

The Community Knowledge of Violence Against Children

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Abstract—This study shows that people's knowledge on violence against children is limited to knowing and understanding toward the victims of violence against children. The knowledge of the community has not yet applied as a reference to assess and analyze the environmental behavior towards children as behaviors that can trigger violence against children. Knowing that the knowledge and understanding on the violence against children is still low, even some do not know and do not care; therefore it is very logical that their affection for violence against children is still low, even the community has not participated to withstand the increase in cases of violence against children, even though the attitudes and behavior of the community are expected to reduce the level of violence in children.

Keywords—*knowledge; society; violence; children*

I. INTRODUCTION

The cases of child abuse continue to show an increase. The data from the West Java Integrated Women's and Child Empowerment Service Center (P2TP2A) states that in 2017 there were 160 cases of child abuse reported to the West Java P2TP2A office. Garut is one of the regencies in West Java with cases of violence against children that are classified as high and tend to increase. In 2016 there were 112 cases of violence reported to P2KBP3A and P2TP2A. Throughout 2017 there were 141 cases of violence against women and children [1].

The cases of child abuse in Garut Regency from January to July 2018 were recorded of 35 cases reported to the P2KBP3A Office of Garut Regency. The Head of P2KBP3A Garut Regency, Toni T Somantri, said that there were many cases of violence against children and women that were not reported. "Many people are ashamed and reluctant to report when dealing with the case. Therefore we have difficulty detecting".

The Indonesian Government has sought from various perspectives to deal with the problem of violence against children. In Garut Regency there is Regional Regulation (Perda) number 13 of 2018 concerning the protection of women and children against violence. The realization of the Field of Child Protection (P2KBP3A) Department of Garut Regency formed a child and women's protection task force that was up to the village level. The task force team is the spearhead for tackling cases of child abuse. The Garut government hopes that people who experience the incident or see acts of violence

can immediately report to the task force team in their village [2].

Considering this, the researcher wants to know actually how people's knowledge of violence against children. This is important to be revealed to see the level of community understanding of potential behavior into child abuse [3].

The academic community also contributes a lot of research results and carries out community service regarding child abuse. Research and community service regarding violence against children focuses mostly on the causes of violence [4], forms of violence, perpetrators of violence, victims of violence [5], and the consequences of violence on children [6]. There is almost no research on community cognition maps for violence in children. Community knowledge of violence against children is one of the instructions to instill affection and konasi protection in children [7].

Therefore this study aims to find out how is people's knowledge of child abuse. Public knowledge about the seed of child abuse is a preventive condition to reduce cases of violence in children.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative, in an effort to examine the meaning construction of public knowledge about violence against children. The research process was conducted through interviews with community representatives from three districts in Garut: Banyuresmi, Cigedug and Bayongbong sub-districts. The number of samples taken from the three sub-districts was 63 people. FGD data with community leaders was done as cross check data. The FGD was conducted with the apparatus of the government, elements of the police, elements of Islam. The data of observation was done by observing the communication patterns of children and adults in messages of violence against children. The document data was carried out by collecting and analyzing documents regarding violence against children, inductively from those that are specific to the public.

The research subjects were Banyuresmi, Karyasari, Sukalaksana, Bina Karya, Cintanagara and Pamalayan villages. The questionnaires were used to measure the knowledge, attitudes, environment of experience and behavior of the community towards child abuse. Questions in the questionnaire