

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF CHILD PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO LAW NO. 23 OF 2004

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a global issue that damages the social order and violates human rights, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, where Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence is present as a legal instrument to protect victims of domestic violence, including children, through prevention, handling, and recovery mechanisms. The state has an obligation to provide protection to every citizen without exception. The formulation of the problem in this study is how is the juridical analysis of the protection of children as victims of domestic violence according to Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence? The research method used is a normative legal research method, with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The results of the study show that Law Number 23 of 2004 provides legal protection for children victims of domestic violence through various mechanisms, including prevention efforts such as counseling and socialization, handling through legal processes that favor the victim, and psychological and social recovery for children who have been traumatized by violence. The protection of children from domestic violence in Indonesia is comprehensively regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which recognizes that children are a vulnerable group that requires special protection from all forms of violence that occur in the family environment. The enforcement of human rights is very important because there are often misunderstandings and violations, so the laws in this country play an important role in protecting, defending, enforcing, upholding and taking action against the rights of others without exception

Keywords: Children, Domestic Violence, Legal Protection, PKDRT Law.

ANALISIS YURIDIS PERLINDUNGAN ANAK KORBAN KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA MENURUT UU NO. 23 TAHUN 2004

ABSTRAK

Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga merupakan masalah global yang merusak tatanan sosial dan melanggar hak asasi manusia, terutama bagi kelompok rentan seperti anak-anak. Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga hadir sebagai instrumen hukum untuk melindungi korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, termasuk anak-anak, melalui mekanisme pencegahan, penanganan, dan pemulihan. Negara memiliki kewajiban untuk memberikan perlindungan kepada setiap warga

negara tanpa kecuali. Formulasi masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana analisis yuridis perlindungan anak sebagai korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga? Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian hukum normatif, dengan pendekatan yuridis dan pendekatan konseptual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 memberikan perlindungan hukum bagi anak-anak korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga melalui berbagai mekanisme, termasuk upaya pencegahan seperti konseling dan sosialisasi, penanganan melalui proses hukum yang mengutamakan kepentingan korban, serta pemulihan psikologis dan sosial bagi anak-anak yang mengalami trauma akibat kekerasan. Perlindungan anak dari kekerasan dalam rumah tangga di Indonesia diatur secara komprehensif dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga, yang mengakui bahwa anak-anak merupakan kelompok rentan yang memerlukan perlindungan khusus dari segala bentuk kekerasan yang terjadi di lingkungan keluarga. Penegakan hak asasi manusia sangat penting karena sering terjadi kesalahpahaman dan pelanggaran, sehingga undang-undang di negara ini memainkan peran penting dalam melindungi, mempertahankan, menegakkan, dan mengambil tindakan terhadap hak-hak orang lain tanpa kecuali.

Kata kunci: Anak-anak, Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Perlindungan Hukum, Undang-Undang PKDRT

INTRODUCTION

Children are a vulnerable group that needs special protection from various forms of violence, especially in the domestic environment which should be a safe and comfortable place for their growth and development (Lubis, 2024). Domestic violence against children not only has a profound physical, but also psychological impact and can damage their future. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence is a step forward in efforts to provide legal protection for victims of domestic violence, including children (Utami, 2018). Child protection is an activity to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination (Syahputri, 2022). This law provides a strong legal basis for cracking down on perpetrators of violence and providing protection and recovery for victims. In this context, criminal law enforcement plays an important role in maintaining public order and protecting justice (Lubis, 2024). However, the implementation of this law still faces various challenges, including low public awareness, limited resources, and coordination between institutions that are not optimal. Violations of the

protection of children's rights are not only human rights violations, but also a huge obstacle to children's survival and growth (Syahputri, 2022).

Juridical analysis of the protection of child victims of domestic violence according to Law No. 23 of 2004 is very important to understand how the law works in protecting children's rights and providing justice for them. The government has realized advocacy policies for women and children based on the protection of victims of violence through the formulation of policies on the elimination of domestic violence (Chilmiati, 2014). This analysis covers various aspects, ranging from the definition of domestic violence involving children as victims, the legal protection mechanisms available, to the challenges and obstacles in its implementation. In addition, it is also necessary to examine the effectiveness of law enforcement against perpetrators of violence and rehabilitation efforts given to victims. Domestic violence is a complex issue that requires serious and comprehensive treatment. The legal framework in Indonesia is based on the Criminal Code as well as various additional laws designed to deal with modern crimes (Lubis, 2024). Efforts to overcome violence against women in the domestic sphere can be carried out through policies on the formulation of protection for women in international and national instruments, especially after the issuance of Law No. 23 of 2004 (Sari & Purwanti, 2018). Therefore, this juridical analysis aims to provide a deeper understanding of how Law No. 23 of 2004 functions in protecting children from domestic violence and identifies areas that need improvement to improve the effectiveness of legal protection for them.

The protection of children who are victims of domestic violence is a constitutional mandate and is the responsibility of all elements of society. Legal protection for victims of online gender-based violence is regulated in Article 27 paragraph of Law Number 11 of 2008 which was later amended by Law No. 19 of 2016 (Arsyad, 2022) (Siregar, n.d.). However, this regulation still gives rise to various interpretations in its implementation, especially in distinguishing legitimate criticism and insults that can be categorized as cyberbullying (Siregar, n.d.). The law is expected to provide comprehensive protection for children who are victims of domestic violence, but its effectiveness depends heavily on proper implementation and support from various parties. In this regard, it is important to examine how Law No. 23 of 2004 is implemented in practice, whether the existing protection mechanisms are adequate,

and what are the obstacles faced in providing effective protection for children victims of domestic violence. Sexual crimes against children do not only occur in women, but also in men (Ristanti, 2022). Boys can also be victims of sexual violence. Sexual violence in boys often goes undetected due to a variety of factors, such as social stigma and lack of awareness.

In addition, intensive rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence is also a very important process (Yusro et al., 2020). This law is also expected to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of domestic violence and prevent future cases of violence. The importance of harmony between formal law and public legal awareness is also a crucial factor in effective law enforcement (Lubis, 2024). There is a need for continuous socialization and education efforts to the community about the importance of child protection and the dangers of domestic violence. The law enforcement process by law enforcement officials in handling law enforcement of crimes of violence against women has not been optimal, because there is not good coordination among stakeholders (Sari & Purwanti, 2018). Thus, this juridical analysis is expected to make a positive contribution to efforts to improve the protection of child victims of domestic violence in Indonesia.

Early childhood sex education can be provided by parents and teachers at school (Azzahra et al., 2020). The purpose of this sex education is to introduce children to their body parts, maintain the cleanliness of vital organs, and provide an understanding of safe and unsafe touch (Ain et al., 2022). This juridical analysis also needs to consider the perspective of the victim, namely children who experience domestic violence. An in-depth study of various laws and regulations related to child protection, as well as an analysis of relevant court decisions, will provide a comprehensive picture of how the law is applied in cases of domestic violence involving children as victims. Based on the results of the research, the protection of children normatively has been regulated in several laws and regulations and also practically in the practice of law enforcement in society (R., 2016). In addition, it is important to examine the role of relevant institutions, such as the police, courts, social institutions, and civil society organizations, in providing protection and assistance to children victims of domestic violence. Child protection strives to ensure that every child's rights are not harmed. The Indonesian state provides guarantees, protection, and welfare for children starting from the womb.

In this context, it is important to examine how Law No. 23 of 2004 is implemented in practice, whether the existing protection mechanisms are adequate, and what are the obstacles faced in providing effective protection for children victims of domestic violence. Correctional centers have the purpose and function to carry out assistance to children who are in conflict with the law from the moment in the investigation process to the implementation of the judge's decision (Sofyan, 2020). The assistance provided by Bapas is expected to help children undergo the legal process better and ensure that their rights are fulfilled. In an effort to prevent cyberbullying, measures such as socialization and counseling on the ITE Law, digital literacy training, the creation of modules and guides, and the formation of a support team in the campus environment are very important (Siregar, n.d.). With a deep understanding of the ITE Law and its impact, it is hoped that students can be more careful in interacting in cyberspace and avoid cyberbullying behavior (Siregar, n.d.). The results of the study show that the level of student understanding of the ITE Law is still diverse (Siregar, n.d.).

The importance of a comprehensive understanding of various aspects of domestic violence, including the causative factors, psychological and social impact on victims, and effective prevention and treatment mechanisms, is the foundation for optimal child protection efforts. Efforts to prevent and handle cyberbullying require cooperation from various parties, including families, schools, governments, and the community. Public campaigns against corruption and improvements in the recruitment and training process of law enforcement officers are designed to restore public trust (Lubis, 2024). Indonesia faces ongoing challenges in criminal law enforcement, especially in the fields of corruption, cybercrime, and drug trafficking (Lubis, 2024). Criminal law enforcement in Indonesia is influenced by a number of complex factors, including the capacity of law enforcement agencies, corruption, and technological developments (Lubis, 2024).

RESEARCH METHODS

In the context of the protection of children victims of domestic violence, the normative juridical approach is the main foundation in analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of the law. This research method involves an in-depth analysis of Law Number 23 of 2004

concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, as well as other related laws and regulations, such as the Child Protection Law and the Criminal Code (Wahyuni, 2010). This research aims to identify and analyze the legal norms that govern the protection of children victims of domestic violence, as well as evaluate their implementation in practice (Lubis, 2024). Normative juridical analysis also includes the study of legal doctrine, jurisprudence, and the views of legal experts related to the issue of child protection of victims of domestic violence. In addition, this study also uses a case study approach to analyze cases of domestic violence involving children as victims, as well as how these cases are processed in the criminal justice system (Faisal & Simatupang, 2021). A descriptive approach is used to provide a clear and systematic picture of various aspects of child protection of victims of domestic violence (Nurhasan, 2022). Normative legal research, as the main method, is used to analyze and interpret relevant laws and regulations, including Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, the Law on Child Protection, and the Criminal Code (Rizqian, 2021).

This research adopts a multidisciplinary approach involving the perspectives of law, psychology, sociology, and criminology. In addition, this study also uses a comparative legal method to compare the Indonesian legal system with the legal system of other countries in terms of child protection of victims of domestic violence. A qualitative approach was used to analyze the data obtained from interviews and document studies, with the aim of understanding in depth the experiences and perspectives of children victims of domestic violence, as well as the parties involved in handling such cases. Through this approach, this study seeks to identify the factors that affect the effectiveness of child protection of victims of domestic violence, as well as formulate comprehensive policy recommendations to improve child protection in Indonesia. A normative juridical approach was used to analyze and evaluate Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, focusing on provisions related to the protection of children as victims (Fauziah & Apriani, 2021).

In this study, primary data was collected through in-depth interviews with various relevant parties, including children victims of domestic violence, parents or guardians, social workers, psychologists, lawyers, judges, and police officers. Secondary data was collected through a study of documents, including laws and regulations, research reports, scientific

articles, and mass media news relevant to the issue of child protection of victims of domestic violence. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively using content analysis and thematic analysis methods, to identify patterns and themes relevant to the issue of child protection of victims of domestic violence. Primary data was obtained directly from informants related to the implementation of child protection, while secondary data was obtained from literature studies that included various sources and relevant literature (Jayanti & Marlina, 2018). Secondary data also includes reports of cases of violence against children recorded in relevant institutions, such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

This research uses a normative legal research method with a legislative approach, which is focused on the analysis of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence and other related laws and regulations. This research also involves a case study of court decisions related to domestic violence cases involving children as victims. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively using legal interpretation and legal argumentation methods, to identify and analyze legal problems related to the protection of child victims of domestic violence. This study also considers empirical data obtained from related institutions, such as KPAI and the Ministry of PPPA, as supporting material in the analysis and formulation of policy recommendations. Research data was collected through an in-depth literature study, as well as interviews with relevant parties, such as legal experts, child psychologists, and social workers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Children who are victims of domestic violence often experience deep psychological trauma, which can affect their emotional, social, and cognitive development (Muarifah et al., 2020). Domestic violence can cause children to experience anxiety disorders, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (Siregar, n.d.). In addition, children who witness or experience domestic violence are also at high risk of committing acts of violence later in life. Law No. 23 of 2004 explicitly regulates the protection of children as victims of domestic violence, but its implementation still faces various challenges (Ristanti, 2022). Child protection is an effort to ensure children's rights so that they are not harmed (Syahputri, 2022). Child protection is

all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination (Yani & Marasaoly, 2022).

Child protection also includes efforts to prevent violence and exploitation of children, as well as rehabilitation for children who have been victims of violence. Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states that a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including a child who is still in the womb (Kurniawan & Arsil, 2019). Therefore, everyone who is under the age of 18 has the right to legal protection in accordance with the provisions of the Child Protection Law, including children who are victims or witnesses to criminal acts (Simarmata, 2018). Law No. 23 of 2004 also mandates rehabilitation efforts for victims of domestic violence, including children, but the available rehabilitation facilities and programs are still very limited and not evenly distributed throughout Indonesia. Early childhood psychological well-being is important to pay attention to, especially during a pandemic (Anggraini et al., 2022).

In early childhood growth and development, the social-emotional development aspect plays a very important role (Nabilla et al., 2023). This social-emotional aspect is the foundation for children to interact with their environment, build healthy relationships, and develop confidence and the ability to manage their own emotions. Child protection is a shared responsibility between the family, society, and the state, as mandated in the Child Protection Law and the Domestic Violence Law. Legal protection for children in conflict with the law is still provided by law enforcement officials (Salsalia & Rizanizarli, 2021). The Law on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System is expected to be able to provide legal protection and certainty for children who are facing the law, both as perpetrators, victims, and witnesses (Mutiarani & Subekti, 2022). The protection of children victims of sexual violence is regulated in several laws and regulations, including Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, and Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence. In addition, there are also implementing regulations such as Government Regulation Number 78 of 2021 concerning Special Protection for Children. Legal protection for children who are victims of criminal acts is part of comprehensive child protection efforts, which include

protection from violence, exploitation, discrimination, and other mistreatment (Obikwu, 2017).

In the case of sexual violence against children, the role of parents is very important in protecting children from the threat of sexual violence (Rizqian, 2021). Children who are victims of sexual violence often experience profound psychological trauma, which can affect their emotional, social, and cognitive development. Therefore, family involvement is very important to increase the motivation of victims to recover from trauma (Lubis, 2024). In addition, law enforcement officials must also improve their ability to handle cases of violence against children professionally and in favor of the interests of the victim (Lubis, 2024). Criminal law enforcement often faces major challenges, such as corruption in law enforcement agencies, unequal access to justice, and criminal behavior that continues to evolve due to technological advances (Lubis, 2024).

Handling cases of violence against children requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving various parties such as psychologists, social workers, doctors, and community leaders. Synergy between various related parties is needed to provide optimal protection for children victims of violence. The Regional Police will involve social workers and child protection institutions in dealing with crimes originating from children, so that the handling is different (Utami, 2018). In the juvenile criminal justice process, diversion is one of the preferred mechanisms for resolving cases outside the court (Cornelius & Harefa, 2021). Diversion aims to prevent children from the formal judicial process which can have a negative impact on children's development (Wicaksono & Pujiyono, 2015). Diversion efforts can be carried out through mediation between the perpetrator, the victim, and their respective families, taking into account the best interests of the child (Yusro et al., 2020).

The protection of children from domestic violence is comprehensively regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which specifically recognizes children as a vulnerable group that needs to be protected from the negative effects of domestic violence. This law provides a strong legal basis to prevent and take action against all forms of domestic violence, including those involving children as victims. However, the implementation of this law still faces various obstacles, such as a lack of public awareness of children's rights and domestic violence reporting mechanisms, as well as limited resources

and trained professionals to effectively handle domestic violence cases (Sidabutar et al., 2021). Child care is the responsibility of parents, which can be delegated to families up to the third degree, foster parents, guardians, or Child Social Welfare Institutions, with residential-based care as the last alternative if there are obstacles in the growth and development of children (Sagama, 2016).

The PKDRT Law specifically regulates the protection of children as victims of domestic violence, which includes the rights of children to receive protection from all forms of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence in the domestic environment. This law also mandates rehabilitation efforts for children victims of domestic violence, including medical, psychological, and social services to restore their physical and mental condition (Clifford & Arief, 2018). Restorative justice is the preferred mechanism in the juvenile criminal justice system (Anatasia, 2021). Legal protection for children victims of domestic violence includes prevention, handling, and recovery. Prevention is carried out through socialization and education to the community about domestic violence and its impact on children. The PKDRT Law also regulates the obligations of the state and local governments to provide counseling, mentoring, and legal assistance services for children victims of domestic violence. Local governments must be more active and critical in voicing children's rights and supervising the fulfillment of children's rights by institutions that focus on the protection, protection, monitoring, and supervision of children's rights (Laurensiusarliman, 2018).

In handling domestic violence cases involving children as victims, law enforcement officials must act quickly and responsively to protect children from the threat of further violence. The protection of child victims of domestic violence also includes recovery efforts, such as the provision of psychological therapy, social rehabilitation, and educational assistance to help children victims of domestic violence reintegrate into society. The family is the first environment that accepts the child and provides an important stimulus in his or her growth and development, including education from an early age to optimize all aspects of the child's development (Bun et al., 2020). Young people are in dire need of psychological rehabilitation (Sugandi et al., 2023). The PKDRT Law gives the court the authority to issue protection orders for children victims of domestic violence, which can be in the form of a

prohibition for the perpetrator to approach or contact the victim, or an order to pay for the victim's treatment and rehabilitation. Criminalization aims to repair individual and social damage caused by criminal acts (Furqan & Sidiq, 2019). Restorative justice prioritizes a more humane approach and is oriented towards restoring relationships between perpetrators, victims, and society (Irhammudin & Edrisy, 2022). The resolution of criminal cases through a restorative justice approach aims to restore the situation to its original state and create a peaceful agreement between the parties involved (Muti'ah et al., 2022).

In this context, the judge can order the defendant to present the family and related parties as mitigating witnesses, as part of the restorative justice approach (Miftahuddin, 2023). The diversion process shifts the resolution of juvenile criminal cases from the formal justice system to a non-judicial mechanism (Lubis, 2024). This approach considers the negative impacts that may arise from the judicial process on children (Lubis, 2024). Children who commit crimes also need special attention and rehabilitation so that they do not repeat their actions in the future. Diversion provides opportunities for children to improve themselves and return to society better.

CONCLUSION

The protection of child victims of domestic violence is a complex issue that requires serious attention from various parties. The PKDRT Law has provided a strong legal basis to protect children from domestic violence, but its implementation still needs to be improved. It is important to increase public awareness of children's rights and domestic violence reporting mechanisms, as well as increase the capacity of law enforcement officials and service providers to effectively handle domestic violence cases (Suitela & Alputila, 2023). The government and society have a responsibility to ensure that children who are victims of domestic violence receive the protection, recovery, and support they need to grow and develop optimally (Sagama, 2016). Criminal case resolution involving the perpetrator, victim, family, and related parties aims to find a fair solution by emphasizing recovery and not retribution (Setiawan, 2022).

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