

# The Discourse of Child Protection Amidst Covid-19 Outbreaks

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# The Discourse of Child Protection Amidst Covid-19 Outbreaks

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**Abstract.** Covid-19 Pandemic has globally impact, including to sector law enforcement as well as human rights protection. Some violation of human rights cases happened during the outbreaks, including violence against children. Total or partial lockdown affected to this violence. This article tries to discuss the violation of human rights during Covid-19 outbreaks based on human rights law perspective. This article emphasized and highlighted that the psychological health of children is now being questioned, no longer their physical health due to the coronavirus, but also their mental health due to the pressure and violence they experienced. This problem is due to several social factors that surround around the child, the pandemic is actually a hotspot that causes these factors to emerge. Then what is the legal protection that regulates this matter, especially regarding violence against children in the family sphere.

**Keywords:** violence; human rights protection; child protection

## 1 Introduction

Covid-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) or known in Indonesia as coronavirus was first discovered in Wuhan City, China precisely in one of Wuhan traditional fish markets in late 2019. The virus then uncontrolledly spread throughout China to the rest of the world is no exception Indonesia. The World Health Organization (WHO) later declared the virus a new pandemic. Indonesia only felt this in early March, which resulted in the government declaring Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) for affected cities. Soon Indonesia experienced a huge spike in positive cases, the government with its initiation continued efforts to suppress the spread of the virus by making efforts to prevent and implement health protocols. The result of this pandemic resulted in the emergence of pressures and disruptions to the Indonesian economy. With the implementation of PSBB and the banning of gathering on a large scale then led various aspects of economic support to turn the brain and find a way out, one of which is the reduction of employees, restrictions on store opening hours, restrictions on the provision of social services to prohibit some types of work. As a result, Indonesia's economy suffered a severe downturn, people's mentality was again tested after the pandemic, people were again faced with the bitter reality of how they should continue to maintain life during pandemics and economic shocks.

In addition to the economy, in terms of education was also affected. Schools are required to do distance learning with an online system known as online learning. Children who often spend all day at school are now forced to stay at home to avoid coronavirus and carry out their obligations to learn from home. As a result of this, many children feel bored and bored with their daily activities, but it is not only felt by children, but also by their parents. Parents who have children and the economic condition of the affected families will feel tremendous burdens, pressures from outside and inside continue to haunt them, one of which is how the fate of their families struggled during the pandemic Covid-19. The problem then becomes more complicated because the family will tend to always be together and do daily activities at home, children who usually go to school will stay at home while studying online and doing tasks. This is considered a new positive because the child will be closer to their parents because they spend the day together, but the reality is said to be different. Cases of violence against children by their own families increased during the Covid-19 pandemic, many factors influenced this, one of which was the parents themselves who felt economic pressures plus their children's activities at home that actually bothered them.

Ministry of PPPA or Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection through data of Women and Children Online Protection System (SIMFONI PPPA) said that from January 1 to June 19, 2020 there were at least three thousand cases of violence against children in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic.

[1] From the data showed male victims from the age of 0 - 17 years is 81.2% of the total 3,613 cases, and female victims from the age of 0 - 17 years is 50.2% of the total 14,397 cases. [2] This case is quite numerous, it is undeniable that according to the Ministry of PPPA itself is caused by the number of parents who do not know and understand about the pattern of good and correct childcare.

As can be seen in the diagram, cases of violence against children who are categorized as 0 -18 years old are much more than those over the age of 18 years. According to the Child Protection Commission, most cases of child abuse are none other than their own family. As elaborated in the first paragraph, this violence has increased since the Covid-19 pandemic and Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) were implemented. According to them, this happens because parents who are experiencing economic pressures are disturbed by their children who spend their days completely at home. Children, especially those who are in PAUD, kindergarten, elementary, and junior high schools, tend to hang their tasks online to parents. In addition, preparation for online learning that requires some needs that require a fee does little to make parents feel more depressed. If the parenting pattern is wrong and their psychic condition is bad and feel burdened will encourage parents to do rude things to their children, ranging from just verbal to physical violence.

According to Dr Yulina Eva Riany who is a Lecturer at the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), she said that children are often the target of emotional explosions of both parents because they are the closest party and the possibility of resistance from the child is very small. [2] It is also influenced by low economic background that makes the elderly more depressed, social pressures in the form of debt and insufficient income during the pandemic become the cause of stress in the elderly. According to experts this is also supported by the wrong parenting pattern strategy and parents who do not understand this. [3] The results of a survey from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission showed that only 33.8 percent knew about parenting information, low knowledge of this pattern of foster care that undermines the presence of violence in children. [3] The government needs to work out ways to address and help the problem.

What is the anticipation of existing laws on the problem of violence against children during the Covid-19 pandemic? Various regulations, regulations and laws have regulated this in accordance with the context of violence and the scope, including contained in:

1. Paragraph (2) of Article 28B of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, 1945.
2. Law No. 35 of 2014 on Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection.
3. Law No. 10 of 2012 on The Rights of Children.
4. Law No. 9 of 2012 on The Convention on the Rights of Children.
5. Law No. 1 of 2000 on the Ratification of the ILO.
6. Government Regulation Year 2019 on Child Protection Coordination.
7. As well as other Local Regulations relating to child protection. 13

All laws or legislation regulating child safety are mostly such rules. In the current Covid-19 pandemic situation, the government is moving rapidly through the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) to form a community-based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) movement consisting of community organizations that are supposed to be able to protect children during the Covid-19 pandemic. KPPPA's further efforts to provide knowledge that can and is feasible for children by means of TeSA 129 (Child Friendly Phone) and PISA (Child Friend Information Center). During the Covid-19 pandemic, this initiative will reduce and become preventive and solvent steps against the spread of children and realize adequate child safety. [4]

Therefore, this article tries to examine two main point, *first*, what background is the cause of soaring cases of child abuse during the Covid-19 pandemic? *second*, how is the government's efforts in addressing the problem within the scope of the law with existing regulations? Third, strategic preventive measures to reduce cases of child abuse.

## 2 Method

The author conducts research by relying on primary and secondary sources that have been collected and does not conduct direct research where the subject is socially researched (meaning that the community is associated). Various data from the sources that have been collected are then sorted and reread to find out how related the source is to the topic to be written. Sources are accessed from various trusted news sites that have been clarified and various journal articles that have been accredited and downloaded from the national and international journal access platform.

## 3 Result and Discussion

### 3.1. Government Regulation on the Protection of Children's Rights

The right of the child is a relatively recent idea, seen in line with the rights inherent in human beings that have been brought about since the birth of the child, which also has the right to be protected. While human rights have been debated since the 17th century, the rights of children started to be considered only in the 19th and 20th centuries. Initially, debates on the rights of children appeared to concentrate on the right to protection that children are excluded from working, not on the principle that children in the world are entitled to their own rights as equal people.

The second Declaration of the Rights of the Child was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1959. The United Nations Human Rights Commission party, meanwhile, began working on the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Then, in 1989, work on the CRC was completed and the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989 and came into force on 2 September 1990. This Convention on the Rights of the Child is an instrument which lays down universal principles and legal standards relating to the child's status. This Convention on the Rights of the Child is, therefore, an international human rights treaty containing civil rights, political rights, economic rights and cultural rights. All countries in the world, except Somalia and the United States, have ratified the convention. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by Indonesia by Presidential Decree No 36 of 1996.

The protection of the law against children is protected, both internationally and nationally in international conventions and ratified laws. Various international documents/instruments can also be seen as legal protection efforts at the international level. Attention to children in the international community is not few and can be seen from the establishment of several international instruments relating to children. Some of the explicit mentions of children can be found in:

- a. Declaration of the Rights of the Child in Geneva, 1924.
- b. UN General Assembly Declaration on the Rights of the Child 1959.
- c. International Covenant on Civil and Rights of the Child 1966.
- d. International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights 1966.
- e. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.

These instruments have enforced and ratified the children's rights and obligations of the signed countries in the areas of child labor, child adoption, armed conflict, child justice, child refugees, trafficking, health, family education, human rights, economic, social, and political and cultural rights. Various international documents clearly represent the understanding and concern of the international community about the need to safeguard against adverse/distressing situations impacting children around the world.[2]

Other instruments of international law, including the United Nations Uniform Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, are also available in addition to these instruments.[5]

The minimum U.N. rules are the United Nations Uniform Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. Juvenile Justice Administration Requirements. In such laws, the age determination for a child or adolescent is decided based on each country's legal framework. The aims to be accomplished in juvenile justice include, not being punishable, achieving child protection and criminal prosecution for children.

The Laws of the United Nations for the Defense of Minors Deprived of their Liberty are generally referred to as the U.N. Security laws for young people who are losing their rights.[6] There are many key points in this legislation, among which the juvenile justice system must protect rights and protection and encourage the physical and mental well-being of juveniles, prisons should be the last choice, data on adolescents should be confidential, and children or adolescents detained should be entitled, among others, to obtain schooling, skills training and work training.

Guidelines of the United Nations for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency or generally referred to as Guidelines of the United Nations for the Prevention of Crimes in Children and Adolescents. These three instruments are among the several guidelines in international law as a part of child protection law, including MU-UN Resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ECOSOC Resolution 1990/33 of 24 May 1990 on the Prevention of Young Drug Consumers, MU-UN Resolution 45/115 of 14 December 1990 on the Instrumental Use of Young Drug Consumers. [7]

Different foreign documents/instruments should be brought to the attention of all countries (including Indonesia) to protect children and enforced in different types of legislation and other social policies. On 23 July 1997, commemorating National Children's Day, on the initiative of the Minister of Social Affairs, the President of the Republic of Indonesia launched the National Movement for the Protection of Children

(GNPA) as a discourse and momentum for the protection and advocacy of the rights of children in Indonesia. The National Campaign for Child Protection as a movement, as with family planning campaigns, for instance, also needs the engagement and cooperation of all actors, including government entities and the society. Child protection efforts and the enforcement of children's rights are put at the center of development activities, while specific action programs for the protection of children's rights, as mandated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, must be pursued immediately. [8]

### 3.2. Violence Against Children: Some Trigger Factors

When looking at criminology theories about the causes of a crime, violence (in this case violence in children is also included) can be caused by several factors. These factors then influence a person to commit acts of violence, those factors are grouped into two large parts, which are:

#### A. Internal Factors [9]

This factor comes from the individual, without any outside influence of the individual itself. Personally, there is something that makes the individual commit acts of violence. These internal factors include: **Psychiatric Factors**. A person's psychiatric condition can also affect the person committing violence. In this sphere, parents who have a psychiatric disorder or are suffering from mental illness can be the reason the parent commits act of violence against their child. **Biological Factors**. Human beings basically have three needs that must be met, namely the need for food, sexual, and protection. Parents who feel that one of their biological needs is not fulfilled tend to become emotional and vent their emotions to their child. **Moral Factor**. Morals as an order that is considered right in society is also a factor that is the background of violence in children.

#### B. External Factors

This factor comes from outside the individual, meaning that this factor plays a role in influencing the individual from the outside. External factors include **Socio-Cultural Factors**. As a result of the influx of outside cultures do not escape the negative impact, one of which is verbal *abuse* of parents to their children which is now considered as a common and natural thing as a way of disciplining children. **Economic Factors**. The economic condition of the family becomes the background of parents committing violence on children, especially during the covid-19 pandemic like this. The family economy will be severely affected which makes parents stressed. Then the stress can be a trigger for parents to commit violence on their children. **Mass Media Factor**. Mass media is a factor because the media acts as information that portrays what is happening in society, whether it is true or not. Parents who see the media spectacle in the form of violence in soap operas can be a trigger for parents to also imitate such behavior. [10]

Furthermore, forms of violence categorized as acts of child abuse that occur within the family sphere are as follows: [11]

#### a. Physical Violence

Any behavior that results in or can result in harm or physical pain, such as slapping, punching, twisting an arm, piercing, strangling, burning, kicking, threats with an object or firearm, and murder, physical violence.[12] Parents tend not to realize that they often channel their emotions to their children in a form of physical violence. Parents will be physically abused in the form of slapping, pinching, hitting their child when the child commits a mistake, crying, tantrums or while whining. What needs to be considered is how the parents control their emotions, when they channel their emotions in the form of physical violence to their children, they tend to be too late to realize that the act is a mistake.

#### b. Psychological Violence

Psychological abuse involves actions aimed at bullying and molesting, threatening, or manipulating control, restricting the escape from the home, overseeing, taking possession of children, hurting the objects of children, isolating, verbal assault, and constant humiliation. According to Azevedo and Vivianne, psychological violence is classified as shown on Table 1.

**Table 1. Classification of Psychological Violence**

Classification	Behavioral Examples
Does not care	Not speaking to the child unless necessary, ignoring the needs of the child, not caring, providing no protection and lack of interaction with the child.
Insult	Insulting, mocking, calling inappropriate names, making them feel childish, defying their identity, dignity, and self-esteem of children, shaming and so on.

Isolate	Keep the child away from his friends, break the child's contact with others, lock up the child himself and so on.
Rejection	Reject or ignore the presence of children, do not appreciate the ideas and achievements of the child, discriminate against the child.
Terror	Create scary situations for children, worry and so on.

If observed, parents do not speak to their children can be categorized as violence against children. The busyness of parents in carrying out their work to meet the needs of the family encourages parents to neglect their children, but parents often quibble that they are exhausted at work so that they cannot give enough attention to their children. Parents also consider working and meeting their child's needs automatically the same as giving affection to their child. Unwittingly psychological violence in children is considered a small pebble that means nothing. But even pebbles if the longer stockpiled it will become a large mound, as well as psychological violence in children.

#### c. Sexual Violence

Sexual harassment through threats, coercion, or physical force, inducing unwanted sexual acts or forcing intercourse with others, such as coercive sex operations. Sexual violence is another violence that happens mostly in children, with large number of children in Indonesia recorded to have witnessed sexual violence in the family sphere. The child could have been the victim of sexual abuse from their father, mother, brother, uncle, aunt. The lack of sex education at an early age from both parents makes it difficult for the child to understand sex in the truest sense. Children who become victims will tend to be silent because they are confused or because they get threats from perpetrators of violence.

#### d. Economic Violence

Economic violence entails steps such as denial of funds, failure to make financial contributions, denial of food and basic needs, and control of access to health care and jobs.[12] Economic violence such as the unfulfilled need for good food and nutrition, inhibiting optimization of child development, children suffering from malnutrition, and difficulty focusing. Regarding sexual violence according to the phases that children generally experience, UNICEF groups in a table.

**Table 2. Violence in the Child Phase**

Phase	Forms of Violence
Prenatal	Abortion and fetal risk when subjected to physical beatings.
Baby	Child murder, physical, psychological, and sexual violence.
Children	Early marriage, genital violence, incest, physical, psychological, and sexual violence.
Teen	Rape, incest, sexual harassment in the social environment, comfort women, forced pregnancy, youth trafficking, murder, psychological abuse.

In addition, based on data obtained from the Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation through Universitas Gadjah Mada Center for Tourism Research & Development, on child abuse news from 1992-2002 in seven major cities, namely Medan, Palembang, Jakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Ujung Pandang and Kupang, it was found that there were 3969 cases, with 65.8% of sexual abuse records.[13] Based on the victim's age category:

1. Cases of sexual abuse: the highest proportion (33 percent) of 6-12-year-olds and the lowest age (0-5 years) (7.7 %).
2. Cases of physical abuse: the highest percentage of 0-5 years old (32.3%) and the lowest age of 13-15 years (16.2%).
3. Cases of emotional abuse: the highest percentage of 6-12 years old (28.8%) and the lowest age of 16-18 years (0.9%)
4. Cases of child neglect: the highest percentage of 0-5 years old (74.7%) and the lowest age of 16-18 years (6.0%).

Based on the place of violence:

1. Cases of sexual abuse: households (48.7%), schools (4.6%), public places (6.1%), offices (3.0%), and other places, like motels, hotels, etc (37.6 %).
2. Cases of physical abuse: home (25.5%), school (10.0%), public places (22.0%), workplaces (5.8%), and other places (36.6%).
3. Cases of emotional abuse: home (30.1%), school (13.0%), public places (16.1%), workplaces (2.1%), and other places (38.9%).

4. Cases of child neglect: home (18.8%), school (1.9%), public places (33.8%), workplaces (1.9%), and other places (43.5%).

Acts of violence are one of the great social problems in modern society. Social problems are patterns of community behavior or a large number of community members that are widely undesirable to the community but are caused by social factors and social action is needed to deal with them. Is it true that violence against children is now a social problem? Without us knowing, child abuse often occurs around us, such as small children working on highways, beaches, factories or other dangerous places and fights between students, or perhaps it happens to one of our family members. In pandemic conditions such as today, child abuse tends to increase, the factors that influence this have clearly been described before. Precisely during the current Covid-19 pandemic, children tend to get violence from their own parents, will this continue to happen? The answer depends on the government's steps in addressing this and how individuals associated with child abuse change their behavior.[13]

### 3.3. Violence against Children During the Covid-19 Pandemic

A particular concern for the world today is the Covid-19 cases worldwide, including in Indonesia. The number of Covid-19 cases worldwide is more than 30 million, with the death toll exceeding 1 million people, based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO). In Indonesia, data from the Ministry of Health shows that there have been more than 250,000 cases of Covid-19, with more than 10,000 deaths.[14]

In the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemdikbud) since March 2020 has enacted a policy of distance learning (PJJ) or home learning for all students. Kemdikbud enforces learning using online media. As compensation for distance learning, Kemdikbud even provides internet data quota assistance to students, students, or teachers. In addition, home education has also been designed in such a way as to prioritize the aspects of safety and health of children with habituation to wash hands, keep distance, and wear masks when leaving the house.

With the implementation of distance learning, of course, all family members, both parents and children, have long days at home. Drastic changes that occur in the daily routine is not uncommon to cause families to experience conflict between family members due to the onset of boredom, saturation, and fatigue.

In addition, drastic changes in family finances, social interactions, and social control of the community due to the pandemic are also believed to be external factors that can trigger conflicts between family members. Research shows that majority of child abuse occurs in families with low socio-economic conditions. This happens because of socio-economic pressures (debt, low economic ability, etc.) and is the cause of high levels of stress in the elderly. Changes in the family's financial condition due to Covid-19 (difficulty accessing basic needs), is believed to worsen psychological pressures on the family that can have a fatal impact on the family's condition.[14]

It is the stress of parents that is the forerunner of the appearance of anger, low levels of patience, and high parental tension against various problems that arise. In fact, it is not uncommon for parents who are not able to cope with their emotional distress when small problems arise in their family. But worse, it is the child who often becomes the victim of the parents' emotional outburst. It happens because in addition to the child is the closest party, the risk of getting a counter-fight is very small. Thus, the expression of excessive anger as an escape solution to the problem is often spilled by parents to the child. In addition, low knowledge of nonviolent parenting strategies and the habit of imposing corporal punishment in daily social interactions between children and parents are also rated as external factors responsible for the emergence of more serious acts of violence against children. [15]

The less knowledge of parenting strategies without physical violence and the habit of imposing corporal punishment in daily social interactions between children and parents is also considered as an external factor responsible for the emergence of more serious acts of violence against children. "For example, the murder case committed by a mother (LH) against her biological daughter who was still in grade 1 elementary school in Tangerang LH was able to molest her own six-year-old child due to annoyance because the child was unable to master online learning. LH's daughter is certainly not alone, the case she experienced is believed to be an iceberg phenomenon that is a case that is revealed to amount to less than what really happened in the community. "[2]

Data shows that during the pandemic, child violence in certain areas of Indonesia increased dramatically. For example, data from the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Women's Empowerment Office for Child Protection of Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) shows that violence against children in this region increased during the pandemic by 12 percent. Furthermore, data collected from the Online Information System for the Safety of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) from 1 January 2020 to 23 September 2020 shows that there were 5,697 cases of violence against children with 6,315 victims in

Indonesia. The knowledge circulating also mentions that, due to the frustration of their parents in accompanying online learning at home, most children encounter abuse. [16]

The high rate of violence in children during the Corona virus pandemic, according to the Director of Child Social Rehabilitation, Kanya Eka Santi is due to the number of people who do not know the pattern of good and correct parenting. Therefore, it is a shared responsibility to ensure that children get their own parents or family care in this COVID-19 pandemic situation. If other things happen, for example in displaced children, children victims of disasters, victims of violence, then there must be alternative care provided, whether by foster parents, guardians, adoptive parents, and orphanages as a last resort. [1]

### 3.4. How government policies to tackle child abuse

#### a. Regulation of Children's Rights in National Law

In Article 28B (2) of the Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, it is specified that every child has the right to life, growth and development and is entitled to protection against violence and discrimination. This illustrates the willingness of the state to ensure that child protection efforts are set out in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In such a way, in the spectrum of children's issues, the enforcement of rights must be achieved by structurally transforming the rights of children. In the supreme political policies of the State, the interests of the child must be actualized. Law Number 23 of 2002, used for the providing Law and Human Rights on Child Security. [8]

Via Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990, Indonesia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Government of Indonesia, by ratifying the Convention, is legally domiciled as a stakeholder in fulfilling, preserving, and respecting the rights of children. While every child in Indonesia is the stakeholder. In order to reinforce the ratification of convention in child protection efforts in Indonesia, Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection was passed, which further becomes a reference and legal umbrella in carrying out all child protection activities. [5]

The last legal and legislative Child Protection Instrument is Law No. 23 of 2002 on Security for Infants. Law Number 23 of 2002, adopted and enacted on 22 October 2002 and contained in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 109, if thoroughly examined, is more influenced by legislative instruments and human rights legislation, both governed by national legislation, such as Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, and by numerous international conventions ratified by it. [17]

Law No. 23 of 2002 explicitly governs child protection as an instrument of new legislation and regulations specifically for the protection of children. Law No. 23 of 2002 also applies to other previously listed legislative instruments, such as Law No. 4 of 1979 on the protection of children, Law No. 3 of 1997 on children's courts and Law No. 39 of 1999 on human rights, including certain international conventions as ratified by Indonesia. [8]

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The explanation of Law No. 23 of 2002 notes that while Law No. 39 of 1999 on human rights related to the rights of children, the fulfillment of the obligations and responsibilities of parents, families, societies, governments, and countries to protect children also requires the law on the protection of children as the legal basis for the fulfillment of those responsibilities and responsibilities. [18]

This law states that the responsibility of parents, families, communities, governments, and countries is a set of continuous actions aimed at protecting the rights of children. To ensure the growth and development of children, both physical, emotional, spiritual and social, a set of practices must be sustainable and guided. The aim of this action is to realize the best life for children who are supposed to succeed the nation. [5]

#### b. Government Guidelines for Determining Policies and Programs Implemented

The Countries Involved in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Following the ratification by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 on the rights of children in a quantitative state, the participating countries have a total of 30 responsibilities to enforce the rights of children. The obligation to enforce the rights of the child as referred to in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the obligation of the State of ratification to carry



out reporting procedures and to set up institutions which promote the rights of the child. In addition to implementing the rights of the child, the duties of the state are:

1. Establish a Committee on the Rights of the Child called the National Commission (Vide Article 43);
2. To track the implementation of legal conversion of children, send a national report (country report) to UNICEF. The reporting duty shall be carried out within 2 (two) years of the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the participating country and a regular report thereafter within a period of five years after the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (vide Article 44). [10]

The National Movement for the Protection of Children (GNPA) was initiated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on the initiative of the Minister of Social Affairs, as a dialogue and impetus for the protection and advocacy of the rights of children in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia, as a State Party to which the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been ratified into national law, is obligated to ensure the establishment of the rights of children, as is now the case in 191 (one hundred ninety-one) participating countries of the Convention on the Rights of the Child worldwide. [14]

1. International Children's Rights Treaties and Standards of Security. The rights of children who are human rights are part of International Law, and therefore the birth of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is taken into account:
  - a. Declaration on the Social and Legal Values relating to Child Safety and Welfare;
  - b. United Nations Minimum Requirements ('Beijing Provisions') for Child Justice Organizers (General Assembly Resolution, November 29, 1985);
  - c. Declaration of Security in Emergencies and Armed Conflict for Women and Children (General Assembly Resolution, December 14, 1974).
  - d. Declaration of Geneva on the Rights of Children, 1924;
  - e. Declaration of the Rights of the Child, authorized on 20 November 1959 by the General Assembly
2. Action Agenda for Children's Rights Security. The pledge born from the Children's Summit states that political action at the highest level is needed for the child's welfare. This suggests that the issue of child safety is included in the development agenda that all countries around the world have adopted. The Children's Summit therefore decided to commit to 10 basic initiatives to secure the rights of children and to boost their quality of living, which are:
  - 1) We will seek to promote the adoption and implementation as early as possible of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Programs to promote information on the rights of children should be introduced across the globe, taking account of the various social and cultural values in each world.
  - 2) In all countries and among citizens, we will strive for a robust national and international initiative to improve the health of children, encourage pre-natal care and reduce child and infant mortality. In addition to providing sanitation facilities for all, we will increase the procurement of clean water in all communities for all of our children.
  - 3) Via steps to eradicate poverty, malnutrition, and food scarcity, we will strive for optimum growth and development in childhood and thereby relieve millions of children of the tragic misery of a planet that currently has the resources to feed all of its people.
  - 4) In order to improve the role and status of women, we will work. Responsible family size planning, distance agreements between two infants, breast-feeding and healthy motherhood and maternity will be strengthened.
  - 5) We will work to respect the role of families in parenting, and will support the efforts of parents, other caregivers, and the community from the earliest stages of infancy to adolescence to care for and care for children. The special needs of children who are separated from their families are also known to us.
  - 6) We will focus on initiatives that reduce illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children, irrespective of their background and gender; prepare children for meaningful jobs and lifelong learning opportunities, through vocational training; and this will enable them to develop into a supportive and nurturing cultural and social context.
  - 7) We will work to rectify the deplorable situations of millions of children living in very difficult conditions as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation; orphans and street children and seasonal workers' children; displaced children and victims of natural disasters and man-made disasters; children with disabilities and neglected children; children with social disabilities and exploitation. It is important to support refugee children so that they can find new roots in life. We will strive to protect working children in a special way and to eradicate

illegal child labor. We will make every attempt to discourage children from becoming victims of a tragedy caused by drugs.

- 8) We will work carefully to shield children from the tragedy of war and take measures to avoid more armed wars, to ensure a stable and prosperous future for children everywhere. In children's education, we will foster the ideals of peace, empathy and dialogue. Even in times of war and in areas devastated by unrest, the basic needs of children and families must be covered. For the protection of children, where war and abuse also exist, we make sure that quiet periods and special relief pathways are adhered to.
- 9) At all levels, we will work towards joint environmental protection initiatives, so that all children will experience a better and healthier future.
- 10) We will work around the world to attack poverty, which will directly support children's health. In developing countries, and particularly in less developed countries, the sensitivity and special needs of children deserve priority. In all countries, however, growth and development need promotion through national action and international co-operation. In addition to increased trade standards, more trade liberalization, and loan relief initiatives, it wants the transfer of additional viable capital to developing countries. It also involves structural changes that boost global economic growth, particularly in developed countries, while ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the population, especially children. [8]

The right of the child is a will held by a child armed with force (*macht*) and granted to the child concerned by the legal system / orderly law. On the other hand, from the concept of the child's right, other rights in the social context, such as the rights of parents, government, residents or, more frequently, the social environment in which the child is situated, would formally define those rights.

#### c. Human Rights in Declaration on The Right of The Child

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or more generally known as the United Nations General Declaration of Human Rights, was born on December 10, 1948; children's rights are classified into human rights in general. Since it is very difficult, on the one hand, to distinguish human rights from the human rights of children, on the other hand, it was deemed appropriate by the United Nations on 20 November 1959 to formulate a Declaration on the Rights of the Child. It became recognized as the Children's Rights Declaration.

The defense of the human rights of children is to place the child's rights within the social status of the child in the life of the society, as a means of protection against the needs of children with social problems. Security of children's rights can be given systematically, through a series of services, stimulation, instruction, schooling, guidance for prayer, sports, and can also be provided through legal assistance called the Law on Advocacy and Child Protection. Judicial process-related human rights. Provisions of the Criminal Event Statute, Provision of Law No. 3 of 1997 on Child Justice; Law No. 12 of 1995 on Child Correctional, can be grouped into the rights of children found in the Framework of Advocacy and Child Protection Law.

#### 3.4. What should the government do?

It is expected that the Government of Indonesia will be able to find the best way to address the issue of child abuse, if the government only performs surveys and gives no help to victims of child abuse when seen publicly. According to details taken from the Symphony in 2020 from the Ministry of PPPA, the complaint service holds the highest role in the services given by the government in cases of child violence.

The government must also pay attention to legislation regulating children's rights to prevent abuse, in addition to enhancing the services offered. In implementing the rule of law in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, it is important to harmonize the law in which the Government, together with the House of Representatives, should regularly review and evaluate existing legislation, and which is still in the process of preparing its creation, to examine the institutions which have to do with the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to recommend measures to enforce the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In enforcing the rules that have been created in child protection, the government must also be more effective so that the rules are not just hollow rules, but the fact is that many kids need support and are covered by the government because kids are the generation of the country. [19]

Children who in the future are the nation's next golden generation deserve humane care, they need to feel safe in the family setting as well. But by remaining at home, many children in the pandemic do not feel safe, they become victims of parental abuse, which is quite inversely proportional to the intent of human

rights, in particular the right of children to live in a way that makes them feel safe and relaxed. The government must take part in child development as the next generation of the country because the child is part of an Indonesian citizen. In addition to the distribution of educational aid during the pandemic, they deserve psychological protection. In the case of allegations of abuse, complete security and parenting, the government is mandated to provide children with 24-hour services. While the child is the parents' complete liability, but the child gets abuse from his own parents, where do they ask for support and protection? The government must be agile and involved in the current pandemic across children's institutions, given the percentage of cases of child violence during the Covid-19 pandemic continues to increase. [20]

Finally, the government needs to socialize and train parents, especially mothers, in terms of childcare, given that the re-examination of violence against children during the Covid-19 pandemic appears to be carried out by both parents. In addition to parents who are stressed, psychological factors and lack of knowledge of successful parenting patterns contribute to helping parents participate in violence against their children.

#### 4 Conclusion

Covid-19 has affected also to children, and children who normally spend all of their school afternoons now have a full day at home. But shockingly, instead of being spared the coronavirus, they are now the victim of their own parents' abuse. Parents feel overwhelmed and frustrated due to the Covid-19 pandemic, emotional appetite is sometimes not managed, kids who do not really know what is the target of emotional overflow that leads to aggression. Not just verbal abuse, but physical violence as well. Cases of child abuse over a period of one year between January 2020 and December 2020 are growing because of the need for the government to play a role in resolving this new issue. The government must act urgently to provide victims with resources. Sadly, the policies and policies of the government are not capable of coping with the current situation, nor are the laws adequate. Government personnel who leap immediately to provide solutions ought to have a role to play. One instance that can be extended is socialization of parenting habits. Finally, the author can only pray that the pandemic of Covid-19 ends rapidly and that cases of abuse against children begin to decline. A harmonious atmosphere in society and future generations are great and resilient to the realization of a stable family.

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