

# Community Social System and Model of Handling Family Violence in Children during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** This article examines the social system and driving factors for the emergence of violence against children by their families or even their parents during the COVID-19 pandemic and explores the suitable model to overcome it. The social system of society is a social structure in various community environments, both urban and rural in Indonesia, which is changing. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a criminological research approach. The study results show that the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically affected people's daily activities. In addition, it also has an impact on the community, starting from health, economic, and social impacts. Another noticeable impact is the emergence of new problems regarding the occurrence of domestic violence. The data shows that throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase in the number of Domestic Violence. This condition is closely related to domestic violence, including the existence of self-quarantine at home, which makes victims of domestic violence trapped together with perpetrators of domestic violence.

**Keywords:** Social System; Violence Against Children; Family; Pandemic; Handling model

## 1 Introduction

The Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in a multi-faceted crisis that is a big challenge for people worldwide. Efforts to contain the virus are indeed significant to protect global health, but what is no less important is the prevention of violence against children in the family because of various programs to control the spread of the virus.

The position and function of a family in human life are primary and fundamental. Family is an essential forum for the formation of each of its members, especially children who are still under the guidance and responsibility of their parents. Child development generally includes physical, emotional, social, and intellectual conditions [1]

Families who fail to give love and attention will foster hatred, insecurity, and acts of violence to their children, while the behavior of children who deviate or violate the law is not entirely the child's fault, but children are more victims of environmental conditions that become embryos of child behavior. [2] The family is a whole human nursery, while society collects families in a social structure and system.

Indonesian society is a pluralistic society, which lives scattered throughout the country, with a wide variety of cultures. This condition creates a diversity of institutions in society. [3] Society is not an empty vessel. They have a cultural classification of values and a system that becomes the inner logic that determines the meaning of their lives. [4] So that society is a "vessel" that already "contains", namely the living world system. [5]. Society has an ordering belief framework that binds its members in orderly rules of the game together. The views and values held by society are social forces that directly or indirectly affect the working mechanism of the law. This is in line with the theory put forward by Lawrence Friedman (1989). According to Friedman, the components of legal culture are ideas, attitudes, values, beliefs related to law.

In this reality, an in-depth study of the fundamental factors that drive the realization of acts of violence against children in the family during the pandemic needs to be studied clearly, so that it becomes the government's consideration in making policies as a response effort (Friedman 1989).

From this background, the problems to be explored are:

- a. How are environmental conditions changing due to the COVID-19 pandemic that can provide a new definition of cognition, emotion, individual behavior that significantly correlates with violence against children.

- b. How is family violence against children and the impact of negative emotions such as anger, frustration, and hatred on violent behavior towards children because of the long period of the covid pandemic experienced
- c. How is a comprehensive response model for rural and urban communities to control the occurrence of violence against children by families because of the COVID-19 pandemic?

## 2 Method

The Community Social System and Model for Handling Family Violence in Children during the Covid 19 Pandemic in Indonesia were studied through a criminological approach. The criminological approach can be implemented through the relationship between crime and conditions according to statistics, the problem case method, and the method of curriculum vitae. [6]. The analysis knife of Crime Place Theory and Routine Activity Theory from Stark, R.[7] (crime continues to grow in line with changes/population development. Stark(1987) applies five variables that are believed to affect the level of crime in society: density, poverty, shared use of facilities, temporary accommodation, and damage that is not maintained. This variable is related to four other variables: moral cynicism among citizens, opportunities to commit crimes, and increased motivation to commit crimes. On the other hand, Routine Activity theory explains that victimization patterns are closely related to social ecology. This study clearly shows the relationship between the perpetrator, the victim, and the system of care.[7]

## 3 Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Changes in Environmental Conditions due to the Covid-19 Pandemic and Their Correlation with Violence Against Children

The Assistant Deputy stated data on violence against children during the pandemic for Child Protection from Violence and Exploitation, that "Based on the PPA Symphony data, from January 1 to June 19, 2020, there have been 3,087 cases of violence against children, including 852 physical violence, 768 psychological, and 1,848 cases of sexual violence, this figure shows that violence against children during the pandemic is very high.

The Covid-19 pandemic is an epidemic that has spread to several countries or continents and generally affects many people. WHO, on March 11, 2020, declared COVID-19 a pandemic? On April 13, 2020, based on World meters data (Rossa & Putri,2020), the number of cases of this virus in the world had reached 1,856,800 patients who are favorable for the coronavirus, while the global death rate for positive COVID-19 patients has touched 114,312 people and patients who have been diagnosed with COVID-19. Managed to recover 428,275 people.

Several countries are making various efforts to stop this virus. Efforts made by the government significantly affect the activities of the people in the affected countries. Moreover, because the spread of COVID-19 occurs through contact between people causes social distancing to be implemented in the community. The implementation of social distancing has reduced activities with other people. In addition, several countries also urge their people to stay at home and not to do activities outside the home. The application of social distancing and staying at home also applies in Indonesia. This is due to the increasing number of positive corona cases in Indonesia.

Based on data from the Task Force (quoted from Idhom, 2020) on April 23, 2020, the number of positive cases of COVID-19 reached 4,557, of which 3,778 patients were still in the process of being treated and the total death toll was 399. At this time, PSBB has also started to apply in several areas made to prevent the spread of the coronavirus in Indonesia. PSBB is a large-scale social restriction.

This PSBB rule has been enshrined in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 9 of 2020. PSBB disrupts daily community activities because these restrictions include school and work holidays, religious activities, restrictions on activities in public places or facilities, socio-cultural activities, transportation, and other activity restrictions.

Based on the results of research, community members currently spend much time at home. Activities carried out at home for some people may be fun because home is a place where we feel safe, but this condition is very dull for some people. For those who feel bored, this condition raises the problem of Domestic Violence. According to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio

Guterres (quoted from Awaliyah & Rostanti, 2020), there is concern over the increase in Domestic Violence in some countries. This is because many people are trapped at home with abusive partners. UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres said that several countries that are reported to have increased rates of domestic violence include Australia, China, Spain, and Indonesia.

Many layoffs occur so that the economy of the families who are laid off experience no income to finance their daily lives. These problems can trigger pressure and cause excessive emotions in breadwinners, which can lead to physical violence. In Indonesia, domestic violence cases in Jogja are also increasing. [8]

The Yogyakarta Women's Community Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DPMPPA) explained that there were 18 cases of violence in March with 14 female victims and four male victims. In addition, there were also victims of violence against children in March based on data from the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Jogja City ([www.tribunjogja.com](http://www.tribunjogja.com), downloaded on April 14 at 20:10). The number of domestic violence in March increased when compared to two months ago, January and February. According to Tuani Sondang Rejeki Marpaun [9], a member of the Legal Aid Institute of the Indonesian Women's Association for Justice (LBH Apik), there were from March 16 to April 12 75 cases of complaints. Domestic violence cases are ranked second based on the complaints of these cases.

A pandemic is an epidemic that spreads simultaneously everywhere, covering a wide geographic area. Michael Ryan, Executive Director of the WHO Health Emergencies Program, stated that the word pandemic comes from the Greek word, pandemic meaning "everyone." Pandemic is a concept of belief that the entire world's population is likely to be infected, and most will fall ill. WHO in providing pandemic status is based on several phases? Several phases of disease are declared as a pandemic, including:

(1) Phase 1, where there is no virus circulating among animals, can cause human infection.

This virus can be transmitted through various ways, such as accidentally inhaling saliva splashes that come out when an infected person coughs and sneezes, holding the mouth or nose without washing hands after touching objects that have infected droplets, and close contact with sufferers such as touching or shaking hands

Law Number 23 of 2004 Article 1 states that Domestic Violence is any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and neglect of the household, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty against the law and the scope of the household.

Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence provides an understanding of forms of domestic violence,

namely: (1) Physical violence, where this form is an act that causes pain, falls ill, or is seriously injured. In the context of personal relationships, forms of physical violence include slapping, beating, plucking, trampling, kicking, strangulation,

throwing complex objects, torture using sharp objects, such as knives, scissors, irons, and burning.

(2) Psychological violence is an act that causes fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feeling helpless, and or severe psychological suffering on a person. Psychological forms of violence experienced in the form of swearing, continuous humiliation to reduce the victim's self-esteem, yells, and threats given to create fear;

(3) Sexual violence is a forced sexual relationship carried out against people who live in the household or forced sexual relations on one person within the scope of his household with another person for commercial purposes and specific purposes.;

(4) Domestic neglect, this violence is in the form of a person who does not carry out his legal obligations to people within the household scope in the form of neglecting to give life, care or maintenance obligations to that person.

(5) Most of the violence that occurs in domestic violence are women and children. According to Kramarae & Treichler (1991), the patriarchal power exists because society's culture and values make women victims of domestic violence.

In Indonesia, some people still hold fast to the patriarchal power in carrying out their married life. According to Foucault (1997), men in life have been formed to become owners of "power" where they determine the direction in society.

The relationship between men and women in Indonesia is seen as socio-culturally built for several reasons, including:

(a) Men are physically stronger than women, and most likely, the aggressiveness level of men is

also high when viewed from a biological basis. Men in social life often train to use physical, weapon, and force intimidation since childhood;

- (b) Society has a tradition of male domination over women and is more tolerant when men use force. We can see this tradition through films, pornography, music, and other media;
- (c) the existence of an economic reality where women have to accept persecution from the people on whom they depend. ;
- (d) some men commit violence and some women besides that some men do not commit violence and some women are also not targeted in violence;
- (e) the conclusion is that there is a difference in strength and power between women and men, which are perceived as rights and abilities to exercise control over each other.

Thus, domestic violence arises because of the community's assumptions. In addition, in general, the causes of domestic violence by husbands against wives are caused by:

1. Internal Factors
  - a. Motivation
  - b. The needs of human life, where these needs are related to human efforts in maintaining and developing their lives which are caused by the needs of human life, especially biological which are primary needs.
  - c. Interest.
- a. Mental which affects the actions taken can be seen from a different perspective where according to other people, the action is not good.
2. External Factors
  - a. Family economic factors, where the influence given from this factor can positively or negatively influence household conditions. The economy can trigger quarrels in the household if the economy in the family decreases.
  - b. Social Environmental Factors, where conditions occur well and affect things that exist in humans.
  - c. Factors of Community View where people assume that men are more dominant and have a high position when compared to women. It also positions women and men differently.

### 3.2. Impact of Domestic Violence

Sexual impact, where the child, in this case, can be infected with sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive disorders, and if severe, cannot have offspring. 4. Social Impact, where the treatment received by child victims of violence makes it difficult for them to grow and develop properly. Children will tend to do deviant behavior and close themselves off. They can even retaliate and hurt themselves and those around them to vent the feelings or trauma they get from their violence.

The current COVID-19 phenomenon has had several impacts on society. The impacts of COVID-19 range from economic to social impacts because the government also makes several policies to reduce the transmission that occurs in the community. The transmission of the COVID-19 virus through droplets or physical contact has prompted the government to issue social distancing and quarantine policies urging people to stay at home and not go anywhere.

The quarantine period has made the number of domestic violence against women and children increase globally. This happens because many women are forced to isolate or "isolate" at home with perpetrators of violence. Cases of violence experienced by women today range from physical, psychological, and sexual violence, one of the cases experienced by the female head of the household was an attempted rape during disinfectant spraying. Isolation is also a risk where individuals will experience PTSD, depression, anxiety, and other mental health.

John Gottman (in Gottman & Declaire, 1998) states that the perpetrators of domestic violence are divided into two, namely, Characterological and Situational. This situation can cause domestic violence during times like now due to experiencing stress caused by staying at home continuously, stress due to losing a job, reduced income and other issues. In addition to being isolated, the economic condition in the family during this pandemic is also the cause of the increase in domestic violence. The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic has made several employees in Indonesia threatened with the cessation of work rights due to the large number of jobs that are not possible to do while at home, such as production activities.

In addition, layoffs were also carried out due to lack of purchases from consumers and export restrictions to certain countries, resulting in reduced company revenues followed by losses. Layoffs make Indonesian people who work and experience layoffs will experience a shortage in the level of the household

Not met due to social distancing causes not to communicate directly with others even though direct communication with other people is also a social need. In addition, several families experienced termination of employment, which reduced their income to meet their material and non-material needs and desires.

Efforts to Overcome Domestic Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic Overcoming domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic may be complicated, but several things can be done to overcome domestic violence. If you become a victim, the first way to deal with domestic violence is to seek help from other people or institutions when receiving violence. If the perpetrator commits violence, try to control himself to avoid further provoked to act. Domestic violence can occur due to situational factors, so the perpetrator and victim can improve the quality of their relationship through professionals or do it independently by empowering themselves to read or discuss effective strategies in dealing with conflict.

### **3.3. The Covid-19 Pandemic and Driven Factors of Violence Against Children**

The Covid-19 pandemic has contributed to many changes in life, especially family life. Family life that has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen from two different sides. On the one hand, the Covid-19 pandemic allows a family to spend time together all the time at home (stay at home) during the period of restrictions to slow down the spread of the Covid-19 virus. This indirectly provides interaction space for each family member to get to know one another in depth. On the other hand, it turns out that intensive togetherness at home can create vulnerability because the possibility of friction between family members is getting bigger. Differences of opinion, economic and psychological problems are everyday things that often trigger conflicts in the family. In general, violence is defined as an act by one individual against another that results in physical and/or mental disturbance. Meanwhile, what is meant by a child is an individual who has not reached the age of 18 years. Violence against children is an act committed by a person or individual to those not yet 18 years of age, which causes their physical and/or mental condition to be disturbed.

#### **3.3.1 Factors Driving Violence in a Pandemic Period**

The results of research in several cities and regencies in Central Java and East Java provide data that the Supporting Factors of Child Violence in the Pandemic Period are:

1. Feeling bored at home
2. A sudden change of routine
3. Feeling depressed because there is no income at all,
4. Economic pressure
5. Feelings of pressure due to the inability of parents to do homework for their children.

Since the emergence of the Covid-19 case, the government has issued a Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy as an effort to break the chain of Covid-19 transmission. The PSBB is followed by a policy of studying, working, and worshipping from home. The consequence of this policy is the increasing intensity of children and parents interacting directly every day.

Changes in routine and the unpreparedness of parents and children in adapting to current conditions will trigger conflicts between family members. The feeling of being tired of always being at home and the limited social interaction with the community are the initial triggers for violence against children.

Restrictions on activities in public spaces also impact people's incomes, especially the lower-middle-class economy. Cases of layoffs have exacerbated economic pressures due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, during the Covid-19 pandemic, economic pressure tends to increase due to panic buying by a group of people and hoarding goods, which influences rising prices for goods, including necessities. (icjr.or.id, April 14, 2020).

Changes in the family's economic conditions worsen the psychological condition of parents. A mental health survey conducted by the Association of Indonesian Mental Medicine Specialists (PDSKJI) in March 2010 in 31 provinces with 5,661 participants showed that 68% of participants experienced psychological problems (gatra.com, October 14, 2020).

In this condition the child is in a position prone to violence while the child's condition is powerless

to fight. Meanwhile, access to protection, both informal (relatives, friends, neighbors or teachers) and formal (protection services or social services) during the PSBB is limited.

In education, the Covid-19 pandemic has forced the learning system in schools to be carried out online or known as Distance Learning (PJJ). Distance Learning is a new thing for children and parents and even for the world of national education. Not all parents have sufficient knowledge to understand the learning scheme, while parents must accompany their children during distance learning.

The Covid-19 pandemic has left many children victims of violence trapped in their homes and unable to get help. Meanwhile, in the context of Indonesia, based on data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, during January-14 July 2020, during the Covid-19 pandemic, there were 736 parents and family members who committed violence against children.

Data from Wahana Visi Indonesia regarding the Rapid Assessment Study of the Impact of Covid-19 and Its Effect on Indonesian Children stated that 62% of children experienced verbal violence by their parents while at home.

Behaviors that include verbal violence against children include increasing the volume of the voice in shouting, yelling, or tantrums.

In addition, threatening children, criticizing, mocking, and imposing any blame on children are also included in this behavior (Anna, 2020).

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) conducted an online survey from 8-14 June 2020 involving 25,146 children spread across 34 provinces in Indonesia (Setiawan, 2020). Based on the survey results, children admitted that they often experienced physical violence from their parents, such as being pinched (39.8%), being grabbed (19.5%), beaten (10.6%), and pulled (7.7%).

In addition to physical violence, children often receive psychological violence, such as being scolded (56%), compared to other children (34%), being yelled at (23%), and being glared at (13%).

Indonesian Child Protection Commission suspects that the condition of bored children and children's activities that are considered less productive, such as watching television (61%), sleeping 60%, and playing games (49%), resulted in these acts of violence. However, children still have positive emotions despite experiencing violence.

Their opinion indicates that they are happy because they have more time to help their parents (60.3%), are closer to their parents (59.7%), and have more learning opportunities with their parents (40.5%). United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres recognizes that the current state of the Covid-19 pandemic is a challenging situation, especially for the most vulnerable children.

For this reason, according to him, countries should prioritize support and set up an emergency warning system for anyone experiencing violence in the family, especially children (France 24, 2020). When a child dares to argue or even fight against his parents, apart from being labeled as a disobedient child, it is not uncommon for parents to treat their children harshly, cursing or even hitting them hoping that the child will be deterred. Children who are victims of violence and harsh treatment from parents or other adults will only be resigned and unable to do anything. A child whom his parents beat mostly did not dare to fight back.

The imbalance in the relationship between children and adults is reinforced by the cultural imbalance instilled by adults in children (Sumijati, 2001, p. 45). In other words, through this imbalance, adults/parents consciously or unconsciously have built a cultural imbalance (cultural imbalance) in their relationship with children, which benefits adults. The result is that children accept an unequal relationship between them and the adults/parents around them. Here the child has unknowingly reproduced an asymmetrical relationship which is detrimental. This is the reality that is happening in the family and society today. This is also an accurate picture of the cultural conditions that cause violence against children to occur anytime and anywhere as long as this cultural understanding continues to develop and live in society (Sumijati, 2001).

### **3.5 Family Violence Against Children and Negative Impacts For Children Due To The Long Period Of The Covid Pandemic**

Parenting patterns in children are closely related to violence against children both physically and psychologically. The survey was conducted separately between female parents and male parents. The survey results show that male parents are 25.6 percent, while female parents are 74.4 percent.

Violence against children is a form of behavior carried out intentionally to harm a child physically or psychologically. The initial goal is to educate or discipline children, but the reality that is felt for children is that children feel hurt, damaged, and the consequences are, of course, detrimental to children.

Although there is no single definition of violence against children, violence against children from

the World Health Organization (WHO) is the most comprehensive. According to WHO, child abuse is all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or neglect or commercial or other exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the health, survival, development or dignity of the child in the context of a relationship, responsibility, trust or power.

Children are more likely to experience learning and behavior problems when living with parents who struggle with mental health problems or substance abuse. Maternal depression is a significant determinant of poor early childhood development. It is related to and just as important as a family function, parenting style, and involvement.

Young children are susceptible to the emotions of others, especially those of their family members. Witnessing scenes of violence and verbal or physical strife has immediate adverse effects with long-term consequences.

Similarly, children who experience parental abuse or neglect are more likely to exhibit adverse outcomes that continue into adult life, with ongoing problems with emotional regulation, self-concept, social skills, and academic motivation, and severe learning and adjustment problems, including academic failure, major depression, aggressive behavior, peer difficulties, substance abuse, and delinquency.

### **3.6. Model of Committing Violence in Children in Pandemic times for Both Rural and Urban Communities**

To handle children exposed to COVID-19, the PPPA Ministry established Mental Health Psychology Service (SEJIWA) 119 ext 8 for women and children who need education, consultation, and mentoring services. As of June 15, 2020, 8,842 complaints have been submitted to this service. The majority of complaints were submitted by women who needed assistance services for children or women victims of violence. To follow up on the number of complaints, the PPPA Ministry will reactivate Telephone Sahabat Anak (TESA) 129. This service will be divided into two ext. Precisely to provide services for women and children and is connected to all provinces. In addition, related to other handling efforts, the PPPA Ministry also fulfills specific needs for vulnerable children.

Efforts to prevent violence against children are not accessible. However, it must be done to protect children and their rights.

First, prevention of violence against children must start from the family as the child's closest environment. Family members carry out many cases of violence against children. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the role and function of the family.

Second, increasing the knowledge of parents in terms of child care. During the Covid-19 pandemic, parents need to adapt their childcare to these conditions.

Third, strengthen communication and cooperation between parents and schools while accompanying children to study at home. During the Covid-19 pandemic, PJJ is a rational choice in education

Fourth, strengthening the role of various religious institutions and community institutions at the local level. The institution plays a role in massively socializing the protection of children's rights in the community.

Fifth, improving the family economy. Improvement of the family economy can be started by empowering the family economy. Family economic empowerment includes structuring a family's mindset to manage finances well, creating products with capital from financing sources such as cooperatives to make it easier in terms of requirements, and building a marketing network through digital technology (antaranews, June 10, 2020).

## **4 Conclusion**

Based on the research findings that have been described in the previous section, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic is very influential in carrying out daily activities. In addition, it also has many impacts on society, ranging from health, economic, and social impacts.
2. This impact also affects the emergence of problems, one of which is the issue of Domestic Violence where throughout the COVID-19 pandemic there has been an increase in the number of Domestic Violence.
3. The causes of domestic violence include being quarantined at home independently which

makes the victims of domestic violence trapped together with the perpetrators of domestic violence. Besides that, it also triggers stress because with this pandemic, the family economy is reduced, which can trigger the emergence of family disputes that lead to violence.

4. Increasing the number of domestic violence is not only the duty or responsibility of the government but all levels of society.

There are several efforts in overcoming domestic violence during the pandemic with the proposed model: prevention of violence against children must be carried out using a family-based approach model as the child's closest environment. The community-based approach model in increasing the knowledge of parents in terms of childcare. the family and school-based approach model in strengthening communication and cooperation between parents and schools is a rational choice in education. Then, a religious institution-based approach model to strengthen the role in preventing violence against children in the family and an approach model based on family economic improvement. Improvement of the family economy can be started by empowering the family economy.

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