

The Government's Prevention Efforts on Violence Against Women Human Rights Perspective

Tanti Kirana Utami

Faculty of Law, Suryakencana University, Indonesia.

Email : kireinatanti78@gmail.com

How to cite : Tanti Kirana Utami. "The Government's Prevention Efforts on Violence Against Women Human Rights Perspective" *Unifikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*. 8(2). 2021.244-252. DOI <https://doi.org/10.25134/unifikasi.v8i2.4994>
Submitted : 10-08-2021 Revised : 08-10-2021 Accepted : 09-11-2021

Abstract : Women are vulnerable to discrimination or violence from other parties. Accordingly, the government needs to make various efforts to protect women's rights and to prevent violence. The study aims to examine the factors and the government's prevention efforts to violence against women. The study employed the normative-juridical method. The study found some factors causing violence against women, such as an individual, partner, socio-cultural, and economic factors. Meanwhile, the governments' efforts cover increasing cooperation with National Commission on Violence against Women and other stakeholders, disseminating various laws and regulations on women's legal protection, advocacy, and women empowerment.

Kata Kunci: Human Rights, Violence, Women

Upaya Pemerintah dalam Pencegahan Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia

Abstrak : Perempuan termasuk kelompok yang rentan mendapatkan perlakuan diskriminasi atau kekerasan dari pihak lain. Dari kondisi ini, pentingnya berbagai upaya yang harus dilakukan oleh pemerintah dalam memberikan perlindungan terhadap hak-hak perempuan dan mencegah terjadinya kekerasan. Tujuan yang diteliti adalah faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan upaya pemerintah dalam pencegahan kekerasan terhadap perempuan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa factor-faktor penyebab terjadinya kekeradsan terhadap perempuan adalah factor individu, faktor pasangan, faktor sosial budaya dan faktor ekonomi. Upaya yang dapat dilakukan oleh pemerintah adalah meningkatkan kerjasama dengan Komnas Perempuan, dan stakeholder lainnya, melakukan sosialisasi berbagai peraturan perundang-undangan mengenai perlindungan hukum terhadap perempuan, advokasi dan pemberdayaan perempuan.

Kata Kunci: Hak Asasi Manusia, Kekerasan, Perempuan

INTRODUCTION

In 1980, Indonesia signed the CEDAW Convention (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women). This was further ratified in 1987 through Law Number 7 of 1984, Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Since then, various laws and regulations have been issued, including in the 1945 Constitution and other related laws to the CEDAW's regulations and its articles. Women's issue becomes one of the cross-cutting issues and is fused in every line of development. Gender equality is a concern at the national and global levels. Women's and men's equality to obtain the same opportunities and access as human beings as well as being able to play a role and participate in political, economic, socio-cultural, defense, and security activities. In addition, equality in enjoying the results of development also becomes the ultimate effort on the implementation of gender mainstreaming strategy in development. Women's potential to contribute to development is currently not optimal. This is indicated by several things, for example, the low level of women's labor force participation (TPAK) and the high level of violence against women. Women's involvement in the public sphere is also low. This can be seen from a political world where the number of women occupying parliamentary seats is still far below the affirmation limit of 30% representation of

women. Even at the managerial level, the number of women who occupy managerial and professional levels is still low.¹

The Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), in a report released on Sunday 1 August 2021, noted that at least 239 women became victims of violence during 2020-2021. YLBHI Advocacy Chair, Muhammad Isnur, in a press conference, explained from the data collected by LBH offices in 17 regions, there were 145 cases of violence against women with a total of 239 victims. The areas covering Papua, Manado, Makassar, Palangkaraya, Samarinda, Bali, Surabaya, Yogyakarta, Semarang, Bandung, Jakarta, Lampung, Palembang, Pekanbaru, Padang, Medan and Banda Aceh.² Isnur added that of the 239 (two hundred and thirty-nine) victims, mostly was 19-29 years which was 152 (one hundred and fifty-two) victims or 63.6 percent. It is Followed by 61 (sixty-one) victims aged 3-18 years (25.52 percent), 21 (twenty-one) victims aged 30-39 years (8.79 percent), and five victims aged over 40 years (2.09 percent). Of the number of women who became victims of violence, six of each category were persons with sexual disorientation and disabilities. Of these 239 (two hundred and thirty-nine) victims, several victims experienced repeated violence. The data found 526 (five hundred and twenty-six) acts of violence. The highest case was sexual harassment which reach 149 (one hundred and forty-nine) people. In terms of the age of the perpetrators, continued Isnur, the most perpetrators of violence against women were 19-29 years old which is 107 (one hundred and seven) perpetrators. Meanwhile, the ages of 30-39 and 40-49 were 46 perpetrators, the age of 50 and over was 31 perpetrators, and the age of 16-18 was nine perpetrators.³

Government protection for women and children is the duty of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) and related ministries and institutions. One of the mandates is to protect children, women, and marginalized groups. Protection of women and children is formulated in several strategic issues of KPPPA such as: (i) increasing the women's protection from various acts of violence, including the crime of trafficking in persons (TPPO), (ii) improving the institutional capacity of PUG and institutions to protect women from various acts of violence, (iii) increasing children's protection from violence, exploitation, neglect, and another mistreatment; and (iv) enlarging institutional capacity to fulfill children's rights and protection. Women's and children's protection becomes one of the priorities of the KPPPA program known as the "Three Ends" which includes: (i) End violence against women and children; (ii) End human trafficking; and (iii) End economic inequality. Women's protection is an effort to protect women's rights. Particularly, providing a sense of security in the fulfillment of their rights, giving consistent and systematic attention which is essentially aimed at realizing justice and gender equality. Based on the description, the author will discuss the factors causing women to become victims of violence and the efforts made by the government in preventing them.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study employed a normative-juridical method, particularly descriptive-analytical research. The main types and sources of data used are secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. For example, Journals, books, dictionaries, statutory regulations, and data from relevant agencies. Then, these were analyzed using a qualitative juridical method.

¹ Kemenppa Republic of Indonesia, Profile of Indonesian Women 2020.22.

² Fathiyah Wardah, <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/ylbhi-239-perempuan-jadi-korban-kekerasan-dalam-setahun-terakhir/5986939.html>, was accessed on October 4, 2021.

³ ibid

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Factors Causing Violence Against Women

Based on KBBI (The Great Indonesian Dictionary) I (1988), women are defined as 1. woman 2. Wife. Changes occur in KBBI II to V which were issued in 2016; women are defined as *1. people (humans) who have genitalia, can menstruate, get pregnant, give birth, and breastfeeding, women 2. wife 3. Females (especially in animals)*. Historically, women were only recognized as legal subjects in 1974 through Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 (UUP). Previously, a woman had to be represented in her voice and decisions by her husband in matters relating to affairs outside the family home. This includes the management of his wife's personal property (article 105 BW). Women are considered incapable of performing legal acts and must be under the pardon of their husbands (man) when performing legal acts. UUP has fixed this condition by the provisions of article 31 paragraph 1, stating "the wife's rights and position is balanced with the husband's right and position in domestic life and cohabitation in society".⁴

Human rights are moral principles or norms portraying certain standards of human behavior.⁵ According to Soedjono Dirdjosisworo, Human Rights (HAM) is a set of rights inherent in the nature and existence of humans as creatures of God Almighty and is His gift that must be respected, upheld, and protected by the state, law, government, and everyone. This is for the sake of honor and protecting human dignity. This includes the Indonesian nation which has the Pancasila philosophy. Indonesia is a state of law that embraces active free politics for the realization of a peaceful world and freedom from oppression and exploitation of states against other countries.⁶

Violence against women is any act based on gender differences, which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women, threats of certain acts, as well as independent coercion and deprivation occurring in the public and domestic spheres. (UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which is part of the CEDAW Convention). Discriminatory treatment of women is a violation of human rights. Women and children are the groups that mostly become the victims of trafficking. Victims are trafficked not only for the purpose of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, but also include other forms of exploitation, such as forced labor or services, slavery, or practices similar to slavery.⁷

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women is important to examine considering not all women in a single country always experience unfair treatment (discrimination) in different degrees and forms. Therefore, the significance of discussing, encouraging implementation, knowing the obstacles, and opportunities to fulfill women's rights is very important. The fulfillment of women's rights is the fulfillment of human rights (women's rights are human rights) which are often unaccomplished properly because they are discriminated against. Women are the most vulnerable groups to various types of human rights violations. This is due to the discrimination they suffered.⁸

Discrimination against women violates women's rights. Accordingly, women's empowerment is needed to enable them to fight for their rights that have been violated. To overcome discrimination suffered by women, there is one international human rights instrument, the Convention on the

⁴ NATIONAL LEGAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR, Report on the Legal Assessment of the Optional Protocol Cedaw Against National Laws With Impact on Women's Empowerment, 2007

⁵ Raissa Lestari, IMPLEMENTASI KONVENSI INTERNASIONAL TENTANG HAK ANAK (Convention On The Rights Of The Child) DI INDONESIA (Studi kasus : Pelanggaran Terhadap Hak Anak di Provinsi Kepulauan riau 2010-2015, JOM FISIP Vol. 4 No. 2 t Oktober 2017, p. 2.

⁶ Henny Nuraeny, 2016, *Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, p. 7.

⁷ Dadang Abdullah, Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Korban Trafficking Anak dan perempuan, Al Adi, volume IX, Nomor 2, august 2017, p. 231-242.

⁸ Ninik Rahayu, Kesenjangan Gender Dalam Aturan Hukum dan Implementasinya di Indonesia, Jurnal legislasi Indonesia, vol. 9 nomor 1 tahun 2012, p. 16.

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which was adopted by the United Nations in 1979 and ratified by Indonesia through Law No. 7 of 1984, Ratification of the Convention Concerning the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This shows that the law is a social institution that lives in society to control life. (social control).⁹

The state needs to ensure its citizens, especially women, are free from all forms of violence or threats of violence, torture, or treatment that degrades the degree of humanity. To strengthen this commitment, the government has ratified Law No. 39, Human Rights as a tangible manifestation of respect for and implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 and other human rights instruments, such as children's rights, disability, and women's rights. In addition, more policies and laws have been passed by the government for the prevention and handling of various acts of violence, such as Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT), Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Trafficking in Persons (PTPPO), and Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography. Efforts to ensure women's protection against various acts of discrimination are part of the government's sustainable development which is also in line with the 16th goal of the SDG's.

The United Nations on the Elimination of Violence against Women December 1993 stated that "Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal relationship between men and women, which results in domination and discrimination against women by men and the prevention of women's advancement.....". Ending violence against women is key to promoting gender equality and enabling women to fully participate in political, economic, and social life. Women can experience violence in the family home and in the public sphere. Basically, there is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. A number of human rights activists use a broad concept to include structural violence such as poverty, inequality of access to education and health as a form of violence. According to WHO et.al. (2012) partner violence refers to a partner's or ex-partner's behavior causing physical, sexual, or psychological injury or harm.

Meanwhile, sexual violence is defined as any act or attempt to perform sexual acts, or other acts directed at a person's sexuality forcibly, by anyone without focusing on their relationship with the victim, in every situation. The WHO definition is specifically intended for violence by partners or ex-partners. Physical violence as referred to in Article 5 letter a of the PKDRT Law is an act that causes pain, illness, or is seriously injured. Furthermore, Article 7 explains that psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feeling helpless, and/or severe psychological suffering on a person.

Economic violence includes acts of refusing to give spending money, to provide food and basic necessities, and controlling access to work, etc. The violence occurs in the society includes rape, sexual harassment, and intimidation in the workplace, educational institutions, and elsewhere; trafficking in women and forced prostitution, while violence perpetrated by the State can be in the form of physical, sexual, and psychological violence in an institution or wherever it occurs. There are countless factors causing women, victims of sexual violence choose to remain silent. For example, if they consider it as a shameful disgrace that must be covered up, they are afraid of being distrusted and blamed, worried about the negative consequences of reporting them, and doubting the legal process. "These correlate with the root causes of gender-based violence such as patriarchal culture, gender inequality, abuse of power relations, and the lack of human rights and gender perspectives."¹⁰

In addition, there are also other factors such as economic and socio-cultural factors. Economic factors as measured by the welfare level of the family home. This clearly affects the level of violence

⁹ Yenny Candrawaty, Penegakan Hukum Dan Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Perempuan Korban Human Trafficking Sebagai Wujud Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia, *Jurnal LEGISLASI INDONESIA* Vol 17 No. 4 - December 2020, p. 40.

¹⁰ Ibid

in the family home against women. on the other hand, Socio-cultural factors proxied by the variable level of concern, the crime and the area of residence can have direct and indirect influence on family home. High crime rates and lifestyles in urban areas that may be very different from those in rural areas can affect the lifestyle and women's and their partners' behavior.¹¹

2. Government Efforts to Prevent Violence Against Women.

Violence against women that continues to occur in society, especially in the family home, does not make the law useless and loses its function. This is because the law handles and punishes perpetrators or violators of the law, prevents all forms of violence, and protects victims of violence. This is accommodated through Law No.23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Law No.23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.¹²

In implementing human rights, women's rights are equal to men's rights. These rights as agreed by the international community are included in the CEDAW Convention, as mentioned previously, such as: rights in the family (marriage), politics, employment, education, health, citizenship, economic, social, and equality before the law. Various women's rights have been accommodated in the CEDAW Convention (Law No. 7 of 1984). Some of the main material in the Compilation of Women's Human Rights are:

- a. Convention on The Political Rights of Women (UN 1952) yang telah diratifikasi oleh RI dengan UU No.68 Tahun 1958 tentang : Persetujuan Konvensi Hak-Hak Politik Kaum Wanita (Memori Penjelasan dalam Tambahan Lembaran Negara No. 1653), dan disetujui DPR dalam rapat pleno terbuka ke-82 tanggal 30 Juni 1958, hari Senin P 336/1958.
- b. Convention on The Elimination of Discrimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UN 1979) - Konvensi CEDAW, Konvensi Penghapusan Segala Bentuk Diskriminasi Terhadap Wanita. Dengan disahkannya Konvensi CEDAW, pada tanggal 24 Juli 1984 dengan UU No.7 Tahun 1984.

As stated in Law Number 23 of 2004, the government tries to eliminate violence, particularly violence in the family home against women. In the law, violence against women is defined as any action against a person, specifically a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglecting the family home. This includes threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the family home. In the law, the elimination of domestic violence aims to prevent all kinds of domestic violence, protect the victims, take action against the perpetrators, and maintain a harmonious and prosperous family home. In general, the impact of violence against women can be seen from various aspects such as mental health, behavior, physical, economic and social health. On mental health, women who experience violence may experience various mental disorders such as depression, loss of self-confidence, shame, trauma, stress, feeling alienated, angry, lonely, and useless or hopeless in life. On behavior, violence against women causes the women to think or take actions to end their lives, alcohol and drugs abuse, and irregular eating. Physical health problems include physical injuries such as cuts, broken bones, or bruises, back pain, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, high blood pressure, miscarriage, and many more.

From an economic perspective, violence against women results in economic difficulties. For example, loss of income due to job loss, health care costs, and other incurred expenses. Meanwhile, the social impact of violence against women may be directly experienced by them from various aspects. Stigmatization and discrimination may also appear. In addition, women victims of violence may also feel alienated or worried in their friends and family relationships, or even be isolated by them.

¹¹ KemenPPPA dan BPS, Mengakhiri Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak di Indonesia, 2017, p. 46.

¹² Nofika Chilmiaati dan R.B. Sularto, Kebijakan Advokasi Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak Berbasis Perlindungan Korban Kekerasan, p. 111.

Most victims of domestic violence are women. Thus, they must receive protection from the state and/or society. This is to avoid and be free from violent torture or treatment that degrades the degree and dignity of humanity. Protection is all efforts aimed at providing security to victims by the family, advocate, social institutions, police, prosecutors, courts, or other parties, either temporarily or based on court decisions. (vide Article 1 point 4 of the PKDRT–elimination of domestic violence Law,) The government's hard work and efforts in handling violence cases against children and women are not over yet. Based on reports on the Online Information System, the Protection of Women and Children (SIMPONI PPA) until June 3, 2021, there were 3,122 cases of violence against children. From these data, the number of sexual violence always dominate. Thus, By the call center service, Sahabat Perempuan and Anak (SAPA) 129, the government manages the violence cases against children in a complete and integrated manner. It is starting with complaints to assisting child victims of violence.

Legal protection is to provide protection for human rights that have been harmed by others. The protection is given to the community so that they can enjoy all the rights granted by law. Law can be functioned to realize protection that is not only adaptive and flexible, but also predictive and anticipatory. Law is needed to obtain social justice for a weak or not strong socially, economically, and politically.¹³ Sexual violence cases against women become a never-ending problem and keep increasing. The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) said in the last 12 years, in Indonesia, this case increased by 800% (eight hundred percent). Referring to data from the Online Information System (Symphony)--the Protection of Women and Children, The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection stated that there were 6,209 (six thousand two hundred and nine) cases of sexual violence against women. For this year, as of March 16, 2021, there had been 426 (four hundred and twenty-six) cases. The Komnas Perempuan (National Commission on Violence against Women) Annual Record states there were 5,280 (five thousand two hundred and eighty) cases in 2018. In 2019, the number was down to 4,898 (four thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight) cases.¹⁴ It is believed that such a number is only the 'tip of the iceberg'. More cases happening in the field are not revealed because the victim chooses to remain silent.

In 2019, Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) in Cianjur West Java has handled 17 cases. It consists of 17 cases of sexual intercourse, three cases of sodomy, two cases of human trafficking, and one case of domestic violence.¹⁵ In July 2020, a total of 20 cases of violence against women and children have been handled. Furthermore, in the last six months, human trafficking cases have increased. From six cases last year, there are now 12 cases. Most of the minors who are victims are sold to nightclubs. The daily chairman of P2TP2A Cianjur, Lidya Indayani Umar, said the case increase due to the lack of family economy during the pandemic. As a result, many parents let their children work outside their supervision. This condition makes underage girls are vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking.¹⁶ By September 2021, there are 33 cases of violence against children and they have been submitted to the Cianjur District Court.¹⁷ Furthermore, data on victims of violence in children and women handled by the Cianjur Police show in the following table :

¹³ Satjipto Raharjo, 2000, Ilmu Hukum, Bandung, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, p.55

¹⁴ <https://mediaindonesia.com/humaniora/394395/kekerasan-seksual-pada-perempuan-mengapa-korban-pilih-diam>, was accessed on October 7, 2021.

¹⁵ <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/973776/p2tp2a-cianjur-tangani-17-kasus>, was accessed on September 1, 2021.

¹⁶ <https://republika.co.id/berita/qwnm97459/p2tp2a-catat-kasus-perdagangan-manusia-di-cianjur-meningkat>, was accessed on September 1, 2021.

¹⁷ <https://cianjurtoday.com/puluhan-kasus-kekerasan-anak-terjadi-hingga-september-2021-p2tp2a-semua-sudah-masuk-ke-pn-cianjur/>, was accessed on October 7, 2021.

DATA ON PPA POLRES CIANJUR (WOMEN AND CHILDREN SERVICE UNIT, RESORT POLICE)

NO.	Criminal Act	YEAR			DESCRIPTION
		2019	2020	2021	
1.	Intercourse	57	50	35	
2.	Molestation	15	23	12	
3.	Domestic Violence	10	6	8	
4.	TPPO	16	8	8	
5.	Violence against Children	3	8	5	
6.	Rape		1	1	
7.	Agreed to article 286, 289			2	
TOTAL		101	96	71	

Source: PPA Polres Cianjur October 2021

The Cianjur Regency Government continuously advocates, socializes, fosters victims, and always builds synergy between institutions such as P2TP2A Cianjur (Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment), DPPKBP3A Cianjur (Department of Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning), POLRES Cianjur (Resort Police), academics, and other stakeholders in the prevention and handling of women as victims of violence.

The government has a strong commitment to preventing violence and discriminatory treatment against women. To carry out this commitment properly, cooperation from various related parties is needed, such as the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan). Therefore, cooperation between the two elements must be improved. The government commitment can be seen by the Draft Law (RUU) on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS) into the Inventory of 37 Bills of the National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) Priority 2021. The chairman of Komnas Perempuan for the 2020-2024 period, Andy Yentriyani, revealed one of the obstacles is on the regional integrated services. Of the 414 (four hundred and fourteen) policy reviews, KOMNAS Perempuan can only examine 285 (two hundred and eighty-five) regional policies. This is because the documents are available. From 285 (two hundred and eighty-five) regional policies on handling violence against women, only 21 (twenty-one) or 10 (ten) percent of them actually implement the concept of integrated services. It allows multidimensional and multi-aspect interventions needed by the victims.¹⁸ The strategy is implemented through a partnership approach to ministries or agencies, NGOs, and related stakeholders. The ten strategies are handling through legislation, providing victim services, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation. The prevention is done by strengthening the institution, synchronizing policies of ministries and institutions, enforcing the law, recording and reporting systems, empowering and developing a model (RPLA village).

The establishment of Law no. 23 of 2004, the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT), which contains criminalization of acts of violence against women and children, is an effort that has been initiated for a long time. It is to create a comfortable and peaceful social environment free from violence.¹⁹ The efforts to eliminate violence against women cannot be carried out by the government alone. It needs community involvement in the form of partnerships and collaborations between government elements and relevant ministries/institutions and regional governments. This also

¹⁸ <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/30872/cegah-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-tingkatkan-kolaborasi-pemerintah-dan-komnas-perempuan/0/berita>, was accessed on 2 november 2, 2021.

¹⁹ Sabungan Sibarani, *Prospek Penegakan Hukum Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekekrasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*, Jurnal hak Asasi Manusia, volume 7 nomor 1 year 2016, p. 2.

includes community and private institutions and refers to the corridors of authority distribution between the center and the regions. So far, the joint commitment to realizing the Three Ends has been felt throughout Indonesia. Various programs are aligned to implement three Ends, namely: 1) End Violence Against Women and Children, 2) End Trafficking in Persons, and 3) End inequality in economic access for women. To end violence against women, several steps have been taken by the government, such as ensuring that information on women's rights reaches all Indonesian people, ensuring functioning institutions at the village level for fulfilling women's and children's rights, ensuring the functioning of the Women and Children Protection Task Force in the regions, and gathering massive support from stakeholders (K/L, Local Government, Community Institutions). The policy on women and children protection from acts of violence has emphasized the aspects of prevention, service, and its handling. To support the program, KPPPA has developed an online reporting system collaborating with the police. It is in the form of SIMFONI-PPA available in every district and city throughout Indonesia.²⁰

CONCLUSION

There are two factors causing women to become victims of violence, internal and external factors. this includes individual factors, partner factors, socio-cultural factors, and economic factors. Some government efforts of preventing violence against women are to take a partnership approach with ministries or institutions, Non-Government Organizations, and related stakeholders. For instance, the establishment of laws and regulations, providing victim services, strengthening institutions, synchronizing and socializing the policies of ministry and agency. In addition, the prevention must involve parents/families and the community's role to improve the supervisory function. Thus, they can continue socializing to suppress the case.

SUGGESTION

The prevention efforts of violence against women are done by the government through socialization/dissemination. Even though we are still in a pandemic of COVID-19 situation, This should be aimed at all levels of society and be done either online or offline complying with health protocols. The socialization process can involve some tools such as; books, stickers, billboards, posters, or leaflets. It is advisable to make a program for increasing the employees' capacity and competence, specifically for those who are in charge of handling victims of violence and fulfilling its infrastructure facilities. In addition, It is also suggested to create regional government policies on this matter. This should be integrated and strengthen the synergy between government institutions, religious institutions, community organizations, and the community.

REFERENCES

- Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional Departemen Hukum Dan Ham Tahun, *Laporan Pengkajian Hukum Tentang Optional Protocol Cedaw Terhadap Hukum Nasional Yang Berdampak Pada Pemberdayaan Perempuan* , 2007.
- Dadang Abdullah, Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Korban Trafficking Anak dan perempuan, Al Adi, volume IX, Nomor 2, agustus 2017.
- Dewi Karya, Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Yang Dilakukan Suami Terhadap Istri (Studi Kasus Di Pengadilan Negeri Gresik) , DIH, Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, February 2013, Vol. 9, No. 17.
- Fathiyah Wardah, <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/ylbhi-239-perempuan-jadi-korban-kekerasan-dalam-setahun-terakhir/5986939.html>, was accessed on October 4, 2021.

²⁰ KemenPPPA dan BPS, Mengakhiri Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak di Indonesia, 2017, p. 3.

- Henny Nuraeny, 2016, *Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- <https://cianjurtoday.com/puluhan-kasus-kekerasan-anak-terjadi-hingga-september-2021-p2tp2a-semua-sudah-masuk-ke-pn-cianjur/>, was accessed on October 4, 2021.
- <https://mediaindonesia.com/humaniora/394395/kekerasan-seksual-pada-perempuan-mengapa-korban-pilih-diam>, was accessed on October 7, 2021.
- <https://republika.co.id/berita/qwnm97459/p2tp2a-catat-kasus-perdagangan-manusia-di-cianjur-meningkat>, was accessed on September 1, 2021.
- <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/973776/p2tp2a-cianjur-tangani-17-kasus>, was accessed on September 1, 2021.
- <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/30872/cegah-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-tingkatkan-kolaborasi-pemerintah-dan-komnas-perempuan/0/berita>, was accessed on November 2, 2021.
- KemenPPPA dan BPS, *Mengakhiri Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak di Indonesia*, 2017.
- KemenPPPA Republik Indonesia, *Profil Perempuan Indonesia 2020*.
- Ninik Rahayu, *Kesetaraan Gender Dalam Aturan Hukum dan Implementasinya di Indonesia*, Jurnal legislasi Indonesia, vol. 9 number 1 year 2012.
- Nofika Chilmia dan R.B. Sularto, *Kebijakan Advokasi Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak Berbasis Perlindungan Korban Kekerasan*.
- Raissa Lestari, *Implementasi Konvensi Internasional Tentang Hak Anak (Convention On The Rights Of The Child) Di Indonesia (Studi kasus : Pelanggaran Terhadap Hak Anak di Provinsi Kepulauan riau 2010-2015*, JOM FISIP Vol. 4 No. 2 October 2017.
- Sabungan Sibarani, *Prospek Penegakan Hukum Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekekrasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*, Jurnal hak Asasi Manusia, volume 7 nomor 1 tahun 2016.
- Sania Mashabi, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/03/09/21412751/begini-strategi-pemerintah-untuk-tekan-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuandiakses> was accessed on November 2, 2021.
- Satjipto Raharjo, 2000, *Ilmu Hukum*, Bandung, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Yenny Candrawaty, *Penegakan Hukum Dan Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Perempuan Korban Human Trafficking Sebagai Wujud Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia* , Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia Vol 17 No. 4 – December 2020.