

An Overview Of Cases Of Violence Against Women And Children In Tasikmalaya City

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ABSTRACT

Since 1984, the Government of Indonesia has shown its concern for issues of women's empowerment and child protection. There are no fewer than a dozen policies issued by the government to manage and prevent incidents of violence against women and children. The city of Tasikmalaya is one of the cities that already has a mayoral regulation to manage this issue, by issuing mayoral regulation no. 102 of 2016 concerning woman empowerment and child protection. But, *from year to year*, the number of cases of violence against women and children is increasing, both quantitatively and qualitatively, with increasingly diverse types of violence. The purpose of this study was to see an overview of cases of violence against women and children in Tasikmalaya city. The Descriptive method with cross sectional approach was used in this study. The results showed that the most common type of violence was sexual harassment, with the most victims of violence being women, with the highest level of education of victim being elementary and junior high school, and the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim was mostly family, with the scene of the incident in the neighbourhood or a place known to the victim. In conclusion, female gender, elementary and junior high school education, and family are a real picture related to cases of violence against women and children in Tasikmalaya. It is recommended that socialization regarding the prevention of violence against women and children be carried out continuously. Improve the competence of officers who provide women and child protection services and periodic monitoring of service activities by including physical evidence of reporting as well.

INTRODUCTION

Cases of violence against children in Indonesia are still relatively high, with sexual violence and harassment as the highest types of cases. Meanwhile, based on data from Komnas Perempuan, the increase in cases of violence against women in 2020 increased eightfold or as many as

8,686 cases over the past 12 years. Most of these cases of violence are committed in households (Fatmariza et al., 2020).

Gender equality is one of the targets set in the world development goals known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), namely goal 5 of 17 goals where the target to be achieved until 2030 is to reduce the

occurrence of violence against women and gender participation. Data published by WHO shows that around 1 in 3 (35%) women worldwide have experienced intimate partner violence both physical and sexual or other non-sexual violence (Fazraningtyas et al., 2020).

Violence against women and children is one of the problems in efforts to empower women and protect children. Efforts to handle cases of violence are needed to fulfill access to justice for victims, in all aspects due to violence against women and children, including the recovery process. This is one of the mandatory government affairs, which is the authority of the regional government in accordance with Article 12 of Law Number 23/2014 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Utami, 2016).

Women and children are the most vulnerable group to violence. Many cases involving women and children, as victims, with a significant number of cases, and urgent to be resolved. Cases of violence, murder, trafficking, sexual harassment, rape, free sex, child exploitation and cases of children in conflict with the law. Each existing case needs special attention, so that the handling carried out is right on target (Taufiq, 2020).

Regulations in the context of handling violence against women and children in Tasikmalaya City have been established since 2015, namely Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2015 concerning Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, as a basis for legal certainty in the activities of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Tasikmalaya City. Similarly, the implementing regulation of Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2015 has been stipulated through Tasikmalaya Mayor Regulation Number 102 of 2016 with the hope of protecting, preventing, and handling the risk of vulnerability of women and children from various acts of violence, discrimination and treatment of society, so

that they can live their lives reasonably according to their rights as human beings.

However, the existence of regulations, both the Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation and the Mayor's Regulation, has not stopped various cases of violence, both against women and against children. From data from the Tasikmalaya City Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, cases of violence against women and children from 2016 to 2020 are still high.

To find out more about the description of the types of cases and factors associated with the incidence of violence against women and children in Tasikmalaya City, the researcher proposes the formulation of the problem in this study is how the description and factors associated with violence against women and children in Tasikmalaya City.

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive method using a cross sectional approach. Secondary Data Gathered with permission form P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for Women's and Children's Empowerment) Tasikmalaya on November 2021.

RESULTS

Since the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2015, the Tasikmalaya city government, through P2TP2A, has received a number of complaints of cases of violence related to women's empowerment and child protection, as for the distribution of the number of cases from 2016-2021, presented in figure.1 as follows:

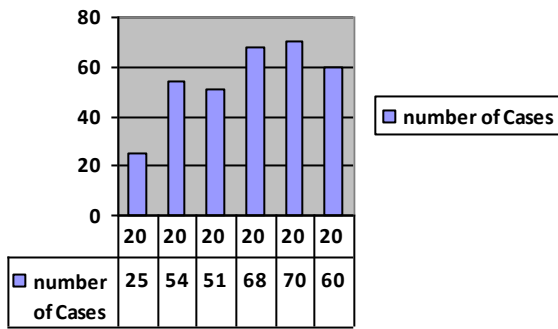


Figure 1. Number of Cases form 2016-2021
Source: P2TP2A Tasikmalaya, November 2021.

Based on Figure 1, numbers of cases it fluctuates from 2016-2021. Experienced the highest increase in 2020 with a case number of 70 cases.

The distribution of case types is presented in Figure 2 below:

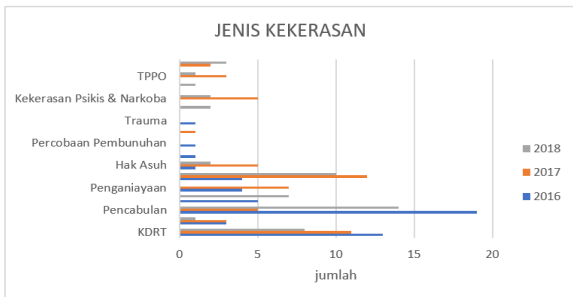


Figure 2. Types of the Cases against Women and Children in 2016-2018
Source: P2TP2A Tasikmalaya, November 2021.

Based on the data presented above, it appears that the three highest types of violence that occurred from 2016-2018 were domestic violence, sexual abuse, and rape.

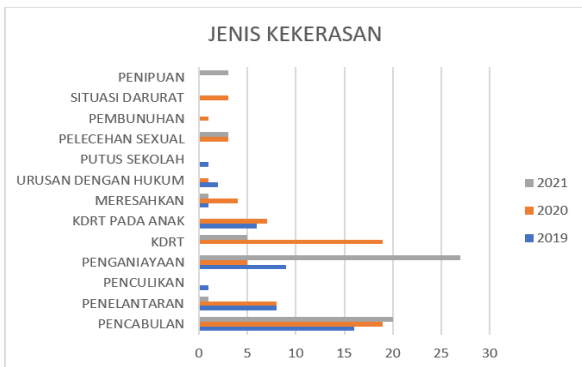


Figure 3. Types of Cases against Women and Children in 2019-2021

Source P2TP2A Tasikmalaya City, 2021

For 2019-2021, the most common types of violence cases are maltreatment, domestic violence, and sexual abuse.

Factors that Related with The Case

As for seeing what factors are related to and become the background of victims of violence against women and children, it is presented in the following tables.

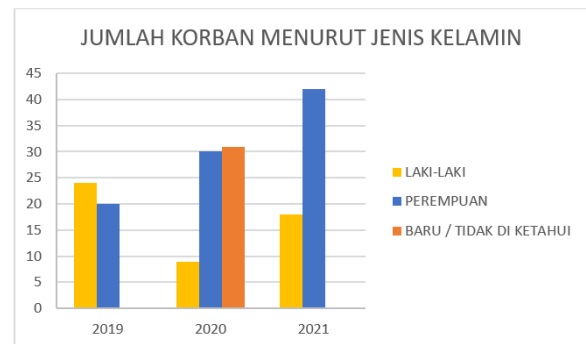


Figure 4. Victim's Gender Factor

Source: P2TP2A, November 2021

Based on Figure 4. above, in the last three years, the average number of victims is female.

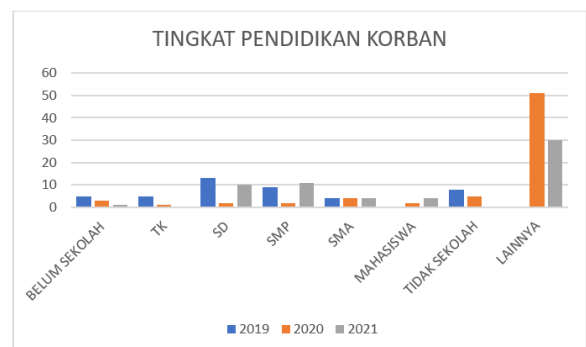


Figure 5. Victim Education Level Factor

Source P2TP2A Tasikmalaya November 2021

Based on the data above, most of the victims' education levels are elementary and junior high school, however, there are still some data where the victim's education level is unknown.

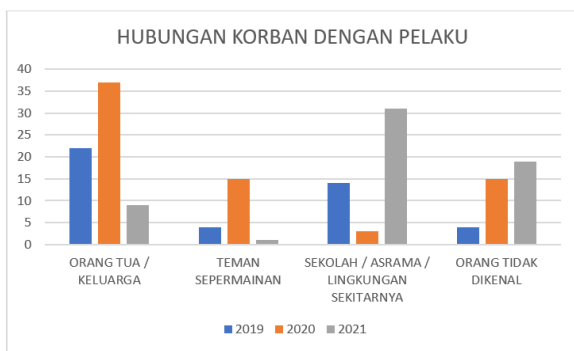


Figure 6. Factors of the Victim's Relationship with the Perpetrator
Source P2TP2A Tasikmalaya, November 2021

Based on the data above, it appears that most of the victim's relationship with the perpetrator is family, and the incident occurred in an environment known to the victim.

DISCUSSION

Looking at the data presented related to factors related to the incidence of violence against women and children in the last three years, which include gender, education level and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, it seems necessary to pay close attention, that most victims are female, with the highest level of education being elementary and junior high school, and the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is mostly family, with the scene of the incident in the neighborhood or a place known to the victim.

Violence faced by women can be in the form of physical or non-physical violence. Various violence against women arises as a result of role differences. Perpetrators of violence against women can be individual, such as in the household, community, or state. One type of violence faced by women stems from gender assumptions which are basically caused by power (Zulfiani, D., Kondorura, O., & AF, M. S, 2019).

People still think that violence is in the form of physical injury. Whereas there are other

forms of violence such as psychological violence. Community attitudes are also getting better because they no longer consider violence against women as a disgrace that must be covered up. The community also understands the actions that must be taken in the event of violence. In addition, they also feel that there is a need for a special institution in the village to facilitate access to handling violence. Based on the results of this counseling activity, there was an increase in knowledge, good attitudes, and appropriate actions by the community in an effort to prevent and deal with the problem of violence against women and children in Nagari (Fatmariza et al., 2020).

Acts of violence and acts of sexual harassment against women occur because of the low mindset of the community regarding the equal status of men and women that exist between each other's interactions, both of which are equally disadvantaged in this situation. The results of this study, there is a single factor that causes violence against women, namely due to socio-cultural factors or because of the existence of unequal power relations that cause the subordination of women (Rifa'at & Farid, 2019). In addition, women in some indigenous communities have some limitations in the decision-making process, even in the process of obtaining solutions in cases of violence against women. Women have limited access to decision-making processes in customary forums even in cases of violence against women (Di et al., 2020).

The impact of violence against women has physical, occupational and child impacts. The impact on the physical will experience physical pain, mental stress, decreased self-confidence and self-esteem, experience a sense of helplessness, experience dependence on a husband who has abused himself, experience post-traumatic stress, experience depression, and suicidal ideation. Women's violence can affect reproductive disorders such as menstrual

irregularities, and interference in the pregnancy process, and mental disorders such as the emergence of anxiety, fear, fatigue, and stress, and it is not uncommon to have an impact on eating and sleeping disorders (Fazraningtyas et al., 2020). The impact of violence on work will make performance poor, more time is spent seeking help from psychologists or psychiatrists, and feeling afraid of losing their jobs. The impact on children will allow children's lives to be guided by violence, the chances of cruel behavior in children will be higher, children can experience depression, and children have the potential to commit violence against their partners when they are married because children imitate the behavior and ways of treating others as done by their parents (Sutrisminah, 2022). The severity of the impact of violence on women is considered that women's organizations must respond to the development and needs of society (Nadhifah, 2018). However, the obstacles faced are still low public awareness of the potential for violence against women and children (Fatmariza et al., 2020). In line with research (Carmilla Tuharea et al., 2021) which states that the Maluku Province Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office in carrying out its duties related to handling violence against women and children experiences several obstacles, namely where the handling of violence against women and children has not been effective.

In addition to violence against women, cases of violence against children are also a problem that must be addressed. Cases of violence against children are generally internal family problems, so they are not widely exposed to the public. This situation is exacerbated by the principle that exists within the family, especially in Javanese culture "opening the family's disgrace is the same as opening one's own disgrace", which causes a high "dark number" because it is not reported. However, when cases of child abuse appear in public, it means that

they have crossed the natural limit and caused physical and psychological injuries to children (Fatmariza et al., 2020).

Legal protection for victims of violence against women and children is needed. However, heavy legal sanctions, without the ethical awareness of law enforcement officials to commit to enforcing them, will not deter perpetrators and others from committing acts of violence against women and children. Eradicating or eliminating violence against women and children requires comprehensive efforts from all components of the nation, starting with taking formal and non-formal preventive measures (Taufiq, 2020).

Preventive protection can be done by revising laws related to violence against women and children, and special handling by the government for victims of violence against women and children. Government law enforcement seeks justice and a complete settlement for victims of this violence suffered by both women and children. The purpose of law enforcement is to realize legal certainty for victims and to prevent violence against women and children (Suryamizon & Suska, 2017). The Indonesian government has proposed a policy of regulation on the protection of women and children as a national priority. The regulation is intended to address violence against women (VAW) in Indonesia. The enactment of Law No. 23/2004 on the Eradication of Domestic Violence, Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, and Regulation of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 01/2010 on Minimum Service Standards (MSS) for Integrated Services for Women and Children Victims of Violence (Utami, 2016).

The results of other research in the form of a web application can help women and children victims of violence to submit complaints online. With this new system, it will greatly assist related parties in producing the information needed in a

short time so that when reports related to complaints of violence against women and children are needed, it will be very helpful for the Women's Conscience Institute. (Kamal, 2019).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The conclusion of this study is that there were 355 cases of violence against women and children in Tasikmalaya City from 2015-2021, The three most common types of violence in 2019-2021 were maltreatment, domestic violence, and sexual abuse. Based on gender, most victims are female. The education level of most victims is elementary and junior high school. The relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is mostly family, and known people and the place of the incident is mostly in the neighborhood or a place known to the victim.

Despite the availability of child protection regulations and the P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for Women's and Children's Empowerment) as the institution responsible for managing this problem, the researcher proposes the following suggestions:

1. Socialization of the prevention of violence against women and children should continue, involving all components of society, including the educational environment, from the lowest to the highest level of education,
2. Provision of infrastructure and facilities that support the implementation of the policy of Tasikmalaya Mayor Regulation No. 102 of 2016, so that people can easily access services.
3. It is necessary to allocate a budget that is adjusted to the financial capacity of the region. Provision of specialized experts (medical/psychological/legal) who can provide services or can help supervise officers who provide services.
4. Improve the competence of officers who provide women and child protection services. And periodic monitoring of service activities by including physical evidence of reporting

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