

PERLINDUNGAN PADA KORBAN KEKERASAN TERHADAP PEREMPUAN DI INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Violence against women is still a very important problem, both domestically and abroad. Violence / sexual harassment that occurs in a woman due to a system of values that places women as being weak and inferior to men. This violence treatment has various negative impacts. For example, it will prevent women from becoming involved in social, economic and educational life. Therefore, as a protection institution for women and children, it is best to protect women and children who are victims of domestic violence. The purpose of this research is to 1) find out the types of violence against women, 2) Know the reasons for acts of violence against women, 3) find out the factors that trigger violence, 4) Know the best solutions as alternatives for women who experience violence. Data collection of violence that occurred in Indonesia in the period 2017-2019 used qualitative analysis. Qualitative data is the catch of the words of the research subject in his own language. The analysis technique uses two ways namely documentation and interviews. Based on research found an increase in the number of cases / cases in the last three years. In 2017 the number of cases / cases handled amounted to 348,446, then in 2018 an increase of 406,148 and in 2019 were 431,471 cases.

Keywords: *Women; Violence; Protection*

1. INTRODUCTION

Violence is an attitude or action taken by someone who is inhumane and can hurt others who are victims. This action is certainly detrimental to others and yourself because they will get the punishment according to the law. Women who overcome difficulties will increasingly improve their physical and mental-psychological depend on their potential. In other words, women who support their endurance are not able to respond to the environment well. Types of violence treatment deal with physical, psychological, and sexual violence,

Johnson et al in Kata Ali (2017: 20) In addition to the physical and emotional challenges of the struggle, the complete quality of life of women can also be understood during the fight. This will have an impact on women to minimize involvement in social, economic and educational life. Writing in Ali Said, et al (2017: 19) If there is improvement this year, then you should just replace it, just replace it for the sake of women, just let it go. This phenomenon can answer the challenges to women who become a culture among our society.

2. Problem

What are the types of violence, the impact of violence, and the triggering factors of violence ?

3. Research Methods

3.1. Method

The data collection method uses qualitative analysis. According to Agusta, Ivanovich (2003) qualitative data is a catch on the words of the research subject in his own language. In this study researchers used qualitative analysis using two ways, namely documentation and interviews.

a. Documentation looks for data or variables, namely notes, books, magazines, recorders and so on that support the process of finding data.

b. Library Studies techniques to collect data by reading, taking notes, and studying the reading in accordance with the subject matter which is then outlined in a theoretical framework.

3.2. Literature review

a. Violence

Violence is an attitude or action taken by someone who is inhumane and can hurt others who are victims. According to Chazawi Adami (2005: 2-3) acts of violence are also the same as the meaning of persecution, that is, acts committed intentionally to cause pain or injury to the body of others.

b. Violence in women.

Violence against women is any act that results in physical, sexual or psychological misery / suffering for women, including the threat of certain actions, coercion or deprivation of liberty arbitrarily occurring in public or in the private life environment. According to Sumera, M (2013: 41-42) Sexual violence / abuse that occurs to a woman due to a system of values that places women as weak and inferior to men; women are still placed in a position of subordination and marginalization that must be controlled, exploited and enslaved by men and also because women are still seen as second class citizens.

c. Women's rights in the constitution

Women have rights that must not be violated, namely the right to life, the right to equality, the right to independence and personal security, the right to public protection, the right to good physical and mental health services, the right to good work and working conditions good, the right to further education, and the right not to experience abuse or other forms of cruelty, inhuman treatment / torture. According to Jimly Assidiqi (2007: 169) Constitutional rights are not always synonymous with "human rights" or human rights. The citizens' constitutional rights that are not included in the definition of human rights, for example, the right of every citizen to hold a position in government is "the citizen's constitutional rights", but does not apply to anyone who is not a citizen. Therefore, not all "the citizen's rights" are "the human rights", but instead all "the human rights" are "the citizen's rights". The definition of citizens' rights is also distinguished between constitutional rights and legal rights. Constitutional rights are rights guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, while legal rights arise based on guarantees of laws and regulations below. After the provisions on human rights are fully adopted in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, human rights and citizens' rights can be linked to the notion of "constitutional rights" guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Asshiddiqie, 2007).

Protection of women must be carried out in accordance with Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The integrity and harmony of a happy, safe, peaceful and peaceful household is everyone's dream and Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (HAM).

d. Types of violence experienced by women.

Violence against women can occur in the form of physical violence carried out using the limbs of the offender (hands, feet) or with other tools, non-physical violence degrades the image or confidence of a woman, both through words and through actions that are not preferred / desired, and psychological or mental violence to disturb or suppress the emotions of the victim. According to Friska Olivia (2009: 39-43) types of violence against women such as sexual harassment, rape, and domestic violence are violence that is often experienced by women.

e. Impact of violence on women.

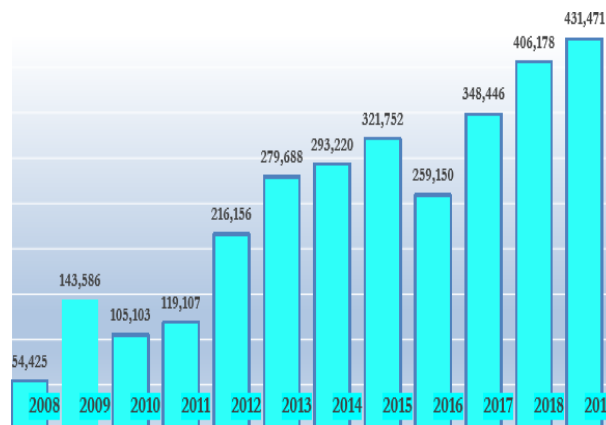
Generally the impact of violence on women can be seen from various aspects such as mental health, behavior, physical health, economic and social. According to Jhon D. Pasalbessy (2010: 8-9) various acts of violence that often occur and cause casualties among women such as, (a) sexual assault; (b) cases of murder of mothers or grandmothers either because of economic motives or because of uncontrolled anger; (c) pornography; (d) acts of violence by employers against domestic servants that often occur and are generally based on annoyance and even hate, as well as several other acts of violence.

3.2. Discussion

According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, it shows that within 12 years, violence against women increased by 792% (almost 800%) meaning that violence against women in Indonesia for 12 years increased by almost 8 times.

Gambar 1. Data Kasus Kekerasan

This increase is an iceberg phenomenon, it can be concluded that the condition of Indonesian women



is far from having unsafe lives. The following graph shows the number of violence against women from 2008-2019. (Komnas Perempuan, 2019).

This increasing violence is a problem that needs to be immediately resolved. In addition, the victim must have the courage to report it is impossible without a service institution, and without the trust of the community, especially the victim.

The consistency in documenting or recording cases in each service institution shows the capacity of the relevant institutions, which determine the numbers, both from the government and the community. Therefore, the system and institutions that receive victims' complaints or reporting services need to be improved and supported by both the community and the government.

4. Conclusion

a. Conclusion

After examining the protection of victims of violence against women in Indonesia, it can be concluded that violence continues to increase due to lack of public education about violence and the lack of courage of victims to report to relevant institutions so that perpetrators are free without punishment. This results in the lack of women involved in social, economic and educational life.

The rate of violence against women can decrease with the education of the community and good collaboration between the community and the government (related complaints institutions) to increase self-awareness in the community and the desire to become better. Meanwhile, government agencies that have the authority to further improve their performance for the sake of justice for victims, and perpetrators can get the punishment accordingly, in order to create a deterrent effect for the perpetrators and give fear to others so as not to commit the same violence in Indonesian society.

So that the related complaint partner institutions can work together by trying to reduce the number of violence against women from year to year so that women get comfort in their social lives and are free to express themselves without fear of others.

b. Suggestion

Researchers still need to develop an analysis so that this research obtains valid information data, so this information can be used as a reference.

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