clients who were victims of domestic violence. There are factors that cause domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as social, economic factors, etc. Economic factors are the main cause during the COVID-19 pandemic because economic activity has also decreased or even stopped.

There are many job breakers (PHK) so that the economy of the families who are laid off experience no income to finance their daily lives. From these problems, it can trigger pressure and cause excessive emotions in the breadwinner which can lead to physical violence. In Indonesia, domestic violence cases in Jogja are also increasing.³⁸

The head of the Yogyakarta Women's Community Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DPMPPA), Edy Muhammad, explained that in March there were 18 cases of violence with 14 female victims and 4 male victims. In addition, there were also victims of violence against children in March based on data from the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of the City of Jogja. Furthermore, LPH APIK highlighted that the number of domestic violence in March increased when compared to two months: January and February. from March 16 to April 12 there were 75 cases of complaints. Domestic violence cases are ranked second based on the complaints of these cases.

A pandemic is an epidemic that spreads simultaneously everywhere, covering a wide geographic area. Michael Ryan, Executive Director of WHO's Health Emergencies Program stated that the word pandemic

state of the world's refugees: adapting health responses to urban environments." *Jama* 308 no. 7 (2012): 673-674.

³⁸ Bhekti Suryani, "Lebih dari 7.000 Pekerja di Kota Jogja Terdampak Pandemi Covid-19", *Harian Jogja*, 16 July 2021, retrieved from <https://jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com/read/2021/07/16/510/1077286/lebih-dari-7000-pekerja-di-kota-jogja-terdampak-pandemi-covid-19>. See also Moh. Muslim, "PHK Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19." *ESENSI: Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis* 23 no. 3 (2020): 357-370; Retno Karunia Putri, et al. "Efek Pandemi Covid 19: Dampak Lonjakan Angka PHK Terhadap Penurunan Perekonomian di Indonesia." *Jurnal Bisnis Manajemen dan Akuntansi (BISMAK)* 1 no. 2 (2021): 72-77.

comes from the Greek word, *pandemos* meaning "everyone". *Pandemos* is a concept of belief that the entire world's population is likely to be infected and most will fall ill. WHO in providing pandemic status is based on several phases. Several phases of a disease are declared as a pandemic, including: (1) Phase 1, where there is no virus circulating among animals that can cause infection in humans; (2) Phase 2 is marked by the presence of viruses circulating in animals that are known to cause infection in humans so that they are considered as potential pandemic threats; (3) Phase 3 in which animal-borne viruses cause sporadic cases or infect a small group of people. Human-to-human transmission is still limited; (4) Phase 4, this phase occurs when the transmission of the virus from humans to humans or animals to humans increases, causing an outbreak; (5) Phase 5, where the spread of the virus from human to human occurs in at least two countries in one WHO region; and (6) Phase 6 where the phase is marked by the outbreak spreading to various countries in the WHO region.

This phase shows that a global pandemic is taking place. The COVID-19 virus was declared a pandemic by WHO on March 11, 2020. This is because the spread of the COVID-19 virus is increasing and has spread to 114 countries. Corona virus or in medical language is called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a virus that attacks the respiratory system, acute pneumonia, to death. This virus can attack everyone regardless of age, from infants, children, adults, the elderly, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers. In December 2019, this virus was first discovered in Wuhan City, China and spread to other regions and several countries. The symptoms of this virus are flu symptoms, fever, runny nose, dry cough, sore throat, and headache. In addition, you can experience high fever, cough with phlegm, shortness of breath, and chest pain. This virus can be contracted in various ways, such as accidentally inhaling saliva splashes that come out when an infected person coughs and sneezes, holding the mouth or nose without washing hands after touching an object that has infected droplets, and close contact with an infected person such as touching or shaking hands.³⁹

³⁹ Michael B. Henderson, Paul E. Peterson, and Martin R. West. "Pandemic Parent Survey Finds Perverse Pattern: Students Are More Likely to Be Attending School in Person Where Covid Is Spreading More Rapidly: Majority of students receiving fully remote instruction; private-school students more likely to be in person full time." *Education Next* 21 no. 2 (2021): 34-48; Konarasinghe, K. M. U. B. "Forecasting COVID-19 Outbreak in the Philippines and Indonesia." *Journal of New Frontiers in*

In Law Number 23 of 2004 Article 1 states that Domestic Violence is an act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation. independence against the law and the scope of the household.

Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, provides an understanding of forms of domestic violence, namely:

1. Physical violence, where this form is an act that causes pain, falls ill or is seriously injured. In the context of personal relations, forms of physical violence include slapping, beating, plucking, trampling, kicking, strangulation, throwing hard objects, torture using sharp objects, such as knives, scissors, irons and burning.
2. Psychological Violence, where this violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feeling helpless, and or severe psychological suffering on a person. Psychological forms of violence experienced in the form of swearing, continuous humiliation to reduce the victim's self-esteem, yells and threats given to create fear.
3. Sexual violence, where this violence is forced sexual intercourse against people who live in the household or forced sexual relations on one person within the scope of his household with another person for commercial purposes and certain purposes.
4. Domestic neglect, this violence is in the form of an act of a person who does not carry out his legal obligations to a person within the household scope in the form of neglecting to give life, care or maintenance obligations to that person.

The majority of violence that occurs in domestic violence are women and children. According to Houston & Kramarae⁴⁰, the patriarchal power that exists because of the culture and values of society makes women victims of domestic violence. In Indonesia, some people still hold fast to the patriarchal power in carrying out their married life. According to

Healthcare and Biological Sciences 2 no. 1 (2021): 1-19; Mariatul Fadilah, and Dewi Arsinta. "The effect of social contacts on the spreads of covid-19 in Indonesia." *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal* 7 no. 6 (2020): 233-242.

⁴⁰ Marsha Houston, and Cheris Kramarae. "Speaking from silence: Methods of silencing and of resistance." *Discourse & Society* 2.4 (1991): 387-399. Also compare with Linda Peake, "'Race' and sexuality: Challenging the patriarchal structuring of urban social space." *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 11 no. 4 (1993): 415-432.

Foucault (1997), men in life have been formed to become owners of "power" where they determine the direction in society.⁴¹

II.

Increased Risk of Violence Through the Lens of Criminological Theory

Criminological theory addresses the various variables that contribute to family violence and child abuse and can also explain why there is a greater risk of violence in critical situations. The intergenerational transmission of violence, summarized in the term 'violence breeds violence', is one of the common assumptions in the literature: namely, that experiences of childhood violence and/or neglect increase the risk of committing violence later in life

Due to the complexity of the concept, our understanding of the intergenerational transmission of violence is still limited. Several theories have attempted to explain the mechanisms involved, such as social learning theory social information processing theory attachment theory and social control theory.

The forms of child abuse above can be experienced by children anywhere both in the family/home environment, in the school environment, as well as in another social environment. Authoritarian attitudes are often maintained by people parents on the grounds that instilling discipline in children is one of the trigger cases of violence against children in the family/home environment. Some parents justify the use of violence by think that it is quite effective and harmless.

Theoretically, violence against children can be defined as a common occurrence of physical, mental, or sexual harm carried out by people who have responsibility for child welfare, all of which are indicated by loss and threats to children's health and well-being.⁴² Cases of neglect and abuse experienced Children are often referred to as Battered Child Syndrome. This means that there is a lack of care and protection for children by parents or other caregivers.

⁴¹ Michel Foucault, *The Politics of Truth*. (New York: Semiotext, 1997).

⁴² Bagong Suyanto, *Masalah Sosial Anak*. (Jakarta: Kencana, 2010).

Child development generally includes physical, emotional, social, and intellectual conditions. If everything goes in harmony, it can be said that the child is in good mental health. In the development of the soul there are critical periods which means that if these periods cannot be passed in harmony, symptoms will arise which indicate, for example, delays, tension, difficulty adjusting. Disturbed personalities even fail in their duties as social beings to establish satisfying human relationships both for themselves and for those in their environment. The family is the smallest unit in society but occupies a primary and fundamental position, therefore the family has a large and vital role in influencing the life of a child, especially in the early and critical stages.

Five forms of violence against children, namely: physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, violence economy, and social violence.⁴³ Physical violence is the most recognizable form. Victims of this type of violence usually seen directly on the victim's body such as bruises, bleeding, and other forms of more severe conditions. Violence psychic, not so easy to spot. The form of this violence can be in the form of harsh words, ridicule, humiliating children, and so on. The impact of this type of violence is indicated psychologically affect feelings of insecurity and comfort, inferiority, weak in making decisions, and even falling prices self and dignity of the victim.

Sexual violence is any act which appears in the form of coercion to have intercourse sexual. Economic violence is violence that is also very frequent occurs in the family environment. In children, this violence often occurs when parents force minors to make an economic contribution to the family. This situation looks of the increasing number of phenomena selling children, street buskers, children is the attitude and treatment of parents who do not give proper attention to the child's developmental process.

This condition also occurs in family life. Restrictions which are seen as an effective measure to control transmission Covid-19 turns out to have brought social, economic, and social consequences psychological factors that can significantly be a catalyst for significant stress leads to violence. Social restrictions with psychological and economic conditions in the

⁴³ Bagong Suyanto, 2010. *See also* Seno Adhi Wibowo, "Child Sexual Violence and the Violation of Human Rights: The Darkest Side of Law Enforcement in Indonesia." *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 2 no. 4 (2020): 421-434; Rumble, Lauren, et al. "Childhood sexual violence in Indonesia: a systematic review." *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 21 no. 2 (2020): 284-299.

pandemic period has caused stress that has the potential to increase in negative actions in the form of alcohol consumption and trigger waves of domestic violence.⁴⁴ The rising unemployment rate worldwide is double digits cause millions of people to get benefits welfare in times of crisis.⁴⁵ During social restrictions, space for children and women who experience violence in the family is increasingly limited to get help. This condition also helps to hide the signs physical and emotional violence due to internal violence family.⁴⁶ The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted various aspects of children's lives, including the rights of vulnerable children

neglected child beggars, and others. Meanwhile, child abuse social welfare includes child neglect and child exploitation. Abandonment Families that fail to give love and care will foster hatred, insecurity and violence in their children. Likewise, if the family cannot create an educational atmosphere, then this will cause the children to fall or lose their way.

Adolescence is a transitional period, where the age ranges from 13 to 16 years or what is commonly referred to as an unpleasant teenager, where there are also changes in him both physically, psychologically, and socially. This transition period may lead to a period of crisis, which is marked by a tendency for deviant behavior to emerge.

Patterns of violence in times of crisis are almost always related with the gender aspect in its operation. In times of crisis, for example, during conflict, women are often the main objects of violence other than children due to the operation of hegemonic and toxic masculinities identified with violent practices.⁴⁷

Masculinities as values embedded in This man is then suspected to have entered through the system and mechanism operated by men.⁴⁸ Indeed, inside in the context of the male group itself, there is an imbalance

⁴⁴ N. Van Gelder, et al. "COVID-19: Reducing the risk of infection might increase the risk of intimate partner violence." *E-Clinical Medicine* 21 (2020).

⁴⁵ Maura Kennedy, et al. "Delirium in older patients with COVID-19 presenting to the emergency department." *JAMA Network Open* 3 no. 11 (2020): e2029540-e2029540.

⁴⁶ Rodney Stark, 1987.

⁴⁷ Robert W. Connell, and James W. Messerschmidt, "Hegemonic masculinity: Rethinking the concept." *Gender & Society* 19 no. 6 (2005): 829-859; Mara Viveros-Vigoya, "Masculinities in the continuum of violence in Latin America." *Feminist Theory* 17 no. 2 (2016): 229-237.

⁴⁸ Scott Kiesling, "Men, masculinities, and language." *Language and Linguistics Compass* 1 no. 6 (2007): 653-673.

in relations because there are always subordinate groups who are also victims of toxic behavior and hegemonic masculinities. However, according to Beasley no conditions are taken for granted because of masculinities it's not always violent, so he offers the referred to as alternative hegemonic masculinities.⁴⁹ In many contexts, violence can be perpetrated even by those who categorized as subordinate masculinities.

But on the contrary, not all boys are violent⁵⁰ because the nature of these masculinities can also be a good value adopted by women.⁵¹ Crisis situations, like conflicts, of course have a different pattern from other crisis periods, for example disaster, which in this case is the Covid-19 pandemic. Violent pattern also done in a different way. For example, violence physical aspect becomes the most significant aspect in times of crisis such as conflict. However, verbal and psychological violence has become accelerated during the pandemic. Patterns of militarized masculinities who almost always appear in conditions of conflict, also experience diversification during a pandemic. This is because the patterns of relationships that there has a difference. During a pandemic, it's not the opponent who violence in pandemic times v faced, but among themselves, for example, are family or environment where they are quite familiar with the environment them. Precisely in a familiar environment is violence much to do in this time of crisis.

The hardness applied forms matrices that are different. The matrix can be related to relational problems, namely violence between family members and between community members. Relation This can occur, for example, between parents and children, family members, society that occupies certain power over its members other communities and so on. The second matrix is the problem of the dimensions of social categories that allow violence it happened. An example is the age or gender hierarchy dimension where one legitimate group commits violence against another group. The third matrix is the patterns of violence, namely violence that is

⁴⁹ Christine Beasley, "Rethinking hegemonic masculinity in a globalizing world." *Men and Masculinities* 11 no. 1 (2008): 86-103.

⁵⁰ Rahel Kunz, Henri Myrntinen, and Wening Udasmoro. "Preachers, pirates and peace-building: Examining non-violent hegemonic masculinities in Aceh." *Asian Journal of Women's Studies* 24.3 (2018): 299-320.

⁵¹ Dati Fatimah, W. Udasmoro, and A. Rahmawati. "They, the Brave: Narratives of Women's Agency in the Peasant Movement in Wongsorejo, Banyuwangi'." *Gender and Peacebuilding: Agency and Strategy from the Grass Root* (2019): 1-17.

systematic or temporary as a situation that is psychological but leads to situations that endanger others.

CONCLUSION

Violence against children is a form of neglect of rights the real child they had from the time they were in the womb. Children must receive special attention for the interests of their future life. Adults/parents often view children as weak, even though they know that there are many slogans and great expectations about children. Violence in the Pandemic. This power relation often places children arbitrarily, and children become victims of acts of violence. The family is the basis for fostering and educating children first and foremost. If the family loses the roles and functions that to children, it will cause doubts that the family is the seedbed for generations quality future. The fact is that many children lose his rights start from the family. This phenomenon has implications for formation of violent inheritance that creates chains/cycles repeated violence. As steps to prevent family problems that lead to violence for children, families and especially parents are the importance of parents understanding the condition of the child. So there is an agreement for mutual respect. There is also a need for bonding times spent together with family to do something useful. It is important that each member families can understand each other so that communication can be established well.

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