



Domestic Violence Against Children in Islamic Perspective

Lia Yuliana

Department of Sociology of Religion, Faculty of Ushuluddin and Philosophy, Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah University, Jakarta

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Apr 12, 2020

Revised May 19, 2020

Accepted Jun 10, 2020

Keywords:

Domestic Violence'
Child,
Islam

ABSTRACT

Acts that have the smell of violence committed by anyone will only give birth to emotional and psychological misery for the other person who is the goal or target. Acts of violence committed by anyone will only give birth to misery for the other party. Violent behavior can occur anywhere, in public places (public), at school, in the office and at home, even in places where violence seems impossible. Domestic violence is certainly different from violence in other places, be it the perpetrator. the causative factors, the process of forming violence, the forms of violence and their intensity. Domestic violence is violence that occurs in the household where usually the male sex (husband) abuses verbally or physically against women or children. Domestic violence perpetrated by mothers and fathers against their children is interesting to study which aims to obtain or obtain information about domestic violence as a reflection of the differences between men and women so as to encourage the formation of violence against children in the family.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Lia Yuliana,
Department of Sociology of Religion, Faculty of Ushuluddin and Philosophy,
Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah University,
Jl. Ir H. Juanda No.95, Cemp. Putih, Kec. Ciputat Tim., Kota Tangerang Selatan,
Banten 15412, Jakarta, Indonesia
Email: yuliana@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Tensions and conflicts that occur in the domestic or household sphere are common and commonplace. Such as differences of opinion, quarrels and debates in the household. However, if the conflict continues and continues, it will develop into acts of violence which in turn will result in domestic violence. If traced in the history of violence in the family since humans have existed on earth along with the growth of human civilization. However, the forms of domestic violence run according to the dynamics in the household. The form of domestic violence in traditional societies is different from domestic violence in modern society today. Likewise, the forms of domestic violence in rural communities are different, although there are similarities. Therefore, cases of domestic violence in society are certainly different and unique (Jayanthi, 2009) (Febiany & Triyanto, 2021).

Shows of domestic violence can easily be found both on electronic media, such as television and radio, as well as print media, such as newspapers, tabloids and magazines. The mass media diligently report to the public incidents surrounding violence in the family sphere, which sometimes ignores journalistic ethics. But apart from that (journalistic ethics), violence, especially in the family

sphere, can happen anywhere and anytime and against anyone. Even domestic violence does not recognize age, education and social status.

The concept of violence according to Maggie Human is a form of rape, beating, insects, sexual harassment and pornography (Tijow & Hasibuan, 2019). The 1993 UN declaration more clearly defines violence against children as a form of gender violence that can result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to children, including threats of certain actions, coercion and arbitrary deprivation of liberty, both in the domestic and international spheres. public. Meanwhile, according to John Galtung (ISTIANAH, 2017), violence is a behavior that causes a person's actual reality to be below his potential reality. That is, there is a situation that causes the individual's ability or potential to not appear. (ISTIANAH, 2017)

Referring to the definition above, violence is an act beyond the boundaries of humanity. The rights of independence both physically and psychologically (a feeling of superiority manifested in an attitude of forcing arrogance) are taken away by the arrogance of the hegemony of another party (the influence of one state's power over another) (Muhajarah, 2016). Violence will only give birth to misery, not infrequently even lead to death (Saefudin, Ridwana, & Yulistianti, 2021). There have been many research findings. carried out by the community, for example academic groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and media investigations that reveal violence in the family sphere, especially violence against children by their parents. Violence can basically happen at any time and by anyone. This violence can happen in a crowd, be it in the market or in a quiet place (Asriwandari, n.d.). However, it is very surprising if the violence occurs in a household that should be in the house as a place of outpouring of love between children and their parents. And most of this violence is carried out by people who are closest and well known to the victims.

Many factors cause violence in the family environment. In addition to the factors causing it, there are many different forms of violence. Even in certain cases it is very unique. Although in general, violence in the family sphere has something in common.

Factors that cause violence in the family, for example, in a family there are often fights which eventually escalate to physical and psychological violence, usually the most dominant factor triggering acts of violence is due to economic factors, where this factor is very vulnerable to its function in the family (Manumpahi, Goni, & Pongoh, 2016) (Mardiyati, 2015) (Mardiyati, 2015)

Domestic violence is an act committed by a person or persons against another person, which may result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering, including threats of certain acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of one's liberty or economic pressure, which happens in the household. Domestic violence or in other terms domestic violence is violence that occurs in the household (Arini, 2013)..

Specifically, violence against children means all forms of violence based on the consequences in the form of damage, physical, non-physical, sexual, psychological harm to children, including beatings and threats, and similar acts, such as coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether that occurs in a public place or even in a person's private life (Ramadhan, 2016) (ISTIANAH, 2017) (Rahma, 2013).

It is very clear that violence in the family sphere is carried out by parents against their children where the process of gender construction in the social structure greatly influences it. If indeed violence against children is caused by factors that encourage violence, it can be eliminated because the position of men and women is equal in the social structure.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone, mother, father, husband, wife, children, even housemaids, but the victims of domestic violence are children (Rofiah, 2017). Usually this happens when the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is unequal. Usually the perpetrator of violence has a greater power status, both in terms of economy, physical power and social status in the family. Because of his special position, the perpetrator often forces his will to be followed by others. And in order to achieve this desire, the perpetrators of violence will use all means and do not even hesitate to injure the victim (Rahmah, Sumadi, & Rudi, 2020) (Merung, 2016).

Violence against children in the family does not stand alone. The pattern of allocation and power relations between husband and wife affects the act of power. The power in question is the ability of a person to influence others to conform to the desired action (Surbakti, 2009).

In connection with the above description, domestic violence perpetrated by mothers and fathers against their children is interesting to study although there have been many studies with similar themes, but this study aims to obtain or obtain information about domestic violence as a reflection of the differences between men. against women so as to encourage the formation of violence against children in the family.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Data Collection

Science begins with observation and always has to return to observation to find out the truth of that science. Observations are made to obtain information about human behavior as it occurs in reality, with observations we can get a clearer picture of social life, which is difficult with other methods. Observations are also carried out if there is not much information about the problem we are investigating. Observation is needed to explore it and serves as an exploration. From these results we can get a clearer picture of the problem and perhaps hints on how to solve it. By observing as a measuring tool, it is intended that observations are carried out systematically, not casual observations or not just by chance.

Carrying out observations according to reality, painting them in words carefully and precisely what is observed, recording them and then processing them in the context of a scientifically researched problem is not an easy job, it is always a question of how far the observation results are valid and reliable and to what extent the object of observation is representative. for concurrent symptoms.

A researcher must train himself to make observations. We can observe a lot in the world around us wherever we are. There are things we observe, there are also things that go unnoticed. What we observe is different from what other people observe, so we make a selection about what we observe according to our desires, backgrounds of interests and the breadth and depth of our knowledge about something. We often observe strange things that attract attention, such as strange new objects, but not social phenomena related to social interactions, patterns of power, differences in status and roles and so on.

2.2 Interview

Data collection techniques were carried out by in-depth interviews (face to face with Indept Interview victims) (Kamal, 2014). The interviews were conducted in a structured and loose manner. This technique is expected to open the veil and explore the nature of events. Violence against children in the household as a research subject. The above research techniques are used to collect primary data, where the type of data is case study data. A case study approach that aims to maintain the wholeness of the subject, meaning that the data collected in the overall case study is integrated (Fitri, 2016). Primary data collection for key informants was carried out using the snowball technique, namely asking the informant to introduce the informant others until the researcher obtains the overall view of the research.

The researcher did not include the name of the informant according to his name, but only in the form of initials. This is to avoid things that are not desirable. Even though the informants did not mind having their names listed completely, and then how to choose the informants, 15 respondents.

2.3 Data analysis technique

Primary data that has been collected from the results of the study were analyzed using qualitative data methods, starting from the first day the researcher conducted the research. Data analysis consists of three flows that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing or verification as something that intertwines before, during, and after data collection in parallel forms to build general insights called "analysis". First, data reduction is defined as a process of selecting, focusing on simplification, abstracting, and "direct" data transformation which emerges from written notes in the field, in the form of field diaries. The researcher edited all the information to see the completeness of the data, then analyze them according to the research and arrange them according to the sequence of events. For example,

researchers edit data on acts of violence experienced by children in relation to the chronology of conflicts in the household sequentially classifying existing data into parts. Second, data presentation is intended to compile a set of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions. Presentation of data is as a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The data is presented in the form of narrative text. Data presentation is intended to compile a collection of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions. Presentation of data is as a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The data is presented in the form of narrative text. Data presentation is intended to compile a collection of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions. Presentation of data is as a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The data is presented in the form of narrative text.

So that the data presented in the form of narrative text is not scattered and jumps, the researcher presents the data in the form of a matrix and sections according to the research sub-topics. Presentation of data like this aims to make it easier to understand and analyze domestic violence against children. Third, draw conclusions. In drawing conclusions, verification is carried out (checking the veracity of the report) during the research by connecting all social events found in the field.

Conclusion drawing is a process, where the researcher and the beginning of data collection have drawn conclusions loosely, but openly and skeptically (hesitating or lack of trust), then borrowing the terms Gloser and Straus quoted by Miles and Guberman- increasing to be more detailed and deep-rooted, firmly. The tentative conclusions were discussed with key informants . The informants (children) were asked to interpret the tentative conclusions, whether appropriate or not. If the interpretation expressed shows conformity, then the findings will be the researcher's permanent conclusion. However, if the interpretation still shows discrepancies, the researcher will carry out activities to find data, analyze and formulate conclusions again. This is done to get valid data and conclusions.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Factors That Cause Domestic Violence Against Children

Children assess economic factors as the main trigger for the rise of violence against children. "Poverty contributes to stress on parents who then take it out on their children, victims of violence against children. Poverty factors, increasing life pressures, anger towards partners and powerlessness in overcoming economic problems cause parents to easily vent their emotions to their children. This is exacerbated by various policies of omission by the state for violations of children's rights.

Incidents such as malnutrition, polio, dengue fever, neglected children, children dropping out of school and the increase in fuel prices are part of a long list of state policies that increasingly complicate the lives of the lower middle class. For this reason, the government urges the government to actually carry out its obligations in stopping violence and neglect. discrimination and exploitation of children.⁵¹ Konmas also urges the government to allocate a special budget for children who are victims of violence. Indonesian children must obtain guarantees to obtain access to health services, education, survival, growth and development as well as physical and psychological participation rights.

According to the National Commission for Child Protection during 2005 there were 736 cases of violence against children which were divided into 327 cases of sexual abuse, 233 cases of physical abuse, 176 cases of psychological violence and 130 cases of child neglect. never been struck by the news about violence against children which is often beyond common sense.⁵² Almost every married couple always yearns for the presence of a child. However, it is undeniable that there are still a few other couples who refuse to have children, with various excuses. Thus, in every marriage the presence of children is often considered an absolute requirement to determine

the happiness and continuity of the marriage itself. Even though it is not uncommon for couples to be able to perpetuate their marriage even without children. And they are also happy, although the 'level' still cannot be equated with those who have children. Apart from being the successor of descendants, the presence of children is also considered a 'symbol' and status. It becomes a symbol because its presence symbolizes the success of parents in carrying out their role to perpetuate the survival of human life and raise the status if the child succeeds in making the highest achievements in every stage of his development. The child is then placed in the highest place like a god. The child is placed more valuable than a gem. Parents never complain even though they have to sweat profusely to meet the needs of the child. Even time seems to no longer have a limit. And not infrequently all the rules and signs that stand in the way are just blown away. Countdown risk. That the pressures of life are so harsh that it has obliterated the consciousness of parents. Where the pressure has created an accumulation of problems that eventually lead to an emotional outburst. In addition, violence against children is also closely related to cultural and structural factors in society. And cultural factors, children are seen as the wealth of their parents so that they must obey their parents. If the child is considered negligent, fussy, disobedient, and against the will of his parents, he will receive sanctions or punishment. Structural factors are caused by an unbalanced (asymmetrical) relationship, both in the family and community environment.⁵³ violence against children is also closely related to cultural and structural factors in society. And cultural factors, children are seen as the wealth of their parents so that they must obey their parents. If the child is considered negligent, fussy, disobedient, and against the will of his parents, he will receive sanctions or punishment. Structural factors are caused by an unbalanced (asymmetrical) relationship, both in the family and community environment.⁵³ violence against children is also closely related to cultural and structural factors in society. And cultural factors, children are seen as the wealth of their parents so that they must obey their parents. If the child is considered negligent, fussy, disobedient, and against the will of his parents, he will receive sanctions or punishment. Structural factors are caused by an unbalanced (asymmetrical) relationship, both in the family and community environment.⁵³

In a weaker and lower position, because physically they are weaker than adults and still depend on the adults around them. As a result, structural children often occur, both consciously and unconsciously. Indeed, it is undeniable that cases of physical violence and neglect that afflict children generally occur in families who are at or below the poverty line. However, psychological violence and actions are actually quite common in families at the middle and higher level. Where many children lose their rights on the basis of 'children's best interests'.

In families at the lower economic level, child abuse occurs as a result and clash of parents' frustration in facing life's difficulties while at the same time fulfilling their 'ambition' to make their children much better off and themselves.

3.2 Community and Family Responses in Gandaria Village Regarding Domestic Violence Against Children

Regarding violence against children, it is indeed something of a dilemma for us, because cases of violence against children are rooted in the concepts of "coaching" and "education" which have been constructed in the paradigm of our society in such a way, thus causing difficulties in overcoming them. However, there are several alternative solutions that can be offered so that cases of violence against children can be reduced to the maximum. In the perspective of sociology, violence against children is based on the keywords: deviant behavior and social problems. This violence against children has rooted problems and deviant behavior from each individual which if it occurs collectively will cause social problems.⁵⁵

The response to social problems in the form of social values and norms in society also clearly shows parallels. With this relationship, the authors argue that violence against children is rooted in deviant behavior, and if violence against children is increasing in quantity, it will have an impact on social problems. As a basis for setting sanctions and limits.⁵⁶

Our country already has several laws and regulations that regulate the issue of violence against children. In the 12 years prior to the enactment of Law No. 23/2003 on child protection, or rather path 1990, the government has issued Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 36/1990. The point is, the development of traditional and cultural values of the Indonesian nation for the

protection and development of children in harmony with religion, social, culture, and economy. Strictly mention four principles of child protection, which must be followed, namely non-discrimination, the best for children, child survival and development, and respect for children's opinions.

In the context of violence against children, we can see that these behaviors, whether committed by parents or teachers, are contrary to the Constitution No. 23 of 2002. In the Declaration of the Right of the Child.

This means that children, because they are not yet physically and mentally mature, need special care and protection, including legal and proper protection, before and after birth. In addition, the family as the smallest agent in society also plays a very crucial role, a harmonious family will usually be able to help the growth and development of children. On the other hand, families who often have problems both internally and externally will hinder the growth and development of children. And the role of parents in guiding and directing their children to be intelligent and independent people. Furthermore, a well-organized family will also keep away and acts of violence against children.

The next factor is the community environment, because this is where children interact a lot apart from the family environment. Creating a peaceful society is the main key.⁵⁸ This means that a child will grow and develop well if the community is far from social conflict. Children raised from various conflicts will usually be more aggressive in the sense that they often act brutally and are less able to control themselves well. This is certainly different from children who are raised in safe and remote situations and conflicts. They can basically grow and learn well.

The community's paradigm that violence experienced by children is commonplace and normal that has been constructed should also be changed, especially in the midst of a society's culture where the position of children is always asymmetrical with adults. Everything must be changed little by little with a persuasive approach through the government as an agent of socialization. However, given the assumption that violence is part of the educational process needed to discipline children, it is difficult for us to expect cases of child abuse to be eliminated. However, it does not mean that cases of child abuse can be allowed to continue and continue to take its toll. Therefore, synergistic cooperation between the community, the media, families, NGOs, and the Government is very important in campaigning for the importance of avoiding violence against children in the household, social environment, or school. In addition, there is a need for strategic steps and an action agenda going forward. To the community, stop all practices of violence against children, both physically and psychologically, because violence against children is clearly contrary to the laws and norms that apply in the order of our society's life.⁵⁹

3.3 Condition of Children Affected by Domestic Violence

This violence against children has root causes that come from the deviant behavior of each individual which if it occurs collectively causes social problems. It relies on the theory given by Edwin Sutherland, who argues that deviations are produced by different associations, and are learned through the process of cultural transfer. In addition, this assumption is parallel with the definition of social problems (1973) as social pathology or occurrences in certain fields that cause a discrepancy between something that happens and something that is expected.⁶⁰ In addition, the source of social problems in the form of social values and norms in society also clearly shows these parallels. With this relationship, the authors argue that violence against children is rooted in the path of deviant behavior, and if violence against children is increasing in quantity, it will have an impact on social problems. As a basis for setting sanctions and limits, Indonesia already has several laws and regulations that regulate the issue of violence against children.⁶¹

law No. 23/2003 on child protection, or to be precise in 1990, the government issued Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 36/1990. The point is, the development of traditional and cultural values of the Indonesian nation for the protection and development of children in harmony with religion, social, culture, and economy. It explicitly states four principles of child protection that must be followed, namely non-discrimination, the best for children, child survival and development, and respect for children's opinions. parents and teachers are in conflict with Law No. 23 of 2002. On the Declaration of Children's Rights. This means that children, because they are not yet physically and mentally mature, need special care and protection, including legal and proper protection, before and after birth).

In addition, the family as the smallest agent in society also plays a very crucial role, a harmonious family will usually be able to help the growth and development of children. On the other hand, families that often have problems both internally and externally will hinder the growth and development of children. And the role of parents in guiding and directing their children to be intelligent and independent people.

Furthermore, a well-organized family will also keep away and acts of violence against children. The next factor is the community environment, because this is where children interact a lot apart from the family environment. Creating a peaceful society is the main key. That is, a child will grow and develop well if the community is far away and there is social conflict. Children who are raised in conflict will usually be more aggressive in the sense that they often act brutally and are less able to control themselves well. This is of course different from children who are raised in safe and remote situations and conflicts.⁶³

They can basically grow and develop and learn well, the community paradigm that violence experienced by children is a normal and normal thing that has been constructed should also be changed. In the midst of a culture that places children in a position that is always asymmetrical with adults. Everything must be changed little by little with a persuasive approach through the government as an agent of socialization. However, given the assumption that violence is part of the educational process needed to discipline children, it is difficult for us to expect our cases to be allowed to continue and continue to take their toll.⁶⁴

Therefore, synergistic cooperation between the community, the media, families, NGOs, and the government is very important in promoting the importance of avoiding violence against children in the household, social environment, or school. In addition, there is a need for strategic steps and an action agenda going forward. To the community, stop all practices of violence against children, both physically and psychologically, because violence against children is clearly against the laws and norms as well as religion that applies in the life of our society.⁶⁵

3.4 Solutions to Solve the Problem of Violence that Occurs in the Family

To overcome the problem of violence against children, various actions are needed at once, the government immediately created a referral system for early detection, integrated handling to respond to violence problems, whose existence is recognized by all levels of government up to the RT level and team members consist of community volunteers and employees and members of the police and health professions. Each case is handled in an integrated manner and all examinations, including medical examinations, are covered by the federal government. With a system like this, people know what they have to do and do not hesitate to take action when witnessing incidents of abuse against children.

In Indonesia, such a system does not yet exist, we have parties who are considered authorized and competent in handling cases of violence such as community leaders, government officials down to the village level, police, community social workers, educators, and health professionals, but their role is there is no system in place that allows them to work together and

there is no government policy that waives fees for actions taken to save children. Therefore, do not be surprised if people do not know what they are doing, are afraid, or hesitate to report and take action if they see incidents of violence against children.

Another thing to think about is what to do with perpetrators of violence. And various reports that appear in the mass media, it is not known whether the perpetrators are people who experience serious emotional disorders or have been victims of violence when they were children. What is clear is that the perpetrators of the violence are parents who experience severe economic pressure and gender relations problems. For this reason, punishment based on the law is certainly not enough.

Overcoming violence against children, which is quite endemic in Indonesia, is definitely not enough to just punish the perpetrators. Advocacy and intensive community education are needed, as well as social psychological handling of perpetrators. Every perpetrator of violence as reported by the media will receive various forms of punishment and guilt towards himself, his family and the surrounding community and from the judiciary. All these forms of punishment will not deter perpetrators from doing so again because acts of violence against children are a cognitive problem of thinking, behavior (forming) habits to react to children's behavior, and socio-cultural beliefs and practices that gain legitimacy and public approval. .

So that acts of violence do not recur, the perpetrators must be assisted to overcome these problems. Of course this is not an easy job and will take a long time. However, without such action they will still have the potential to commit violence. Because the protection system for children is still weak and advocacy for this problem seems to be running in place, we need to think creatively.

Among other things, we need to use the experience and knowledge of perpetrators of violence to provide public education. This tip will of course be controversial.⁶⁶

For me, perpetrators of violence against children are people who are often unable to overcome their own destiny to become good citizens of society. They, like other criminals too, in the course of their lives are likely to have been victims. At that time no one came to help them so they grew and developed with the belief that this misfortune and all the violence it received was a part of their lives.

Socio-psychological assistance for perpetrators of violence in the case of domestic violence should be an integral part of primary and secondary prevention. Through such assistance, we prevent them from repeating their actions. In addition, some of them may be empowered to come out and stigmatize society and its inner torment to help others not to commit violence against children.

They are a reliable source because they have been in emotional and mental states that made them no better than animals. They are human beings who have been in contact with the darkest parts and their human nature. If their experiences can be reconstructed into positive energy to overcome this very complex and difficult problem, wouldn't this be much better and sink into a vicious cycle of punishment and violence. If the guilt or anger that exists in perpetrators of violence can be repackaged into care and responsibility, isn't this "payment" that is more than enough for the cruelty. At the same time, we obviously have to build a real protection system.⁶⁷

4. CONCLUSION

Those who are often harassed are likely to become less confident, inferior, doubtful, and dependent on others. Children who often receive acts of physical violence in the form of punishment as adults can grow up to become aggressive and violent individuals. And how does the government deal with domestic violence against children that causes children to become mentally disabled and they get examples of violence in their childhood so that their patterns and way of life will be lived with violence as well, not dialogue or discussion.

If we still think that children are the nation's future generation, let us stop from now on violence against them, both light and heavy. No matter how small the type of violence committed, it is still violence that can have an impact on the development of our children. These children have the right to be loved, to get a good education, to be lived properly, to be creative, to be free, and even to be "naughty".

Public awareness is needed to avoid acts of physical, psychological, economic and social violence against children. We already have Law No. 23/2002 on Child Protection to ensure that children throughout the country receive proper treatment. Although it must be admitted that it is not easy, it is necessary to establish new social and cultural norms that protect and respect children. The slightest act of violence against children must get attention from the community.

REFERENCES

- Arini, R. (2013). Kekerasan Psikis dalam Rumah Tangga Sebagai Suatu Tindak Pidana. *Lex Crimen*, 2(5).
- Asriwandari, H. (n.d.). *Relasi Kuasa Pada Ritual Kekerasan di Perkotaan (Studi Tentang Amuk Massa Terhadap Pelaku Kriminal Yang Tertangkap Tangan di Kota Pekanbaru)*.
- Febiany, N. A., & Triyanto, T. (2021). PERLINDUNGAN TERHADAP PEREMPUAN PADA KASUS KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA DI KOTA KARANGANYAR. *Jurnal PPKn: Penelitian Dan Pemikiran Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 9(1), 19–29.
- Fitri, M. B. (2016). *Pasar Tradisional di Tengah Kota Besar Studi Kasus pada Pedagang di Pasar Blauran Surabaya*. UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA.
- ISTIANAH, I. (2017). *KONDISI ANAK KORBAN KDRT (Studi Kasus di Kelurahan Karang Asem Kecamatan Cibeber Kota Cilegon)*. Universitas Islam Negeri " Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin" BANTEN.
- Jayanthi, E. T. (2009). Faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya kekerasan dalam rumah tangga pada survivor yang ditangani oleh lembaga sahabat perempuan magelang. *DIMENSIA: Jurnal Kajian Sosiologi*, 3(2).
- Kamal, R. M. (2014). *KONFLIK INTERNAL DALAM KOMUNITAS BONEK (Studi deskriptif perpecahan dan perselisihan dalam mendukung team Persebaya yang terjadi di kalangan Bonek di Surabaya)*. UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA.
- Manumpahi, E., Goni, S. Y. V. I., & Pongoh, H. W. (2016). Kajian kekerasan dalam rumah tangga terhadap psikologi anak di Desa Soakonora Kecamatan Jailolo Kabupaten Halmahera Barat. *Acta Diurna Komunikasi*, 5(1).
- Mardiyati, I. (2015). Dampak trauma kekerasan dalam rumah tangga terhadap perkembangan psikis anak. *Jurnal Studi Gender Dan Anak*, 1 (2), 26–29.
- Merung, P. V. (2016). Kajian Kriminologi Terhadap Upaya Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Di Indonesia. *Veritas et Justitia*, 2(2), 397–423.
- Muhajarah, K. (2016). Kekerasan terhadap perempuan dalam rumah tangga: Perspektif sosio-budaya, hukum, dan agama. *Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender*, 11(2), 127–146.
- Rahma, A. (2013). Perlindungan Hukum Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Al Daulah: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Ketatanegaraan*, 2(1), 20–28.
- Rahmah, A. A., Sumadi, S., & Rudi, R. (2020). Praktek Nikah Paksa di Desa Cibeureum Kabupaten Ciamis. *Istinbath| Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Islam*, 14(2), 113–130.
- Ramadhan, A. (2016). *Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Putusan Kasus Kekerasan Fisik yang Mengakibatkan Mati Dikaitkan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga (Studi Kasus Putusan No. 26/Pid. Sus-Anak/2014/PN. Mdn)*. Universitas Medan Area.
- Rofiah, N. (2017). Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga dalam perspektif Islam. *Wawasan: Jurnal Ilmiah Agama Dan Sosial Budaya*, 2(1), 31–44.
- Saefudin, A., Ridwana, S., & Yulistianti, H. (2021). Kekerasan Anak Pada Keluarga Buruh di Jepara Perspektif Pendidikan Islam. *JUPIIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 13(1), 48–58.
- Surbakti, F. B. (2009). *Kenalilah anak remaja anda*. Elex Media Komputindo.
- Tijow, L. M., & Hasibuan, H. (2019). The Urgency Principle Adati Hula Hula Sareati, Sareati Hula Hula to Kitabullah in Gorontalo in the Legal Protection toward Women as the Victims of Violence. *JL Pol'y & Globalization*, 88, 138.