



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDONESIA: A THREAT TO HUMAN SECURITY IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

In the long journey of life, women are loyal guides, always accompanying and guiding their children. However, who would have thought that violence against women and children is still a complex problem that continues to be in the global spotlight, especially in Indonesia. This problem is influenced by various types of factors, including patriarchal culture, economy, and also weak of law of enforcement. These acts of violence, whether physical, sexual or psychological, not only violate human rights but also hinder human development and create social instability. This phenomenon is not only a violation of human rights, but also a serious threat to human security that undermines the foundation of community welfare. The writing method used is literature study and secondary data analysis. This paper analyze how violence exacerbates the situation of globalization. In addition, this paper will also discuss how violence often experience psychological trauma, social difficulties, as well as a decrease in the quality of life. Therefore, comprehensive efforts involving the government and civil society are needed These efforts include strengthening law enforcement, increasing public awareness, and empowering women and children with a focus on prevention, protection, and recovery of victims.

Keywords: Indonesia, violence against women and children, human security, human rights, globalization era

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women and children is one of the most serious threats to human security in Indonesia, especially in the era of globalization that continues to change the social, economic, and political order of society. Globalization, which is characterized by technological advance, information openness, and social mobility, should improve the welfare and security of all individuals. However, on the other hand, globalization also creates new challenges, especially related to increase social inequality, human

trafficking, and exploitation that have a major impact on vulnerable groups, including women and children.

In Indonesia, cases of violence against women and children have continued to increase in recent decades. Data from Komnas Perempuan and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) show that thousands of cases of physical, sexual, and psychological violence are reported each year, with many cases never coming to light. In addition to domestic violence, women and children are also victims of human trafficking, economic exploitation, and cyber violence, which is further exacerbated by uncontrolled internet access. In this context, violence against women and children is no longer just a domestic problem, but a real threat to human security that undermines their basic rights to live safely, prosperously and free from the threat of violence.

Globalization has brought greater economic and social opportunities to society, but it has also opened the door to abuse of power and injustices experienced by marginalized groups. Gender inequality, weak law enforcement, and social norms that still normalize violence also exacerbate the situation. As a result, women and children are often not only victims of violence, but also trapped in a cycle of violence that is difficult to break.

This research aims to analyze the impact of violence against women and children as a threat to human security in Indonesia, and explore how the dynamics of globalization play a role in exacerbating this situation. Using a human security approach, this research will examine various social, economic, and policy aspects that influence the vulnerability of women and children to violence amid globalization. The result of this research is expected to provide recommendations for policy makers to strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups and create a safer and fairer environment for all.

METHOD

This paper uses qualitative methods with the aim of understanding the phenomenon of violence that occurs in Indonesia toward women and children trading systems in depth and detail. The qualitative approach is used because this research focuses more on understanding and interpretation of the phenomenon, so qualitative techniques can provide rich and detailed data. This paper's subject in this research is human security in the era of globalization, which is focusing on how violence aggravates the situation of globalization. The data in this paper were obtained from collecting non-numerical data such as observational interviews and content analysis. The technique that we used is interview, observation, and study literature method, which is we took many references based on collecting many data from trusted sources and many other literatures.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Concept of Human Security

If a country always wants to protect itself from a military threat, then those who will be in charge of carrying out this security are the government and state apparatus. So, is there a separate security for human or people in a country? And what kind of threats can occur? Before that, we must know what the concept of the definition of human security itself is. Human security encompasses more than just an individual's physical safety and well-being. Human security, as an emerging concept in global security studies, shifts the traditional focus from state protection alone to the protection of individuals and communities. No longer just about military threats and interstate conflict, human security encompasses various aspects of human well-being, including economic security, health, environment, and political rights. By putting people at the center, human security, offers a more comprehensive and holistic approach to create a life free from fear and deprivation.

The Commission of Human Security's definition of human security is to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people's strength and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity (Sadako Ogata, 2004).

Within the framework of human security, the concepts of "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" are two main pillars that define holistic and comprehensive security (Kanti Bajpai, 2009). These concepts complement each other and focus on fundamental aspects that ensure human well-being and dignity. Freedom from fear refers to a condition in which individuals live without the threat of violence, oppression, or conflict that compromise their physical and psychological safety. In the other hand, freedom from want itself refers to the condition where individuals have adequate access to their basic needs, such as food, clean water, housing, education and healthcare.

Based on the explanation above, in this context, women and children are often the most vulnerable to various threats that can hinder their rights and welfare. Human security in the context of women and children emphasizes the importance of protection from various forms of threats that they specifically face, such as gender-based violence, exploitation and discrimination. Women are often victims of domestic violence, sexual harassment, and limited access to education and reproductive health. Meanwhile, children face risks of trafficking, child labor, and malnutrition that threaten their development. Through a human security approach, women and children need to be protected from all forms of violence and empowered through access to education, health

services, and participation in decision-making that affects their lives. Thus, human security not only creates protection from fear and deprivation, but also enables women and children to live a life of dignity and potential.

Violence against Women and Children

Acts of violence are physical actions both intentionally and in other forms such as threats or other actions against people that can cause injury, depression, psychological harm and even death. Violence against children is any act that can cause misery and suffering both physically, mentally, sexually, psychologically including treatment that degrades the dignity of children (Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak, *Mengenal Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan dan Anak*). Apart from that, according to UNICEF itself, Violence is the intentional use of physical force or other forms of force, threats, or over act, against a person, another person, or a group or community, which results in or is likely to result in injury, death, psychological harm, development harm or deprivation.

Violence is a dark reality that is often hidden behind closed doors or camouflaged by social conventions, yet its impact is real and devastating. How can we explain that in this modern era, when awareness of human rights is widespread, there are still so many people who have to live in fear, pain and suffering because of violence? Do we really understand the root of this problem, or are we just silent witnesses to the tragedies unfolding around us? What exactly is violence and what are the factors that lead to it?

Forms of Violence

Violence comes in many forms that are often invisible to the eye, but have a deep and damaging impact. From the obvious physical violence to the psychological violence that sneaks up slowly in words and attitudes, each form of violence carries wounds that may be difficult to heal. So, here are the forms of violence:

1. Physical Violence, is involves a person's experience of being punched, kicked, whipped or hit with objects, strangled, smothered, drowned or burned, intentionally. This includes being threatened with knife or other weapons.
2. Sexual Violence, is indicated by unauthorized sexual touching, attempted sexual intercourse by physical force, and sexual intercourse by force under influence of power (Edi Suharto, 2015).
3. Verbal or Psychological Violence, is involving words or remarks that demean, insult, or threaten someone. Psychological or emotional abuse includes behaviors such as humiliation, manipulation, intimidation, or threats that damage the victim's mental health. The effects can be just as severe as physical violence, as it can result in trauma, anxiety, or depression.
4. Economic Violence, occurs when a person is controlled or abused through control over economic resources. This includes limiting the victim's access to

money, employment, or assets, with the aim of controlling or dominating them. This form of violence often occurs in domestic relationships, where the perpetrator tries to ensure the victim's economic dependence.

5. Gender based Violence, is an act committed against individuals based on their gender identity or expected gender roles in society. This violence does not only attack physically, but can also take the form of psychological, sexual, economic, and structural violence (Sigit Triyoga Hari Bowo, 2010). One of example of this violence is KDRT (Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga) or domestic violence. Domestic violence is actually is violence that is said to encompass all the previous violence, because it is involving physical, emotional, sexual, or economic abuse that occurs within the family environment or intimate relationships.

Factors Causing of Violence

Violence can occur due to various interacting factors, whether environmental, psychological, or structural. The factors of violence include:

1. Patriarchy, is a system of values and social structures that places men in a dominant position, while women are often considered subordinate or inferior in terms of rights, status, and roles in society (Siti Rokhimah, 2014). Patriarchy creates power inequalities between men and women, both in family relationships, work, and society. In household relationships, for example, patriarchy tends to place men as the head of family who has full authority. When women attempt to negotiate their rights or refuse compliance, men who feel their power is threatened may use violence to restore control. This is one of the main causes of domestic violence.
2. Gender Inequality, is a condition in which women and men do not have equal access, opportunities or rights in various aspects of life such as education, economy, health, politics and law (Siti Rokhimah, 2014). This inequality is often rooted in culture, social norms and patriarchal system that considers men superior to women. In gender unequal societies, women are often perceived as the "property" of men, be it in the context of family relationships, marriage, or society at large. This leads men to feel that they have the right to control women's behavior, including in violent ways if women are perceived to be "breaking the rules". Violence against women is often used as way to maintain control or "punish" when women do not conform to predetermined norms.
3. Poverty, often triggers various social problems, including violence, due to the pressure on individuals and families. The inability to fulfill basic needs often leads to frustration, helplessness, and anxiety. Under these conditions, conflicts between family members tend to increase, as each party feels burdened by the difficult situation. This tension often leads to physical, verbal or emotional violence as an outline for uncontrollable stress.

4. Social Injustice, is one of the factors that cause violence because it creates an imbalance in the distribution of power, rights, and opportunities, which triggers frustration, dissatisfaction, and conflict within society. When certain groups or individuals feel unfairly treated or oppressed, they are ore prone to engage in acts of violence as a form of resistance or venting.
5. Weak Law Enforcement, when laws are not strictly enforced, perpetrators of violence often go unpunished or receive very light sentences. This creates impunity, the belief that perpetrators can escape the illegal consequences of their violent acts. As a result, perpetrators are not afraid to repeat their violent acts because they feel they will not face serious punishment. This situation not only encourages individuals to continue committing violence but also sets a bad example for society, where violence is seen as something that can be done without consequences.

With all of the factors that have explained above, violence is a complex phenomenon that arises from a multitude of interrelated factors which each of these elements contributes to an environment where violence can thrive, perpetuating a cycle of harm and control.

Globalization and Violence

Globalization is the increased speed, frequency, and magnitude of access to national markers by non-national competitors (Jeffrey&Jeffrey, 2008). Globalization has created a rapidly connected world, where ideologies and values from different cultures can spread in an instant. While this can enrich intercultural understanding, it can also lead to the spread of violent ideologies. For example, with more access to social media and the internet, hateful content or calls to violence can be easily accessed and spread. In addition, access to modern technology, including weapon and other tools of violence, has become easier for certain groups, increasing the risk of violence.

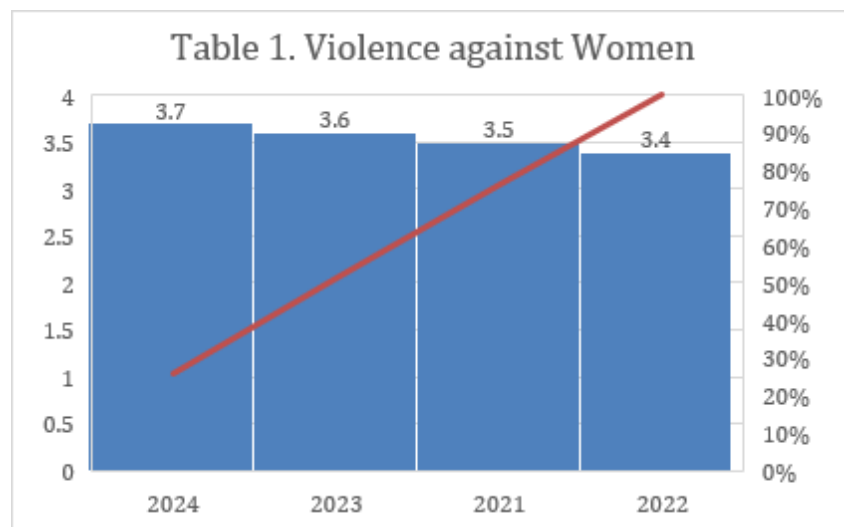
The increased human mobility generated by globalization brings with it new challenges, especially in the context of social tensions. As people move in search of work or to escape conflict, there is often friction between migrants and the local population. Widening economic disparities due to competition in the global market can also cause frustration. When communities feel threatened by these changes, they may respond with violence in protest or to defend their rights. In many cases, this economic and social discontent can be a trigger for violent actions.

Globalization not only changes economic and social aspects, but also affects cultural dynamics. When local cultures meet foreign values, there is often a clash that can lead to discontent. Many people feel their cultural identity is threatened, and as a reaction, they may resort to violence to defend traditions and values that are considered important. In situations like this, violence emerges as a way to express discontent and fight back against what is perceived as a threat to their existence. Therefore, to overcome the negative impacts of globalization, it is important to establish constructive intercultural dialogue and create policies that promote social justice and tolerance.

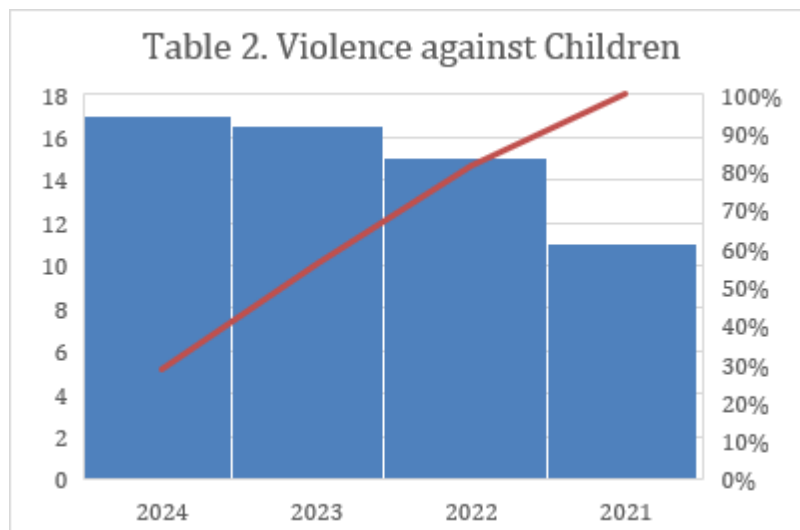
Situation of Violence against Women and Children in Indonesia

Behind the glitter of economic growth and rapid technological development, Indonesia still faces the grim shadow of violence against women and children that is often hidden in the folds of everyday life. The shocking numbers that continue to rise year after year illustrate the painful reality experienced by many victims, whose voices often go unheard. These are not just statistics, these are true stories of hope snatched away, trauma left in the the wake, and futures threatened.

To provide statistics related to violence against women and children in Indonesia from 2021-2024, here are some important data that are commonly released by institutions such as the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), KomnasPerempuan, and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).



- 1) 2021, based on KomnasPerempuan’s Annual Record (CATAHU), there were 338,496 reported cases of violence against women. The most common type of violence was domestic violence.
- 2) 2022, the report shows a decrease to around 338,252 cases. However, the number of cyber gender-based violence.
- 3) 2023, violence against women remains high with around 360,000 cases. Sexual violence cases dominate, especially in family and public spaces.
- 4) 2024, an estimated 370,000 cases with cyber-based violence on the rise. Dating violence and online harassment also continue to be a concern.



- 1) 2021, KPPPA recorded 11,692 cases of violence against children, with physical and sexual violence making up the majority.
- 2) 2022, cases of violence against children rose to 15,000.
- 3) 2023, there were approximately 16,500 cases reported with a significant increase in sexual violence and digital exploitation of children.
- 4) 2024, by mid-year, cases of violence against children have reached 17,000.

Based on the data above, it provides how the violence attacks the women and children in Indonesia and it increases every year. So, it shows us the condition and the situation still need the attention from all of the aspect that involved.

Impact of Violence to Human Security

When human security which includes protection from physical, economic, and psychological threats is eroded by violence, the impact extends to every aspect of life, creating instability and prolonged fear.

1. Physic

The physical impacts of violence on human security include immediate bodily harm such as wounds, serious injury, disability and death that threaten the immediate safety of individuals, as well as longer-term impacts that include chronic health impairment, limited mobility and increased susceptibility to disease, ultimately affecting an individual’s ability to lead productive and prosperous life. In addition, physical trauma often also results in the inability to access basic services such as education and employment, further reducing one’s sense of security and well-being in the broader scope.

2. Psychological

The psychological impact of violence on human security is vast and complex, encompassing prolonged emotional trauma such as anxiety disorders, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) which can interfere with individual

ability to lead normal daily lives and significantly reduce their quality of life. Violence also causes a loss of security and trust in others, exacerbates social isolation, and affects the victim's ability to establish healthy interpersonal relationships. These psychological impacts can lead to destructive behavior, decreased productivity, and in some cases, suicidal thoughts, which ultimately undermine social stability and human security in the broader context of society.

3. Social

Child victims of sexual assault will experience effects on their social lives in addition to physical and psychological ones. Since this phenomenon is uncommon in the community, sexual violence will likely elicit a range of unfavorable reactions from others (Fahria&Nunung, 2021). When violence occurs, people tend to feel insecure and lose trust in their surroundings, which reduces the sense of community. As a result, relationships between community members become strained, and social cohesion weakens. It is also can be said as difficulty in establishing interpersonal relationships. The trauma experienced can make it difficult for victims to trust others, including family and close friends. They may avoid intimacy and have difficulty building healthy relationships. Fear of repetition of violence can also be a barrier to establish new relationships.

The impact of violence on human security in communities and society at large includes increased insecurity, social and economic instability, where violence creates an environment of fear, lowers levels of trust between community members, and exacerbates social polarization that ultimately undermines social cohesion. Recurrent violence within communities can lead to forced migration, both internally and across borders, weakening community structures and resulting in impeded access to basic services such as health and education. In addition, violence can reduce the level of investment and economic activity in affected areas, reduce employment opportunities, and exacerbate inequalities, ultimately threatening the long-term stability of societies and impeding sustainable development.

Impact Violence to Human Rights

Violence, especially gender-based or against vulnerable groups, has a serious impact on human rights as it directly violates the basic rights of individuals. The right to life, security and human dignity are fundamental rights that are threatened when a person is a victim of violence. For example, physical violence can threaten the right to life and personal security, while sexual violence threatens the right to one's honor and physical and mental integrity.

In addition, violence impacts the right to justice, where victims often face obstacles in accessing legal mechanisms and obtaining proper protection. The right to education can also be compromised, especially for children who experience violence in the home or school environment, leading to trauma and the inability to continue their education. Gender-based violence also violates the right to freedom from discrimination,

where women are often treated unequally, both socially and legally, exacerbating the injustices they face (Amartya Sen, 2005).

Furthermore, the impact of violence on physical and mental health includes violations of the right to an adequate standard of health. Victims of violence often experience physical health problems due to injuries, as well as mental problems such as depression, anxiety, or PTSD. These violated rights show that violence as a whole damage the quality of life of victims and holds them back from living a life of freedom and dignity, which should be a basic right of every individual.

Violence in Globalization Era

In an era of globalization marked by rapid technological development, online-based violence has emerged as one of the factors exacerbating the situation of violence in society. Technology and online-based violence have become one of the significant factors in exacerbating violence in the era of globalization. With the advancement of the internet and social media, the spread of information has become much faster and not limited by geographical areas, creating a fertile space for violence to flourish in new forms.

Social media, originally designed to connect people, is often misused to spread hate speech, provoke communities, and deepen social polarization. The speed and breadth of information dissemination on digital platforms means that hateful narratives and disinformation can quickly spread to millions of people, increasing the potential for violence in a short period of time. In addition, the anonymous nature of the internet also provides an opening for perpetrators of violence to feel safer in their actions, without fear of being recognized or punished, such as in cases of cyberbullying, trolling, or threats through digital platforms. Online radicalization is also a worrying phenomenon, where extremist groups use technology to spread their ideology and recruit new members. Individuals who feel alienated or dissatisfied with the social and political situation are more susceptible to this digital propaganda, which ultimately drives them to commit acts of violence. Not only that, online-based crimes such as doxxing and cyberstalking create fear and discomfort for victims, turning cyberspace into a real arena of conflict.

Globalization, which was supposed to bring integration and intercultural understanding, is instead increasingly prone to violence due to irresponsible use of technology. This is exacerbated by the lack of effective regulation and law enforcement, so that perpetrators of online violence often escape the law. In this context, technology, while having great potential to bring benefits, also brings great challenges in the form of online-based violence that worsens the climate of violence globally, if there is no collective effort to manage and control it properly.

Challenges and Policy Solution of Violence

Challenges in facing violence

In the era of globalization, dealing or facing with violence is always a challenge. Among them are the following:

1. Patriarchy cultural and normalization of violence

Patriarchal culture and the normalization of violence are major challenges in addressing violence because they shape people's mindsets and behaviors that support or tolerate violence. In a patriarchal culture, a gender hierarchy that places men as dominant and women as subordinate creates a deeply rooted power imbalance. This often results in women experiencing violence in various forms, whether physical, sexual or psychological, because it is considered "normal" or part of men's control over women. Patriarchy not only influences the way men think, but also instills in women the belief that the violence they experience is something that should be accepted or not worth reporting. This makes victims reluctant to report violence for fear of being stigmatized or feeling they will not get support.

Normalizing violence is also a serious challenge as violence is often perceived as part of social or family interactions, particularly in patriarchal contexts. When violence is seen as a "normal" way to resolve conflict or maintain control, the behavior is not only repeated but also copied by the next generation, creating a cycle of violence that is difficult to break. For example, children who grow up in an environment where violence is taken for granted are likely to internalize the behavior and consider it a legitimate way to communicate or solve problems in the future.

In addition, social norms that support gender inequality often hinder effective law enforcement against perpetrators of violence. Law enforcers, who may also be influenced by patriarchal values, tend to trivialize or ignore reports of violence, especially those that occur within the household. Thus, both patriarchy and the normalization of violence create conditions that reinforce injustice and complicate efforts to systemically reduce violence. Dismantling this culture requires fundamental changes in how society views power, gender and violence, as well as education and policies that focus on equality and human rights.

2. Structural barriers to law enforcement and victim protection

Structural barriers in law enforcement and victim protection are one of the main challenges in addressing violence as the legal system is often not designed to respond quickly and appropriately to the needs of victims. These structural barriers include weaknesses in regulations, bureaucratic red tape, lack of resources, and lack of adequate training for law enforcement. All these factors lead to the system's inability to provide effective protection and responsiveness to violence, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children.

One example of structural barriers is inadequate or outdated laws. Many countries have laws that do not specifically address different forms of violence,

especially gender-based violence, making them ineffective. In addition, many legal systems are still based on patriarchal rules or gender bias, which hinders victims' access to justice. For example, domestic violence is often considered a private or family matter, which leads to cases not being taken seriously by law enforcement officials.

Bureaucratic red tape also hinders the handling of violence. Complicated and lengthy legal processes often discourage victims from reporting or pursuing legal proceedings due to the time-, energy- and emotionally-draining procedures involved. These barriers are exacerbated by a lack of infrastructure, such as one-stop service centers or shelters for victims, leaving victims without safe and convenient access to report or receive support.

Lack of training for law enforcement is also a structural barrier to addressing violence. Many law enforcement officers do not have sufficient understanding of the dynamics of violence, especially gender-based violence or violence against children. This leads to insensitive handling of victims, sometimes even leading to second victimization, where victims have to face demeaning questions or treatment from officers. This makes victims feel unsupported and ultimately choose to withdraw from the legal process.

Another structural barrier is the lack of budget allocation and resources for institutions or programs that function to provide protection and support for victims. Lack of funding results in limited support services, such as free legal aid, psychological counseling, or shelter facilities for victims. This situation further exacerbates the injustice experienced by victims, especially those who come from vulnerable groups or have economic limitations.

These structural barriers create a situation where victims do not receive proper protection, perpetrators do not receive appropriate punishment, and violence continues without any effective prevention or response. Therefore, overcoming structural barriers to law enforcement and victim protection requires reforming the legal system, improving training for law enforcement officers, streamlining bureaucracy, and providing adequate resources to ensure victims get the justice and protection they deserve.

Policy Solution

Violence, in its various forms, has become a serious challenge that threatens the harmony of society. To address this, innovative and sustainability policy solutions are needed, which focus not only on punishment, but also on preventing and improving the root of the problem. This solution must be able to create a balance between law enforcement and social recovery, so that we can build a safe and fair environment for all levels of society. So, here is some policy solutions below:

1. Reforming laws and regulations

Reforming laws and regulations related to violence against women and children is not just an adjustment of text on paper, but a real effort to protect the most vulnerable in our society. In an ever-evolving world, the injustices experienced by women and children often go unnoticed, buried behind a cultural of silence and social stigma. By

updating our laws, we are not only trying to eliminate violence, but also giving space to the voices of victims who have been suppressed, bringing justice, and creating social change that more inclusive and civilized.

Legal reform can include strengthening victims' rights, such as protection through the establishment of protection orders, access to rehabilitation services, and legal aid. With better regulations, victims get maximum protection, both physically and psychologically. Reforms could include specialized training for law enforcement officials to handle cases of violence against women and children more sensitively (Nazaruddin, 2022). This is important so that investigations and legal proceedings are conducted appropriately, without discrediting victims: Reforms can address existing legal gaps. For example, many countries or regions do not have strict laws on gender-based violence, especially domestic violence or online violence.

2. Increasing public education and awareness on gender

Increasing public education and awareness on gender equality is one of the effective policy solutions in addressing violence as it addresses the underlying root causes of gender inequality and stereotypes. When people better understand the importance of equality between women and men, they become more aware of the rights that all individuals have, regardless of their gender, and are more sensitive to issues of gender-based violence. This education can change the perceptions and behaviors of people who previously viewed violence as natural or normal, and instill values of respect for others. With education programs involving schools, workplaces, and communities, people will be more open to supporting victims, reporting cases of violence, and preventing violence from happening in the first place. In addition, increased awareness will also encourage authorities to be more serious in enforcing the law and providing protection to victims, creating a safer and fairer social environment for women and children.

3. Strengthening the role of civil society and international institutions

Strengthening the role of civil society and international institutions in monitoring and providing support to victims of violence is crucial to creating a comprehensive protection ecosystem. Civil society, such as NGOs, advocacy groups, and community organizations, have a central role in providing direct support to victims, ranging from legal aid to psychological support. They can also serve as a bridge between victims and government institutions, making it easier for victims to access necessary services. In addition, civil society can play a role in voicing cases of violence, advocating for legal reforms, and monitoring the implementation of policies related to gender-based violence.

On the other hand, international agencies, such as the United Nations (UN) and other international organizations, can provide technical assistance and funding to support local initiatives to address violence against women and children. They can also provide global standards and policy recommendations, and ensure that member states comply with international commitments related to human rights and the protection of

victims of violence. Strengthening the role of these actors can encourage greater accountability from governments, while ensuring that victims have access to appropriate assistance, creating a safer environment that is responsive to the needs of victims of violence.

CONCLUSION

The concept of human security emphasizes the protection of individuals from a range of threats, including economic, health, environmental and political rights threats, and places people at the center of this protection. With a focus on “freedom from fear” and “freedom from want,” the human security approach seeks to create secure and dignified lives for all people, including women and children who are vulnerable to violence and discrimination. The impact of violence on human security, ranging from physical to psychological, demonstrates that acts of violence not only threaten individual well-being, but also undermine human rights and overall society stability. Human security provides a framework to address these threats, by ensuring protection as well as empowerment through better access to health services, education and social participation.

In era of globalization, confronting violence is a complex challenge due to factors such as patriarchal culture, normalization of violence, and structural barriers to law enforcement. Patriarchal culture creates gender inequality that supports violence against women as “normal”, while structural barriers, such as weak regulations and cumbersome bureaucracy, complicate protection for victims. Addressing this requires policy solutions that include legal reform, public education on gender equality, and strengthening the role of civil society and international institutions. These measures are essential to build an environment that is safe, just and responsive to the needs of victims of violence.

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