

Study and Handling of Violence Against Women and Children in the Larantuka Community

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Abstract

Women and children are increasingly vulnerable to discrimination and violence due to gender inequality. It is the current phenomenon that is happening in Larantuka communities. The dominant forms of violence against women in the domestic domain occurring in Larantuka City are predominantly physical violence and household neglect. This research aims to explore the cases of violence against women and children to examine the handling efforts by government institutions. The phenomenological approach was delivered using in-depth interviews with 6 (six) Key Informant Interviews (KII) from Government Institutions who handle the cases of violence i.e. DP2KBP3A, a Social Worker, The Head of the East Flores Police Women and Children Protection Unit, 5 (five) housewives, and 8 (eight) teenagers (≤ 18 years) through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The findings of this study are a significant increase in cases of violence. Data from the East Flores Police Women and Children Protection Unit in 2022 shows 67 cases were recorded. In recent year between January-June 2023, 61 case recorded shows dominant cases are sexual and domestic violence. The majority victims of these cases are women and underage children (minors). The causes are the abandonment of children due to parents leaving abroad for work, permissive parenting, and high respect for customs.

Keywords: Violence, Women, Children, Larantuka, East Nusa Tenggara.

A. INTRODUCTION

Women and children are groups that are vulnerable to experiencing cases of violence. The results of the 2021 National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPPHN) also show that although there has been a general decline, 26.1% of women still experience violence throughout their lives (kemenpppa.go.id., 2022). Furthermore, in a press release from the Ministry of PPPA (September 2022), it was stated that the gender inequality that often occurs today means that women and children are still very vulnerable to experiencing discrimination and violence.

Violence against women is now increasingly becoming a complex problem (Asman, 2021). Likewise, data on violence increases every year. The Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI) of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Ministry of PPPA), recorded the number of cases of violence against women in 2022 as of January 1 to April 13, as many as 6,743 cases. The most cases were experienced by children aged 13-17 years, amounting to 35.1% (2435 cases). Second, in the 25-44 year age range, it was 25.3% (1709 cases). The third is in the 13-17 year age range, 19.6% (1326 cases), and the fourth is in the 18-24 year age range, 14% (949 cases).

Furthermore, cases of violence that befell victims occurred in various places, both in the personal, public and workplace. This means that cases of violence are not limited to age, space and time (Suriadi & Ismail, 2021). In line with what Harnoko (2010) stated, acts of violence can occur within the family or community. Then, Patty in her report (Kompas.com, 15/9/2022) explained that cases of violence against women in Ambon were increasing from 2017-2022, and were dominated by domestic violence, rape, abuse and defamation. This is the case with violence against children, which has increased from 2017 to 2022 and is dominated by cases of sexual violence.

Not much different, Dan (2023) wrote in Pandeglang Regency, as of January-March 2023, there were 26 cases against women and children which were dominated by sexual violence, criminal acts of trafficking in persons (TPPO), physical violence against children, domestic violence (domestic violence) and child custody. Darmawan (2023), writing in Majalengka, the Women's Empowerment Service, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB) reported a two-fold increase in cases of violence against women and children in 2022, which was dominated by sexual violence and domestic violence.

Not much different, it was reported in data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women (2018) that the number of violence against women obtained from Service Providing Partner Institutions in 34 Provinces in Indonesia was 13,384 cases. East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is listed as one of the provinces in Eastern Indonesia which has the highest rate of violence against women, totaling 677 cases. Komnas Perempuan sees that the high number is related to the number of service providers available in the province, and the public's confidence in making complaints. Meanwhile, the latest data released via ttu.inews.id (10 January 2023) states that throughout 2022 there have been 287 cases of violence against women and children (UPTD PPA NTT). This violence consisted of 152 cases occurring against adult women, and 135 cases occurring against minors or legally under the age of 18 years (Tugu, 2023).

It is interesting to look at the findings of Susanty & Julqurniati, (2019) which explains that cases of violence against women in Larantuka tend to increase from year to year. Based on data from the East Flores Regency Family Welfare Consultation Institute (LK3), 2017 shows that in 2013-2017 the majority of cases handled came from Larantuka sub-district. Likewise, the NTT Province Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A) also stated that East Flores is one of the districts in NTT Province which does not yet have regional regulations/regent regulations relating to the protection of women against acts of violence, nor has it yet established a P2TP2A to handle cases/victim services. Furthermore, in Dasilva's presentation (Chair of the Flores/Truk-F Humanitarian Volunteer Team) in the Seminar on Violence Against Women and Minors in Lewohala village, domestic violence (KDRT) and Violence Against Children (KTA) in East Flores Regency are increasingly increasing drastically from year to year, but the regional government does not see it as a threat that must be resolved immediately (Maga, 2015).

Based on previous research conducted by Susanty and Julqurniati, (2019), it was found that the most dominant forms of violence against women in the household occur in the community in Larantuka City, East Flores Regency, namely: Physical Violence and Domestic Neglect. Thus, this research aims to collect information regarding the violence experienced by women and children in the Larantuka community and find out more about the handling efforts that have been carried out by the local government or related parties involved in preventing acts of violence against women and children.

Feeling safe and free from all forms of violence is a basic right which is in line with the basic principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which has been ratified by the Indonesian government. Violence is an act of violence experienced by both women and children with the perpetrator being female or male. Violence against women often occurs because of unequal relations between the perpetrator and the victim, so that violence against women is referred to as gender-based violence. Violence against women positions women as victims with a minimum age limit of 18 years and over or adult women. Meanwhile, violence that occurs or is experienced by women (and men) under the age of 18 is referred to as violence against children (Indonesian Women's Profile 2020, Ministry of PPPA 2020).

Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Trafficking in Persons (PTPPO) article 1, defines violence as any act against the law, with or without the use of physical and psychological means that poses a danger to life, body, or results in the deprivation of a person's freedom. Threats of violence are also a form of violence. Violence is also defined as the deliberate use of physical force or power, threats or actual acts, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which results in or is likely to result in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation of rights. (Krug et al., 2002). Summarizing the meaning of violence, the World Health Organization (WHO) defines, the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which results in or is likely to result in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation" (Krug et al., 2002).

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) in the 2020 Indonesian Women's Profile manuscript, describes the types of violence based on the type, place of occurrence, and victim-perpetrator relationship which is referred to based on Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Based on the type, violence can be categorized as physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence. Meanwhile, the categories of types of violence other than the 4 (four) variants are exploitation, sexual exploitation and other forms of violence, such as threats of violence and coercion. Based on the place of occurrence, violence can be divided into two places, namely in the household and in public spaces. Violence in public spaces can occur in schools, campuses, hospitals, shopping places,

terminals, markets, offices and many other places that are not private areas or territory (Ministry of PPPA, 2020).

Apart from that, violence also has 7 (seven) types, which are adapted from Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) (articles 6-9), (Articles 285 & 289 of the Criminal Code), (articles 1 & 18 Law on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Trafficking in Persons), (Article 4 of the Pornography Law), namely:

1. Physical violence: actions that result in pain, illness or serious injury;
2. Psychological violence: acts that cause fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, a feeling of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in a person;
3. Sexual violence: Sexual violence is an act related to (but not limited to) the following: 1) forced sexual intercourse carried out against a person living within the household and/or forced sexual intercourse against someone within the household relationship with other people, for commercial purposes and/or certain purposes. 2) by force or threat of violence forcing a woman who is not his wife to have sexual intercourse. 3) by force or threat of force forcing someone to commit or allow an obscene act to be committed.
4. Abandonment: Abandonment is an act related to but not limited to the following explanation: 1) an act that abandons a person within the scope of one's household. 2) actions that abandon people within their household. 3) actions that result in economic dependence by limiting and/or prohibiting proper work inside or outside the home so that the victim is under the person's control;
5. Exploitation is an act which includes but is not limited to actions with or without the victim's consent which includes but is not limited to prostitution, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, oppression, blackmail, physical, sexual, reproductive or other use of organs. unlawfully moving or transplanting organs and/or body tissue or exploiting a person's energy or abilities by another party to obtain material or immaterial benefits;
6. Sexual exploitation is any form of use of the victim's sexual organs or other bodily organs to obtain profit, including but not limited to all prostitution or obscene activities;
7. Other violence, namely acts which include but are not limited to the following: 1) threats of violence are any unlawful acts in the form of speech, writing, images, symbols or body movements, either with or without using means that cause fear or curb a person's essential freedoms. 2) coercion is a situation where a person/victim is ordered to do something in such a way that the person does something against their own will.

C. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a phenomenological strategy which is intended to explore information and the nature of experiences related to cases

of violence and even phenomena that are widespread in the Larantuka Community. The data collection method was carried out using in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Obtaining information was obtained in depth from Key Informant Interviews (KII) consisting of 5 (five), namely, Head of the DP2KBP3A Service, Head of Child Protection, Social Worker and Head of social rehabilitation, Head of the East Flores Regency Police PPA Unit. Meanwhile, FGD was carried out separately on 5 (five) women as housewives and 8 (eight) teenagers in Larantuka City. Field notes were obtained as an important source of data to be processed using phenomenological steps (Moustakas, 1994), namely, making field notes, bracketing, horizontalization, grouping statements into meaning units, making a list of these units, and write a textural description of the experience, namely about what happened and accompanied by verbatim examples.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews with 5 (five) Key Informant Interviews from each government agency, namely, the Population Planning Service, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP2KBP3A), the Social Service, and the Head of the East Flores Regency Police PPA (Interview, 19-22 June 2023), each institution has various authentic data, but overall, cases of violence have increased significantly. The East Flores Regency Police noted that in 2022 cases of violence were recorded at 67. The Social Service and DP2KBP3A also reported that, among the cases that occurred, domestic violence (KDRT) was included, which on average per year could reach 12 cases. , and in 2022, domestic violence has reached 27 cases and sexual violence has reached 50 cases, 15 of which are abuse and molestation, and 31 children are victims. The same thing actually increased in 2023, it was recorded that as of January-1 June 2023, there had been 61 cases of violence, and social workers noted that there were 13 cases coming to the East Flores district Social Service, 10 of which were in the process of being assisted. Furthermore, 70-80% of cases handled are sexual violence.

The types of violence against women and children in the Larantuka Community include:

1. Physical violence: Husband and wife quarrels in the household lead to murder, father's abuse of daughter (cutting hair with a machete), physical violence at school (2022)
2. Sexual Violence: Incest, molestation, rape
3. Abandonment: pregnancy not recognized, partner abandoned, biological child entrusted to close family for a long period of time for the purpose of migrating
4. Sexual exploitation: granddaughter is sexually exploited by grandmother to gain profit until she becomes pregnant (2022)
5. Threats of Violence and Coercion: threats of murder against wives, threats of distributing videos of sexual relations with partners

Based on the location of the incident, social workers revealed that the areas contributing to violence cases were on Adonara Island and the city of Larantuka, with

the largest cases being sexual violence until mid-2023. The findings also detailed the places where violence cases occurred as follows:

1. Public: beaches, city parks, party places
2. Residential house, neighbor's house, boarding house
3. Other places: Party, Forest, Garden

Victims of violence who usually come to report to the police are the victims themselves, accompanied by their parents, one parent or even their closest family, as well as neighbors. Meanwhile, in cases of domestic violence (KDRT), the wife who came along reported the case she had experienced. The perpetrators and victims of acts of violence that occurred in the Larantuka Community can be summarized in the following table:

Table 1 Perpetrators and Victims of Violence

Perpetrator	Relationship Status	Victim	Case
Husband	Partner	Wife	Domestic Violence-Murder
Father	Consanguineous	The child (girl) had her hair cut with a machete because she was caught dating	Persecution
Father	Consanguineous	Child	Incest - Sexual Violence
Boys (Teenagers & Adults)	Partner	Female (Teenagers & Adults)	Abandonment (impregnation and abandonment)
Adult Male	Close family	Disabled daughter	Sexual violence
(4 people)	Family	Girls (6th grade elementary school & 7 years old)	Obscenity
Grandfather (70 years)	Neighbor	Child 3 years old	Obscenity

Meanwhile, children in conflict with the law, it was reported that in 2022, approximately 31 cases of children were victims of violence, 20 people were perpetrators and 7 children were witnesses, 4 of whom were in the age range of 15-18 years.

The following are the findings obtained from each key informant interview (KII) who served as Head of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Head of Social Rehabilitation and Social Work, and finally Head of the East Flores Regency Resort Police Unit:

Table 2 Handling of Cases of Violence and Prevention Programs by the Government

Key Informant Interview	Handling Violence Cases	Prevention of Violence
DP2KBP3A	Assistance to victims of violence (trauma healing, food and clothing assistance)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socialization and collaboration across sectors (Police, Village Government, Koramil, Community Health Center, Community) 2. Provider of domestic violence assistance services 3. Training to access the SIMFONI system (Online Information System)

		for the Protection of Women and Children (Ministry of PPA)
Social Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial assistance with the report (Visum) 2. Legal advocacy (BAP - court) 3. Advocacy for schools 4. Home visit (family background, child's condition, impact of the case on the individual, family, community) 5. Interview with those closest to the victim. 6. Assistance to victims of violence (trauma healing) 	Referral institution for handling the social rehabilitation process for children in conflict with the law/neglected children Controlling abandoned children Provision of shelter homes
Police PPA Unit	Investigation with evidence collection, case title. After that, consultation with the prosecutor's office to determine the article and then an investigation is carried out regarding the place and time	Night raids, counseling and appeals to the public regarding restrictions on curfews and crowd hours (Parties)

Table 3 Factors Encouraging and Inhibiting Violence

Driving Factors for Violence Cases	Factors Inhibiting Violence Not Reported/Difficult to Handle/Not Easy to Prevent
One or both parents migrate and leave the child with close family or live in a boarding house	The victim (child) was accompanied by a parent, resulting in difficulty for the child to speak in detail
Drunk behavior	There is a shortage of raid personnel from the Police so that not many teenagers are disciplined
Affair	Unavailability of psychological assistance from professional staff
Pregnancy out of wedlock and early marriage	Village officials' lack of openness regarding the issue of domestic violence which is often handled to provide information to cross-sector parties or even ignorance of cases of violence experienced by residents
Addiction to porn videos	Don't want to interfere in the personal affairs of your family or other people
Lacking parental supervision and attention, children are left outside the house until late at night	Customs are upheld so that they are resolved according to custom and are subject to customary fines (ivory)
Too expensive a dowry has an impact on the view of ownership and freedom of a woman's body	Residents' lack of openness and unwillingness to report the violence they have experienced is considered disgraceful and shameful

Based on the presentation of the data above, Muhadjir 2005 in Susanty & Julqurniati (2019) explains that the main source of problems in cases against women lies in the patriarchal cultural values that society often adheres to, namely that men are superior and women are inferior. This is reflected in all aspects of life from the micro to the largest and most seriously, it is the root of the source of justification in

the distribution of authority, decision making, the division of labor system, and more than that in property rights. Ultimately it will lead to discrimination, marginalization, exploitation and lead to violence against women.

Furthermore, Susanty & Julqurniati also stated that other factors causing violence in society can also be explained, including: first, the wrong view and understanding of customs or religious teachings that women are the property of men so they can control women's bodies with all kinds of treatment. Cultural values and norms embedded in society can create an imbalance between men and women. Second, violence can also occur because there is a process of children imitating harsh parental behavior. Third, sex education has not been taught from an early age, resulting in children not understanding how to look after and protect their own bodies. Fourth, when traditional values are upheld and all cases that occur are only resolved through customary matters without any appropriate legal channels, then this becomes a role model for society that customs are able to resolve issues of violence just by "talking in the family". This has ignored the rights of women and children as victims. Fourth, low awareness and understanding of gender equality, that women and men are never equal. Fifth, weak implementation of law enforcement, both from the attitudes and behavior of people who are less aware of the law.

E. CONCLUSION

The results of the research show that violence in the Larantuka Community has increased in the last 2 (two) years, dominated by cases of sexual violence, starting from abuse, molestation and rape with the majority of victims being women and minors. The most important causal factors are related to the neglect of children whose parents have migrated abroad or abroad so that the children are entrusted to the closest family, permissive parenting patterns by the parents and even the family who are involved in the care. Lastly, upholding traditional values so that setting a marriage dowry that is too expensive results in the man feeling complete control over the woman's body, and every problem, especially cases of violence experienced, will only be resolved according to custom without going through the legal process. This has the impact of ignoring victims' rights and recovery that is not handled completely and comprehensively.

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