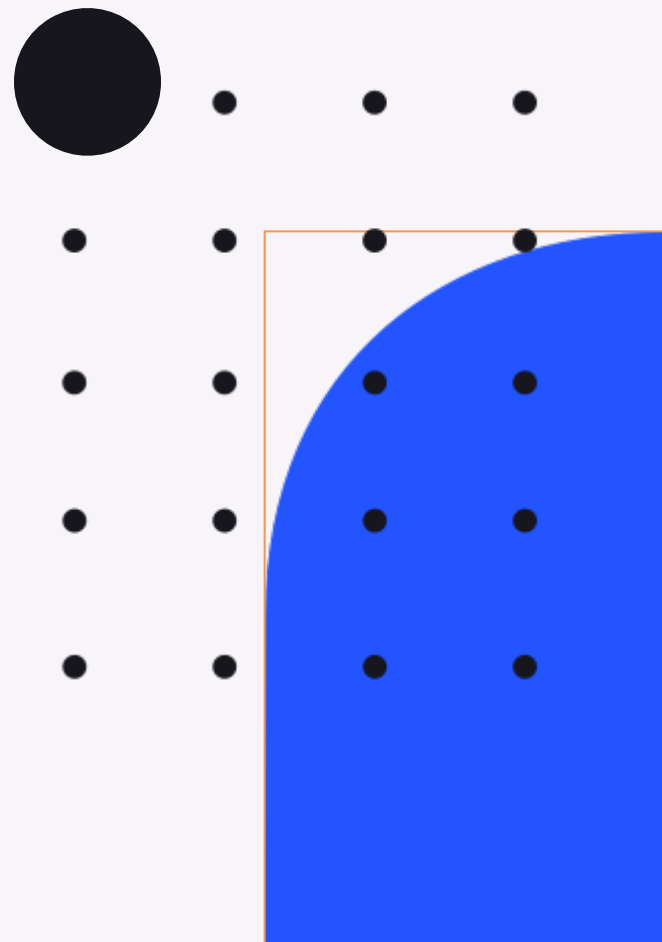


MATA KULIAH
VIOLENCE &
COMMUNICATION



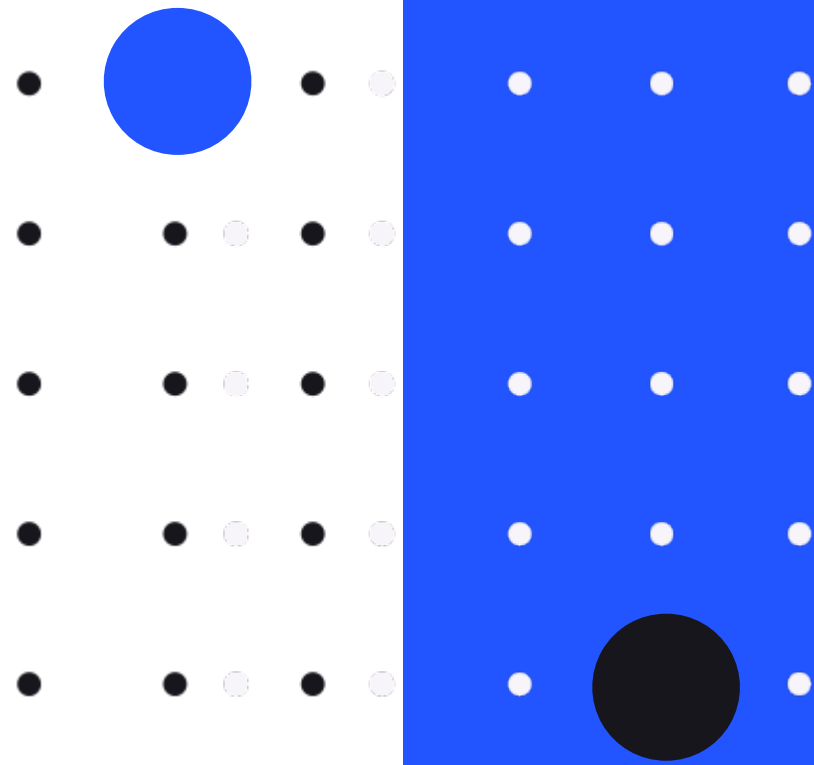
KEKERASAN DALAM KONTEKS ANTARPRIBADI



PRODI ILMU KOMUNIKASI, UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN

DEFINITION

The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation (WHO)



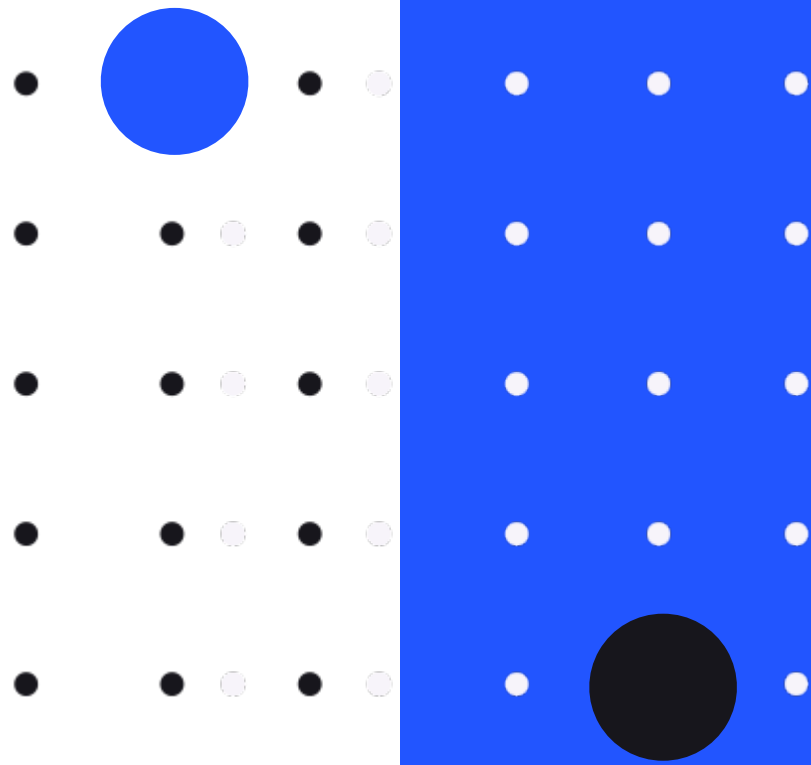
VIOLENCE

Typology of Violence



DEFINITION

Interpersonal violence involves the intentional use of physical force or power against other persons by an individual or small group of individuals. Interpersonal violence may be physical, sexual, or psychological (also called emotional violence), and it may involve deprivation and neglect (Mercy, James A. et al 2017)



INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

Kisah Pilu Bocah 12 Tahun di Medan, Diperkosa, Dijual Keluarga, dan Terjangkit HIV

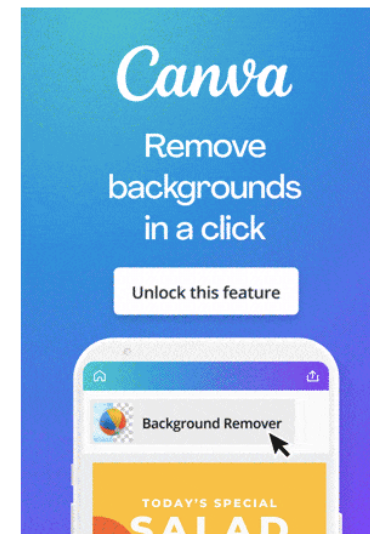
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BAGIKAN:    

Komentar 



Lihat Foto



KDRT Meningkat hingga Pertengahan Tahun ini



Data Tujuh Bulan Terakhir Tinggi ketimbang 2021

20 September 2022 9:30 AM



Seorang Remaja di Lampung Perkosa Pacar yang Berusia 14 Tahun dan Ditinggal di Tepi Jalan

Sabtu, 25 Juni 2022 | 06:13 WIB

Share:  



Home > Leisure > Gaya Hidup

Siswa 13 Tahun Meninggal Dirundung, Psikolog Ungkap Alasan Remaja Jadi Pelaku *Bullying*

Rabu 22 Jun 2022 10:48 WIB

Rep: Dadang Kurnia/ Red: Reiny Dwinanda



Acts of interpersonal violence can be further divided into family or partner violence and community violence.

1. **Family or partner violence** refers to violence within the family or between intimate partners. It includes child maltreatment, dating and intimate partner violence (IPV), and elder maltreatment.
2. **Community violence** occurs among individuals who are not related by family ties but who may know each other. It includes youth violence, bullying, assault, rape or sexual assault by acquaintances or strangers, and violence that occurs in institutional settings such as schools, workplaces, and prisons.



ACT OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE



Child Abuse

Physical and or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial / exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child health, development or dignity in the context of relationship of responsibility, trust or power



Intimate Partner Relationship / Domestic Violence

Behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm is typically labeled



Elder Abuse

Mal treatment of older people, generally those older than age 60 or 65, in the home or in an institutional setting



Family Violence Categorized by Victim



Consequences of Interpersonal Violence



- Cause of Physical or Psychological Injury
- Link to Infectious Diseases
- Increased Risk of Reproductive Problems
- Increased Risk of Mental Health Problems
- Increased Risk of Future Violence
- Increased Risk to Special Populations
- Increased Risk of NCDs
- Basic Science Evidence



Table 40.3 Risk Factors for Becoming a Victim or Perpetrator of Violence

Level of the ecological model	Risk factors
Individual (biological and personal history factors that influence how individuals behave)	Early developmental experience Demographic characteristics (for example, age, education, family, or personal income) Victim of child abuse and neglect Psychological and personality disorders Physical health and disabilities Alcohol or substance abuse problems History of violent behavior Youth Male Gun ownership
Relationship (with family members, friends, intimate partners, peers)	Marital conflicts around gender roles and resources Association with friends who engage in violent or delinquent behavior Poor parenting practices Parental conflict involving use of violence Low socioeconomic status of household
Community (neighborhoods, schools, workplaces)	High residential mobility High unemployment High population density Social isolation Proximity to drug trade Inadequate victim care services Poverty Weak policies and programs in, for example, workplaces, schools, residential care facilities

Societal
(broad factors that reduce inhibitions
against violence)

Rapid social change

Economic inequality

Gender inequality

Policies that create and sustain or increase economic and social inequalities

Norms that give priority to parents' rights over child welfare

Norms that entrench male dominance over women

Poverty

Weak economic safety nets

Poor rule of law

Poor criminal justice system that supports the use of excessive violence by police officers against citizens and leaves perpetrators immune from prosecution

Social or cultural norms that support violence

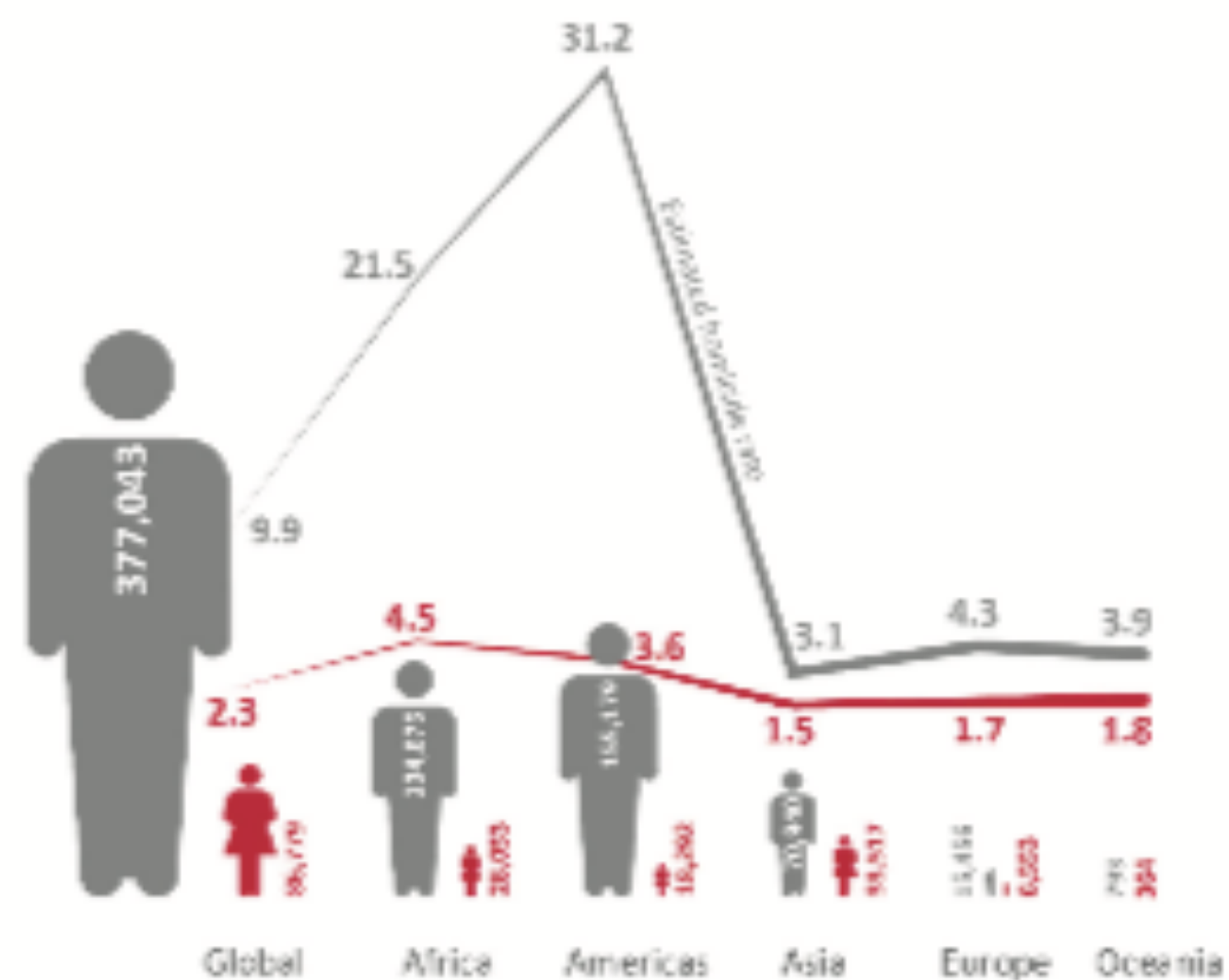
Availability of means (for example, firearms)

Conflict or postconflict situation

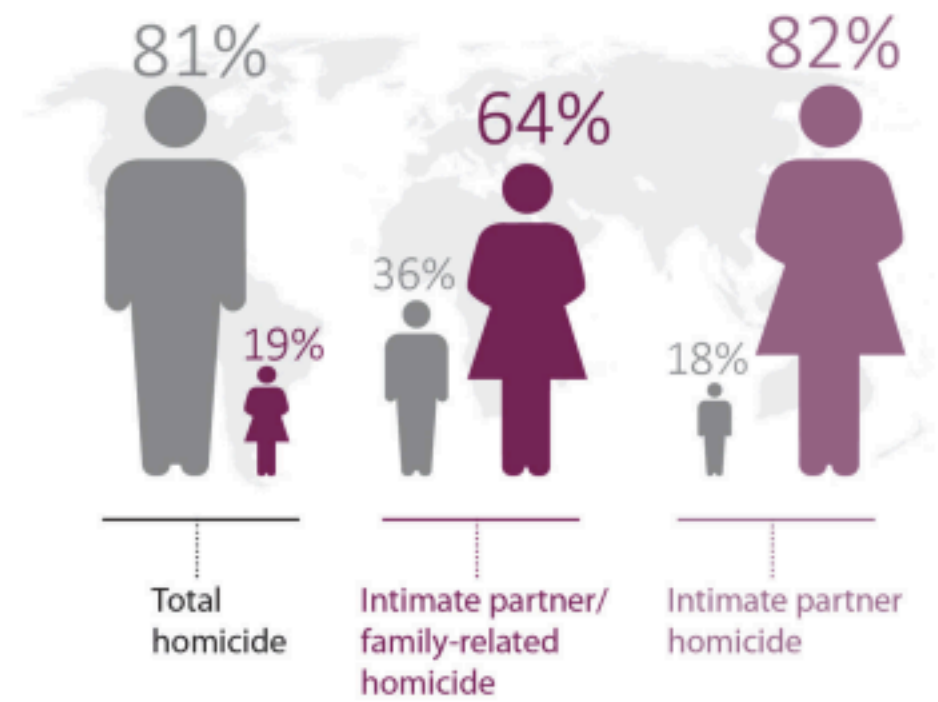
Homicide rate and population size



Homicide victims, by sex and region (rates and counts), 2017



Although women and girls account for a far smaller share of total homicides than men, they bear by far the greatest burden of intimate partner/family-related homicide, and intimate partner homicide.



Even though the largest number of women and girls are killed by intimate partners or other family members in Asia, they run the greatest risk of being killed by an intimate partner or other family member in Africa.

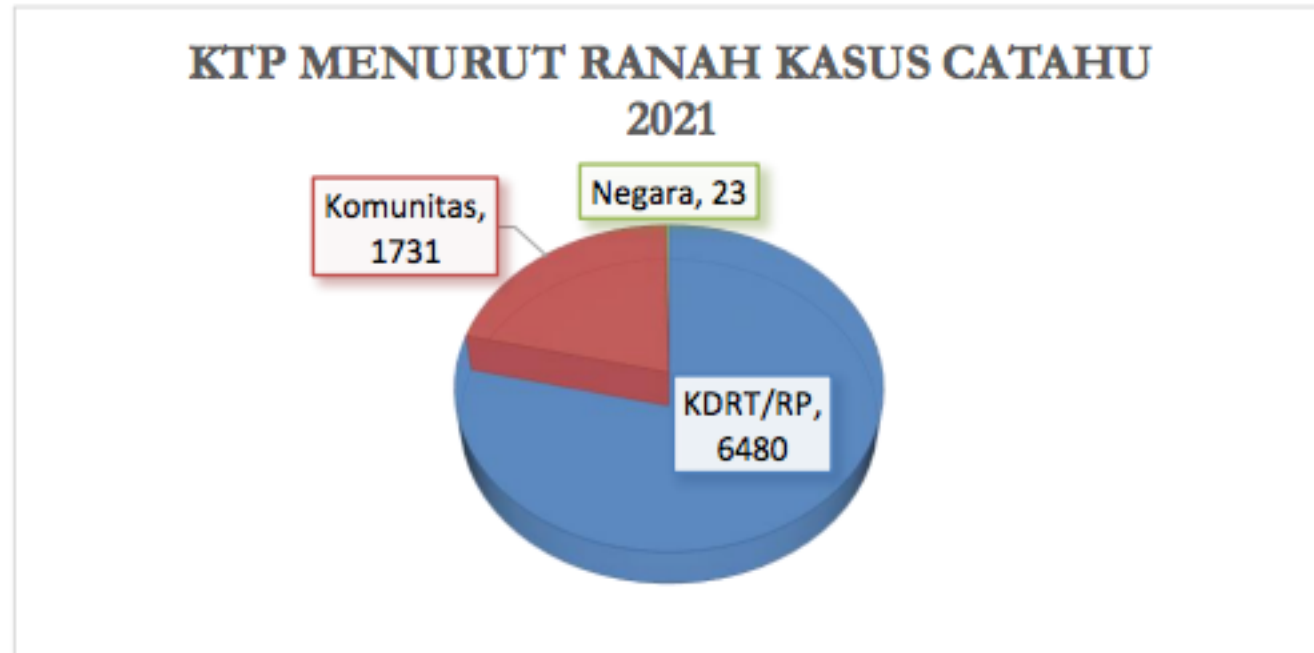




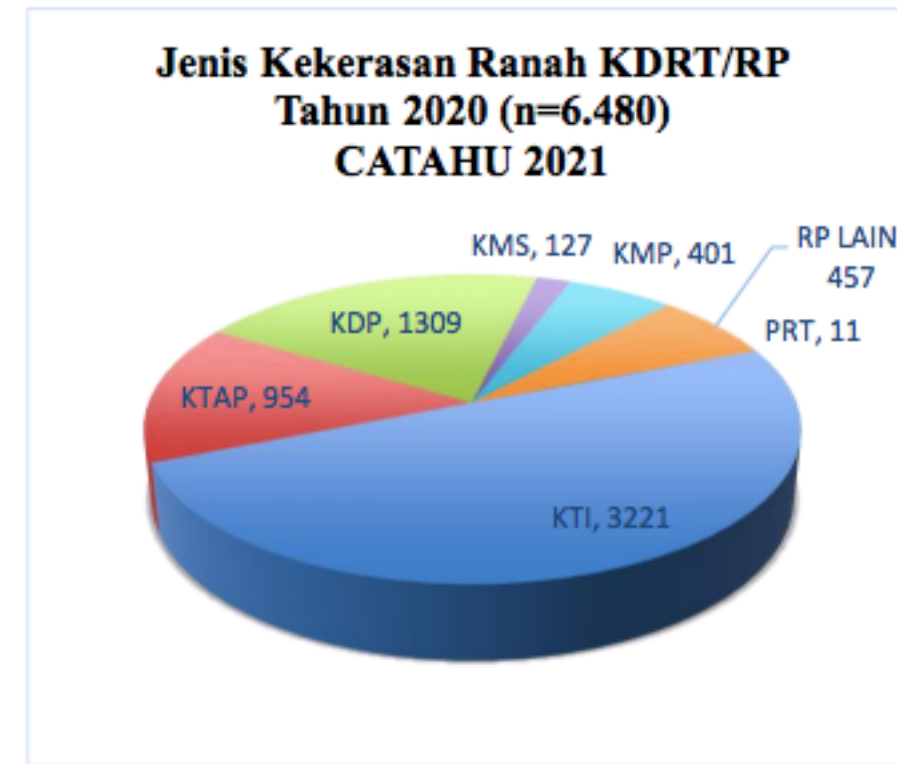
By intimate partners

By other family members

By perpetrators outside the family

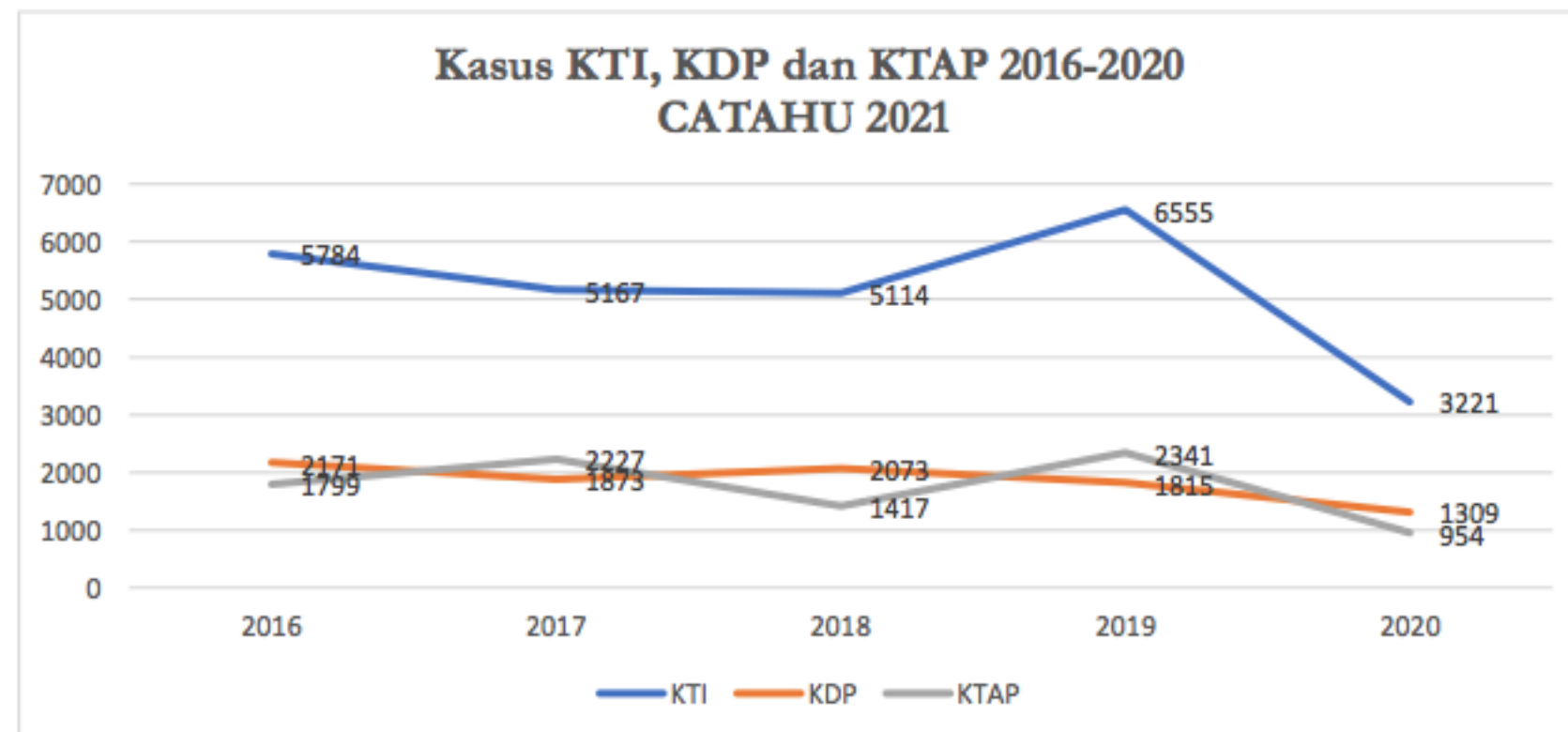


Grafik 7: KTP Menurut Ranah (n=8.234) CATAHU 2021



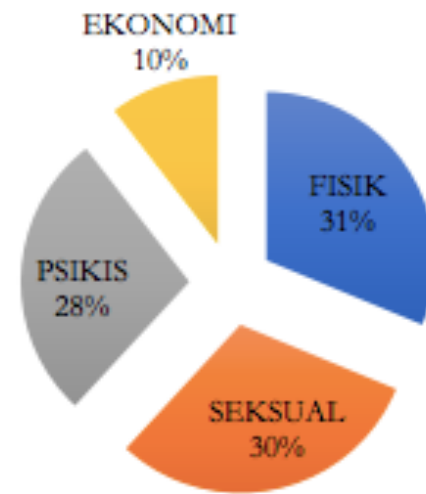
Grafik 8: Jenis Kekerasan Ranah KDRT/RP Tahun 2020 (n=6.480), CATAHU 2021

Kekerasan terhadap perempuan di ranah personal terjadi dalam berbagai jenis, yang menggambarkan kekerasan yang terjadi kepada korban. Bentuk-bentuk tersebut adalah kekerasan terhadap istri (KTI), kekerasan dalam pacaran (KdP), kekerasan terhadap anak perempuan (KTAP), kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh mantan suami (KMS) dan kekerasan mantan pacar (KMP), kekerasan yang terjadi pada pekerja rumah tangga, dan ranah personal lainnya.



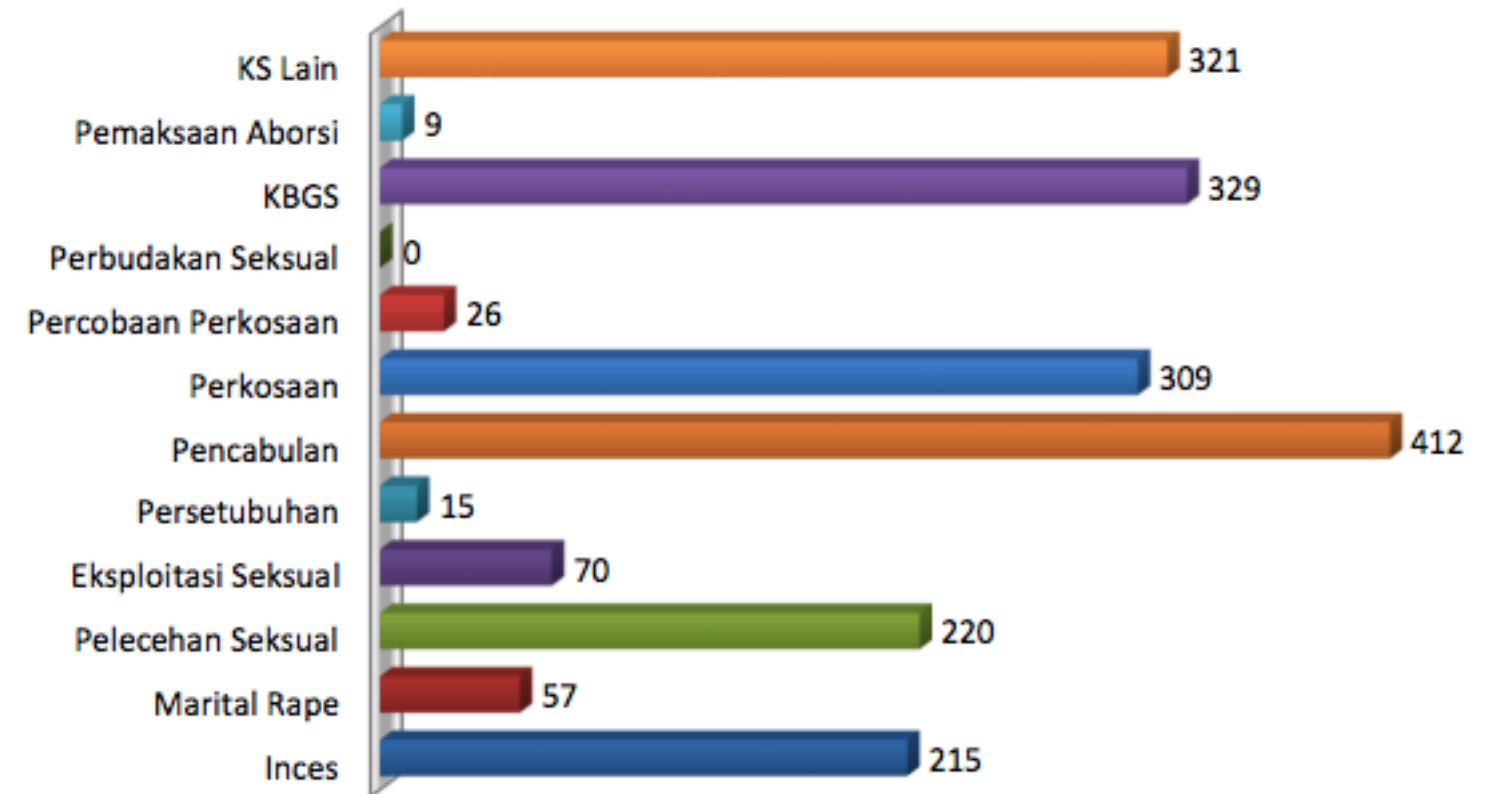
Grafik 9: Kasus KTI, KDP dan KTAP 2016-2020

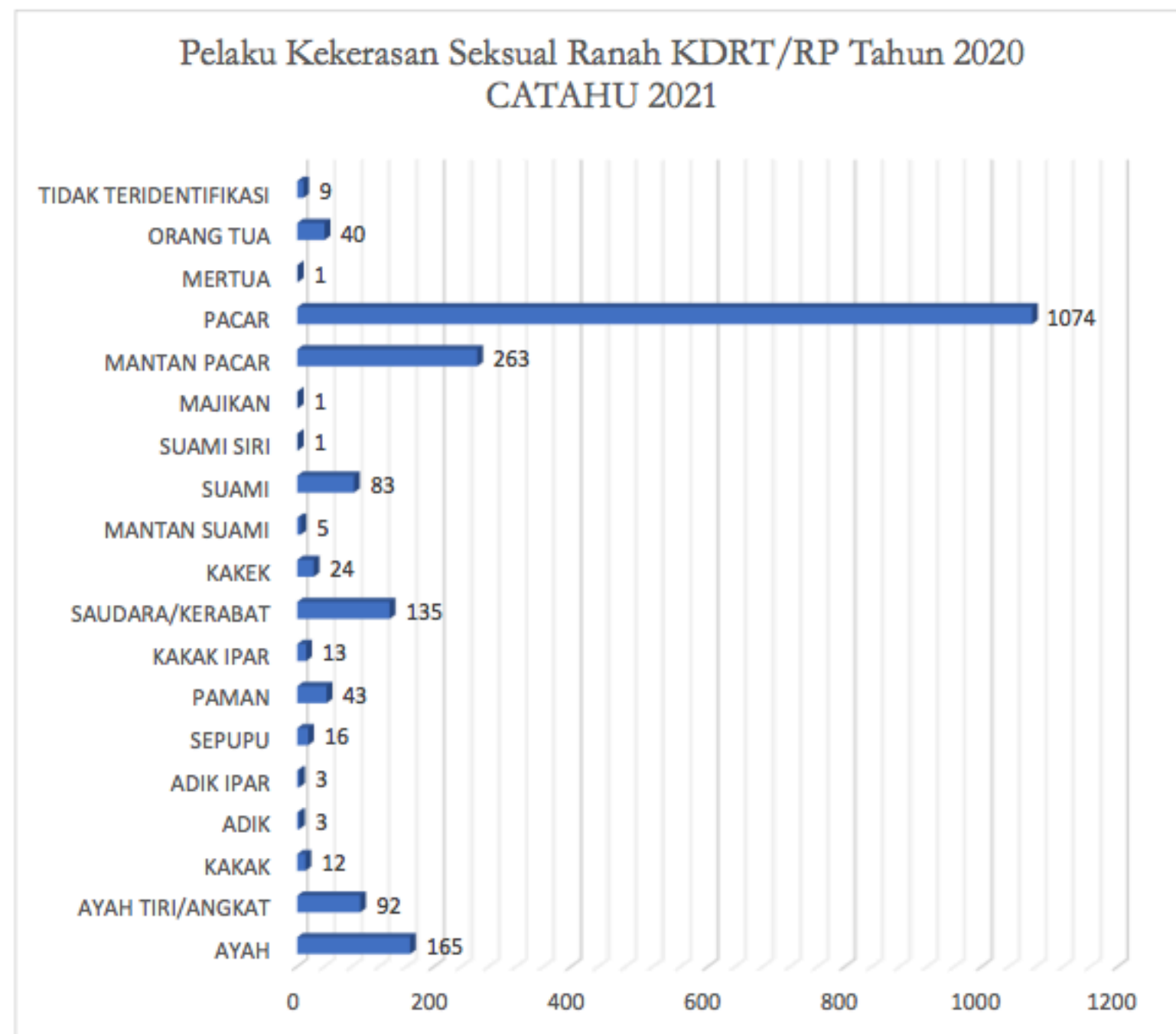
**Bentuk KtP di Ranah KDRT/RP (n=6.480)
CATAHU 2021**



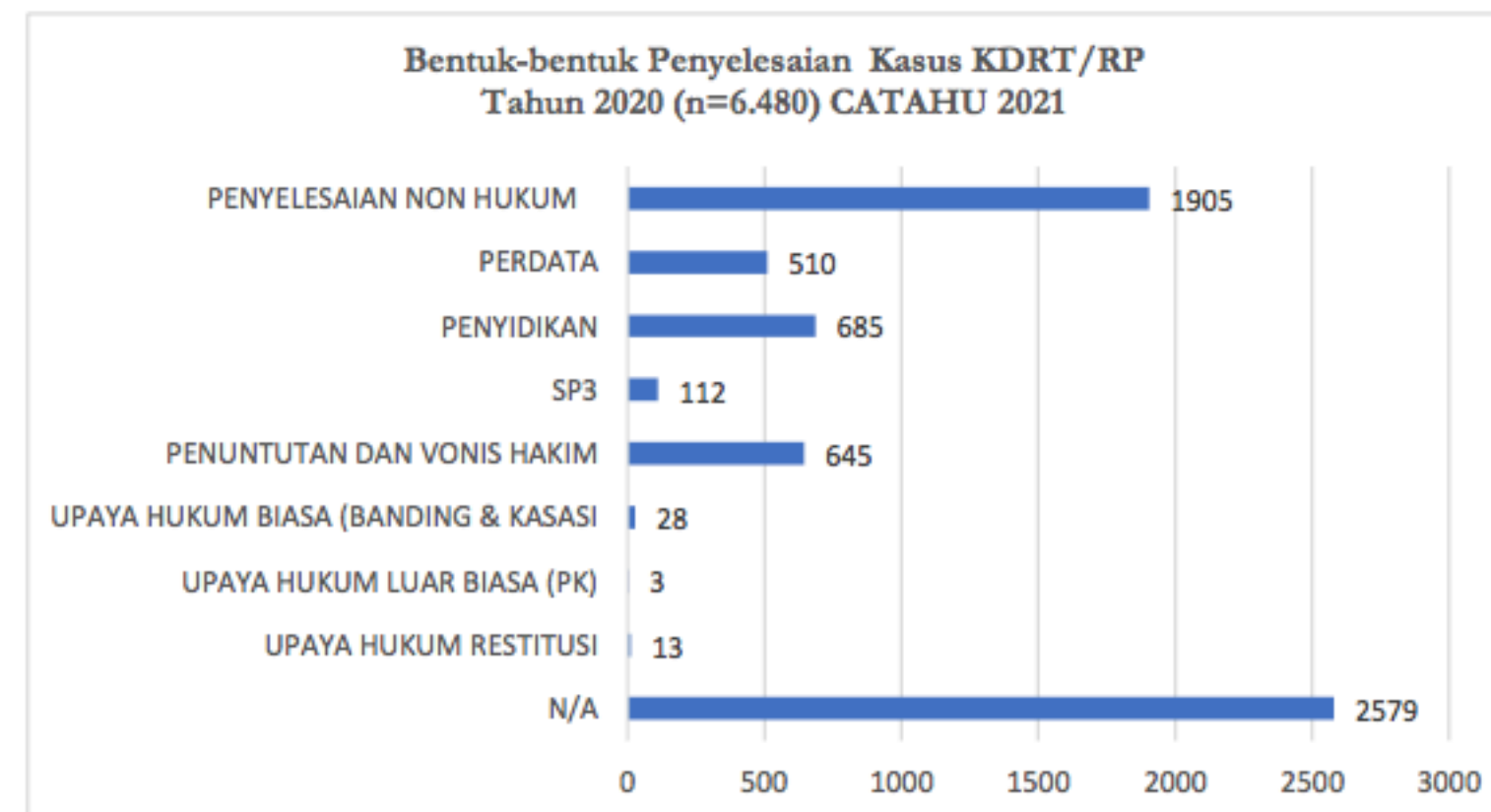
Grafik 11: Bentuk KtP di Ranah KDRT/RP

**Jenis Kekerasan Seksual di Ranah KDRT/Relasi Personal
(n=1.983) CATAHU 2021**





Grafik 13: Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Ranah Personal (n=1.983) CATAHU 2021



Grafik 15: Bentuk-bentuk Penyelesaian Kasus KDRT/RP Tahun 2020 (n= 6.480) CATAHU 2021

Level of the ecological model	Developmental stage			
	Infant and toddler years (age birth–3)	Childhood (age 4–11)	Adolescence (age 12–19)	Adulthood (age 20+)
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in unintended pregnancies • Access to prenatal and postnatal services • Treatment programs for child witnesses of violence and victims of maltreatment to reduce consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development training^a • Preschool enrichment programs^a • Drug-resistance education^b • School-based programs to prevent child maltreatment • Community-based prevention of child sexual abuse • Gun safety training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social development training^a • Drug-resistance education^b • Educational incentives for at-risk, disadvantaged students^a • Individual counseling^b • Supervised exposure to prison and morgue (shock or scare high-risk youth^b) • Residential programs in psychiatric or correctional institutions^b • Academic enrichment programs • Gun safety training • Boot camps^b • Waivers to try in adult court^b • School-based violence prevention programs^a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives for postsecondary education or vocational training • Services for adults abused as children • Treatment for child and intimate partner abuse offenders • Waiting periods for firearm purchases • Owner liability for damage by guns

Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visitation services^a • Parenting training^a • Therapeutic foster care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parenting training^a • Mentoring • Partnership programs between homes and schools to promote parental involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring^a • Peer mediation and counseling^b • Temporary foster care programs for serious and chronic delinquents • Family therapy^a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs to strengthen ties to family • Programs to strengthen ties to jobs • Couples therapy • Relationship education
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead monitoring and toxin removal • Screening by health care providers for maltreatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe havens for children on high-risk routes to and from school • After school programs to extend adult supervision • Recreational programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational programs • Multicomponent gang prevention programs^b • Health care professionals trained in identification and referral of high-risk youth and victims of sexual violence • Community policing • Improvements in emergency response, trauma care, and access to health services • Programs to buy back guns^b • Metal detectors in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult recreation programs • Shelters and crisis centers for battered women and victims of elder abuse • Criminal justice reforms to criminalize child maltreatment, intimate partner violence, and elder abuse • Mandatory arrest policies for intimate partner violence • Public shaming of intimate partner violence offenders • Services for identifying and treating elder abuses • Health care professional training in identification and referral of victims of elder abuse and sexual violence

Level of the ecological model	Developmental stage			
	Infant and toddler years (age birth–3)	Childhood (age 4–11)	Adolescence (age 12–19)	Adulthood (age 20+)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing • Emergency response and trauma care improvements • Health care providers trained in the detection and reporting of child maltreatment • Programs to buy back guns^b • Promotion of safe storage of firearms and other lethal means of inflicting violence • Prevention and education campaigns to increase awareness of child maltreatment • Child protection service programs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing • Emergency response and trauma care improvements • Programs to buy back guns^b • Disruption of illegal gun markets • Prohibition of firearm sales to high-risk purchasers • Mandatory sentences for gun use in crimes • Coordinated community interventions for violence prevention • Prevention and education campaigns to increase awareness of youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and elder abuse 	
Societal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cultural norms to value and protect life • Promote strength-based cognitive and socio-emotional skills from birth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce violent content of movies, television, video games, and Internet sites available to children • Launch public information campaigns to promote pro-social norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce violent content of movies, television, video games, and Internet sites available to children • Enforce laws prohibiting illegal transfers of guns to youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish job creation programs for the chronically unemployed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen police and judicial systems • Deconcentrate poverty • Reduce income inequality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen police and judicial systems • Promote safe storage of firearms • Deconcentrate poverty • Reduce income inequality • Change cultural norms that support violence and abuse of children and adults 	