
INTEGRATED SERVICE CENTER FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN (P2TP2A) FOR THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

By

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Abstract: A number of efforts to protect victims of sexual violence are efforts to fulfill information and needs in the fields of education, health, economics, politics, law, protection and prevention of acts of violence and trafficking of women and children. The presence of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) has become a place to provide all forms of protection for victims of sexual violence. This study aimed to describe how P2TP2A in West Bandung Regency could play a role to protect victims of sexual violence. The study was qualitative research with case study as method. The study was conducted in the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A), located in West Bandung Regency, Indonesia. The data were collected using interview, observation, documentation, and literature studies, while the analysis was conducted using the analysis model of Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. This study resulted that P2TP2A provided prevention, treatment and rehabilitation for victims of sexual violence. In its preventive effort, P2TP2A conducted campaigns, counseling and socialization regarding the dangers of sexual violence. In the handling efforts, P2TP2A received cases, facilitating psychological services, health and legal assistance. Meanwhile, in its rehabilitative efforts, P2TP2A provided safe-house protection and technological guidance to each task force in West Bandung P2TP2A. From the results, this study concluded that P2TP2A is the front guard in providing protection for victims of sexual violence.

INTRODUCTION

Gender continues to be a never-ending discussion up to now. In its discourse, women are often seen as weak creatures and cannot be a leader. They have been labelled as an insignificant or in secondary position. Women are also often considered as second-class citizens (second citizens). Pratiwi (2017) states that this view has become a problem that discriminates woman in the political, economic, social, cultural and other sectors – apart from their marriage.

Irwan (2015) states that gender discrimination has created a source of problems for women and children, that does not only affect the physical aspect, but also the psychological aspects. In the Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women/CEDAW (2014), that discrimination against women means any distinction, exclusion or limitation made on the basis of gender, which can reduce and eliminate recognition, enjoyment, and reduction of human rights and freedom. The form of gender violence include subordination, stereotypes, multiple burden, marginalization and violence against women.

Gender-based violence is a form of gender discrimination. The forms of this violence against women are physical, sexual and psychological violence. Unsriana (2014) suggests that the violence can occur in the family environment, society and the state. A violence occurs due to men's domination perspective, while violence against women is an act of humiliation and castration of human dignity. One of the common discrimination against women is sexual violence. Irfan (2011) states that sexual violence against women is the practice of sexual intercourse carried out in violent ways, contrary to the teachings of religious values and laws. Violence is shown to prove that the perpetrator (male) has greater strength, both physical and non-physical. His strength can be used as a tool to discriminate and dominate.

In fact, the legal protection regarding violence against women has been regulated in Law Number 7 of 1984 concerning ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This has also been discussed by the United Nation (UN) in 1979, whereby the UN approved a conference on eliminating all forms of discrimination against women (Widyastuti, 2009). The number of regulations made by the government indicates that violence against women is a crime that has received a lot of attention from social experts in recent years. Violence against women continues up to this time, and increasingly becomes a crucial issue in the community; not only at the national level but also in the global community (Amalia, 2011).

World Health Organization (WHO) has proven the latest data for 2021 that one in three women worldwide are those victims of sexual (physical) violence. There are 852 million women aged 15-49 years become victims of sexual (physical) violence. From the results of these data, the General Director of WHO, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said that violence against women has become an epidemic in every country and culture. Violence against women also occurs since early age (i.e., 15 years old) (Sadewo, 2021). In Indonesia, a number of sexual violence against women had been reported in some mass media. A female temporary employee of National Land Agency (BPN) at Tasikmalaya, West Java, admitted to experience sexual harassment by a Civil Servant (PNS). The victim felt traumatized and reported the case directly to the Integrated Police Service Center Unit

(SPKT) (Nugraha, 2021).

- 1) The Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) in Batu, East Java, had received 29 complaints from the victims of sexual violence at *Selamat Pagi Indonesia* (SPI) educational institute. This sexual harassment was allegedly carried out by the school owner (Aminudin, 2021).
- 2) A 15-year-old student from Wonosobo, Central Java, also became a victim of sexual violence by a teacher at the Islamic boarding school in Trirenggo, Kapanewon, Bantul, Bantul district. The family reported this incident to the Bantul police station (Hendro, 2021).

Komnas Perempuan recorded 431,471 cases of violence against women that occurred throughout 2019, while 299,991 cases of violence against wives, violence in dating, violence against girls and violence against domestic workers in 2020. In addition to the private sector, there is also violence in the public or community sector. The most frequent cases were sexual violence, rape, obscenity, sexual harassment, intercourse, and attempted rape (Komnas Perempuan 2020). In addition, from the large amount of data in 2020, there were 2,738 women in West Java were the victims of violence in the form of physical, psychological, sexual, online-based sexual violence and trafficking. According to these data, the West Java Province is listed as one of regions with a high rate of violence against women in Indonesia (Warsudi, 2020). The struggle of women to achieve equality and justice has not been realized as expected, and it becomes a great challenge for the government. Through laws and regulations, government has provided all forms of legal protection to protect women, including by establishing the Law No. 39 on Human Rights, Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (KDRT), Law No. 12 of 2006 on Citizenship, Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of Human Trafficking, and Presidential Decree No. 181 of 1998 concerning the Establishment of the National Commission on Violence against Women or "Komnas Perempuan" which was amended by Presidential Decree No. 65 of 2005.

Apart from the legal products issued by the government, the existence of a forum specifically dealing with issues of violence against women can also be an embodiment of all these juridical regulations to be implemented. There is a Service Center Integrated Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) was an institution that provides protection for women victims of violent acts or other related acts. This service is also a complete re-empowerment of women and children victims of violence through medical, psychosocial and legal treatment based on interdisciplinary and institutional work mechanisms, both from government and community that are built together in an open and affordable way (Dermawan, 2019).

The existence of P2TP2A in West Bandung Regency is a form of service for women and children to fulfill information and needs in the fields of education, health, economics, politics, law, protection and prevention of acts of violence and trafficking. The target of P2TP2A is in the form of outreach meetings. Based on the description above, we conducted a study entitled "**The Role of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) in Efforts to Protect Victims of Sexual Violence**". In this study, we focused on finding out how P2TP2A's efforts could provide protection for victims of sexual violence in West Bandung Regency, Indonesia.

METHOD REASEARCH

This study was qualitative research conducted in an open and in-depth scheme, using case study as method. The selection of the method was expected to be able to explore phenomena and facts being studied. Therefore, it would be broader and deeper to develop phenomena that occurred in the field.

The study site was in the Family Planning Population Control Service for Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP2KBP3A), particularly at the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A). Our reason for choosing P2TP2A was because it is a service that provided protection and empowerment for victims of sexual violence. Based on the evidence, there were still many cases of sexual violence that occurred in West Bandung Regency, and many victims of sexual violence did not receive protection. The subject of this study was the stakeholders involved in the organization. Because qualitative research departs from certain cases that exist in social situations and the results of the study will not be applied to the population, so the sample in qualitative research is not called a respondent, but as a source or participant, informant, friend and teacher. The sample in qualitative research is also not referred to as a statistical sample, but a theoretical sample, because the purpose of qualitative research is to generate theory. Therefore, the research subjects to be examined by the researchers were determined directly.

This study was accommodated by instruments that supported the course of the research, namely, camera and recorder (from mobile phone). Data were collected using in-depth interview, observation, and documentation, while the analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusion. In determining the accuracy and credibility of research results, we carried out several steps, such as extension of observation, triangulation and member checks in research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained during data collection process, efforts to protect sexual violence were carried out, including through P2TP2A's work program as an effort to provide protection to the victims of sexual violence. There are several fields each year, namely service and recovery, advocacy and assistance, law and human rights, information and communication, outreach and counseling, and networking and partnerships. The discourse was that the position of women in social life must be equal to men. This is called as one of the efforts to prevent sexual violence. On the other hand, the strength of social factors places women in a lower position than men, so gender equality is an effort to prevent sexual violence.

In essence, P2TP2A is the forefront for victims in handling acts of sexual violence. There are several programs carried out by the organization including the **campaign** planned by P2TP2A every year that focused on domestic violence (KDRT), violence against women (KTP), violence against children (KTA), and the crime of human trafficking (TPPO). On the other hand, there is a **socialization** regarding children's rights and the role of parents in handling children, particularly guidance on using technology devices. To realize it, P2TP2A also conducted a socialization in the village sector by cooperating with the village secretary as the task force of P2TP2A. By this socialization, it was hoped that it

would be able to prevent acts of sexual violence.

Furthermore, P2TP2A has an effort to provide services. Once it received any complaint concerning sexual violence, P2TP2A immediately conducted a home-visit to inspect the condition of the victim. The services provided were legal services, psychological services, health services, and education to provide protection for victims of sexual violence. These services were in accordance with the victims' condition and need, as well as providing special protection measures for crimes of sexual violence. Criminal acts of sexual violence were the responsibility of the central and regional government, to provide the best and possible protection for victims of sexual violence.

A number of efforts to protect sexual violence can be carried out directly and indirectly to reduce the occurrence of criminal acts of sexual violence. Direct victims, namely direct supervision was conducted in order that children could be protected and away from anything that was harmful, prevented from something detrimental, supervision, mental, physical and social development, care and education. The protective efforts that were carried out indirectly were the participation of parents, the people closest to the victim in protecting victims of sexual violence in order to realize the protection of victims of sexual violence.

Before providing protection measures for victims of sexual violence, the organization provided efforts to prevent sexual violence from its occurrence, such as outreach about the dangers of sexual violence, the dangers of pornography for minors, and parenting from parents to children. With this socialization, the occurrence of sexual violence was expected to reduce. In addition, sexual violence could still continue to be a social problem that had no final line. It could also increase as long as no preventive measures were conducted.

Another effort made by P2TP2A was gender equality, as one of the efforts to prevent sexual violence. Women always get subordination, marginalization and violence because of gender differences. Women are always seen as weak and helpless creatures with their position dominated by men. This perception is in accordance with the theory of Rutgers WPF Indonesia in the CSR.ID Magazine efforts to realize gender equality and eliminating sexual violence as ideal conditions to fulfill sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as dismantling existing gender norms.

Conducting efforts to deal with victims of sexual violence was ranging from receiving complaints, facilitating health, psychological and legal treatment to help victims protected. The organization had received reports according to the flow of complaint services, case clarifications, and mentoring visits. This condition is in accordance with the Regulation of the State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 02 of 2011 Chapter IV concerning the Mechanism of Efforts to Handle Children Victims of Internal Violence (Lubis 2016). According to the ministerial regulation, the handling of child victims of violence through assistance by legal protection agencies or advocacy institution is litigation assistance or legal protection, while non-litigation protection was like physical protection by referring victims to health service units, placing children in safe homes, as well as psychological protection.

The P2TP2A often provided technical assistance to all its employees, even its Task Forces which located in sub-districts or villages, which purposed to provide maximum

efforts to handle acts of sexual violence. We argued that the employees in P2TP2A must know the purpose and function of the organization more deeply. This is in accordance with the theory of Human Resources by William & Davis (1996), that human resources are employees who are ready, capable and alert in reaching the purpose of the organization. Therefore, in running an organizational system, an agency or institution requires qualified human resources to achieve the goals that are in line with expectations.

Based on the results of interview, there obtained an information that P2TP2A had provided all forms of efforts to achieve protection for victims of sexual violence. The efforts they had made included a campaign on the dangers of sexual violence against women and children, and socializing the role of parents for their children. All of these were efforts to prevent acts of sexual violence against women and children.

Furthermore, P2TP2A's efforts were also providing protection for victims of sexual violence through collaboration with health, education, psychological and legal units. This is in line with the opinion of Rahmawati and Eddyono (2017), that in fulfilling human rights and victims' rights, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) is established and is encouraged by the Ministry of Women and Children to protect victims of sexual violence, as well as the P2TP2A. In this matter, legal protection is given to victims for losses due to events that have happened to them. This condition is in line with the Article 78 Number 23 of 2000, which states that a person who knows and intentionally allows a child to experience one of the (or several) types of sexual violence or the person concerned is not trying to help the children who are going through it, they are threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years or a fine of IDR100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiahs). This legal sounding becomes the effort to protect victims of sexual violence. In this case, P2TP2A provided special protection measures for victims of criminal acts of sexual violence, as well as to support regional and central government. The protection was conducted specifically in the form of fast handling, giving social assistance, and legal guarantee and protection in every court process.

The previous statement is in accordance with government's efforts for special protection for children as victims of sexual crimes in the Article 69A Number 35 of 2014 concerning special protection for children, namely:

- a. Giving a counseling about reproductive health, religious values and decency.
- b. Social rehabilitation.
- c. Psycho-social assistance during treatment for recovery purpose.
- d. Provision of protection and assistance at every level of examination starting from investigation, as well as prosecution to examination in court.

Furthermore, the efforts to protect victims of sexual violence can be carried out in various ways, starting from providing psychological protection, providing health and safety for victims. This condition can make the victim feel protected, especially for victims of sexual violence. The protection was also to fulfill the victim's rights, starting from what the victim really needs and other potential assistance. In one case, when a victim receives medical assistance in the form of medical check-up and written reports (i.e., post-mortem examination), these are used as evidence that has a strong force of law needed by victims to comply when reporting to the authorities. This statement is in line with Runtu (2012) that in the context of protecting victims of sexual violence, there are preventive and

repressive efforts carried out either by the community or government, such as providing protection and supervision from various threats that can endanger victim's life, providing adequate medical and legal assistance, as well as a fair and just examination process for the perpetrators of crimes. Therefore, this is a manifestation of the protection of human rights for the case.

CONCLUSION

As an organization and front guard, a number of efforts of P2TP2A in West Bandung Regency was to provide services for victims of sexual violence. P2TP2A had established preventive efforts against sexual violence through campaigns, counseling, and outreach regarding the dangers of sexual violence. On the other hand, the other efforts were such facilitating psychological, health and legal assistance services, carrying out rehabilitative (recovery) efforts to restore the condition of victims of sexual violence in the social, community, education and health spheres, as well as providing safe-home protection.

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