



## Implementation of handling of victims of violence against women and children

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### Abstract

While Indonesia recognizes the rights of all citizens, the reality is that women and children experience discrimination and violence. Gender stereotypes contribute to inequality and the risk of violence, while children are often victimized due to their vulnerability. Data from Boyolali shows that there are reported cases of violence, but many remain uncovered. While there are local regulations such as Perda No. 11 of 2020 and Regional Regulation no. 9 of 2021, implementation still faces challenges. DP2KBP3A Boyolali plays an important role in this protection effort, but needs to improve its effectiveness to achieve this goal. This research aims to provide recommendations to improve women and child protection policies in Boyolali. The writing uses an empirical juridical approach method by looking directly at the reality in the field, based on a study of the operation of law in society. In this case the author uses a descriptive type of research, because this research aims to describe and provide data that is as accurate as possible. primary data sources with interviews and secondary. using literature studies and field studies qualitative data analysis is deductive Handling of violence by DP2KBP3A Boyolali through P2TP2A in accordance with SOPs and regional regulations, and the needs of victims are handled based on informed consent, interviews, and assessments. However, Boyolali does not yet have a safe house for victims due to budget, location, and human resource constraints. DP2KBP3A Boyolali handles violence against women and children through P2TP2A in four stages in accordance with Boyolali's SOPs and regulations, but effectiveness is hampered by a lack of community understanding, sectoral ego, delayed reports, and a shortage of human resources. Boyolali also does not yet have a safe house for victims due to budget, location, and human resource constraints.

**Keywords:** Violence, victim, women, children

### Introduction

In Indonesia, women's rights are still often neglected, and n they still often experience various forms of violence, whether physical, psychological, even sexual. This case is similar to the iceberg phenomenon in cases of violence against women and children are largely invisible. While progress has been made in some areas, there are still major challenges to overcome to achieve gender equality and adequate protection for women and children.

Article 1 paragraph (7) of PERMA No. 3 of 2017 explains that gender stereotypes refer to general views or impressions regarding attributes or characteristics that are considered to be possessed and demonstrated by women or men. Gender stereotypes are one of the factors that play a role in triggering gender inequality and increasing the risk of violence against women. *Gender stereotypes* create certain expectations regarding the roles and characteristics that are considered appropriate for women and men in the social context of society.

In addition to women, children are often victims of violence, although there are child protection regulations, their implementation is often inadequate. Children can become victims because they are vulnerable to fighting or reporting acts of violence. Limited access to quality education and welfare resources can increase their vulnerability to exploitation and violence. Children are often victims in unstable household situations. Children who witness or are victims of domestic violence tend to experience a cycle of violence that can continue to the next generation.

When the child's condition is rather weak, exploitation is very likely to occur. Child exploitation is related to discriminatory practices or acts of abuse carried out against children by family members or general groups. forcing

children to do something for economic and social purposes, or policies that do not pay attention to children's rights to protection based on physical, psychological growth and social status <sup>[1]</sup>.

Quoted from JawaPos, it was explained that in Boyolali, the new data that was reported to the Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP2KBP3A) during the period January-July 2023, there were around 31 cases. There were five cases of physical violence, psychological violence, child neglect, and internet crime, twelve cases of physical and psychological domestic violence, twelve cases of sexual harassment and intercourse, and three cases of child delinquency. It is projected that additional cases have not been reported to the service or law enforcement agency. It is estimated that there are still other cases that have not been reported to the service or law enforcement agency <sup>[2]</sup>.

It is important to remember that cases of violence can have serious long-term impacts for the immediate victims but also for society as a whole. Therefore, handling cases of violence and protecting victims of violence are priorities in prevention and law enforcement efforts.

In Boyolali itself, there is a Regional Regulation in handling victims of violence against women and children, namely Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection and Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women.

The protection tools that have been changed to be applied differently by the state may be considered sufficient, but it is clear that the reality on the ground is not in line with these expectations. Data shows an increase in cases of violations of the rights of women and children as incidents in which

their rights are violated or not respected, even though protection efforts are in place. Violations of the rights of women and children appear in various different forms, but the most worrying is violence.

Cases of violence against women and children are one of the serious problems faced by society, including in Boyolali Regency. In order to overcome these victims, the government Indonesia, especially the Boyolali Regional Government, has to implement policy on handling victims of violence against women and children. One of the institutions involved in this implementation in the Boyolali Regional Government is the Boyolali Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection Service (DP2KBP3A). Boyolali Regency, located in Central Java Province, faces serious challenges related to victims of violence against women and children. Although various policies have been implemented, there are still obstacles in their implementation.

Based on the context that has been explained previously, the following problem formulation can be put forward:

1. How are victims of violence against women and children handled at the Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP2KBP3A) Boyolali?
2. What are the obstacles and barriers faced in handling victims of violence against women and children in Boyolali?

### Research methods

The writing of a thesis in the field of law adopts an empirical legal approach method, which involves direct research on field realities and is based on a study of the implementation of law in society. This study uses a descriptive approach to describe and collect data carefully, both through literature studies covering laws and regulations, doctrines, and related secondary data and field studies that rely on interview techniques to collect information directly from the field. This method leads to deductive qualitative analysis, where conclusions are drawn based on the data collected.

### Research results and discussion

#### A. Implementation of handling of victims of violence against women and children at the population control, family planning, women's empowerment and child protection service of Boyolali

DP2KBP3A Boyolali has a special team that handles violence against women and children, known as the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A). P2TP2A was established based on the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 4 of 2018, which regulates the guidelines for the establishment of a service center for assisting children who are victims of violence. This team was formed through a Regent's Decree and operates under the coordination of DP2KBP3A, especially in the Women and Children Protection (PPPA) sector. P2TP2A involves various parties such as related agencies, the Police, the District Court, the Prosecutor's Office, NGOs, and lawyers. Policies related to handling violence against women and children are under the responsibility of DP2KBP3A, while P2TP2A handles technical implementation in the field. Handling of Victims in accordance with the SOP or Standard Operating Procedure that has been established

based on the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 4 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Regional Technical Implementation Units for the Protection of Women and Children. The procedure for handling cases of violence against women and children by DP2KBP3A through P2TP2A is summarized in 4 (four) general stages including *First*, the reporting or complaint stage. *Second*, Receiving in the form of recording victim data, recapitulation, and clarification. *Third*, identifying cases whether the case is violence against women and children or not. *Fourth*, Assessment in English is defined as the process of evaluation and analysis to obtain relevant information in order to carry out appropriate interventions.

In an effort to handle DP2KBP3A victims, the Boyolali Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection is used as a reference. The handling of DP2KBP3A by the P2TP2A team is in accordance with the SOP and is quite in accordance with the reference to Boyolali Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Boyolali Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection, with the handling of victims adjusted to the victim's needs through *informed consent*, interviews, *assessments*.

One of the cases handled by the Service is a woman from Banyudono Boyolali who experienced domestic violence by her own husband. In Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women, Article 15 paragraph 1 states that protection for women victims of violence is in order to provide legal protection and/or health recovery. Then Article 2 states that Protection for women victims of violence as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. Provision of safe houses or alternative housing Safe houses or safe houses are terms often used in the context of law enforcement and security. This refers to a safe and suitable location or place to hide individuals who need to be protected from certain parties or who are in dangerous situations<sup>[3]</sup>. Safe houses themselves are needed by victims when the situation is critical, such as receiving death threats from the victim's husband or family, in the case that the author analyzed, significant action was not required for placement in a safe house/halfway house. It is said that in Boyolali there are no safe houses yet, so if they need such facilities, the agency places them in a halfway house, which cooperates with the social service.
- b. Legal aid is an effort to provide victims with legal assistance in court. This can be provided by companions, law enforcement officers who have collaborated with the service including legal consultation, exercising power of attorney, representing, accompanying, defending, and taking other legal actions for victims. In the case handled here, the victim does not need legal assistance. However, if necessary, the P2TP2A team has collaborated with PERADI to provide legal assistance for victims.
- c. Post-violence assistance restores the victim's psyche. This is an important part of the recovery process with the aim of processing trauma to understand the trauma, increasing a sense of security to build a sense of

security and self-confidence for the victim, and planning for the future so that the victim feels that their life is more valuable. The P2TP2A team has psychologists who are tasked with helping the victim's psyche recover. In this case, the victim's need is psychological treatment, so assistance is provided according to those needs.

- d. Rehabilitation and social reintegration in accordance with regional authority Rehabilitation is a comprehensive recovery process to help victims recover from their trauma or from the impacts they have experienced with the aim of helping victims achieve physical, psychological, and social recovery. While reintegration is an effort by the agency to reunite victims of violence with their families, institutions, communities or other social environments that can provide protection. By coordinating and monitoring after being discharged. After receiving treatment, the team continues to monitor the victim to see if their psyche is good.
- e. Health services  
Providing health needs for victims who experience psychological trauma or physical injuries. The service in this case works together with Pandanaran Boyolali Hospital. If the victim or the police need evidence of a medical examination, we will help with that and the treatment, and if the funding is large enough, the service works together with Basnas and Dinsos.

One of the cases handled by the Office in violence against children is a child who experienced sexual abuse by his own neighbor. In Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection, Article 20 describes the Handling of Victims, carried out through:

**a. Identify and receive complaints/reports**

Complaints can be made directly by visiting the office or through indirect services such as WhatsApp, Instagram, or the DP2KBP3A website with the SAMARA (Sakinah, Mawaddah, Warohmah) service. In addition, outreach is carried out by officers who provide information about the services available according to the victim's needs. Coordination is also carried out with related parties, offices and other institutions to provide assistance. Reports received from related institutions are then identified and provided with assistance. In this case, the victim was assisted by the Ampel Health Center to make a report because the health center suspected that the victim was experiencing *psychosis*.

**b. Rescue action**

In this process, the victim is immediately secured from the perpetrator of violence to eliminate direct threats that can harm them. By securing the victim from the perpetrator, it is hoped that the victim can feel safe and comfortable, which is very important for the early recovery process. The victim received first aid in the form of rescue and transfer to a safe place to be kept away from the perpetrator. The report was made late because the incident occurred when the victim was still in kindergarten and was only revealed when the victim was in 5th grade, so the victim could not receive first aid. However, if the report was made sooner after the incident, it could have received first aid such as calming the

victim and keeping him/her away from the perpetrator so that there would be no deep trauma for the victim.

**c. Trying to place children in safe homes**

Safe house is a term often used in the context of law enforcement and security, referring to a place designed to provide protection for someone in need of security. This place is used to hide individuals from parties who may be a threat or in a dangerous situation <sup>[4]</sup>. The DP2KBP3A Service coordinates with the Boyolali Social Service regarding safe houses, but currently in Boyolali there are no safe houses and only halfway houses. A halfway house is a facility designed to help street children by providing education, training, and guidance so that they can improve their behavior, develop good morals, become independent, obtain adequate education, and eventually be accepted back into society <sup>[5]</sup>.

**d. Rehabilitation includes:**

**1. Health recovery services**

Health recovery services include actions to recover victims from physical and mental health disorders they suffer. DP2KBP3A works with the Health Service or handles the recovery through the P2TP2A team.

**2. Social and psychological recovery services**

It is an effort to handle victims in restoring and developing the abilities of victims who experience social dysfunction so that they can carry out social functions properly. This has an impact on the child's psychology. In this case, the victim needs psychological assistance because the victim is detected as having psychosympathy. For this handling, the P2TP2A team has a psychologist.

**3. Legal assistance assistance**

It is an effort to provide victims with legal assistance in court, this can be provided by companions, law enforcement officers who have collaborated with the service including legal consultation, exercising power, representing, accompanying, defending, and taking other legal actions for the victim. Because the perpetrator's actions lasted quite a long time, the victim and his family decided not to continue the legal process.

**e. Social reintegration in the form of post-rehabilitation service support**

Efforts from the department to reunite victims of violence with their families, institutions, communities or other social environments that can provide protection. By coordinating and monitoring after being returned. The return of victims to the community in this case the team communicated with the victim's school, then the victim's parents were also given directions so that they could make adjustments to accompany the victim.

**B. Obstacles in handling violence against women and children in Boyolali**

**1. Internal**

**a. Sectoral ego**

Sectoral ego arises when a group feels pressured or seeks benefits for its group, which is triggered by interests in something that involves the group <sup>[6]</sup>. The failure of the government in carrying out development, service, and empowerment functions is mainly caused by coordination,

which is the main factor in government administration. The sectoral reluctance of government institutions is seen in working together, asking for help, or simply asking other government institutions<sup>[7]</sup>. In handling the implementers both in the field or internally, they still have the power of egoism in handling cases of violence, these things are what cause the implementation of the empowerment function to be hampered and may not be implemented.

#### **b. Lack of Human Resources HR**

Human Resources (HR) have a very crucial role in efforts to overcome violence against women and children, because if there is a lack of HR, the handling that will be carried out tends to be ineffective and at risk of failure in handling. Because HR is an important factor in carrying out handling. In the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection section, this team has four employees, with three employees being State Civil Apparatus and one more being a casual daily worker.

#### **2. External Late report**

Sometimes victims of violence, especially the victim's family, are still closed and block access to the cases they experience, this is an obstacle in handling cases of violence and is susceptible to recurrence of cases. In fact, the initial point of handling cases is the information provided, it is hoped that all cases can be resolved early. In situations where reports are received late, handling will also be delayed, both from the collaborating institutions and from the victim or their family. The community often pays less attention to the impact of violence, often taking the suffering experienced by the victim lightly. This is what makes reporting late and victims do not get first aid from the P2TP2A team.

#### **Closing**

#### **Conclusion**

From the research and data analysis previously presented, conclusions can be drawn:

1. That the Procedure for handling violence against women and children by DP2KBP3A is carried out by the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) which is coordinated by the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) division of DP2KBP3A Boyolali. Case handling is carried out in 4 (four) stages. First, Reporting or complaints from victims/partners. Second, Receiving Complaints records victim data. Third, Identification of cases, whether cases of violence against women and children or not. Fourth, Assessment and victim services what are the needs of the victim. In efforts to handle victims, DP2KBP3A uses the Boyolali Regional Regulation number 9 of 2021 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Boyolali Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection and has been implemented sufficiently in accordance with the PERDA and handling of victims themselves is adjusted to the needs of victims known through *informed consent*, interviews, and assessments. The PERDA used is quite effective in handling things that make handling ineffective is the community who do not understand and care about what to do to the victim. In the analysis

it was also found that in Boyolali there is no safe house which is the right of victims, both women and children. The factors that make Boyolali not have a safe house are because of the budget, location, and human resources.

2. In handling violence, DP2KBP3A has several obstacles, namely the sectoral ego of several employees who still do not coordinate well with the team, this makes handling hampered or even not carried out, reports are received late, there are still many victims who cover up cases so that this makes handling hampered, lack of Human Resources in the PPPA sector itself, even only having 4 (four) employees, this makes handling risky ineffective and at risk of failure.

#### **Suggestion**

From the conclusions above, the researcher's suggestions are as follows:

1. DP2KBP3A with related institutions can immediately procure safe houses so that handling is more effective and DP2KBP3A or the P2TP2A team can conduct intensive socialization so that residents are aware of the impacts caused if violence occurs so that if an act of violence occurs around them, they can immediately report it so that the victim gets appropriate treatment.
2. It is advisable to strengthen internal coordination, this can be done through training, workshops, or routine meetings between departments to ensure that all employees understand the importance of cross-sectoral cooperation in handling cases of violence, and focus on awareness of the common goal of providing the best protection for victims.
3. There is a need to hold educational public campaigns, seminars and counseling in schools or communities that can help reduce stigma and increase positive responses to cases of violence. This needs to be done by the Service to increase public awareness about the importance of reporting cases of violence and providing support to victims.

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