

Legal Protection for Mothers as Victims of Child-to-Parent Violence: A Study on Consumer Lifestyle as a Trigger

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Abstract

This study examines the causal factors of child-to-parent violence against mothers arising from consumerist lifestyles, as well as the effectiveness of criminal law protection for mother-victims in Indonesia. Employing a normative juridical approach, the analysis focuses on Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law) and Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law). The findings indicate that impulsive consumerism—driven by low financial literacy and social pressure—often escalates into frustration that manifests as physical and psychological violence against mothers. The PKDRT Law has yet to explicitly regulate active economic violence perpetrated by children, while the diversion mechanism under the SPPA Law creates a dilemma between safeguarding victims' rights and rehabilitating juvenile offenders. Recommendations include revising Article 9 of the PKDRT Law, strengthening BAPAS social reports (Litmas) to incorporate financial literacy interventions, and implementing preventive programs through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) in collaboration with the Financial Services Authority (OJK). This study contributes to filling the analytical gap on consumerism-driven child-to-parent violence (CPV) in Indonesia and enriches the discourse on restorative justice in Southeast Asia.

INTRODUCTION

The term Domestic Violence (Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga/KDRT), as regulated under Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law), refers to acts of violence occurring within the household sphere. The scope of domestic violence includes spouses (husband and wife) and children, including adopted and stepchildren, individuals under care or guardianship who reside in the same household, as well as domestic workers who live in and assist the household. Accordingly, legal protection against domestic violence extends not only to the nuclear family but also to other household members and resident domestic workers.¹

According to the 2024 Annual Report (Catahu) issued by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Control (PPAPP) of DKI Jakarta, the distribution of victims is as follows:²

Category of Victims	Number of Cases (Total: 2,041)	Percentage
Adult Women	892	44%
Girls	797	39%
Boys	352	17%
Total	2,041	100%

At the national level, the Annual Records (CATAHU) of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) reported 445,502 cases of violence against women, **with the** domestic sphere as the most dominant setting. The majority of victims are women, underscoring their heightened vulnerability to violence, particularly within domestic and personal relationships. The dominant forms of violence in the household sphere are as follows:³

Type of Violence (Predominantly Domestic Sphere)	Percentage
Sexual Violence	26.94%
Physical Violence	26.78%
Psychological Violence	26.94%
Total Reported Cases of Violence Against Women	445,502

¹ Rosita Ibrahim Rosita, Muhammad Zainuri, and Ahmad Nurwahid, "Tinjauan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Terhadap Penelantaran Rumah Tangga Oleh Suami Sebagai Bentuk Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga," *MAJU Bahasa Indonesia*: 7, nomor 01 (2025): 1-14.

² Kominfotik. (2025). Sudin PPAPP Jakpus Catat 228 Kasus Kekerasan Perempuan Dan Anak Tahun 2024. <https://Pusat.Jakarta.Go.Id/V2/News/2025/Sudin-Ppapp-Jakpus-Catat-228-Kasus-Kekerasan-Perempuan-Dan-Anak-Tahun-2024>

³ Laskar, M., Saputra, A., Fadhilah, N., & Haryadi, S. (2025). Analisis Yuridis Putusan Pengadilan Dalam Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Fisik Dalam Rumah Tangga: Studi Kasus Putusan Nomor 58/Pid.Sus/2024/Pn Kbu. *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum*, 04(2), 227-237. <https://Jurnal.Saburai.Id/Index.Php/Jaeap>

In certain cases, domestic violence is perpetrated by a child against a parent—particularly the mother—a phenomenon that is often unreported or deliberately concealed as a family disgrace. This phenomenon may be triggered by uncontrolled consumptive lifestyles among children. When material demands are not fulfilled, some individuals react aggressively, escalating into physical or psychological violence against mothers who are perceived as unable to satisfy their desires.

To date, national statistical data on violence committed by children against their biological mothers in Indonesia remain extremely limited and fragmented. Existing reports from institutions such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), Komnas Perempuan, **and** SIMFONI-PPA predominantly focus on parental violence against children or conventional domestic violence in which women and children are positioned as victims. This hidden phenomenon has begun to surface through media coverage, such as the case of a teenager in Pemalang who threatened his mother with a knife for refusing to provide money to purchase matching outfits via cash-on-delivery,⁴ and a young man in Central Aceh who assaulted his mother after his request for a motorcycle was denied. These cases reflect a pattern of violence driven by uncontrolled consumptive lifestyles, emotional dysregulation, and moral crises, exacerbated by social media exposure that normalizes luxury consumption and online shopping.

The socio-legal crisis projected for 2025 is expected to worsen due to low financial literacy among Generation Z,⁵ of whom approximately 70% are exposed to digital consumerism. When children's materialistic demands are unmet due to financial constraints, frustration may trigger physical and psychological violence against mothers. The impacts include severe mental distress, social isolation of victims, and broader socio-economic consequences such as household debt and prolonged family conflict. The erosion of family values caused by modernization and individualism weakens solidarity and empathy within materialistic environments, replacing affection and tolerance with aggression when consumptive desires remain unfulfilled. The PKDRT Law is considered insufficient in accommodating these specific economic motives, creating a critical legal gap that necessitates urgent solutions through normative legal research, family financial literacy interventions, and restorative diversion mechanisms to break the cycle of violence, maternal trauma, and the degradation of household harmony.

⁴ Alinea.Id. (2024). Di Balik Kasus Kekerasan Anak Terhadap Orang Tua. Alinea.Id. <https://www.alinea.id/gaya-hidup/di-balik-kasus-kekerasan-anak-terhadap-orang-tua-B2k659pqs>

⁵ Ojk.go.id, H. (2024). Survei Nasional Literasi dan Inklusi Keuangan (SNLIK) 2024. Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). [https://ojk.go.id/id/berita-dan-kegiatan/publikasi/Pages/Survei-Nasional-Literasi-dan-Inklusi-Kuangan-\(SNLIK\)-2024.aspx](https://ojk.go.id/id/berita-dan-kegiatan/publikasi/Pages/Survei-Nasional-Literasi-dan-Inklusi-Kuangan-(SNLIK)-2024.aspx)

Previous studies provide an important foundation but reveal a significant analytical gap regarding violence committed by children against mothers as a result of consumptive lifestyles. A study by I Putu Gede Krisna Eka Putra et al. (Universitas Warmadewa) examined criminal sanctions for juvenile perpetrators of elder abuse using a normative-qualitative approach based on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law (UU SPPA), emphasizing rehabilitation, guidance, and protection for vulnerable elderly individuals. This research distinguishes itself by specifically focusing on violence committed by children against their biological mothers, analyzing family power relations, intergenerational conflict, and hedonistic motivations associated with popular culture and moral degradation within households—elements absent from general studies on elder abuse.⁶

This phenomenon is analytically integrated through Emotional Dysregulation Theory (uncontrolled emotions triggering aggressive responses to consumptive frustration), Social Consumerism Theory (social media shaping materialistic identities), and Restorative Justice Theory (rehabilitation of juvenile offenders through diversion mechanisms under the UU SPPA to achieve victim-offender reconciliation).⁷

Based on the foregoing discussion, this study examines domestic violence experienced by mothers as victims of violence perpetrated by their biological children, focusing on the causal factors—particularly consumptive lifestyles—and their impact on family relationships and harmony. Furthermore, the study analyzes the effectiveness of available criminal law protections for mothers as victims, especially within the framework of Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law) and other relevant regulations.

Accordingly, the main research questions addressed in this study are as follows: What factors contribute to acts of violence committed by children against their mothers, particularly when viewed from the perspective of consumptive lifestyle patterns? What forms of legal protection are provided to mothers as victims of violence perpetrated by their children within the practice of law enforcement in Indonesia?

METHODS

This study employs a normative legal research method, grounded in the legal norms applicable in Indonesia, including statutory regulations and formally recognized legal

⁶ I Putu Gede Krisna Eka Putra. (2024). Sanksi Pidana Terhadap Anak Yang Melakukan Penganiayaan Terhadap Lansia. *Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum*, 5(1), 47–52. <https://doi.org/10.22225/Jkh.5.1.8602.47-52>

⁷ Prof. Dr. Supadi, M. P. (2025). *PERILAKU ORGANISASI: Teori dan Aplikasi pada Pendidikan Tinggi*. PENERBIT KBM INDONESIA.

doctrines. The approaches applied consist of a statutory approach, used to analyze relevant regulations such as Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law) and Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law), as well as a conceptual approach to examine legal concepts such as restorative justice, diversion, and consumptive lifestyles as triggering factors of violence. Primary legal materials are identified from authoritative sources, including the PKDRT Law, the SPPA Law, the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP), and court decisions related to cases of violence committed by children against their parents. These materials are selected based on their direct relevance to the issue of criminal legal protection for mothers who are victims of domestic violence perpetrated by their children.⁸ Secondary legal materials consist of scholarly literature (books and academic journals, including works by Peter Mahmud Marzuki and Bahder Johan Nasution), legal doctrines,⁹ and case studies reported in the media (such as the Pemalang and Central Aceh cases). These materials are collected through a systematic literature review using academic databases and other reliable sources. The data analysis technique applies qualitative doctrinal analysis, employing statutory interpretation methods (grammatical, systematic, and teleological interpretation), comparative analysis between the PKDRT Law and the SPPA Law, and a case approach to correlate legal norms with practical realities, including socio-cultural factors such as consumerism. The scope of this study is limited to a normative analysis of the effectiveness of criminal law protection for mothers who are victims of violence committed by their children as a result of consumptive lifestyles in Indonesia. The research does not involve empirical fieldwork or primary data obtained through interviews, and it focuses on the harmonization of the two main statutory frameworks without addressing international legal interpretations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Factors Causing Violence by Children Against Their Mothers Viewed from a Consumptive Lifestyle Perspective

Lifestyle refers to the way individuals or groups conduct their daily lives, encompassing patterns of behavior, interests, opinions, values, and the allocation of resources such as time, money, and energy. Lifestyle is not limited to physical aspects such as dietary habits and daily activities, but also includes psychological, social, and cultural dimensions that shape personal identity.

⁸ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum: Edisi Revisi* (Prenada Media, 2017).

⁹ Arifuddin, Q, R Riswan, M A HR, B Bulkis, A Latif, S Salma, H Hasnawati, et al. *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia, 2025. hal 33

According to Wahyudi, consumptive behavior is no longer the result of rational consideration and careful judgment, but rather tends to be impulsive and irrational. Hidayati adds that consumptive behavior has several key characteristics, namely impulsivity, extravagance, the pursuit of pleasure for its own sake, and the desire to obtain personal satisfaction. These impulses are closely related to influencing factors such as the desire to appear different and stand out from others, personal pride, the tendency to follow trends within one's social environment, and the need for social recognition and validation.

The causes of consumptive behavior arise from the interaction of internal and external factors. Internal factors include self-esteem, learning experiences, and personal lifestyle habits. External factors encompass cultural influences, social status, family dynamics, and the broader social environment in which an individual lives. Rapid social change, technological advancement, and global trends have reinforced desire as a central element of consumptive behavior by portraying luxurious lifestyles and prestigious goods as desirable ideals. This portrayal creates social pressure to conform to such trends. Furthermore, easy access to consumer goods—including credit facilities and online shopping platforms—has enabled individuals to make purchases without careful financial consideration. Social pressure from family members, peers, and colleagues also often encourages individuals to demonstrate success or social status through ownership of certain goods.

A lack of financial education, or financial literacy, is a major cause of uncontrolled consumptive behavior. Without adequate knowledge of personal financial management, individuals experience difficulty in regulating spending and saving. There is also an individual predisposition, whereby some people naturally tend to follow the latest trends or derive personal satisfaction from acquiring new consumer goods as part of their self-identity. In addition, stress and negative emotions function as significant triggers, as some individuals use shopping as a coping mechanism for psychological pressure, which may lead to unhealthy consumption patterns.

The cases in Pemalang and Central Aceh illustrate how children's desires to own consumptive goods that symbolize social status and prevailing trends can clash with their parents' limited financial capacity to fulfill such demands. When these expectations are unmet, frustration emerges and may escalate into conflict or even acts of violence. Children influenced by social pressure and consumptive culture become vulnerable to emotional distress, which is subsequently expressed through aggressive behavior as a form of retaliation or emotional release.

In society, domestic violence is often perceived as a normal occurrence or as part of family dynamics that must be tolerated. Although it is regulated under Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law), domestic violence cases continue to occur and show an increasing trend in both quantity and complexity. Article 9 of the PKDRT Law clearly defines economic violence as acts that eliminate or restrict a victim's right to work or earn income, as well as neglect household responsibilities. Historically, this provision was intended to address power relations between husbands and wives. However, Article 9 does not explicitly accommodate active economic violence committed by children, such as coercion, threats, or the destruction of a mother's property to obtain cash or consumer goods. Consequently, such cases are often legally categorized as psychological violence (Article 7) or physical violence (Article 6), as elements of threats or physical assault are easier to prove.

The failure to categorize consumptive-based violence committed by children has serious legal consequences, particularly the neglect of the underlying causes of the violence. Legal proceedings tend to focus solely on direct impacts, such as psychological trauma or physical injury, while structural factors—such as consumptive pressure reinforced by social media—are excluded from examination and intervention. Classifying these cases under psychological or physical violence results in sanctions and rehabilitation programs that are less targeted. The focus remains on managing anger and aggressive behavior of the child perpetrator, without addressing financial literacy deficiencies or efforts to reduce consumptive lifestyle patterns that trigger the violence.

2. Forms of Legal Protection for Mothers as Victims of Violence

The Government of Indonesia strongly opposes all forms of violence against women, as such acts are contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. To provide more concrete legal protection for family members who are victims of domestic violence, Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law) was enacted. The primary objective of this law is to assist and protect victims of domestic violence, ensuring their access to justice and a sense of security guaranteed by law.¹⁰

Article 1 paragraph (2) of the PKDRT Law stipulates that the government is responsible for eliminating domestic violence through preventive measures, the prosecution of perpetrators, and the provision of protection for victims. This law was established to care for and safeguard victims of domestic violence, provide legal certainty, and guarantee their safety. Furthermore, Article 10 of the PKDRT Law comprehensively regulates the rights of victims, including the right to guaranteed

¹⁰ Dikdik M Arief Mansur, "Urgensi Perlindungan Korban Kejahatan: Antara Norma Dan Realita," 2008.

protection from various parties such as family members, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, courts, legal counsel, and social organizations; the right to receive appropriate health services; the right to special treatment ensuring the confidentiality of personal data; the right to social and legal assistance at every stage of the legal process; and the right to spiritual guidance to support psychological recovery.

Through the regulation of victims' rights, it is expected that victims of domestic violence will obtain protection from both the state and society, thereby preventing prolonged trauma. As emphasized in the preamble of the PKDRT Law, victims—who are predominantly women—must be protected from violence, threats, torture, and any treatment that degrades human dignity. In legal theory, such protection is generally divided into preventive and repressive forms.

Preventive legal protection under the PKDRT Law is reflected in the formulation of acts classified as domestic violence offenses, which establish clear boundaries regarding prohibited conduct while simultaneously providing protection for victims. The implementation of preventive measures is closely linked to concrete efforts to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence, including strengthening family social networks based on shared values, tolerance, and mutual understanding; internalizing local cultural wisdom and religious values as guiding principles in family life; and reinforcing the family's economic foundation to maintain financial stability. Economic resilience, supported by responsible income management and moderation in consumption, plays a crucial role in reducing emotional imbalance and potential conflict within the household.

Repressive legal protection for mothers as victims of domestic violence functions as a legal remedy after violence has occurred and constitutes a last-resort mechanism through the imposition of sanctions on perpetrators, such as fines, imprisonment, or additional penalties. The PKDRT Law recognizes both temporary protection and court-ordered protection. Temporary protection may be provided directly by the police or social institutions prior to a court decision, enabling victims to immediately obtain safety and security. Court-ordered protection takes the form of protection orders issued by the court and applies to victims as well as other family members.

Applications for protection may be submitted by the victim, family members, friends, companion volunteers, or spiritual counselors. In situations where the victim is unable to provide consent—such as being unconscious or in critical condition—applications may be submitted without the victim's approval. Such protection is valid for a maximum period of one year and may be extended by court order. In its implementation, law enforcement authorities may collaborate with healthcare professionals, social workers, companion volunteers, spiritual counselors, and legal practitioners to ensure that

protection and assistance for victims are comprehensive, integrated, and effective.¹¹

Many victims of domestic violence (Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga/KDRT) remain reluctant or afraid to report the violence they experience, even though Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law) has been in force. This reluctance is influenced by several key factors, including feelings of shame rooted in the perception that domestic issues are private matters that should be concealed, as well as a lack of trust in the effectiveness of law enforcement institutions. Prior to the enactment of this law, public confidence in Indonesia's legal system had declined due to numerous domestic violence reports that were not followed by adequate investigation or legal action against perpetrators.

In addition, various social challenges discourage victims from reporting, such as pressure to protect family reputation, expectations to preserve family unity, and emotional as well as social dependency on the perpetrator. Lengthy and often unresponsive legal processes, which tend to place blame on victims, further erode victims' trust in reporting mechanisms. Manipulation by perpetrators, ridicule from family members and the surrounding community, and the trauma and shame experienced by victims also constitute major barriers to reporting domestic violence. Therefore, beyond law enforcement, education, social support, and psychological protection are essential to encourage victims to report abuse and break free from cycles of violence.¹²

The elimination of domestic violence is based on the principles set forth in Article 12 paragraph (1) of the PKDRT Law, which include respect for human rights, the guarantee of gender equality and justice, the avoidance of discrimination, and the protection of victims. Furthermore, Article 4 of the PKDRT Law states that the primary objective of eliminating domestic violence is to prevent all forms of violence within the household. Legal protection for wives who experience domestic violence is guaranteed through several mechanisms, including temporary protection, protection orders issued by the court, specialized service units within police institutions, the provision of safe houses or alternative shelters, and legal assistance provided by lawyers during the investigation and prosecution stages.

Whether domestic violence cases are handled through diversion or formal criminal proceedings, there are identifiable stages that illustrate the dynamics of violence between

¹¹ Syahrul Ramadhon and A A A Ngr Tini Rusmini Gorda, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Sebagai Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Secara Preventif Dan Represif," *Jurnal Analisis Hukum*3, tidak. 2 (2020): 205-17.

¹²Iranto dkk., *Tren Kewirausahaan: Evolusi, Teknologi, Inovasi Dan Keberlanjutan Kewirausahaan Masa Kini*.

the perpetrator (the child) and the victim (the mother), reflecting problematic relational patterns and escalating abuse. In the tension-building phase, the perpetrator begins to blame the mother and employs mild forms of violence as a means of control, while the victim attempts to defuse tension and maintain household harmony. This may escalate into an acute phase, where heightened tension leads to more serious acts of violence, including physical assault that causes fear, physical injury, or psychological harm. Following the assault, a calm or reconciliation phase may occur, during which the perpetrator expresses remorse, apologizes, and promises not to repeat the violence, often fostering hope in the victim for improved relations.¹³

Unfortunately, this calm phase is often temporary. The perpetrator frequently resumes violent behavior to achieve desired outcomes, resulting in a repetitive cycle of violence that traps the victim in an ongoing pattern of abuse.

When criminal acts of violence committed by a child against their biological mother enter the criminal justice system, case handling must refer to Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law).¹⁴ This law replaces a purely punitive approach with a restorative justice philosophy that emphasizes not only accountability but also protection for victims and opportunities for child offenders to correct their behavior and develop into responsible individuals.

Under the SPPA Law, diversion refers to the transfer of a child's case from the formal criminal justice process to alternative mechanisms outside the court system. The primary objective of diversion is to prevent negative impacts on the psychological and physical development of children in conflict with the law. Diversion is carried out by authorized law enforcement officials through the exercise of discretion.¹⁵

In addressing consumptive behavior within the diversion process (as referred to in Article 6 letter e of the SPPA Law), diversion agreements should not be limited to apologies from the child offender but must include concrete and specific intervention programs. These interventions include mandatory psychological counseling to assist children in managing emotions and behavior, as well as family financial literacy programs aimed at improving children's understanding of responsible financial management. Additionally, children may be required to cancel or replace consumptive goods that triggered the violent behavior. Social work activities focused on instilling

¹³Wini Tamtiari, *Awig-Awig: Melindungi Perempuan Dari Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga?* (Kerjasama Ford Foundation dengan Pusat Studi Kependudukan dan Kebijakan..., 2005).

¹⁴S H Ani Purwati dkk., *Keadilan Restoratif dan Diversi dalam Penyelesaian Kasus Kejahatan Anak* (Penerbitan Jakad Media, 2020).

¹⁵ Dr Marlina and M Hum, "Peradilan Pidana Anak Di Indonesia," Bandung: PT Refika Aditama Tahun 2009.

non-materialistic values are also essential to foster responsibility and wiser decision-making in managing life needs. Such interventions aim to address the root causes of consumptive behavior in a sustainable and effective manner.

The implementation of diversion under Articles 8 and 9 of the SPPA Law requires deliberation involving the child, parents or guardians, community counselors, and professional social workers, using a restorative justice approach. When necessary, social welfare officers and community representatives may also be involved. The diversion process must consider several key aspects, including the interests of the victim, the welfare and responsibility of the child, the avoidance of negative stigma, the prevention of retaliation, social harmony, and considerations of propriety, morality, and public order. Article 9 further mandates that investigators, prosecutors, and judges take into account the type of offense, the age of the child, social inquiry reports (Litmas) prepared by the Correctional Center (BAPAS), and support from the family and community. Diversion agreements must be approved by the victim and/or their family, as well as by the child and their family, with exceptions for minor offenses, victimless crimes, or cases involving minimal loss.

Pursuant to Article 13 of the SPPA Law, juvenile criminal proceedings shall continue if the diversion process fails to reach an agreement or if the diversion agreement is not implemented. Throughout the diversion process, mothers occupy a particularly complex position: they are both victims of domestic violence entitled to justice and protection under the PKDRT Law and parents of child offenders who are obligated to safeguard their children's future under the SPPA Law. This dual position often creates a dilemma of justice, requiring a careful balance between the mother's right to criminal sanctions and the best interests of the child. In this context, Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 3 of 2017 plays a crucial role in ensuring that the rights of mothers as victims are fulfilled without neglecting the protection and rehabilitation of child offenders. If diversion fails, the criminal justice process proceeds; however, criminal sanctions imposed on children are limited to no more than half of the maximum penalty prescribed for adults, as stipulated in Article 81 of the SPPA Law. Such decisions heavily rely on Social Inquiry Reports (Litmas) prepared by BAPAS and social workers, which must comprehensively assess family dynamics and the consumptive motivations underlying the child's behavior.

CONCLUSION

Based on a normative juridical analysis, legal protection for mothers who are victims of violence perpetrated by their children due to consumptive lifestyle patterns is rooted

in key factors such as excessive consumerism, social pressure, and low levels of family financial literacy. These conditions generate frustration among children, which may escalate into physical and psychological violence. Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law) guarantees victims' rights through multisectoral services; however, it does not explicitly regulate active economic violence committed by children, such as coercive consumption or the destruction of a mother's property. Consequently, the underlying causes of violence are often overlooked in legal proceedings. Meanwhile, Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law) prioritizes restorative diversion, creating a legal dilemma between safeguarding the rights of mothers as victims and ensuring the rehabilitation of child offenders. In this context, Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 3 of 2017 plays a crucial role in balancing these interests by strengthening victim protection through Social Inquiry Reports (Litmas).

Based on these findings, this study recommends strengthening the legal and preventive framework through several strategic measures. First, the PKDRT Law should be revised, particularly Article 9, to explicitly include active economic violence committed by children, thereby closing a critical legal gap and directing investigations toward consumptive motives, in line with international studies on child-to-parent violence. Second, diversion mechanisms under the SPPA Law should be reinforced by requiring Community Counselors (BAPAS) to systematically assess consumptive motives in Social Inquiry Reports and diversion agreements, accompanied by rehabilitative interventions such as psychological counseling and family financial literacy programs. Finally, structural prevention efforts should be intensified through coordinated initiatives by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) and the Financial Services Authority (OJK), focusing on financial literacy and non-materialistic character education integrated with parenting programs to reduce the risk of child aggression in the Southeast Asian context.

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