

## Improving Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Violence in Indonesia: A Review under the Child Protection Law

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### ABSTRACT

Children are a vulnerable group and too often become victims of violence in various forms, including physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, and child exploitation. The problems that arise when a child experiences physical, psychological, or sexual violence that impacts mental health cannot legally prosecute the perpetrator because only articles related to physical violence or visible physical injury apply, with no provisions regarding sanctions for the psychological impact experienced by the victim. The purpose of this study is to analyze the existing legal protection system in Indonesia and identify the weaknesses and challenges faced in protecting children as victims of violence. The research method used is a literature study by analyzing laws, regulations, and literature related to child protection in Indonesia. The results show that Indonesia has a relatively complete legal framework in protecting children as victims of violence. Important child protection laws, such as the Child Protection Act and the Anti-Trafficking Act, have been enacted. In addition, there are institutions and mechanisms responsible for handling cases of violence against children, such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) and the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) in the police. Suggestions are expected to provide a better understanding of the efforts and forms of legal protection for children as victims of violence in Indonesia. By raising awareness and making the necessary improvements, it is hoped that children who are victims of violence can get better protection and have a brighter future.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Increasing legal protection is a crucial and important effort in protecting the rights of individuals and society in general. In the context of protecting children as victims of violence, improving legal protection has a very significant role. Overall, improving legal protection is an important step that must be taken to protect children as victims of violence. Through strengthened regulations, strict law enforcement and inter-agency collaboration,



we can create a safer, fairer and more supportive environment for children. Adequate legal protection will help ensure children's rights are protected and promote their well-being in society.<sup>1</sup>

Victims of violence refer to individuals or groups who have experienced acts of physical, psychological, sexual violence, or exploitation that harm and violate their rights. Victims of violence can include children, youth, women, men, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups. Victims of violence often experience serious negative impacts, whether physical, psychological, or social. Physical impacts can include injuries, disabilities, or even death. Meanwhile, psychological impacts include trauma, anxiety, depression, decreased self-esteem, and other mental disorders. Victims also often face stigmatization and social isolation as a result of the violence they experience. Protection of victims of violence is important to ensure their safety and proper recovery. Protection measures include physical security, provision of shelter, counseling assistance, medical assistance, and access to legal services. In addition, it is also important to provide emotional and social support to victims to help them recover from trauma and rebuild a stable life.

Improving legal protection for children as victims of violence in Indonesia is an important issue that needs to be reviewed in depth. Children are the most vulnerable group in society and require special protection against all forms of violence in the legal system that could be detrimental to their future and to ensure their welfare and rights are protected. In this review, we will observe the measures taken under the Child Protection Act (PA Act) to ensure that the rights of children as victims of violence are properly protected.

Child protection laws are legal regulations designed to protect the rights and welfare of children. It aims to prevent, address and provide protection against all forms of child abuse, exploitation, discrimination and neglect. Child protection laws generally cover various aspects, such as education rights, health rights, protection from physical, psychological and sexual abuse, and protection in the justice system. Implementing child protection laws requires cooperation between the government, child protection agencies, law enforcement agencies and society as a whole. This includes public education about children's rights, reporting cases of violence, victim assistance, and strict law enforcement against violations against children. Child protection laws are also important legal instruments in ensuring children's rights and welfare are properly protected. With strong laws and effective implementation, children can grow and develop in a safe, fair and supportive environment.<sup>2</sup>

The PA Law provides clear definitions of children, child protection, and the various forms of violence that children can experience. The law recognizes that every child has the right to optimal protection, welfare and development in accordance with human rights. The Child Protection Law (PA Law) is the main legal foundation governing child protection in Indonesia. The PA Law No. 35/2014 provides a comprehensive framework to protect children from various forms of violence, including physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence and child exploitation.

A review of the PA Law can provide a better understanding of the efforts that have been made to improve legal protection for child victims of violence in Indonesia. The law recognizes that children have human rights that must be respected and protected, including the right to life, the right to protection from violence, the right to education, the right to health, and the right to grow and develop in a safe and healthy environment. One of the important steps taken in the PA Law is the establishment of Child Protection Agencies (CPAs) at every level of government, from the national to the village level. CPAs are responsible for overseeing and protecting children's rights as well as providing access to children who are victims of violence for assistance, rehabilitation and recovery.

Therefore, the PA Law also sets out obligations for governments, institutions and communities in protecting children. The government is expected to develop policies, programs and facilities that support child protection. Child protection agencies are established to provide direct assistance and protection to child victims of violence. Communities are also expected to be actively involved in protecting children and providing attention and support to them. In addition to the PA Law, there are also other regulations that support child protection in Indonesia, such as the Government Regulation on the Implementation of the PA Law and various other implementing regulations. All these regulations together form a comprehensive framework for protecting Indonesian children.

However, while the PA Law has provided a good framework, effective implementation remains a challenge. In practice, there are still barriers and challenges in law enforcement, access to child protection services, and public awareness of children's rights. Therefore, it is important to continue to strengthen the implementation

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<sup>1</sup> Gede Nyoman, Gigih Anggara, and Made Subawa, *PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP ANAK SEBAGAI KORBAN KEKERASAN* \*.

<sup>2</sup> Alycia Sandra, Dina Andhini<sup>1</sup>, and Ridwan Arifin<sup>2</sup>, *Analisis Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Kekerasan Pada Anak Di Indonesia*, *AJUDIKASI : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 2019, III <<http://www.duniapsikologi.com/pengertian-anak->>.

of the PA Law, raise public awareness, and provide adequate resources so that children can be provided with optimal protection from all forms of violence and exploitation.

In addition, the PA Law also emphasizes the importance of the community's active role in protecting children. Through the complaint mechanism, anyone who knows or suspects child abuse has an obligation to report to LPA or other authorities. This encourages active community participation in detecting, reporting and preventing violence against children. While the PA Law has provided a strong framework for the protection of children as victims of violence, challenges remain in its implementation. Greater efforts are needed in community education to increase their awareness and understanding of protecting children and how to report cases of violence.

In order to improve legal protection for child victims of violence in Indonesia, holistic efforts need to be made. Counseling and education to the community on children's rights and how to report violence needs to be improved. Improving human resources, facilities and quality law enforcement systems should also be prioritized. In addition, the establishment of effective mechanisms to listen to children's voices and involve them in decision-making processes is also important so that they feel valued and heard. Improving legal protection for child victims of violence in Indonesia is a shared responsibility of the government, child protection agencies, communities and individuals. By digging deeper and continuously evaluating the implementation of the PA Law, we can continue to improve the child protection system and ensure a better future for the next generation of this nation.<sup>3</sup>

## II. RESEARCH PROBLEMS

1. What are the issues that arise when a child experiences physical, psychological or sexual abuse that impacts their mental health, but cannot legally prosecute the perpetrator due to the limitations of the applicable provisions?
2. How is the implementation of the Child Protection Law in Indonesia in protecting children as victims of violence?

## III. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is normative juridical. Normative juridical research is legal research conducted by examining existing literature. Normative juridical research is also a form of research conducted on the situation or reality in society with the aim of knowing and finding the facts and data needed and used. This normative juridical legal research uses document studies which use legal material sources.

The research approach used in this writing is as follows:

1. Legislative Approach

The statutory approach is a research approach carried out by examining laws and regulations related to the legal issues being studied.

2. Conceptual Approach

Conceptual approach is a research approach that departs from the legislation of doctrines that develop in legal science.

3. Case Approach

The case approach is a research approach in examining cases related to the legal issues being studied.

This research method uses a normative juridical approach, because the author only analyzes based on pre-existing cases obtained from print media, newspapers, magazines, journals, or online media, after which it is analyzed using legislation and legal theory. This writing focuses on legal protection efforts against children as victims of violence that occurs in Indonesia.

The data source of this research comes from secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained by going through existing data sources. For example, such as laws and regulations, books, journals, texts, documents, and so on. This secondary data consists of several materials, including:

- 1 Primary legal materials, are legal materials that have binding force and are sourced from laws and regulations including:
  - a. Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection
  - b. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection
  - c. Law No. 8 of 1981 on Criminal Procedure
- 2 Secondary legal materials, which are legal materials that have a function to provide explanations of primary legal materials such as books, laws, journals, articles, the internet, and so on.
- 3 Tertiary legal materials, are legal entities that provide explanations and information related to primary legal materials and secondary legal materials in the form of Encyclopedias, Legal Dictionaries, and KBBI.

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<sup>3</sup> Rika, Saraswati. *Hukum perlindungan anak di Indonesia*. No. 2. PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, 2015

The data collection method used in this research uses a literature study technique method which is carried out by analyzing laws and regulations, as well as other data related to this research using a descriptive qualitative method which is then constructed in a study.

The data analysis method used in this research is a qualitative data analysis method, which is a research method that requires researchers to explore and search for data on a case using detailed data collection, information sources, and then analyze the data.

#### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

##### 1. What are the issues that arise when a child experiences physical, psychological, or sexual abuse that impacts mental health, but cannot legally prosecute the perpetrator due to limited provisions?

When a child experiences physical, psychological, or sexual abuse that impacts mental health, there are a range of issues that arise when they are unable to legally prosecute the perpetrator due to the limitations of the law. One of the main issues is the inability to convict perpetrators of violence that causes psychological harm to the victim. In many jurisdictions, criminal laws tend to focus more on directly observable physical violence or tangible physical injuries. As a result, when a child experiences psychological or sexual abuse that does not leave clear physical evidence, it becomes difficult to prosecute the perpetrator on the basis of articles that are limited to visible physical abuse.

The consequence is that child victims of violence who experience serious psychological impacts may lose access to the justice system. The experience of psychological or sexual violence often leaves no concrete physical evidence, making it difficult to prove the act of violence before the court. In this situation, abusers can also avoid legal sanctions because existing laws do not cover forms of psychological violence. They can commit acts of violence without fear of the corresponding legal consequences. The lack of appropriate sanctions for perpetrators of psychological or sexual violence creates a loophole that allows them to continue violent behavior without legal accountability. In addition, the lack of legal protection for the psychological impact experienced by victims can also hinder their recovery process. The psychological impact of violence such as trauma, anxiety disorders, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder can be prolonged and affect the mental health and quality of life of child victims. Without appropriate sanctions and adequate legal protection, the recovery process for victims of violence becomes more difficult.<sup>4</sup>

This problem also creates inequalities in the justice system. Child victims of violence with psychological impacts often do not receive equal treatment compared to victims of physical violence who can provide more tangible physical evidence. The lack of legal protections that provide sanctions against psychological violence creates unfairness and inequality in law enforcement. In addition, the lack of legal provisions protecting child victims of violence with psychological impacts can also affect law enforcement efforts. Police, prosecutors and courts can face difficulties in handling cases of psychological or sexual violence because limited legal provisions make it difficult to investigate and gather evidence.

To address these issues, legal reforms are needed to expand the definition of violence in criminal laws to include psychological and sexual violence and provide appropriate sanctions. Stronger legal protection against the psychological impact of violence is critical to maintaining justice, ensuring better protection for vulnerable children, and promoting holistic recovery for victims of violence.

By expanding the definition of violence, the law can recognize that psychological and sexual violence also have a serious impact on children's mental health and well-being. As such, legal protections will include various forms of violence that can harm children physically and psychologically. In addition to expanding the definition of violence, it is also important to provide appropriate sanctions against perpetrators of psychological and sexual violence. The lack of appropriate sanctions for perpetrators of psychological or sexual violence creates a loophole that allows them to continue violent behavior without legal accountability. By providing appropriate sanctions, there will be clear consequences for perpetrators of violence, thereby encouraging cessation of such behavior and providing justice to victims.<sup>5</sup>

Stronger legal protection against the psychological impact of violence is also important in maintaining justice and ensuring better protection for vulnerable children. The psychological impact of violence such as trauma, anxiety disorders, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder can be prolonged and affect the mental health and quality of life of child victims. By providing adequate legal protection for the psychological impact, child victims of violence will receive holistic attention and recovery.

This legal reform will provide a stronger foundation for the protection of children as victims of violence. In addition, there is also a need to raise public awareness about the importance of child protection and the negative

<sup>4</sup> Menjadi KORBAN KEKERASAN Zuraidah and Muhamad Sadi Is, *PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP HAK ASASI ANAK YANG*.

<sup>5</sup> Sandra, Andhini<sup>1</sup>, and Arifin<sup>2</sup>, III.

impact of violence on them. These measures are expected to create a safe and supportive environment for children, and promote holistic recovery for victims of violence.<sup>6</sup>

## 2. How is the implementation of the Child Protection Law in Indonesia in protecting children as victims of violence?

The implementation of the Child Protection Law in Indonesia has the main objective of protecting children as victims of violence. This law provides a strong legal basis to ensure the protection of children's rights and prevent and handle cases of violence against them. A number of steps have been taken in the implementation of the Child Protection Law to improve the protection of child victims of violence.

First, the Indonesian government has established child protection institutions and mechanisms. One important institution is the National Commission on Child Protection (Komnas PA), which has a role in supervising, monitoring and advocating for child protection. Komnas PA plays an active role in identifying and addressing cases of violence against children and providing more effective policy recommendations. In carrying out its duties, Komnas PA has the authority to investigate cases of violence against children, either independently or in coordination with relevant agencies. Komnas PA can also monitor the implementation of child protection policies by the government and provide recommendations for improvement. In addition, Komnas PA also plays a role in providing advocacy to victims of child abuse and protecting their rights. The organization provides legal assistance, psychosocial support and access to rehabilitation services for victims of child abuse. Komnas PA also plays an active role in raising public awareness about children's rights and the importance of child protection.<sup>7</sup>

The Child Protection Agency (LPA) plays a very important role in protecting the rights of children as victims of violence. The effectiveness of LPA in carrying out its duties lies in several key factors which include supervision, prevention, assistance, and advocacy.

First of all, LPA has an important role in monitoring cases of violence against children. They work together with various parties such as the police, health institutions and educational institutions to detect, report and investigate such cases. With LPAs in place, cases of child abuse can be uncovered more quickly and action can be taken to protect victims. In addition, LPAs also play a role in preventing violence against children. They conduct campaigns, counseling and training to raise public awareness about children's rights and the importance of protecting them from violence. By increasing public knowledge and understanding, it is hoped that the number of cases of violence against children can be reduced. LPA also provides assistance to children who are victims of violence. They provide counseling, trauma recovery and psychosocial rehabilitation services for victims. The assistance provided by LPA helps children to recover from traumatic experiences and rebuild their confidence and self-esteem.<sup>8</sup>

Finally, LPAs act as advocates or legal representatives for child victims of violence. They assist victims in the legal process and ensure that their rights are guaranteed and respected. LPAs work closely with lawyers, legal officials, and other agencies to ensure that children's interests are taken into account and that they get justice. Overall, Child Protection Agencies (CPAs) have an effective role in protecting the rights of children as victims of violence. Through supervision, prevention, assistance, and advocacy carried out by LPA, it is hoped that children who are victims of violence can get proper protection and adequate recovery for their future.

Through its work, Komnas PA has played an important role in identifying cases of violence against children, monitoring the implementation of child protection policies, and providing more effective policy recommendations. With the existence of Komnas PA, it is expected that child protection can be strengthened and cases of violence against children can be significantly reduced. However, it needs to be recognized that there are still challenges in implementation that need to be addressed, such as limited resources and better cooperation between Komnas PA and related agencies. In this regard, collaboration between the government, child protection agencies, and society as a whole is essential to improve the effectiveness of child protection and create a safe and conducive environment for child development in Indonesia.

Secondly, the Child Protection Unit (Satlantas) was also established as a police unit specifically tasked with handling cases of violence against children. Satlantas works to gather evidence, investigate cases, and prosecute perpetrators of violence against children with an approach that is sensitive to the needs and rights of children. In addition, Satlantas also plays a role in providing protection to child victims of violence by providing

<sup>6</sup> Megalia Tifani Piri, 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Tindakan Eksploitasi Anak (Kajian Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002)', *Lex Administratum*, 1.2 (2013), 25–41.

<sup>7</sup> *PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM BAGI ANAK SEBAGAI KORBAN KEKERASAN FISIK YANG BERDAMPAK PSIKIS TERHADAP KEBERLANGSUNGAN PENDIDIKAN FORMAL ANAK*-Wardatul Muchlisoh <<http://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2018/05/02/kpai->>.

<sup>8</sup> Wiwid Noor Rakhmad, *KEKERASAN TERHADAP ANAK DALAM KONSTRUKSI KORAN TEMPO*, *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, XV.

the necessary assistance and security during the legal process. The unit strives to create a safe and supportive environment for children who are victims of violence. Satlantas also plays a role in preventing violence against children through socialization activities, raising public awareness, and establishing cooperation networks with related parties. They work to create awareness about the importance of child protection and involve the community in efforts to prevent violence against children.<sup>9</sup>

Furthermore, prevention programs and activities are also an important part of the implementation of the Child Protection Law. The government, together with relevant institutions and organizations, conducts community empowerment efforts, education, and campaigns aimed at raising awareness about children's rights and the importance of protecting them from violence. Such prevention efforts have a strategic role in creating a safe and supportive environment for children. In addition, prevention efforts can also reduce the number of violence against children by preventing cases of violence from occurring early on. In order to protect children as the next generation, it is important to continue to develop and implement comprehensive prevention programs and activities. With cooperation between the government, relevant institutions and organizations, as well as the active participation of the community, it is hoped that the protection of children from violence can be realized effectively and sustainably.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, improving law enforcement is also a focus in the implementation of the law. Efforts are made to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials, such as police, prosecutors and judges, in handling cases of violence against children. Training and skills development are conducted so that they can be more sensitive to the needs of children and ensure a fair judicial process. Furthermore, inter-agency cooperation and collaboration with various stakeholders was also strengthened. Cooperation between the government, child protection agencies, civil society organizations and educational institutions is important in providing comprehensive support and protection for child victims of violence. However, despite these measures, there are still challenges and problems in implementing the Child Protection Law in Indonesia. Lack of public awareness, lack of resources, and slow judicial processes are still obstacles that need to be overcome.

In order to improve the protection of children as victims of violence, it is important for the government, child protection agencies, communities, and all relevant parties to continue working together to strengthen the implementation of the Child Protection Law, increase public awareness, and provide adequate resources. The Child Protection Law, raising public awareness, and providing adequate resources. Only with strong cooperation and sustained commitment can Indonesian children be provided with effective and adequate protection from all forms of violence.

The government has a central role in providing policies and regulations that support child protection. It is important for the government to strengthen the implementation of existing laws, including by expanding the definition of violence and providing appropriate sanctions for perpetrators of violence against children. Adequate and proportionate sanctions will have a deterrent effect on perpetrators and prevent the recurrence of violent acts. By ensuring strict sanctions, the government can provide better protection for children who are victims of violence. The government also needs to allocate adequate resources to ensure effective child protection agencies are in place, and implement awareness campaigns to educate the public about child protection.<sup>11</sup>

Child protection agencies, such as non-governmental organizations, NGOs and non-governmental organizations, have an important role in providing direct assistance, support and protection to child victims of violence. They need to work together with the government and communities to improve the capacity and accessibility of child protection services. In addition, child protection agencies also have a role in advocating for better policy changes in child protection. Collaboration between child protection agencies, government, NGOs and the community at large is crucial to creating a safe and supportive environment for children. By working together, child protection agencies can complement the government's role in protecting children from violence and provide comprehensive and holistic protection for them.<sup>12</sup>

Communities also have a very important role in improving the protection of child victims of violence. Community awareness about children's rights and the negative impact of violence needs to be raised through information campaigns, training and education. Communities can also become whistleblowers of child abuse,

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<sup>9</sup> *PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP ANAK SEBAGAI KORBAN KEJAHATAN MENURUT HUKUM PIDANA INDONESIA 1* Oleh: Tirsha Aprillia Sinewe 2.

<sup>10</sup> 'Buku HPA Cover-Daftar Isi-Naskah Cet II 2015.Pdf'.

<sup>11</sup> *PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP ANAK SEBAGAI KORBAN KEJAHATAN MENURUT HUKUM PIDANA INDONESIA 1* Oleh: Tirsha Aprillia Sinewe 2.

<sup>12</sup> Arrista Trimaya, 'Pengaturan Perlindungan Khusus Bagi Anak Korban Kekerasan Dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak ( Arrangements for Child Protection As Victim of Violence in Law Number 35', *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 12.3 (2015), 1–22.

support victims, and play an active role in building a safe and supportive environment for children. It is also important to provide adequate resources in the form of facilities, experts and sufficient funding. Child protection agencies need to have sufficient resources to provide effective services and support the recovery of child victims of violence.

With strong cooperation and sustained commitment from the government, child protection agencies, communities and all relevant parties, Indonesian children can be provided with effective and adequate protection from all forms of violence. This will create an environment that is safe, supportive and provides opportunities for children to grow and develop well.

Children's participation in the legal protection process is very important and is recognized as a fundamental right in child protection. Based on the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, children have the right to participate in any decision that affects their lives, including in the context of legal protection.

In Indonesia, the Child Protection Law recognizes children's right to participation and gives recognition to their voice in the legal protection process. Some of the recognized forms of child participation in the legal protection process include:<sup>13</sup>

1. **Right to be Informed:** Children have the right to obtain information appropriate to their age and understanding of the case in which they are involved. They are entitled to know about their rights, the legal process involved, and the implications of the decision to be made.
2. **Right to a Voice:** Children have the right to give their opinions, raise concerns, and express their preferences in the legal protection process. This can be done through the investigation, trial, or consultation process with relevant parties.
3. **Right to be Heard:** Children's voices should be heard and seriously considered in decision-making processes relating to legal protection. Decisions affecting children should reflect the best interests of the child, which can be reflected through active participation and hearing the child's voice.

However, while children's participation rights are recognized, there are several barriers that may hinder their implementation. Some of these barriers include:<sup>14</sup>

1. **Lack of Awareness and Understanding:** Many adults, including legal professionals, are not fully aware of the importance of child participation in legal protection processes. Lack of understanding on how to effectively accommodate child participation can hinder the implementation of this right.
2. **Stigma and Discrimination:** Children are often perceived as less competent to participate in legal protection processes due to their age and inexperience. This stigma can affect the recognition of children's voices and make them disrespected in decision-making processes.
3. **Legal and Institutional Constraints:** Legal systems and institutions are often inadequate in accommodating children's participation. Limitations in regulations and procedures and lack of institutional capacity to involve children in decision-making processes can be obstacles.

To ensure effective child participation in legal protection processes, broader efforts are needed to raise awareness and understanding of children's participation rights. Legal professionals, child protection agencies and society as a whole should play an active role in ensuring that children's voices are recognized, listened to and heard at every stage of the legal protection process.

## V. CONCLUSION

Problems in prosecuting perpetrators of violence that impacts children's mental health, especially psychological and sexual violence, can hinder child protection and their recovery process. The lack of appropriate definitions and sanctions in criminal laws creates legal loopholes and inequalities in the justice system. Therefore, legal reforms are needed that involve broadening the definition of violence as well as providing appropriate sanctions against perpetrators of psychological and sexual violence. Stronger legal protections against the psychological impact of violence are essential in maintaining justice, providing better protection for vulnerable children, and promoting holistic recovery for victims of violence. By expanding the definition of violence in the law, it will be recognized that psychological and sexual violence also has a serious impact on children's mental health. By providing appropriate sanctions, there will be clear consequences for perpetrators of violence, thereby encouraging cessation of such behavior and providing justice to victims. In addition to legal reform, it is also important to raise public awareness about the importance of child protection and the negative impact of violence on them. In this regard, the role of the government, child protection agencies, NGOs and society as a whole is crucial. By working together, they can strengthen the implementation of laws, improve the accessibility of child protection services, and conduct campaigns to raise public awareness. With legal reforms that protect children as

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<sup>13</sup> Fiska Ananda, 'Penerapan Diversi Sebagai Upaya Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana', *Jurnal Daulat Hukum*, 1.1 (2018), 77–86 <<https://doi.org/10.30659/jdh.v1i1.2566>>.

<sup>14</sup> Abu Huraerah and others, '1Hk10898', 1–18.



victims of violence, and with concerted efforts from various relevant parties, it is hoped that a safe and supportive environment can be created for children, and promote holistic recovery for victims of violence.

The implementation of the Child Protection Law in Indonesia is that the main objective of this law is to protect children as victims of violence. In this effort, the Indonesian government has established child protection institutions and mechanisms, such as the National Commission on Child Protection (Komnas PA) and the Child Protection Unit (Satlantas), which play an active role in identifying, handling and providing protection to children who are victims of violence. In addition, prevention efforts through community empowerment programs and awareness campaigns are also an important part of implementing this law. While challenges remain, collaboration between the government, child protection agencies and society as a whole can improve the effectiveness of child protection and create a safe environment for their development. In an effort to improve the protection of child victims of violence, it is important for the government to strengthen the implementation of the law by issuing policies and regulations that support child protection. In addition, child protection agencies need to work with the government and communities to provide direct assistance, support and protection to child victims of violence. Communities also have an important role to play in raising awareness about children's rights and the negative impacts of violence as well as becoming whistleblowers of child abuse. With strong cooperation and sustained commitment from all relevant parties, child protection in Indonesia can be effectively and comprehensively improved, creating a safe and supportive environment for children's development.

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