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CHILD OFFENDERS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CRIME ADVOCACY

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Abstract. This study aims to examine the advocacy process for victims of gender-based violence, the obstacles faced, and the efforts made to deal with various obstacles in the advocacy research conducted in Palembang, Palembang, by using qualitative methods. In this study, all data gathered through doctrinal study, observation, and interviewing in analysis with the qualitative descriptive approach by using the Model Interactive analysis model. The findings in this study are: 1) Advocacy for child offenders of gender-based violence in Palembang has not been optimal. Correctional Hall of Palembang for advocacy child offender; 2) The lack of budget support, infrastructure, and human resources protection of child offender has been the cause of the not yet optimal advocacy process; 3) Amid budget constraints, infrastructure, and human resources, collaboration and strengthening of networks with other institutions continue to be out so that advocacy activities can still carry out.

Keywords: *advocacy, child offenders, violence, gender.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Child protection, as outlined in the Act of number 23 years 2002 article 4, explained that each child has the right to be able to grow, develop and live reasonably following the dignity of humanity and the humanitarian and have protection from acts of violence and discrimination. (Reza, 2013) Thus, the children are entitled to a decent livelihood and protection and can grow and develop optimally until the child becomes mature and independent. (Sahroji.A, 2017)

The protections intended in the law to protect children who are exploited by sexual, children are traded, children who become. Child abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic, and Other addictive substances, children offender children Abduction, sales and trade, offender of child sexual violence, child physical violence/mental, the child with disabilities, and son of the abandonment. (Anshor & Kearney, 2012) A variety of news, whether it is the newspaper or Electronic Media. We can get information occurrence of cases of-Early childhood such as violence, whether physical violence, verbal, mental, even harassment, or sexual violence also has befell-The Children. (Yani & Lestari, 2018) Interesting from the violence is done by people known nearby the victim, such as our biological father, stepfather, uncle, neighbor, guru, or friend of his kind alone. (Nia et al., 2016)

In Indonesia, according to National Commission, child protection data in the year 2010 has received reports of violence in children reaching 2,046 cases, reports of violence in 2011 rose to 2,462 cases, in the year 2012 rose again to be 2,629 cases. It soared in the year 2013 recorded there were 1,032 cases of violence in children consisting of: physical violence 290 cases (28%), psychic violence 207 (20%) Meanwhile, in the first three months of 2014 this year. National Commission child protection has received 252 reports of violence in children. National Commission child protection that the report of violence in children dominated by sexual crimes from the year 2010-2014, which ranges from 42-62%. From this data, the case of child abuse increases annually, and most prominently in the case of abuse. (Setyo Adi Nugroho, 2018)

Children offenders of gender-based violence in Palembang also occurred; this made the Correctional Hall (BAPAS) of Palembang be an institution that directly plunged into assisting the social worker Child of gender-based violence Crimes. (Hasmonel, 2020) Gender-based violence is different from other forms of violence or crime. Gender-based violence generally done by people close to victims or who have an emotional connection with the victim. If the victim's parents report the incident to the authorities, it hoped that the perpetrator should be imprisoned, remembering the perpetrators as well as the sister of the victim. The victim 's parents usually are acutely blamed by his family and are blamed by many, guilty of feeling incapacitated by his son. (S. Kurniawan & Kurniawan, 2019) Mukarnawati explained that girls conducted a few cases of gender-based violence crimes; this condition has a severe trauma that causes the perpetrators to feel himself the only one who commits gender-based violent criminal. (Atmojo, 2019) This situation usually provides an impact for the child to blame himself, be withdrawing from his social environment, and not very little persist in A violent social relationship. Eventually, the child can not face the legal issues he is facing and see if he can get out of the legal problem he faced. (Situmorang et al., 2019) Not infrequently, we see the perpetrators of children feeling frustrated and confused when asking for help to others who have received is an expression to be patient-facing the problem or not a few give the view so that the child does introspective without giving the

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assistance required by children perpetrators of gender-based violence. This condition may result in the child being helpless and in despair. Therefore the child must obtain assistance by a Community advisor from the Correctional Hall. (Sembiring & Muliono, 2019)

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Researchers to source information from a variety of primary and secondary data sources using qualitative research methods expected to be able to approach the in-depth information from respondents. (Abell et al., 2011) This research conducted in Palembangarea Palembang, as well as respondents in this study encompassing criminal acts of gender-based violence, client parents, investigators, people who are familiar with the client. (Setiawan & Sunusi, 2015) In this study in determining used a *purposive sampling* technique, where the become informant is the people directly related to the child actors. (Øverlien, 2010) Researchers are also collecting data by observing The child's behavior and collecting data by looking at documents relating to the problem of the child and other sources of data that support the child's problem. (Morse & Cheek, 2014) The research was making data in the respondent done by *in-depth-Interview. The i*nterview has done sincerely to all the callers so that the red thread can be found on the problem child actors appropriately. (Floersch et al., 2010)

In this study, DATA analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis with an interactive analysis model, where the data should gather first, then the data is displayed next new data is analyzed. (Goodrick & Rogers, 2015)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Advocacy of Child Offender Of Gender-Based Violent Crime

Gender-based criminal offenses are a form of injustice from a manifestation of injustices derived from the view of a person who has a patriarchy ideology. According to Kamla Bhasin, patriarchy described as a form of behavior that poured into a male dominion described as an instrument to dominate women in various ways. (Putri et al., 2015) According to Aafjes, gender-based violent crimes were a form of violence involving both men and women, and not infrequently, the perpetrators of children were women the case as a form of resistance to the power of distribution between men and women. (Silvia Yuliani1, Efri Widianti2, 2018) It is undoubtedly impressive why criminal acts are gender-based because the perpetrators of the child want to point to the impact of subordinate women's gender status. (Chusniyah, 2020)

Gender-based criminal offenses differ from other forms of violence or criminality, mean sequential Mukarnawati Criminal Acts of violence against women are often not singular but can occur continuum. (Komisi Nasional Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak, 2016). Thus the perpetrators of the criminal act of violence may suffer all forms of physical, psychic, sexual, and economic burden, in which case all have a relationship with each other. (Lubis, 2017) WHO defines that there are three dimensions of gender-based violence against child actors, the dimension to mental health, the dimension to physical health, and the dimension to self-harm and even suicide. (Atmojo, 2019)

In the Glossary of Social Welfare Organizing, the term advocacy is better known as the word mentoring. Mentoring is a process of establishing a relationship between the companion and the client in order to solve the problem, strengthen support, empower various sources and potential for the benefit of the client. (Krismiyarsi, 2018) Space form of action that leads to advocacy, support, or a form of recommendation, we call it advocacy or in English known as the term *advocacy*. (Hartati, 2013) Space The form of effort that includes the effort to give advice, provide a rationalization view to the client, Mmebrikan argument that can as well as the follow-up recommendation on a matter/incident, also be part of the form of advocacy. (Kurniasari et al., 2018)

B. Working In The Middle "Limitations"

As an institution tasked with protecting child offenders of gender-based violence, Bapas is required to provide comprehensive and maximal services to every child who handled. (Nugroho, 2014) The limitations of human resources, funds, and places are challenging to challenge the violence that occurs in children and women. Minister for Women's empowerment and child protection, Yohana Yembise mentions although many units of service were formed, including the Correctional Hall (BAPAS), the service that given to children offenders of gender-based violence was not maximally. (Hartati, 2013)

Mapping results of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and child protection in cooperation with the Women's Study Center (PSW) in 2015 showed, from 33 Bapas formed at the provincial level, and 37 Bapas in the district/city which has implemented three functions as Information Center, Empowerment Center and Child Service center child offenders. (Melati & Kunci, 2015) "Human Resources Limited to the service unit capable of handling child actors, the limitation of funds for the management of services, the place of service that has not fulfilled the standards and lack of public knowledge about the service, also the cause of violence against women and children did not get the handling as it should," he said at the opening of the regional work meeting for Community empowerment and women and. (Pasalbessy, 2010)

In addition to the issue of violence against women and children who are quite prominent, the case of people's trafficking is also increasing both quantity and quality. Children of offenders the most dominant trafficking are women and children, child actors the most dominant people are women and children, faith modus Trade people continue to evolve along with the conditions and advances in science and technology such as mobile phones, social media that is often

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abused to ensnare perpetrators of children. (Equatora & Rahayu, 2019) Data Show, the Task Force for criminal Elimination of people Trafficking (GT PTPPO), has formed in 21 provinces and 72 districts/cities. Another factor is the perception of law enforcement officers (APH) on the legislation related to PTPPO is still not synergized Data Show, the Task Force for criminal Elimination of people Trafficking (GT PTPPO) has formed in 21 provinces and 72 districts/cities. Another factor is that the perception of law enforcement officers (APH) on the legislation related to PTPPO is still not synergized. (R. A. Kurniawan et al., 2019)

C. Recognizing The Target Of The Bapas Of Palembang In Child Mentoring Gender-Based Violence Crimes

Palembang BAPAS recognizes clients through reports from the protection Unit of women and Children (PPA) Polresta Palembang, community, or complaints directly from parents/families of children to the BAPAS Palembang. Then the identification of the reported child perpetrators of gender-based violent criminal acts by doing the initial assessment to the parent/family of child actors. (Amanda & Krisnani, 2019) The target in this mentoring is a child who is under the age of 18 who does criminal tin of gender-based violence such as sexual harassment, fornication, or rape that occurred in the area of Palembang. (Rossegger et al., 2011) Palembang Bapas in dealing with children perpetrators of gender-based violence Reference every child offenders of gender-based violence that reported as background, historical events and situations and conditions. (Melati, 2016)

D. Assessment Of The Objectives Of Bapas Palembang In Child Mentoring Gender-Based Violence Crimes

The message conveyed by Bapas Palembang is informative, persuasive message, and educative message. (Weaver & McNeill, 2015) An informative message is about child rights and child protection, and a persuasive message is to invite parents/families of children and communities to provide support to child actors of gender-based violent crimes. (Stensland & Sanders, 2016) It is an educative message that informs the foster pattern in the family so that parents/family are careful not to occur in the same case, and the child does not do other gender-based violence anymore. (McKenzie, MPH et al., 2018)

E. The Selection Of Media From Palembang Bapas In Mentoring Children Of Sexual Violence

The BAPAS of Palembang to do face-to-face media or directly with child actors children sexual violence through counseling meetings. (Donelle & Hall, 2014) In counseling meetings, perpetrators of children will engage in their feelings for problems faced by the police and things that have not shaken. (Abracen et al., 2011) Researchers also found that Bapas Palembang uses supporting media in the process of mentoring through playing media such as coloring and drawing. (Abracen et al., 2011) Researchers also found that supporting media in the process of mentoring through playing media such as coloring and drawing. (Mignon & Ransford, 2012) This media selection relies on the age of perpetrators of gender-based violent crime and child characterizers. (Racz, 2013)

F. Role Of Correctional Social Wokers In The Bapas Of Palembang In Children Mentoring Gender-Based Violent Criminal Act

As a correctional institution, the Bapas of Palembang required to have the ability to identify the case of child perpetrators of gender-based violent crimes accompanied. (Minzhanov et al., 2016) The message must be following the situation of the child's condition and the purpose of the institution. Then through what media, the message was delivered so that communication can run as expected. (Wolf-Branigin, 2015) The role of public advisers in delivering communication messages is very influential on the client. (Artemenkov, 2017) Community advisers referred to as sources or in English called source, sender, or encoder so that the client can understand the message. ("APA Handb. Couns. Psychol. Vol. 1, Theor. Res. methods.," 2012) In the event of a source, communication refers to the author or sender information. The source or sender of the information can consist of one person but can also be in a group form, e.g., party, organization, or institution. (Blank Wilson & Farkas, 2014)

Based on the results of the research that the BAPAS community advisor Palembang as a communicator, can communicate well to the offenders of the child -based violence that has completed. (Allen, 2013) The BAPAS of Palembang to explore information about children perpetrators of gender-based violence is not like the invasion of children perpetrators of gender-based violence, safeguarding the privacy and confidentiality of children and family. (Pont et al., 2018) The most critical role in the success of community advisers can see from the excellent communication that awakens. Communication to be the most important in the community is the credibility that concerns the trust and expertise. (Gould & Bacharach, 2010) Communication that built will demonstrate the credibility of a communicator can arise if he has communication skills (communication skills), extensive knowledge of the material that it brings (knowledge), honest and friendly attitude, and able to adapt to the social and cultural system of the community that he faced. (Linder & Enders, 2013)

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research and explanation that lately, there are various negative behavioral phenomena seen in daily life-in children. Gender-based not only in Palembang but also in other regions, child offenders of criminal acts of gender-based violence only children who in their lives during the community



then the perpetrator of the child is still a child who has a long future that they remain a chance to improve so that they can return to the midst of society and coexist in the community. Community guidance of the BAPAS of Palembang as a companion, of course, has a big responsibility so that the child gets the opportunity to improve so that the child realizes what he has done to harm others and himself.

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