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Research Article

Policy Implementation The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection in the Prevention Sexual Violence against Women

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Abstract.
Sexual violence is often associated with the concept of community morality which is still a problem, both in the private sphere and in the public sphere. This research discusses abaout policy implementation of prevention sexual violence against women, as well as the implications of sexual violence for gender studies in Indonesia. The spesific targers of this research are the policies implementated by The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection regarding cases of sexual violence and obstacles in achieving these policies. Than how the process and progress. In addition, it also produces policy recomendations formulated in the form of a policy paper on the prevention of sexual violence, especially against women. This reseach method uses descriptive qualitative methods that is library research. The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection preventive efforts are to form programs and policies, where the community can change their mindset about the existence of a patriarchal culture. In accordance with gender studies in Indonesia that sexual violence is a form of gender based violence, so there is a need for efforts to handling with the problem of sexual violence. With the cooperation of various parties including the goverment and police, it is hoped that the high rate of sexual violence can be minimixed.

Keywords: Sexual violence; community morality; policy implementation; gender studies

1. Introduction

Violence against women is still one of the problems faced by women, both violence that occurs in the private sphere and in the public sphere. There are various sensitive issues that afflict the lives of women, including sexual crimes and sexual harassment. Violence occurred in the history of Indonesia, namely the tragedy in May 1998 which placed human rights violations against women that occurred in various forms of systemization, transparency and vulgarization of violent crimes and sexual harassment [1]. The National Commission on Women recorded that for 12 years there were 35 women who became victims of sexual violence every day. This is evidenced by case data in 2011 which found 199,107 cases of violence against women, and grew to 321,757 cases by 2015. In 2012,

4,336 cases of sexual violence were recorded and in 2013 it increased to 5,629 cases of sexual violence. This means that there has been an increase in cases of violence against women by 24,530 cases every year and 2,044 cases every month. Based on the monitoring results, there were 15 types of sexual violence cases, namely; 1) Rape; 2) Sexual intimidation (including threats or attempted rape); 3) Sexual harassment; 4) Sexual exploitation; 4) Sexual exploitation; 5) Trafficking of Women (for sexual purposes); 6) Forced prostitution; 7) Sexual slavery; 8) Coercion of marriage (including hanging divorce); 9) Coercion of Pregnancy; 10) Forced abortion; 11) Coercion of contraception and sterilization; 12) Sexual torture; 13) Inhuman punishment; 14) Traditional practices (sexual nuances that harm and discriminate against women); 15. Sexual control (including through discriminatory regulations based on morality and religion). Rape is a popular case among the community as a form of sexual violence against women where the victim tends to be seen as the trigger of the incident. Throughout 2018 cases of rape and marriage received a lot of attention, where the perpetrators were mostly close relatives or lovers, as well as an increase in complaints about gender-based cybercrime cases.

The still increasing number of violence against women is also caused by various problems that occur in Indonesia, including; 1) the higher human trafficking is not only between countries but has penetrated between regions; 2) Low protection for female workers and migrant workers; 3) the institutional protection for women's rights has not been optimal; 4) The high vulnerability of women to conflict and disaster situations that often occur in Indonesia; 5) The protection for the elderly and disabled groups is still not optimal. This needs the attention of the government and institutions related to efforts to prevent sexual violence against women, especially the Ministry or Institution for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. Problems also occur in terms of community participation in The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection, including; 1) Not yet compiled databases related to the participation of professional institutions and the business world, media participation, participation of religious and social organizations at national, provincial and district / city levels; 3) Incomplete NSPK in encouraging or guiding community participation in The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection; 4) There is still not even understanding of the community and community participation in increasing The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection; 5) Not all local governments make Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) and The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection in regional development policies; 6) The attention and participation of the business world or the industrial world regarding The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection is still not optimal.

This study aims to reveal how the policy implementation The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection in preventing sexual violence against women. As well as the implications of sexual violence related to gender studies in Indonesia, where gender issues have not been resolved optimally. Sexual violence is closely related to gender violations because of the threats and coercion that women experience. The problems studied were the policy implementation The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection in preventing cases of sexual violence against women, policies The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection in handling cases of sexual violence against women, and the implications of sexual violence on gender studies in Indonesia.

2. Theoritical Review

Sali Susiana's previous research, handling violence against women in cases of domestic violence and trafficking is still a major problem in East Java Province. Some of the obstacles that occur in policy implementation in East Java are the falsification of the identity of victims of violence, so that the handling of cases is not complete [2]. Apart from cases of domestic violence, sexual violence can also occur in the workplace. This is confirmed in LR.Offerman and Malamut's research, that sexual harassment against women must first be put from a gender perspective. Gender sensitive leaders do not tolerate sexual harassment in the workplace and the harasser will be subject to sanctions [3].

According to Sri Kurnianingsih, explaining that institutionally, gender issues must become an inseparable part of other problems [4]. Meanwhile, according to Rudi Handoko, also stated that 95% of the violence that occurs, the victims are women. Behind acts of violence against women in any sphere, which is the main cause is the historical imbalance of the pattern of power relations between men and women. Fiana Dwiyanti described the forms of violence that occurred in the Civil Service Police Unit Office of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, where there were differences in the relationship between women and men. [5]. Policy implementation is an activity so that a policy can achieve its objectives by issuing valid directions from a policy. In implementing the policy, there are two choices of steps, namely, directly implementing it in the form of a program or through the formulation of the offspring of the policy [6]. Meanwhile, the policy implementation stage can be characterized and distinguished from the policymaking stage. On the one hand, policy-making is a process that has a bottom-up logic, in the sense that the policy process begins with the delivery of aspirations, requests or support from the community [7]. Grindle states, implementation is a general

process of administrative action that can be investigated at a specific program level [8]. Meanwhile, Van Meterdan Hom stated that policy implementation is an action taken by the government and the private sector, both individually and as a group, w hich is intended to achieve goals in a policy [9].

Based on this description, according to Haedar Akib, explaining that the implementation formula consists of the aims and objectives, the result as a product, and the result of the result. [10]. Furthermore, according to Paul Sabtier, implementation is the same function of policy, formator, implementer, initiator, and time. Principally, the implementation of policies links between policy objectives and their realization with the results of government activities [11]. Based on the perspective of policy problems, policy implementation is needed because there are policy problems that need to be resolved and resolved by questioning what factors support and hinder the success of policy implementation. [12]. In the context of policy implementing The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection, cases of sexual violence have the aim of providing protection to women. Sexual violence is defined as an act or intimidation related to intimacy or sexual relations committed by the perpetrator against the victim by force, which results in the victim suffering physically, materially, mentally and psychologically. Crime of decency in general is an act that violates decency which intentionally undermines decency in public or in other words it is not at the will of the victim through threats of violence.

3. Methods

The research method uses qualitative research, which is library research using books and other literatures as the main material relating to the object of research or the initiation of library data. Some of the sources used include: text books, scientific journals, statistical references, research results in the form of theses, theses, dissertations, the internet and other relevant sources. [13]. Literature study is an important step, where after the researcher determines the research topic, the next step is to conduct a study related to the theory of the research topic [14].

According to Mestika, Zed there are four main characteristics of library research that need attention, namely 1) Researchers are dealing directly with text or numerical data and not direct knowledge from the field or eye witnesses in the form of events, people or others; 2) Library data is ready to use (ready mode); 3) Library data are generally secondary sources; 4) That the library data condition is not limited by time and space. The technique used in data collection is literary data collection, namely materials that

are coherent with the intended discussion objects [15]. Content analysis is a research technique for creating information that can be copied and validated by paying attention to the context [16]. The content analysis stages taken by the researcher are the following steps: 1. Determine the problem; 2. Develop a frame of mind; 3. Develop methodological tools; data analysis; data interpretation [17]. According to Sukardi, that the literature study conducted before conducting the research aims to: 1. Determine a problem to be researched 2. Look for information that is relevant to the problem under study [18].

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection

The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection is a working cabinet in charge of issues related to efforts to realize women's empowerment. Has a mission and vision in carrying out its duties, namely 1) empowering women; 2) Protection of Women and Children; 3) Fulfillment of children's rights, while the vision is gender mainstreaming. In its implementation, the Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection is divided into various fields, namely the Deputy for Gender Equality, Deputy for Protection of Women's Rights, Deputy for Child Protection, Deputy for Child Development and Deputy for Community Participation.

4.2. Concept and Scope of Sexual Violence aganist Women

Sexual violence is not only included in direct or physical violence, but can also be categorized as indirect violence that is culturally and structurally caused by certain stereotypes of women. Sexual violence is also considered to be one of the most systematic and widespread violations of human rights. From a sociological and feminist perspective, it can be seen that violence against women, including sexual violence, is rooted in the patriarchal culture that exists in society. The attachment of a patriarchal culture to society forms social structures and systems that can legitimize sexual violence against women. According to Macionis, patriarchy is a form of social organization in which men dominate women [19]. In the perspective of feminism, sexual violence is gender-based violence. Meanwhile, from a sociological perspective, men and women are polarized in culture as "opposites" and "unequal". Based on the context in which it occurs, violence is divided into three categories, including the domestic / personal sphere, the public / community sphere and the realm of violence by the state. Violence in

the domestic / personal sphere includes domestic violence cases where the perpetrator is a person who is well known or a relative of the victim. violence in the public / community sphere includes violence that occurs in the workplace. Meanwhile, violence by the state is violence that occurs in the form of making laws and / or policies that are not in favor of the needs of women (especially women victims of violence).

Based on the target of violence, forms of violence against women are divided into three categories, namely physical violence, psychological / mental violence, sexual violence and economic neglect violence. Physical violence is considered an act that results in pain, sickness, or serious injury [20]. Examples of sexual violence include rape, forced sexual relations, beatings and other forms of violence that precede, during or after sexual intercourse, coercion of various positions and conditions of sexual relations, forcing certain sexual activities, pornography, insulting women's sexuality through verbal language, or forcing the wife to continue getting pregnant. Violence affects the physical, psychological, sexual, economic, social, civil-political, legal or other impact of the victim (woman). From the data recorded in the National Commission on Women, it shows that in the last three years cases of violence against women have continued to increase, namely in 2017. 2018 and 2019. In 2017, violence that occurred in the personal sphere was 245,548 cases with 3,495 cases of sexual violence. In 2018, sexual violence against women decreased by 335,062 cases with 2,979 cases of sexual violence. Meanwhile, there were 431,471 cases of violence in 2019 with 2,087 cases of sexual violence. Furthermore, violence in the community realm in 2017 reached 3,092 cases where sexual violence had the most cases, namely 2,290 cases. In 2018 violence in the public/community sphere reac hed 3,528 cases with sexual violence totaling 2,670 cases. Meanwhile, in 2019 the public/community sphere of women's violence recorded 3,602 cases with sexual violence totaling 520 cases [21].

4.3. Preventive Measure against Sexual Case in Women

Some The implementation of policies carried out by The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection, namely through preventive actions as an effort to protect women. In dealing with violence, Indonesia implements the Three Ends program, namely End Violence Against Women and Children (Ending Violence against Women and Children), End Human Trafficking (Ending Human Trafficking), and End Barriers to Economic Justice (Ending the Economy against Women). The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection provides several recommendations for protecting women's rights, as a preventive effort, namely giving women's rights from 1) domestic violence, 2) TIP, 3) in

Manpower, 4) in emergency situations and special conditions. Meanwhile, the increase in empowerment efforts, which is done is to increase the economic empowerment of women in the entrepreneurship sector, which is also one of the priority issues. The strategies carried out by The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection in enhancing and protecting women's rights are as follows: 1) Increase understanding of the government; 2) Strengthening the cooperation mechanism between the government; 3) Compile, review, harmonize and coordinate various policies on women's protection; 4) Improve the quality of service institutions including human resources that serve women victims of violence; 5) Strengthening the data and information system on violence against women; 6) Improve monitoring and evaluation; 7) Recovering women victims of violence; 8) Strengthening the capacity of female prospective workers; 9) Increase the capacity of persons with disabilities; 10) Strengthening women victims of disasters and conflicts.

In addition, the efforts made by The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection are collaborating with ministries or agencies related to the protection of women. Community participation is also important and cannot be separated in the development of women and child protection. The urgency of the importance of community participation has been pursued through the support of institutional aspects in The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection through Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2015 The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection which has formed a Deputy for Community Participation which aims to encourage, facilitate, expand and develop synergy of community participation to accelerate the improvement of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

4.4. Process and Phase of Settlement Case of Sexual Violence against Women

Some The government has an important role in respecting, protecting, defending and protecting every human right, especially for women and children without even discrimination. The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection noted that there were 10 (ten) cases of violence against women handling, including: 1) Litigation; 2) Non-Litigation; 3) Arbitration; 4) Mediation; 5) Negotiation; 6) Advocacy; 7) Recovery; 8) Psychological Services; 9) Legal Assistance Services; 10) Medical Services; 11) Integrated Services. To facilitate services to victims, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection established a Task Force for Handling Women and Children Problems (Satgas) to help provide further services to women and children who experience problems, which was

formed by Ministerial Decree Number 25 of 2016. In this case The Ministry Female Empowerment and Child Protection also has an Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children, hereinafter abbreviated as P2TP2A, is a unit that carries out integrated service functions for women and children victims of violence. This service is placed in every region in Indonesia, making it easier for victims to report their problems. Where the service is in the form of one roof or in the form of a network, according to the needs of each region. Through the Standard Operational Procedure, it has 5 (five) types of services in handling problems of women and children which are then carried out by the task force where this target is carried out by the central and regional level task forces. These services are: 1) Outreach; 2) Identify the conditions and services required; 3) Protection of women and children at the scene (emergency aid); 4) Placement and displacement of women and children who experience problems; 5) References and / or recommendations.

4.5. Gender Studies In Indonesia

Violence against women is often referred to as gender-based violence as recorded in General Recommendation No. 19 Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1992) on Violence against Women. Some examples of forms of gender-based violence are first, sexual violence which includes rape, trafficking of women for sexual purposes, sexual harassment, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, intimidation or assaults with sexual nuances, sexual control, forced abortion, inhuman punishment. sexual themes, forced marriage, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy and sexual practices that harm or discriminate against women. Second, physical violence that can be detected in everyday life, namely the presence of pain or scarring, which can be marked as the occurrence of physical violence that has gender or sexual bias motives and assumptions. Third, harmful traditional / socio-cultural practices where these practices involve female genital mutilation, forced marriage and marriage at an early age. Fourth, social and economic violence. The gender study itself is basically contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) adopted from the United Nations in 1979 to protect women's rights. As a concrete step for the government in implementing accelerated and equitable development in various regions in Indonesia, the issue of gender mainstreaming is contained in the vision of national development through the elimination of gender discrimination. One of the national developments that have been determined through the RPJMN 2010-2014 and the RPJMN 2015-2019 [22].

5. Conclusions

In 2017-2019 the women's national commission noted that cases of violence against women continued to increase. In 2017 violence against women reached 245,548 cases in 2017, a total of 335,062 cases in 2018, while in 2019 it reached 431,471 cases. The Three Ends program is a top priority in efforts to deal with violence, namely End Violence Against Women and Children (Ending Violence against Women and Children), End Human Trafficking (Ending Human Trafficking), and End Barriers to Economic Justice (Ending the Economy against Women). In gender studies, sexual violence such as rape, trafficking of women for sexual purposes, sexual harassment, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, intimidation or assaults of sexual nuances, sexual control, forced abortion, inhuman punishment that is sexual in nature, forced marriage, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy and traditional sexual practices that harm or discriminate against women are forms of gender-based violence.

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