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Submission date: 28-Feb-2023 03:37AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2024601745

File name: 4.pdf (641.12K)

Word count: 7640

Character count: 45636



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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to (1) arrange the violence vulnerability indicator area and (2) map the potential areas from violence against children and women. This mix-method research used a sequential exploratory design. The researchers took the qualitative data by interviewing 32 Integrated Service Center officers in Semarang during a FGD. The quantitative research involved 648 people from 16 districts in Semarang taken randomly. The data collecting instruments included an interview guidance, gender-role orientation scale, and parenting scale. The obtained secondary data were from the Central Statistical Bureau in Semarang, the Marital Age data from the Ministry of Religion Semarang, and the data on violence against children and women from the Woman and Child Protection Agency, DP3A, Semarang. The results from the FGD were (1) poverty, incomplete family, low educational access, reported violence rate, patrilineal culture, number of children, and early marital as the factors of violence prevalence, and (2) The indicators of vulnerable areas from violence included poverty, population density, slum, unemployment, drug abuse, socio-economic gap, early marriage, patrilineal culture, and ignorant families. Then, in the second data phase, the researchers found 27.9% of traditional gender role orientation and 72.1% of non-traditional gender role orientation. For parenting patterns, a percentage of 6.5% population applied permissive parenting patterns, 14.8% applied authoritarian parenting patterns, and 78.7% applied democratic parenting patterns. The results found the potential areas with the highest violence were Pedurungan and Eastern Semarang districts. Then, the Southern Semarang and Tugu districts were the areas with the lowest violence prevalence rates.

Keywords: *Violence against women and children; mapping regions.*

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Received: June 17, 2022; Accepted: September 20, 2022; Published: September 30, 2022

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22373/equality.v8i2.13646>

ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan (1) menyusun indikator wilayah rawan kekerasan dan (2) mendapatkan peta wilayah yang berpotensi terhadap kasus tindak kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan anak. Penelitian menggunakan metode mixedmethod dengan rancangan rancangan eksploratori sekuensial (*sequential exploratory design*). Pengambilan data kualitatif dilakukan dengan wawancara terhadap 32 Petugas Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu (PPT) Kota Semarang melalui Focus Group Discussion. Selanjutnya, penelitian kuantitatif melibatkan 648 warga di 16 Kecamatan di Kota Semarang yang dipilih acak. Alat pengumpulan data meliputi panduan wawancara, skala orientasi peran gender dan skala pola asuh. Data sekunder diperoleh dari data BPS Kota Semarang, data Usia Kawin dari Kantor Kementerian Agama Kota Semarang dan data kekerasan perempuan dan anak di DP3A Kota Semarang. Melalui FGD ditemukan bahwa (1). kemiskinan, keluarga yang tidak utuh, rendahnya akses terhadap pendidikan, jumlah kekerasan yang terlaporkan, budaya patrilineal, jumlah anak, serta pernikahan dini sebagai faktor penyebab terjadinya kekerasan, (2). Indikator wilayah rentan kekerasan meliputi kemiskinan, kepadatan penduduk, kekumuhan, pengangguran, penggunaan NAPZA, ketimpangan sosial ekonomi, tingginya pernikahan dini, budaya patrilineal dan keluarga yang abai terhadap pengasuhan anak. Selanjutnya pada tahap kedua diperoleh temuan bahwa 27.9% orientasi peran gender tradisional dan 72.1% orientasi peran gender non tradisional. Pada pola pengasuhan, 6.5% warga menerapkan pengasuhan permisif, 14.8% warga menerapkan pengasuhan otoriter dan 78.7% menjalankan pengasuhan demokratis. Hasil penelitian juga menemukan bahwa wilayah yang berpotensi terjadinya kasus kekerasan tertinggi adalah Kecamatan Pedurungan dan Semarang Timur sedangkan Kecamatan Semarang Selatan dan Tugu merupakan wilayah yang mengalami angka kekerasan sangat rendah.

Kata Kunci: Kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan anak; pemetaan wilayah.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Director General of the World Health Organization, in his speech at The Mental Health Campaign by WHO, 2013-2020, reveals the mental well-being as the primary component of health definition by WHO. With excellent mental health, individuals can realize their potential, solve normal life stress, promote productive work, and contribute to the community. On the other hand, mental health becomes a global challenge with a significant impact due to the high prevalence and suffering that must be taken by the individuals, families, communities, and countries (Kohn, Saxena, Levav & Saraceno, 2004 cited in Novianty & Hadjam, 2017). With literature study, the government reviews the presence of healthy physics and mentality of Indonesian people to realize the Sustainable Development Goals of 2030 Indonesia. The spotlight topic by the government in recent years is about child and woman protection. The government realizes the importance of guarantying child and woman protection from any forms of physical and mental violence as stated in a program called *Three Ends*. The program contains the instruction to eliminate violence against women and children, eradicate human trafficking, and close the economic gaps for women (The Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection, 2017).

Consistent with the instruction, the government of Semarang attempts to realize the protection and equality for women via various empowerment activities. From the gathered research data, in 2017, the researchers found 160 violence cases against children and 253 violence cases against women. The detailed reports of the cases show 46 physical violence cases, 36 psychological violence cases, 44 sexual harassment cases, 3 exploitations, 3 human trafficking cases, 18 neglect cases, and 10 other cases. The detailed reports of the violence against women cases show 107 physical violence cases, 85 psychological violence cases, 8 sexual harassment cases, 1 exploitation, 1 human trafficking case, 45 neglect cases, and 6 other cases. In 2018, there were 320 cases of violence against children and 401 cases of violence against women. The detailed reports of the cases show 320 physical violence cases, 85 psychological violence cases, 8 sexual harassment cases, 1 exploitation, 1 human trafficking case, 45 neglect cases, and 6 other cases. The detailed reports of the violence against women cases show 107 physical violence cases, 85 psychological violence cases, 8 sexual harassment cases, 1 exploitation, 1 human trafficking case, 67 neglect cases, and 8 other cases (<http://ppt.dp3a.semarangkota.go.id/>, 2019).

The obtained reports provide two concerning matters to focus on. The violence rate in 2018 was higher. However, this rate does not merely show the high-violence rate in the city. Based on the interview results with district staff in December 2018, the documented increased rate in 2018 occurred due to the accessibility of violence case reporting procedures by the people. Then, at the same moment, the officers went directly to the field. On the other hand, from 2017 to 2018, the researchers conducted a study about sexual harassment cases in the Gunungpati district. The results of the scale distribution for 212 respondents in Ponggangan, Jatirejo, Plalangan, and Sukorejo administrative villages showed a percentage of 73.1% of mothers had excellent and very excellent cognition about sexual harassment of children (Juliejatiningsih, Rakhmawati dan Maulia, 2017).

In 2018, research about sexual harassment prevention in early childhood children found the differences between pre and post-toddler-family empowerment models to prevent early childhood child sexual harassment. The study found the increased attitudes and cognition of parents toward sexual harassment against children. This finding showed the program was effective to prevent sexual harassment against children (Rakhmawati, Juliejatiningsih & Maulia, 2020).

Fauziyah (2014) explains that toddler-family empowerment or *Bina Keluarga Baita*, BKB, is a program to improve the mothers' cognition and skills in educating and nurturing children. The program could improve the protective and supportive roles of a family as the main function of social work for the child-wellbeing system. Petr (2004 in Fauziyah, 2014) also explains three functions of objectives of social work practices in a child-wellbeing system. They are: to protect the children, nurture and empower the family, and devise long-term plans.

Sexual harassment, as stated in Article 4, the Ministerial Regulation of Child and Woman Empowerment of Republic Indonesia, Number 02, the Year 2010, about National Action Plan of Preventing and Managing Sexual Harassment against Children 2010-2014, explains that preventing the harassment and violence against children should cover: communication, information, and education about the prevention and management of harassment and violence against children; secondly, preventive policies for harassment and

violence; thirdly, the child participation; and fourth, the training about violence and harassment prevention for children. The preventive efforts against harassment include primary prevention for all elements to strengthen the capabilities of the community in maintaining and ensuring child protection. Then, secondary prevention deals with self-intervention for susceptible and risky children and families. Tertiary prevention deals with the required responses to high and moderate-risk conditions of children while experiencing incorrect treatments (Sandarwati, cited in Ligina et.al, 2018).

A study case about sexual harassment impacts on children in Gunungpati showed that the victims psychologically suffered from inferiority, less assertion, and anxiety. These problems made the victims become the target of sexual harassment. Parents' awareness of sexual harassment can predict the problem-solving rate. Thus, parents must have sexual harassment awareness that is supported by the government's attention, starting from the administrative village and the district. Thus, they can find appropriate solutions to the problems. Most sexual harassment victims were from poor families, without parents, lack of information about sexual education, lived in a high-risk environment, lived with alcohol drinkers, and lived with many social problems and poverty (Widodo, Rakhmawati, Widhiharto & Maulia, 2018).

From the data, this research devised indicators of susceptible regions to harassment and violence as the parameter in determining potential regions or areas with harassment and violence against children and women in Semarang. The formulated research problems are: what indicators are suitable to be the parameters of **susceptible areas from harassment and violence against women and children**; and how is the area mapping with potential cases of harassment and violence against children and women in Semarang.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. *The Violence against Women and Children*

Violence against women and children refers to the realization of a dominant relationship. However, this relationship is not equal between men and women both at individual and community levels. This unequal relationship lasts due to intimidating actions that become the substance of violating the woman-child protection law. Women mostly experience sexual harassment and violence due to the unequal system. This unequal system puts women as lower creatures than men, being subordinated, marginalized, exploited, dominated, and enslaved by men. In this case, women are seen as second-class citizens.

Humphreys and Campbell (2010) define violence against children as "any threatening behaviors that endanger the children's health and wellbeing committed by people that should have protected the children's wellbeing and health." Leeb, Lewis, and Zolotor (2011) reveal that violence against children includes physical and sexual harassment and neglect. These actions are categorized as "child abuse," "child persecution," and other variations and terms stated in published works of literature.

Violence against children covers all physical and sexual harassment, emotional harassment, neglect, unfair treatment, and exploitation against children aged younger than 18 years old. Hillis, Mercy & Saul (2017) explain the types of violence against children. The violence against humiliation; physical, sexual, and emotional harassment; neglect; persecution; exploitation; and witnessing violence committed by adult people against other

adult people, in this case between the children's parents. The realization of violence exposure against children occurs in many environments, including at home and streets within the context of brawling, oppression, dating, and nurturing children.

Finkelhor and Browne (cited in Noll, 2021) propose four types of traumatic effects due to violence. They are 1) *Betrayal*. Trust is something fundamental for sexual harassment victims. As children, they trust their parents, and the trust could be understood and comprehended. However, parents' authorities become a threatening matter for children. 2) *Traumatic sexualization*. Women who experience sexual harassment tend to deny sexual intercourse. Thus, they become domestic sexual harassment victims. 3) *Powerlessness*. Powerlessness refers to a state of individuals without any power to defend. The victims find themselves incapable and ineffective to work, and 4) *Stigmatization*. The sexual harassment victims find themselves guilty. Thus, they perceive themselves negatively and shameful.

2.2. The Susceptible Areas from Violence and Harassment

Retnowati, cited in Amaliyasari & Puspitasari (2008), explains that unhealthy and susceptible social environments become a conducive factor for teenagers and children to behave abnormally. The polarized factors of a community include two parts. The first part deals with the susceptibility factor of the community. Then, the second factor deals with security and community order problems.

The applied susceptibility criteria of a community environment are: (a) night attractions that run until late at night (b) distributions of alcohol, narcotics, and forbidden drugs (c) unemployment (d) dropouts (e) commercial sex workers (f) the spread of passages, videos, television programs, magazines, and many media containing pornography and violence (g) dense and dirty settlement (h) environmental pollution (i) violence and criminality (j) social gap.

From those conditions, the researchers concluded the indicators of susceptible areas were poverty, population density, slump, unemployment, numbers of children, incomplete family, early marriage, abuses of alcohol, narcotics, and addictive substance; socio-economic gap, low educational accessibility, the numbers of reported violence, ignorant family toward the children, and patrilineal culture.

3. METHOD

This mixed-method research applied Creswell's design (2010), the sequential exploratory design. The researchers started the investigation by collecting and analyzing the data qualitatively. Then, the researchers collected and analyzed the data quantitatively based on the first step, the qualitative step. Here are the explanations of each step in this research.

3.1. The First Research Step

This research explored the concept of susceptible areas to harassment and violence. Thus, the first step answers the first problem formulation, the concept of susceptible areas to harassment and violence. The first step, the qualitative step, required the researchers to explore the concepts of susceptible areas to harassment and violence. In this step, the research participants were the officers of the Integrated Service Agency at the district level. The data collection model was an interview. The concept validation involved literature

validation by comparing similar findings in the previously published literary works. From this procedure, the researchers found the differences and similarities of the obtained concepts with the existing concepts in previous literary works.

3.2. The Second Research Step

This step mapped the susceptible areas to harassment and violence, especially in districts of Semarang. In this step, the researchers applied a quantitative approach. The researchers arranged the instruments based on the pre-validated concepts and indicators in the first step. The instrument was a scale of nurture and gender role. After devising the instruments, the researchers examined the instruments and continued the procedure with a survey (Cresswell, 2010). The research population consisted of married Semarang citizens from each district. The applied inclusive criteria were aged older than 16 years old for women, aged older than 19 years old for men, living in Semarang for at least 6 months, and having an identity card of Semarang citizenship. The research sample consisted of 648 citizens living in 16 districts of Semarang. The applied sampling technique was random sampling. Then, the applied data analysis was correlation analysis.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results The First Research Step

Based on the DP3A of Semarang, the rate of violence in the community got higher due to a lack of human resources and knowledge of the parents and community figures. Thus, the first step answers the first problem formulation, the concept of susceptible areas to harassment and violence.

Experts summarized the susceptible areas from violence and harassment based on poverty, population density, slump, criminality, and social conflict (Aji, 2017). Population density brings social impacts, such as increased rates of juvenile delinquency. This matter exists due to many other factors in susceptible areas from violence and harassment (Buluara, Cangara, Fatimah, 2015). Thus, susceptible areas to violence and harassment refer to indicated areas with poverty, slump, criminality, increased social conflict, increase criminal rate, and increased juvenile delinquency to commit violence.

The FGT results with the officer Semarang-integrated service agency, City Police of Semarang, Ministry Religion of Semarang, and Health Department of Semarang explored the concepts of susceptible areas from violence. From the notion, the outputs of susceptible areas from violence are indicators of the susceptible areas.

Based on the FGD, the indicators of susceptible areas were:

- a. The inter-correlated matters of poverty, dense population, slump, unemployment, socio-economic gap, abuses of alcohol, narcotics, and addictive substance. The primary source was poverty which was identical to slump or dirtiness. The indication of a dirty settlement was a lack of awareness and norms. For example, if the citizens are ignorant of the environment. They would ignore unmarried men and women to live in a house. Thus, this ignorance led to unwanted pregnancy.
- b. Incomplete family or unaware family toward the children. An incomplete family was susceptible to violence. Complicated problems of incomplete families due to divorce. In this case, the divorced parties should take their responsibilities individually. For

example, mothers that worked as female workers overseas or fathers that committed incest marriage with their daughters. Domestic violence also occurred in the form of child exploitation, for example exploiting children to go busking. Lack of correct and righteous religious understanding and observation

- c. Low educational accessibility Community that did not access the existing educational facilities.
- d. The reported cases. Higher violence rates did not indicate the violence rates in the areas. In this case, other areas might not report any violent incidents.
- e. Patrilineal culture. This culture prioritizes the male bloodline. Thus, women become powerless toward their husbands. They just accepted any treatment that the husband did and obeyed what they said. The researchers also found not all women could assertively deny the improper requests of their husbands. These conditions made the women susceptible to harassment and violence. Domestic violence could also occur even when the women were the backbone of the families. In this case, the researchers found the gaps between men and women. The effect husband found themselves useless and not respected. Thus, they committed violence to wreak their emotions against women.
- f. The number of children. The number of children also became susceptible matter from violence and harassment. This condition happened because higher birth rates led to higher needs and expenses for the families. These conditions made the children susceptible to harassment and violence, especially for poor families. The probability rates of the incidents would be higher.
- g. Early Marriage Higher rates of early marriage due to unwed pregnancy made women susceptible to violence and harassment, especially those with early ages and unstable psychological states.

Article 5, Law Number 23 the Year 2004 explains that everybody should not commit any domestic violence in the forms of physical violence, psychological harassment, sexual harassment, and neglect in the context of domestic family. The Criminal Law Act explains some action categories of sexual harassment and violence. They are: committing immorality in public areas (Articles 281, 283, 283), adultery (Article 384), rape (Article 285), assassination (Article 338), and molestation (Articles 289, 290, 292, 293 (1), 294, 295 (1), (Sumera: 2013) 2013).

Article 5 Law Number 23 the Year 2004 and The Criminal Law Act regulate the violence and harassment against children and women that bring negative impacts on them. Sharma, et.al (2019) explains the psychological effects of violence against women are more negative than physical violence. Women may develop their feelings into fears, anxiety, exhaustion, post-traumatic stress, sleeping problem, and dietary problem due to violence. In some cases, domestic violence against wives led to damaged reproduction health. Thus, the wives had sociological problems. The persecuted women tended to isolate and draw themselves from the community because they tried to cover the persecution.

Women that experienced the persecution were susceptible to committing this action against children (Grose et al, 2021). The violence against children brought various effects based on the severity of the violence. Muarifah, Wati & Puspitasari (2020) found the impact of harmful actions was crying (28%). This action was an expression of psychological

inconvenience. High intensity of physical and psychological violence against children brought fatal impact. A qualitative study was conducted on a child aged 6 years old receiving harassment from his family because he witnessed her brother being violated physically. The grandfather hit, kicked, and slammed the younger brother to the wall to attract people's sympathy (Anggadewi, 2007).

The psychological effects experienced by the children include: aggressive behavior, feeling frightened in a closed room, poor toilet training practice, depression, and distrust of other people indicated by bringing sharp weapons (Kurniasari, 2019). Other behaviors due to incorrect treatment from the parents or caretakers were grouped into permissive attitude, feeling useless, being a silencer, isolating, incapability to interact, and being unsuccessful to develop peer relationships (Balger & Patterson, 2001 cited in Santrock, 2002).

When the children become adults, they will have relationship problems. The children will be depressive, gloomy, and have problems that cannot be relieved or solved. The children became silencers and easily cried although they encountered joyful situations. The children might be afraid of something unclear and anxious. These conditions led to a lack of opportunity to solve problems and to take initiation. The psychological effect could be a feeling of trauma with something related to authoritarian figures, such as teachers and adults, that committed the violence. Children might behave aggressively. They could not accept the violence but they were powerless. Thus, they behaved negatively to prove they were strong and dominated. Then, children would behave improperly, starting by smoking, abusing drugs, drinking alcohol, having anti-social interaction, and having free sex. These matters indicated exaggerated distrust and bad emotional management. These matters would develop into difficulties to adapt and psychological problems (Madigan, et.al. 2019).

Besides that, children would also behave destructively, such as hurting their bodies, being incapable to defend themselves, and being incapable to find help. They would feel annoyed and want to hurt themselves. Then, the worst scenario was committing suicide. All these problems came from depression and stress because they did not get a solution. Then, they altered their feelings to other things to attract the attention of other people.

4.2. The Second Research Step Results

The researchers began the step by validating the sale of gender-oriented roles within the significant level of 5% or 0.05. All items were valid because they were previously adapted. Then, the coefficient ranged from 0.365 to 0.804. The validity test of the scale applied a significant level of 5% or 0.05. All items were valid because they were previously adapted. Then, the coefficient ranged from 0.372 to 0.780. The reliability test of all gender-role orientations obtained a reliability coefficient of 0.943 while the parenting pattern obtained a reliability coefficient of 0.946. The researchers provided the data in the attachment.

The researchers documented the data by accessing a website: www.semarangkota.bps.go.id. The researchers checked all districts during the year 2018, starting from the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Semarang, the Rates and Statistics Data of Semarang Citizens' Wellbeing in Semarang 2018, the marital data, and the early-marital statuses in Semarang. The researchers also looked for more information from <http://referensi.data.kemdikbud.go.id>.

The researchers collected the data of Semarang citizens, consisting of 648 respondents. The researchers distributed the scale with the assistance of the Integrated Service Institution officers. Then, the researchers documented the data by mapping the data. The research results in this second stage were:

1. Categorization of harassment and violence levels in each area

The DP3A of Semarang divided the levels of violence against women and children into the numbers of violence. The institution also mapped the division with colors. In this research, the researchers recalculated the mapping system with the formula of highest violence reduced by the lowest violence rate. Then, the result was divided into the category groups $(37-4)/7$. The final score had an interval of 4.7. Then, the researchers presented the results in Table 1.

Table 1

The Categorization of Susceptible Areas from Violence and Harassment against Children and Women.

Number	Category	Numbers	District
1	Extremely High	34 – 37	Pedurungan, East Semarang
2	High	30 – 33	West Semarang
3	Fairly High	26 – 29	Banyumanik, Tembalang
4	Moderate	16 – 25	Gunungpati, Candisari, Mijen
5	A bit lower	12 – 15	Gayamsari, North Semarang, Ngaliyan, Gajahmungkur, Central Semarang
6	Low	8 – 11	Genuk
7	Very Low	4 – 7	South Semarang, Tugu

2. The early-marital rates of Semarang

The Ministry of Religion in Semarang issued the data on early-marital rates in Semarang from January 1, 2017, until December 31, 2017. The applied criteria of early marriage were: marriage promoted by men younger than 19 years old and women younger than 16 years old. Here are the early-marital categorizations of Semarang:

Table 2

The early-marital categorizations of Semarang.

Number	Category	Numbers	District
1	Extremely High	9 – 10	North Semarang, West Semarang
2	High	7 – 8	Ngaliyan, Tembalang
3	Fairly High	5 – 6	Banyumanik, Mijen, Pedurungan, Gunungpati
4	Moderate	3 – 4	Candisari, Gajahmungkur, Gayamsari, Genuk, Semarang Timur
5	A bit lower	2	South Semarang, Central Semarang
6	Low	1	-
7	Very Low	0	Tugu

3. The Respondents' Results for Each District

From the data of 16 districts in Semarang, with a total of 648 respondents, the categorizations of harassment and violence are summarized in Table 3.

Table 4

The Respondents' Results for Each District.

Number	Names of the Districts	Category	Details
1	Banyumanik	Fairly High	Twenty-eight cases started from 6 cases of violence against children, 15 domestic violence cases, 1 child case against the law, 3 cases of in-relationship violence, and 3 cases of violence against women.
2	Candisari	Moderate	Twenty-one cases started from 3 cases of violence against children, 14 domestic violence cases, 2 cases of in-relationship violence, and 2 cases of violence against women.
3	Gajahmungkur	A bit lower	12 cases started from one case of violence against a child and 11 domestic violence cases.
4	Gayamsari	A bit lower	13 cases started from 3 cases of violence against children and 6 domestic violence cases.
5	Genuk	Low	11 cases started from 3 cases of violence against children and 7 domestic violence cases.
6	Gunungpati	Moderate	22 cases started from 7 cases of violence against children and 14 domestic violence cases.
7	Mijen	Moderate	18 cases started from 8 cases of violence against children and 6 domestic violence cases.
8	Ngaliyan	A bit lower	14 cases started from 4 cases of violence against children and 9 domestic violence cases.
9	Pedurungan	Extremely High	35 cases started from 8 cases of violence against children and 21 domestic violence cases.
10	West Semarang	High	32 cases started from 8 cases of violence against children and 16 domestic violence cases.
11	South Semarang	Very Low	4 cases started from 1 case of violence against a child and 3 domestic violence cases.
12	Central Semarang	A bit lower	12 cases started from 4 cases of violence against children and 6 domestic violence cases.

13	East Semarang	Extremely High	37 cases started from 14 cases of violence against children and 17 domestic violence cases.
14	North Semarang	A bit lower	15 cases started from 3 cases of violence against children and 9 domestic violence cases.
15	Tembalang	Fairly High	27 cases started from 9 cases of violence against children and 15 domestic violence cases.
16	Tugu	Very Low	One case of violence against a child and 5 domestic violence cases.

From the collected data, the researchers determined the areas with the highest to the lowest rates of violence cases, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5

The categorizations and indicators of harassment and violence.

Number	Category	Numbers	District	Indicators
1	Extremely High	34 – 37	Pedurungan, East Semarang	High-density population, educated citizens with primary school graduations and lower income than the Minimum Regional Wage, dichotomized roles between fathers and mothers in nurturing the children, implementation of more democratic nurtures.
2	High	30 – 33	West Semarang	High population density with a low-growth rate of the citizens, Moderate slum area Dominated by parents who graduated from primary school, dominated by industrial labors, High divorcement rate
3	Fairly High	26 – 29	Banyumanik, Tembalang	High-population density, moderate slum level, average rates of citizens' incomes from those with higher incomes than the Minimum Regional Wage and those with lower incomes than MRW, high divorcement rate, high early marital rate
4	Moderate	16 – 25	Gunungpati, Candisari, Mijen	Citizens with lower incomes than MRW, high-growth rates, and a high-population density rate

5	A bit lower	12 – 15	Gayamsari, North Semarang, Ngaliyan, Gajahmungkur, Central Semarang	High-population density due to many migrating people in this area, High divorce rate, The high rates of divorce and density predicting the harassment and violence against children and women Capability to suppress the harassment and violence rates due to educational accessibility, eligible and reliable educational background, citizens with MRW incomes, egalitarian gender role dominance, democratic nurturing pattern
6	Low	8 – 11	Genuk	High population density with a low-growth rate of the citizens, Moderate divorce rate
7	Very Low	4 – 7	South Semarang, Tugu	High-population density, high divorce rate, dominated by citizens who graduated from primary schools, most citizens working as industrial laborers, citizens with incomes lower than MRW, limited educational access

The table shows that Pedurungan and East Semarang have the highest violence rate. The causes of the high violence rate are a high-density population, educated citizens with primary school graduations and lower income than the Minimum Regional Wage, dichotomized roles between fathers and mothers in nurturing the children, and implementation of more democratic nurtures. Vega (2019) explains that children's futures rely on the obtained experience, including the educational factor and parenting patterns of the parents.

Mohammadi, et.al (2017) explained that family had important roles for children because both of them would find a peaceful feeling. However, some families could not promote excellent parenting and nurture by committing violence against children and women. On the other hand, the cases of violence against children occurred due to parenting disorders. Thus, a basic preventive strategy against violence against children was by informing parents of the parenting methods. On the other hand, parents had to be encouraged to be aware that they were the most responsible persons for supporting children's needs.

Phalikhah (2016) explains the concept of cultural poverty that poor people refers to as becoming poor due to their poor predecessors. This identification made children eat something unhealthy, received minimum education, and perceived that poverty was an inevitability. This inevitability made them believe some rule violations were common matters. This perception led to criminality and violence that were attached to their daily life.

Lewis concluded that the diverged condition came from poor social environment from generation to generation. Thus, poor people normalized the values and behaviors of poverty so they perpetuated their poverty perceptions. The criminality and violence occurred due to the individual incapability to conceptually think. Thus, they relied on strong motoric reactions

to solve their disappointment and failures (Kleiden, 1987). Violence refers to social actions that become products and stimulants of individual behavior toward other people. Violence is a structured response due to the cumulative feeling of unsatisfactory. The legality of violence as an impact of cultural poverty occurred because poor people tended to have lower education. Therefore, they perceived themselves to lose the competition in applying for jobs. They even thought they had lost a game event before trying it.

These research results showed that the areas with lower rates of violence and harassment were extremely low. The areas were South Semarang and Tugu districts. These districts statistically had a high population density, high divorce rate, dominated by citizens who graduated from primary schools, most citizens working as industrial laborers, citizens with incomes lower than MRW, and limited educational access. This condition made the researcher realize that some unreported incidents occurred due to a lack of understanding of the people about violence in their districts.

Utama (2015) explained that the efforts to stop violence against women and children encountered some challenges, such as patriarchal culture. This culture prioritized male children over female children. The other problem was the lack of legal process for domestic violence. These matters made women and children not realize and did not report the violence against them.

The researchers also found interesting findings in Gayamsari, North Semarang, Ngaliyan, Gajahmungkur, and Central Semarang. These districts had lower violence rates. Statistically, these areas had high population density due to many migrating people in this area, a high divorce rate, the high rates of divorce and density predicting the harassment and violence against children and women. Capability to suppress the harassment and violence rates due to educational accessibility, eligible and reliable educational background, citizens with MRW incomes, egalitarian gender role dominance, democratic nurturing pattern.

Higher education rate led to broader knowledge of respondents. Thus, they could easily accept various information from various media, especially about sexual harassment against pre-school-aged children. Widyawati (2016) also found that the educational level of an individual influenced his intelligence, cognitive level, and understanding of a certain discussion matter. Higher education background led to higher intelligence and understanding. Thus, parents with excellent education could lower harassment and violence against children.

Notoatmodjo, et.al. (2012) found the influential factors of individual cognition, such as education, age, socio-economic status, and occupation. The community income influenced the capability of the community to purchase information source facilities in supporting their cognition. Occupation and income levels also influenced an individual to obtain information from books and other types of media.

5. CONCLUSION

From the research results, the area mapping results based on the rates of violence were dominated by high population density, high divorce rate, and low educational rate. Based on the research identified results, the researchers recommended some matters both theoretically, methodologically, and practically.

First, the researchers recommend collecting data with online scale measurement so the research could cover a wide-range area. Secondly, the reported violence case should be investigated whether the cases are surely reported or not. Citizens that did not report violence and harassment cases due to a lack of knowledge had to receive socialization about the criteria of violence and harassment. Thus, they could prevent the same actions. Thirdly, the applied criteria to indicate the number of violence cases include the ratio of reported violence cases and the population of the area. Fourth, the secondary data were different. Thus, further researchers should analyze and complete the data with primary data.

Fifth, cases of violence probably occurred due to population density, lower educational level, lower income below MRW, and dichotomized roles in a family. Sixth is the need for training to increase the incomes. Then, the related institutions must facilitate the training. The government should provide soft credits to provide a capital solution for running businesses.

Seventh, further studies about socializing the indicators of violence from the victims and the perpetrators' perceptions should be identified. The researchers also recommend performance mapping of the integrated service institution in each district. Thus, they can recognize the hindrances and potential matters to obtain real descriptions and actions. DP3A or the Women and Child Empowerment Department also need to do similar actions to improve their performance and develop their networks. The Integrated Service Institution had received studies about the implementation of training. Thus, the institution could use the effective results of the training. The institution also received studies about the protection of child rights. Then, studies about women and children are important to do separately by involving the existing networks.

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