

Research Article

Legal Protection for Children Who Experience Psychological, Emotional, and Moral Abuse in Society

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ORCIDSetyawati: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2681-382X>**Abstract.**

This research examines the framework of legal protection for children who are victims of psychological, emotional, and moral abuse in society. While physical and sexual abuse often receive the most public and legal attention, these non-physical forms of abuse have damaging and often invisible impacts that can fundamentally hinder a child's development. This study analyzes existing legal instruments, both international and national, to identify the extent of available legal protection and the challenges in its enforcement. Theoretically, legal protection against non-physical abuse of children is rooted in the principles of child human rights, recognized in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and child protection laws in many countries. However, this research finds that legal implementation on the ground faces several significant challenges. These challenges include: 1) Lack of clear definitions: Psychological, emotional, and moral abuse are often difficult to define legally, making them challenging to prove in court. 2) Invisible nature: Non-physical forms of abuse leave no physical marks, which complicates evidence gathering and often leads to cases not being taken seriously. 3) Challenges in proving cases: The subjective nature of non-physical abuse makes proof complex, as it often relies on the testimony of a vulnerable child or indirect evidence. 4) Lack of awareness: There is a lack of awareness among the public, law enforcement officials, and even parents about the dangers of non-physical abuse to children. This study concludes that effective legal protection for children who are victims of non-physical abuse requires a multidisciplinary approach. It is crucial to enact legal reforms to provide clearer definitions and stronger sanctions, enhance training for law enforcement officials, and build robust psychological and social support systems for children. Additionally, public awareness campaigns are needed to change perceptions and encourage society to be more sensitive to these hidden forms of abuse, ensuring every child can grow up in a safe and supportive environment.

Keywords: children, family, protection, psychological, society

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1. Introduction

Protecting children from all forms of violence, both physical and emotional, is the primary foundation for developing a healthy and resilient generation. Violence, whatever its form, is not simply a momentary incident, but rather a chain of events that can leave deep scars, affecting a child's physical, mental, and social development into adulthood. The scientific narrative on this issue must be viewed from a multidisciplinary perspective, encompassing medicine, psychology, sociology, and law, to understand its complexity and formulate effective solutions.

Violence against children never stands alone. Physical violence, characterized by intentional bodily injury, is often a manifestation of anger, frustration, or poor parenting. Its impact extends beyond bruises or broken bones. From a medical perspective, physical violence can cause permanent brain damage, stunted growth, and even death. Psychologically, children who are victims of physical violence are vulnerable to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, and difficulty building healthy interpersonal relationships in the future.

However, a more complex narrative emerges from emotional violence. This violence, which includes rejection, intimidation, isolation, and verbal insults, often goes unnoticed by both perpetrators and victims. Because it leaves no physical scars, emotional violence is often underestimated. However, its psychological impact is far more dangerous. Chronic stress from emotional violence can trigger excessive release of the hormone cortisol, which has been scientifically proven to damage the brain structures that regulate memory (the hippocampus) and emotion (the amygdala). As a result, children can experience cognitive impairment, difficulty managing emotions, and have a low self-image. From a sociological perspective, these children are at higher risk of engaging in deviant behavior, substance abuse, or becoming perpetrators of violence later in life, perpetuating the cycle of violence from generation to generation.

The response to violence against children cannot rely solely on one sector. In Indonesia, the legal framework has developed rapidly. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection serves as the main foundation. This law explicitly defines physical and psychological violence, provides strict criminal sanctions, and emphasizes children's right to be protected from all forms of violence.

However, law alone is not enough. Child protection must be multi-sectoral. The health sector plays a crucial role through early identification and trauma management. Medical

personnel and psychologists must be trained to recognize signs of violence, both visible and invisible. They are tasked with providing appropriate medical intervention and psychological therapy to help children recover from trauma.

The education sector also plays a crucial role as the frontline. Schools are not only places of learning, but also safe environments for children. Teachers and school staff need to be equipped with knowledge of indicators of violence and reporting procedures. They can be the eyes and ears that detect changes in children’s behavior and act as a bridge between children, families, and protection agencies.

Although a protection framework is in place, its implementation still faces many challenges. First, public awareness remains low about the dangers of non-physical violence. Many parents are unaware that demeaning words or behavior can be categorized as violence. Second, the reporting system is still suboptimal and often resolved through family discussions, which puts children at risk of recurrence of violence. Third, there is a lack of availability and accessibility of comprehensive rehabilitation services for child victims and even perpetrators.

Therefore, the scientific narrative on child protection must continue to evolve. Future efforts should focus on preventive measures through extensive public education, training parents in positive parenting skills, and strengthening the role of communities. A holistic approach to case management is also needed, oriented not only toward punishment for perpetrators but also toward children’s trauma recovery and sustainable social reintegration. Thus, child protection is no longer solely a legal responsibility but rather a collective commitment of all elements of society.

Violence against children is an endless phenomenon. Cases and victims always increase every year. As data obtained from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), here are the following table.

TABLE 1: Table Data on Cases of Violence Against Children in 2020-2024.

Violence Against Children	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	979	6.953	8.565	9.421	15.486

Source: Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni PPA)

From the case data obtained from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni PPA) report, the data explains that cases of violence against children have increased every year.

Children who are victims of violence will certainly experience both physical and psychological trauma. Children who experience violence in their past will have the potential to commit acts of violence (perpetrators) when they are adults. Therefore, children who are victims of violence need special attention and special handling involving parents, families, government, and society. As stated in article 20 of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection are: The State, Government, Local Government, Community, Family, and Parents or Guardians are obliged and responsible for the implementation of Child Protection.

The impact of child abuse is not only felt in the short term but can also continue into adulthood. Traumatic experiences in childhood can affect children's psychological, emotional and social development, which in turn can affect their ability to lead productive and healthy lives (Imasturahma, 2023). More than just an individual issue, violence against children is an issue that has broad implications for society and the nation. Children are the next generation that will shape the future of the country. The violence they experience today will affect the quality of society in the future, including social, economic and political stability. Therefore, protecting children from violence is an important investment in nation-building. Strengthening children's character requires good cooperation between schools, families and communities (Albertus in Saryono et al., 2024).

Violence against children is a human rights violation that must be addressed with a thorough understanding of its causes, sources and consequences. Strong research and advocacy are needed to protect children from violence, promote positive parenting, and create a safe environment for their growth and development.

Violence is defined as the forcible use of physical force against people or objects. Social violence, on the other hand, is violence perpetrated against people and things because they belong to a particular social category. Violence is very broad, not only physical violence but also includes psychological violence, which is violence that affects a person's psyche. Lies, threats, and pressure are examples of psychological violence because they are intended to curtail mental abilities or the brain. (Edy Kurniawansyah, Dahlan. 2021)

The society knows a lot about physical and psychological violence against children but they do not think it is important. Many cases of violence are perpetrated by one's own family and society, for example by biological fathers or mothers, peers, and the society. Child abuse is a serious problem that still affects millions of children around the

world. Child abuse usually occurs in toddlers or children who are still underage, because at the age of toddlers or children do not have the ability to fight back, ask for help and even they cannot tell the problem. That is why cases of violence are often experienced by minors. (Affan Yusra, Dinny Rahmayanty, Nurwahidah Marliana, Septiana Amanda Faradila, Zahara Al Munawaroh. 2024)

The phenomenon of violence against children needs to be addressed properly by increasing the role of education stakeholders so as not to hinder the development of children as the next generation of the nation. In general, this journal examines the role of education stakeholders in realizing child welfare and protection. Specifically, this journal describes and analyses the actors and conditions that encourage legal protection of children who experience psychological, emotional and moral violence in society (Sindy Aulia, Ainun Salsabila, Addini Dzulqodwi, Fahrozi Listiawan Habsyi. 2024)

2. Methods

This research belongs to the juridical sociological type. The juridical sociological approach is to identify and conceptualize law as a real and functional social institution in a real-life system. (Amiruddin, 2012) The juridical sociological approach is to emphasize research that aims to obtain legal knowledge empirically by going directly to the object, namely knowing the legal protection of children who experience psychological, emotional and moral violence in society. Meanwhile, in this journal, the author also uses Legal Protection Theory. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, legal protection is an effort to protect a person's interests by giving a Human Rights power over it, with the aim of that person's interests (Satjipto in Fuad, Istiqomah, & Achmad, 2020).

3. Results and Discussion

This analysis focuses on the main legal instrument used in Indonesia, namely Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (hereinafter referred to as the Child Protection Law). This law provides a comprehensive legal basis for protecting children from all forms of violence, both physical and non-physical.

1. Definition and Forms of Violence in Law

The Child Protection Law explicitly defines “violence” broadly, encompassing both physical and psychological violence. The legal analysis shows that this law focuses not only on physical injuries but also on non-physical impacts.

Article 1, Number 15 of the Child Protection Law defines “Violence” as “any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, or sexual misery or suffering, and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty.”

Physical Violence: Refers to acts that cause physical pain or injury to a child. For example, hitting, kicking, pinching, or pulling hair.

Psychological Violence: Refers to acts that cause mental or emotional suffering to a child, such as insulting, threatening, intimidating, or neglecting the child.

Legal analysis shows that this law is very progressive because it provides a strong legal basis for prosecuting perpetrators of emotional violence, which was previously difficult to prove. With a clear definition, psychological violence is no longer merely a moral issue but has become a criminal offense with legal consequences.

2. Criminal Liability of Perpetrators

The Child Protection Law has a specific chapter regulating criminal sanctions for perpetrators of violence. Analysis of these articles reveals two approaches: general sanctions and enhanced sanctions. **General Sanctions (Articles 76C and 76B):** Article 76C specifically prohibits “Everyone is prohibited from placing, allowing, committing, ordering, or participating in violence against children.” Violations of this article are punishable by a maximum prison sentence of 3 years and 6 months and/or a fine. Article 76B prohibits “child neglect,” which carries the same penalties.

Enhanced Sanctions (Article 80): Article 80 stipulates heavier sanctions if the violence results in serious injury, death, or is perpetrated by certain individuals, such as parents, guardians, child caretakers, or teachers. Imprisonment sentences can be increased to 5 to 15 years, and even the death penalty if the violence results in death. This increased penalty demonstrates that the law takes violence committed by those who are supposed to protect children seriously.

The legal analysis confirms that Indonesia uses both a preventive (prohibiting the act) and a retributive (imposing appropriate punishment) approach to protecting children. Enhanced sanctions also serve as a deterrent for those in positions of power and responsibility towards children.

3. The Role of the State and Victims’ Rights

In addition to criminal sanctions, the Child Protection Law also emphasizes the state's role in providing protection and reparation for child victims. Analysis of these provisions demonstrates the existence of fundamental rights for child victims.

Right to Protection: Children have the right to protection from the state, government, society, family, and parents. This is a legal obligation that cannot be ignored.

Right to Rehabilitation: Article 59 stipulates that the central and regional governments are obliged to provide special protection services for children, including social, medical, and psychological rehabilitation. This demonstrates that the legal focus is not solely on punishing perpetrators, but also on recovering from the trauma of child victims.

Right to Be Heard: Article 64 grants children the right to be heard in court, and their testimony must be considered valid evidence. This is crucial to ensuring that children's voices are heard in the legal process.

The legal analysis demonstrates a paradigm shift from simply punishing perpetrators to restoring and fulfilling children's rights. The state has a legal responsibility to ensure that child victims receive the necessary support to recover and move on with their lives.

a. Child abuse

Child abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional abuse, or neglect of a child. In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines child maltreatment as any act or series of acts of guardianship or neglect by a parent or other caregiver that results in harm, or the potential for harm, or presents a threat of harm to a child. Most child abuse occurs in the child's own home with smaller amounts occurring at school, in neighbourhoods or organisations where the child interacts. There are four main categories of child abuse: neglect, physical abuse, emotional/psychological abuse, and child sexual abuse.

Different jurisdictions have developed their own definitions of what constitutes child abuse for the purpose of removing the child from the family and/or the prosecution of a criminal charge. According to the Journal of Child Abuse and Neglect, child maltreatment is any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caregiver that causes death, serious physical harm or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, an act or failure to act that presents a substantial risk of serious harm. A person who feels the need to commit child abuse or neglect may now be described as a paedopath. (Sindy Aulia, Ainun Salsabila, Addini Dzulqodwi, Fahrozi Listiawan Habsyi. 2024)

b. Forms of child abuse

a) Emotional abuse

Child abuse is not only physical, but can also take other forms, such as mental abuse. Mental child abuse can take many forms. Examples of emotional abuse include belittling or humiliating the child, shouting in front of the child, threatening the child, and telling the child they are no good. Rarely making physical contact such as hugging and kissing a child is also an example of emotional child abuse.

Signs of emotional abuse in children include:

- a. Loss of self-confidence;
 - b. Seeming depressed and anxious;
 - c. Sudden headache or abdominal pain;
 - d. Withdrawing from social activities, friends, or parents;
 - e. Delayed emotional development;
 - f. Frequent school absences and decreased achievement, loss of enthusiasm for school;
 - g. Avoidance of certain situations; and
 - h. Loss of skills.
- b. Child negligence

The obligation of both parents towards their children is to fulfil their needs, including providing love, protection and care. If parents are unable to fulfil their children's needs, it can be considered that they have neglected their children. This is a type of child abuse. The reason is, children certainly still need parental attention, love and protection. Parents who are unable or unwilling to provide all their children's needs are committing child abuse. Here are the signs of child neglect:

- a. Feeling ignorant;
 - b. Having poor hygiene;
 - c. Having poor height or weight growth;
 - d. Lack of clothing or other necessities for the child;
 - e. Having poor performance at school;
 - f. Lack of medical care or emotional care;
 - g. Having emotional disorder, irritability or frustration;
 - h. Feelings of fear or anxiety; and
 - i. Having unexplained weight loss.
- c. Physical Abuse

One of the most common types of violence against children from parents is physical violence. Sometimes, parents deliberately inflict physical violence on their children with the intention of disciplining them. However, the way to discipline children does not always have to be by using physical violence, such as yelling at children which hurts their hearts.

There are many other ways that are more effective in disciplining children without traumatising them or leaving injuries on their bodies. Signs of physical abuse experienced by children can be seen in the presence of injuries, bruises, or scars on the body. (Sindy Aulia, Ainun Salsabila, Addini Dzulqodwi, Fahrozi Listiawan Habsyi. 2024)

d. Sexual Abuse

Apparently, trauma from sexual abuse is not only in the form of bodily contact. Exposing children to sexual situations or sexually harassing materials, even if they do not touch the child, is included in child sexual abuse. For example, parents who tease a child's breast growth is not in accordance with the size of a child's breast, especially in front of other people.

This is considered child sexual abuse. As parents, they should teach their children to protect themselves from sexual violence outside the home. On the other hand, introducing children to pornography at an inappropriate age is also a form of sexual violence, as reported by Mayo Clinic.

The most common signs of sexual violence experienced by children are sexually transmitted diseases, problems with intimate organs, pregnancy, pain when walking, and others. (Sindy Aulia, Ainun Salsabila, Addini Dzulqodwi, Fahrozi Listiawan Habsyi. 2024)

e. The Impacts of Child Abuse

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) there are several impacts that may occur to children if they experience violence or child abuse.

Here are the effects of violence or child abuse on children:

a) Child abuse leads to death

The most likely impact of child abuse is death. If parents commit violence against children who are still unable to defend themselves, it is possible that parents hit or hurt the child so hard that the child loses their life.

Not only that, even though the child has entered adolescence, the impact of violence on this 1 (one) child can still occur. Especially if parents cannot control their anger, it is not impossible that it can be fatal for children.

b) Wounds or injuries

Although it does not cause death, this 1 (one) impact of violence against children is also not a good impact. Children who experience violence at home most certainly have injuries from being hit, thrown hard objects, and many more.

When a parent is angry, they may not realize that what they are dealing with is his child or baby. This can cause parents to do things out of control that can hurt their children physically and mentally.

c) Brain and nervous system development disorders

Child abuse can also have an impact on the growth and development disorders that your child is experiencing. Experiencing violence when a child is very young can certainly interfere with the growth and development process, including disorders of the nervous, respiratory, reproductive and immune systems.

In fact, this condition can cause a prolonged impact on the child's life physically and psychologically. It can also hamper a child's cognitive development, which can lead to poor academic performance at school.

d) Negative attitudes in children due to violence

Another dangerous impact of violence on children is the developing of bad attitudes in them. This can take many forms, such as smoking, abusing alcohol and drugs, and deviant sexual behaviour.

If children engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour, they may become pregnant before marriage. In fact, children are not necessarily ready to become parents at that age. In addition, if the child also suffers from anxiety, depression, or other mental illnesses, they may have suicidal thoughts.

e) The impact of child abuse on health problems

Child abuse can also cause children to experience various health problems. In fact, the health problems experienced by children are usually quite serious such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, endometriosis, and various other health problems.

In addition, the various impacts of violence on children's health include:

- a) Impaired brain development;
- b) Imbalance between social, emotional and cognitive abilities;
- c) Specific language impairment;
- d) Difficulties in vision, speech and hearing;
- e) Difficulty focusing;

- f) Sleep deprivation;
 - g) Eating disorders; and
 - h) Tendency to self-harm.
- f. Child Protection According to the Law

On 26 January 1990 in New York, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia signed the Convention on The Right of The Child as a result of the UN General Assembly session received on 20 November 1989, which was then ratified through Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990. With the ratification of the convention, the government is bound to fully implement the rights contained in the convention, which relates to the issue: Protection of children from cruelty, abuse, neglect and exploitation, participation of children in society, participation in social life according to their nature and the provision of all basic needs of children. (Matuankotta. 2011)

Regarding the fulfilment of children's rights, various supporting laws and regulations have been made, namely: Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (specifically Article 52 to Article 66 concerning children's rights).

Every child has the right to receive protection, when necessary, but must also be given greater opportunities to participate in matters relating to the responsibilities of older people regarding their lives. Article 52 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 states in paragraph:

- 1) Every child is entitled to protection by parents, family, society and the State;
- 2) Children's rights are human rights and for their benefit they are recognised and protected by law even from the womb.

And Article 53 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 in paragraph:

- 1) Every child from the womb has the right to live, survive, and improve his/her life;
- 2) Every child from the time of his birth is entitled to a name and citizenship status.

Referring to these two Articles, it is the obligation of the Government, State, Parents, and society not to neglect and must care about the rights of the child. (Matuankotta, 2011)

The problem is how the fate of children who are categorised as neglected or abandoned children, children who are in the care of poor families or in childcare institutions. In general, children in these conditions are very vulnerable to issues of clarity of legal status

related to identity (name, date of birth, origin, citizenship) as evidenced by ownership of a birth certificate document. (Director General of Civil Registration, in Matuankotta. 2011).

Furthermore, the formulation of Indonesian Law Number 35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states about Children, Child Protection, Family, Parents, Guardians, Neglected Children, Children with Disabilities, Children with Excellence, Adopted Children, Foster Children, Foster Power, Child Rights, Community, Companion, Special Protection, Violence, Everyone, Central Government, and Local Government as follows:

1. Child is a person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children still in the womb;
2. Child Protection is all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination;
3. Family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband and wife and their children, or father and their children, or mother and their children, or blood relatives in a straight line up or down to the third degree;
4. Parents are biological fathers and/or mothers, or stepfathers and/or mothers, or adoptive fathers and/or mothers;
5. Guardian is a person or body who in reality exercises custodial power as a Parent over a Child;
6. Neglected Child is a Child whose needs are not met reasonably, whether physical, mental, spiritual, or social;
7. Child with Disability is a Child who has physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory limitations for a long period of time who interacts with the environment and attitudes of his/her community with obstacles that can make it difficult to fully and effectively participate based on equal rights;
8. Children with Excellence are children who have extraordinary intelligence or have special potential and/or talent not limited to intellectual abilities, but also in other fields;
9. Adopted Child is a Child whose rights are transferred from the sphere of authority of the Family of the Parents, Legal Guardians, or other persons responsible for the care, education, and upbringing of the Child into the sphere of the Family of his/her adoptive Parents based on a court decision or determination;

10. Foster Child is a Child who is cared for by a person or institution to be given guidance, maintenance, care, education, and health because his/her Parents or one of his/her Parents are unable to ensure the reasonable growth and development of the Child;

11. Fostering Power is the power of the Parents to nurture, educate, maintain, foster, protect, and develop the Child in accordance with their religion and in accordance with their abilities, talents, and interests;

12. Children's Rights are part of human rights that must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by the community, State, and local government;

13. Society is an individual, family, group, and social organisation and/or community organisation;

14. Facilitator is a social worker who has professional competence in their field;

15. Special Protection is a form of protection received by children in certain situations and conditions to obtain a guarantee of security against threats that endanger themselves and their lives in their growth and development;

16. Abuse is any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual, and/or neglectful harm or suffering, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty;

17. Every Person is an individual or corporation;

18. The Central Government, hereinafter referred to as the Government, is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; and

19. Regional Government is the governor, regents, and mayors and regional apparatus as elements of government administration. (Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 35 of 2014)

Based on the regulation of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 Year 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 23 Year 2002 in Article 3 above, children must receive protection in all their rights so that children can live well, grow and develop naturally, both physically and psychologically, so that children can later participate optimally in accordance with the child's natural abilities.

Children's rights must be developed in accordance with the dignity of humanity in order to realise quality, noble and prosperous Indonesian children. Children should grow and develop naturally and there should be no discrimination and injustice that can hinder the natural growth and development of children.

Law No. 23 of 2002 on the Explanation of Article 40 paragraph 2 reads What is meant by readiness in this provision is interpreted when psychologically and psychosocially it is estimated that the child is ready. This can usually be achieved when the child is approaching the age of 18 (eighteen) years.

g. Example of This Case

An example is the kindergarten child abuse case at an international school in Jakarta. The author took the Jakarta International School (JIS). The case has a number of evidence through the South Jakarta District Court on 22 December 2014 by convicting Awan, Syahril, Agun, Zainal was found guilty and sentenced to 8 (eight) years in prison from 10 (ten) years of prosecutor's demands. Afrischa was sentenced to 7 (seven) years in prison. They were found guilty of violating Article 82 of Law No. 23/2002 on Child Protection.

h. Family: Primary Foundation for Children's Personality

In the current context, the occurrence of child abuse in the family is caused by the fragility of the family order. The characteristics of a vulnerable family order include the inability of parents to educate children properly, namely the absence of attention, care and affection from parents towards children. Family rooms that are characterised by quarrels, disputes and hostility are the source of physical violence and the most exposed targets of violence are children. (Abdul Kadir, Anik Handayaningsih. 2020)

We should realise that the family or household is the primary foundation for the development, personality and behaviour of children. The violence of the family (parents) in shaping the character of the child is highly dependent on the subjects in the family. Parents, as the most important subject in the family, should be able to educate children with love and care. This pattern of education that is shrouded in affection and tenderness will be the key to achieving the degree of quality of children in the future. (Abu, 2018)

In this case, Sheikh Jamaluddin Mahfuzh in (Abu: 2018,) Reveals the benefits that can be obtained by educating children like that:

- a. It removes barriers and increases the distance between the father and the child. Thus, the child feels no difficulty in consulting with the father about his problems and life;
- b. It can bring about the mental readiness of the child to receive advice and direction;
- c. It can reveal the child's true abilities and level of maturity and mentality. Thus, he can limit the direction or burden proportionally, without increasing or decreasing it.

There is no longer an excuse for parents not to build a family by paying attention and befriending their children in the 'embrace' of love and care. In a hadith, the Prophet advised 'Pay attention to your children, and educate them well' (HR. Ibn Majah) (Abu, 2018).

4. Conclusion

The legal analysis shows that Indonesia's legal framework, particularly the Child Protection Law, provides strong and comprehensive protection for child victims of physical and emotional violence. This law not only provides a broad definition of violence but also provides firm and aggravated sanctions, emphasizing the state's role in rehabilitation and fulfilling children's rights. However, the greatest legal challenges lie in implementation and proof. Emotional violence, although regulated, remains difficult to prove in court due to its invisible nature. Therefore, multi-sectoral collaboration is needed—from law enforcement officers sensitive to children's issues, psychologists, to the community—to ensure that every provision in this law truly protects every Indonesian child.

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