

Implementation of the Integrated Service Center Program for Child Empowerment and Protection against Domestic Violence in Bekasi Regency

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ABSTRACT

The increasing number of violence against women in the household prompted the government to create an Integrated Service Center for Child Empowerment and Protection program to prevent and protect victims of violence. This research aims to find out how the P2TP2A program works. By using qualitative research methods, researchers will explain the results of observations that have been made. Even though it has not run optimally, P2TP2A has provided a sense of security and protection to victims of violence.

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INTRODUCTION

Twenty-five years after the birth of reform, the number of violence against women continues to occur. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, defines domestic violence as any act against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or domestic neglect is an act, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the household. Indeed, there is no single and clear definition relating to domestic violence. However, usually domestic violence includes; 1) physical violence, namely any act that causes death.2) psychological violence, namely every act and word that causes fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act and a feeling of helplessness in women.3)sexual violence, namely any act that includes sexual harassment to forcing someone to have sexual relations without the victim's consent or when the victim does not want to; and/or carrying out sexual relations in ways that are unnatural or undesirable to the victim; and/or keep him away (isolate) from his sexual needs.4) economic violence, namely any action that restricts people (women) from working inside or outside the home to produce money and/or goods; or allowing victims to work to be exploited; or abandoning family members. Women are a vulnerable group to experience violence not because women are born as humans who have the means of production in the form of egg cells.

Violence against women occurs because of the patriarchal culture that has dominated the social life of our country for so long. According to Foucault in (Zaidan, 2020), it is explained that men have been formed into owners of 'power' that determines the direction of society's 'discourse of knowledge'. This creates an imbalance in power relations between women and men, so that when the relationship between the sexes is constructed through a relationship of domination-subordination, women are in the position of being the party governed by men. Women were then considered weak and only fit to do domestic work. So when power relations are unequal, violence and injustice are violent towards his mother, he feels that that is the best way to treat women, and in the future it will lead him to also abuse his wife. This is known as the intergenerational transmission of violence(*intergenerational transmission of crime*).

Apart from the impact of the announcement on violence against children in the future, the violence experienced by the wife will also make the victim more likely to commit violence and even kill the child out of frustration. Violence that continues to be displayed in the home with disharmonious relationships will cause children to experience trauma and their mental health will become disturbed. Violence against women is increasingly widespread and its impact is very large, causing the government to enact Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Apart from enacting Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, the government under the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment, followed by subordinate agencies, made a policy to establish an Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A).

According to Mutiara (2019), the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children, hereinafter referred to as P2TP2A, is a service center that is integrated in efforts to empower women in various fields of development, as well as implementing programs to prevent violence against women and children, protect women and children from various types of discrimination and acts of violence, including human trafficking. Since 2016 through Regent's Decree No. 64 of 2016, officially established the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children whose officers are spread across 23 sub-districts and an additional P2TP2A Task Force in every village in Bekasi Regency. Based on data from the Bekasi Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service accessed from the website <http://open1data.bekasikab.go.id/> (accessed on 5 November 2023), shows that cases of domestic violence are quite high every year. However, cases handled tend to decrease. In 2020 there were 26 cases of domestic violence, while in 2021 there were 23 cases, and in 2022 there were 18 cases. Even though cases of domestic violence handled by P2TP2A have decreased, this does not mean that domestic violence in the field has also decreased. According to research by researchers, in the Branchbungin District, Bekasi Regency alone, there were at least 10 domestic violence incidents that were not reported by the victims or those closest to them. There are several things that make victims reluctant to report the acts of violence they have experienced, including (Sumarta Setiadi, 2022):

1. That the acts of violence experienced are something that is commonplace, and is even considered an educational process carried out by husbands on wives, or parents on children. This assumption is connected with the belief that the husband is the leader of the family, so he has the right to control (if necessary with violence) his family members.
2. Hope that the violence will stop. Acts of violence have a deceptive "cycle of violence." This is wrapped up as a feeling of love and commitment to one's partner, but it keeps repeating itself.
3. Economic dependence. If women have economic independence and have rights/authority and power outside the family, the level of violence by their partners will be lower.
4. For the sake of the children. General knowledge that children will become victims of parental conflict often causes women to give in. The figure of a woman is transformed into a mother who makes sacrifices and dedicates herself to her children and husband, so that her needs and identity become lost in the household routine that she lives.
5. Feelings of weakness and lack of self-confidence as well as low support from family and friends. Society's view of widowed women makes women victims of violence maintain their marriages, and families find it difficult to provide support as a result of this stigma.
6. Environmental pressure to stay in the relationship and the assumption that the violence was his fault. With such social conditions, this research aims to explain the extent of success of the implementation of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and

Children (P2TP2A) program in the problem of violence experienced by women in the household and provide awareness of women's rights in the household in Bekasi Regency. .

To determine the success of the implementation of the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Protection (P2TP2A) Program at the Bekasi Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Service, in this research the researcher will use the theory of George C. Edward III in (Mirza & Aisyah, 2020) which discusses four factors that Factors that influence the success or failure of policy implementation include factors communication, resources, disposition, Andbureaucratic structure. Based on the description above, the aim of this research is to find out the views and legal protection of violence against women, and how Implementation of the Integrated Service Center Program for Empowerment and Protection of Children from Domestic Violence in Bekasi Regency.

METHOD

This research method uses a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2018) qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy, which are used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher is the instrument, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis place more emphasis on meaning. The research location is a place or area where the research will be carried out. The location where the researchers conducted the study was at the office of the Bekasi Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To determine the success of the implementation of the Integrated Service Center Program for the Protection of Women and Children (P2TP2A) at the Bekasi Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Service, in this research the researcher will use the theory of George C. Edward III in (Mirza & Aisyah, 2020) calling his public policy implementation model with *Direct and Indirect Impact OnImplementation*. Researchers use four elements of indicators for assessing the success of the program to be studied, namely communication factors, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

Communication

Policy communication means the process of conveying policy information from policy makers (policy makers) to policy implementers (policy implementors). There are 3 dimensions of communication, namely Information Transformation (Transmission), Information Clarity and Consistency Information.

- a. Information Transformation (Transmission), the explanation of this dimension requires that information is not only conveyed to policy implementers but also provided to policy targets or related parties.
- b. Clarity of information, explanation of this dimension requires that the information is clear and easy to understand.
- c. Policy Consistency: The explanation of this dimension requires that the information conveyed must be consistent so as not to confuse policy implementers or policy groups.

In the Information Transformation process, the Bekasi Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service has not been optimal in providing information to target policy recipients. So far, the Department has only focused on providing information to P2TP2A officers assigned to each sub-district plus the Task Force assigned to each village. The task force assigned to each village provides outreach via social media and village meetings. Researchers consider this to be less effective, because the social media owned by the Task Force cannot reach all the people in a village. For example, the Task Force assigned to Lenggahsari Village, Branchbungin District, when providing outreach at village meeting meetings, the information only stopped with the participants

who attended the meeting and was not further disseminated to the wider community. Researchers are of the opinion that the Subdistrict P2TP2A Task Force and Officers should reach strategic areas of society, places which are usually dominated by women and housewives. According to researchers, a strategic place is the Early Childhood Education (PAUD) group. Almost every village in every village has a PAUD, there are at least 20 mothers in PAUD every day. In this way, socialization will be right on policy targets and information will continue to develop amidst the community communication process in everyday life. If effective socialization can be carried out towards policy targets, then the next two points can be fulfilled. According to Lis Sartika, Member of P2TP2A Bekasi Regency, provision of assistance and explanation of technical implementation in the field is routinely held by the Bekasi Regency Women's and Children's Empowerment Service at least 1 to 2 times a month.

Resource

The consistency of the provisions and rules as well as the accurate delivery of the provisions and rules will not be implemented well if the human resources do not have adequate capacity. There are 4 dimensions of resource indicators, namely Staff, Authority and Information, Facilities and Funds.

- a. Staff, policy implementation will not be successful without the support of qualified and sufficient human resources in quantity. The quality of human resources is related to dedication skills, professionalism and competence in their field. Meanwhile, quantity is related to whether the number of human resources is sufficient to cover the entire target group.
- b. Authority and information, authority plays an important role, especially in convincing and guaranteeing that the policies implemented are in accordance with what is desired. Meanwhile, the information is relevant and sufficient regarding how to implement the policy.
- c. Facilities, facilities or infrastructure are one of the factors that influence policy implementation.
- d. Funds, in the implementation of budget policies, relate to the adequacy of capital or investment in programs or policies to ensure the implementation of a policy.

Based on interviews conducted with informants as P2TP2A Bekasi Regency officers, P2TP2A still lacks human resources. The quantity required as professional staff is still far from sufficient. The number of professional staff to assist various cases of violence consists of 2 psychologists, 1 doctor and 1 person from a legal institution. The lack of professional staff hampers the process of assisting victims of violence. For example, when the researcher assisted in one of the cases of a domestic violence victim with the initials KL (27 years), the victim's counseling was delayed for two days because the psychologist was handling another case. In fact, the victim was also in immediate need of psychological help. Apart from that, the lack of facilities provided by the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service hampers the implementation of the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children program, one of which is the unavailability of official housing in each sub-district in Bekasi Regency. Only 15 of the 23 sub-districts in Bekasi Regency have shelters. The funds provided to P2TP2A officers for the assistance provided are also far from sufficient, especially for cases where the area is far from the city center where all legal needs must be resolved. According to the informant's statement, the funds provided were not even enough to buy round-trip fuel from the distant incident location (Cabangbungin) to the case processing location (Bekasi Regency Police) in North Cikarang.

Disposition

The characteristics or behavioral tendencies of policy implementers play an important role in realizing policy implementation in accordance with the goals or targets. Important characteristics that policy implementers must have, such as an honest attitude and commitment to responsibility.

From the results of field observations conducted by researchers, P2TP2A officers have quite a high level of integrity and responsibility in carrying out their duties. The officers loyally accompanied the victim until the case was resolved. In fact, officers often have to be on standby 24 hours as long as the victim needs help. Integrity and responsibility deserve high appreciation.

Bureaucratic Structure

This indicator has a very significant influence on policy implementation. The dimensions of this indicator have a very significant influence on policy implementation. There are 2 dimensions to this indicator, namely standard operating procedures (SOP) and fragmentation.

- a. Standard Operation Procedure or SOP, this SOP is a guideline for each implementer in acting so that the implementation of the policy does not deviate from the policy goals and targets.
- b. Fragmentation is the spread of responsibility for a policy across several bodies so that it requires coordination.

Based on the results of field observations carried out by researchers, P2TP2A officers have complied with the applicable SOPs. The stages are as follows;

1. Analyzing cases that have been reported, reporting can be done directly or indirectly. Direct reports are made directly by the victim, while indirect reports are made by people closest to them who are aware of indications of violence against the victim.
2. Confirming the report, after the report is received, the officer must again confirm the truth of the report by visiting the victim's house.
3. Mediation, mediation is carried out between the victim and the perpetrator. In the mediation process there are two possibilities that can occur; peacefully or take legal action. If the solution is peaceful then the perpetrator is obliged to make a statement that he will not repeat the same violence witnessed by the local police and local government officials such as the village head, RT or Rw. If the case continues to progress to the legal realm, then P2TP2A officers are obliged to accompany the victim until the case is declared closed.
4. Mentoring, carried out consistently. During assistance, P2TP2A officers are prohibited from influencing the opinions of victims or perpetrators. Officers must be neutral between the two.

A number of international instruments aimed at eliminating violence against women and domestic violence have been ratified by various international institutions. These instruments generally begin with a definition of what violence is, with a view to combating the practice of such things. Council of Europe Istanbul Convention regarding prevention and eradicationn violence against women and domestic violence describes VAW "as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women" and defines VAW as "all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or may result in, physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women or economic, including threats to commit such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(English: Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, abbreviated as CEDAW) in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly made recommendations relating to VAW, andVienna Declaration and Program of Actionmentions VAW. However, the first international instrument to explicitly define VAW and outline the issue was the 1993 United Nations General Assembly resolution on Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. Another definition of VAW is regulated in the 1994 Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and also byMaputo Protocolin 2003. The terms "gender-based violence" and "violence against women" are often used interchangeably. This is because most gender-based violence has been widely acknowledged to be perpetrated by men, against women and girls. Despite this, the use of The term "gender-based" which is used together

with "violence" is also important to understand because it highlights the fact that violence against women is actually rooted in the power gap between women and men, where women are then forced to be in a higher status or position. lace than men.

In the Recommendation Rec (2002) of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of women from violence, the Council of Europe specified that VAW "includes, but is not limited to, the following":

1. violence that occurs within a family or household, including, among others, physical and mental aggression, emotional and psychological violence, rape and sexual harassment, incest, rape between partners, both permanent and non-permanent partners and people who live together, crimes that carried out in the name of honor, female circumcision and other traditional practices that endanger women, such as forced marriage;
2. violence that occurs in general society, including, among other things, rape, sexual harassment, sexual harassment and intimidation in the workplace, in institutions or elsewhere, trafficking of women for the purposes of sexual exploitation and economic exploitation, and sex tourism;
3. violence committed or permitted by the state or its officials;
4. violations of women's human rights in situations of armed conflict, in particular hostage-taking, forced displacement, systematic rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, and trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and economic exploitation.

This definition of VAW as gender-based violence is considered problematic and unsatisfactory for some people. These definitions are conceptualized in the understanding that society is patriarchal, signifying an unequal relationship between men and women. Opponents of the definition argue that the definition ignores violence against men and that the term "gender", as used in "gender-based violence", refers only to women. Other critics argue that using the term gender in this particular instance may introduce ideas of inferiority and subordination for femininity and superiority for masculinity. Currently, there is no widely accepted definition that covers all dimensions of gender-based violence, rather than one definition for women who are predisposed to reproduces the concept of binary opposition: masculinity versus femininity.

Domestic Violence(Domestic violence)

The definition of domestic violence (domestic violence) is an action committed against someone, especially women, which causes physical, sexual, psychological suffering and misery, or domestic neglect. These actions include threats, coercion, or restrictions on freedom that are not in accordance with the law, which occur in the context of family life. According to Law–Law Number 23 of 2004 defines domestic violence as any action that causes suffering or misery in the form of domestic violence, whether physical, sexual, psychological, or neglect of someone, especially women, within the household. Domestic violence can occur due to the low ability of family members to adapt to each other, so that family members who have power and strength tend to use domination and exploitation of weaker family members. Then, domestic violence can also arise as a result of environmental interventions outside the family that influence the attitudes of family members, especially parents or heads of families. , and is reflected in exploitative treatment of family members. Forms of domestic violence include:

- a. Sexual Violence, Sexual violence in the context of domestic violence, according to Article 8 of the Domestic Violence Law, refers to acts of forced sexual relations committed against someone who lives within the household. This also includes forced sexual relations between one member of the household and another person, either for commercial purposes. or other specified purposes.

- b. Physical abuse According to Article 6 of the Domestic Violence Law, physical violence can be described as an action that causes pain, falls ill, or causes serious injury to someone.
- c. Psychological Violence According to Article 7 of the Domestic Violence Law, psychological violence can be defined as actions that produce fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in a person.
- d. Domestic Abuse, Article 9 of the Domestic Violence Law regulates that household neglect can be described as an action where a person does not fulfill the obligation to provide life, care or maintenance to people within the scope of their household, even though legally or by agreement they have this responsibility. In addition, Neglect also includes someone's actions that limit or prohibit that person from working properly, both inside and outside the home, so that the victim becomes economically dependent and under that person's control.

The following are the penalties for domestic violence perpetrators

- a. Sexual Violence, The threat of punishment for perpetrators of domestic sexual violence is as follows:
 - 1. A prison sentence of four years to 15 years or a fine of Rp. 12 million to Rp. 300 million is imposed on anyone who forces someone within the household to have sexual relations with another person for commercial purposes or certain purposes.
 - 2. Imprisonment for five years to 20 years or a fine ranging from Rp. 25 million to Rp. 500 million is imposed if the sexual violence causes the victim to suffer wounds that cannot heal completely, experience mental or mental disorders for at least one month or at least one year without delay. sequentially, causing the abortion or death of the fetus in the womb, or resulting in non-functioning of the reproductive organs.
- b. Physical abuse, The threat of punishment for perpetrators of physical violence in the household is as follows:
 - 1. A maximum prison sentence of five years or a maximum fine of IDR 15 million is imposed on anyone who commits physical violence in the household.
 - 2. A maximum prison sentence of ten years or a maximum fine of IDR 30 million is imposed if the physical violence causes the victim to fall ill or suffer serious injuries.
 - 3. A maximum prison sentence of 15 years or a maximum fine of IDR 45 million is imposed if the physical violence causes the victim to die.
 - 4. A maximum prison sentence of four months or a maximum fine of Rp. 5 million is imposed if the physical violence is carried out by the husband against the wife or vice versa, but does not cause illness or obstacles in carrying out work or daily activities.
- c. Psychic Abuser, The threat of punishment for perpetrators of domestic psychological violence is as follows:
 - 1. A maximum prison sentence of three years or a maximum fine of IDR 9 million is imposed on every perpetrator who commits acts of psychological violence in the household.
 - 2. A maximum prison sentence of four months or a maximum fine of IDR 3 million is imposed if the psychological violence is carried out by the husband against the wife or vice versa, but does not cause illness or hinder the carrying out of work or daily activities.
- d. Domestic neglect perpetrators. Perpetrators of household neglect can be subject to a maximum prison sentence of three years or a maximum fine of IDR 15 million. This penalty applies to perpetrators who neglect family members in their household or who deliberately restrict family members from working, thereby causing economic dependence.

The most basic consequences of domestic violence, as quoted from the Boldsky website, Tuesday (17/11/2015), are; 1) Never calm down, Someone who is a victim of domestic violence will find it difficult to forget the scars they have experienced. Life becomes uneasy. If the victim succeeds in leaving his persecutor, for example a wife who files for divorce, children who grow up, this will

continue to affect their future relationships. 2) Trauma, There are many cases where victims of domestic violence become depressed and traumatized after facing abuse in their relationships. This makes them unable to 'function' normally, which sometimes affects various other aspects of their lives, for example in the field of work or education. 3) Pain, In cases where one of the partners receives physical violence, the victim may experience pain and suffering. And there are cases where physical injuries are difficult to remove. In some extreme cases, victims of domestic violence experience permanent physical disabilities as a result of the abuse they receive. 4) Fear, A recent study said, victims of domestic violence tend to become paranoid. They may not be able to believe in a new relationship where they will not be abused.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been described by researchers, the lack of optimality of the P2TP2A Program is caused by several indicators such as the lack of effective places for delivering outreach to policy targets, the lack of quantity of professional staff, the uneven distribution of available facilities and the lack of funds in the mentoring process. As the P2TP2A program has not been established for a long time, it is hoped that the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service will continue to develop quality so that the objectives of the P2TP2A program can be achieved. Researchers suggest that the Bekasi Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service immediately complete the facilities and infrastructure in each sub-district, add psychologists, doctors and legal entities, and pay attention to the budget given to P2TP2A officers based on the distance traveled and length of assistance. We hope that this suggestion can be taken into consideration by the officials of the Bekasi Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service in order to increase the success of the P2TP2A program. And Very It is recommended for victims of domestic violence to attend therapy sessions, where they can heal and treat their souls for the bad experiences they have experienced. Correct and sufficient therapy will make them more prepared and stronger to face life in the future.

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