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Implementation Of Regional Government Affairs In Efforts To Protect Women In Gunungkidul District

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Abstract

This study aims to determine how the implementation of Gunungkidul Regency's local government affairs in the field of women's empowerment and child protection, especially in efforts to protect women. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, with the data for this research coming from secondary sources, which are obtained from various literatures, such as scientific journals, books, research reports, and other reliable sources. Secondary data was selected because this data has been verified and can provide a broader and deeper perspective on the topic under study. To check the validity of the data, researchers used a triangulation model, with data validity checking techniques that utilize various sources, methods, and theories to test the consistency of findings. In this study, triangulation was carried out by comparing and contrasting data obtained from various secondary sources. Technical data analysis in this study, researchers used data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing and data verification. The result of this research is that the implementation of regional government affairs in Gunungkidul Regency in efforts to protect women has been effective by showing high commitment through violence prevention programs, providing services for victims, and strengthening protection service provider institutions, which reflects success in creating a strong and responsive women's protection system, although there are still problems and challenges that need to be addressed in the future.

Keywords: Implementation, Local Government1, Protection of Women

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INTRODUCTION

The protection of women is a global issue that has received serious attention from various countries, including Indonesia. Various forms of violence, discrimination, and injustice faced by women require effective governmental intervention to ensure that their basic rights are fulfilled. As a country that has ratified various international conventions on human rights and the protection of women, Indonesia has an obligation to implement policies and programs that can prevent and overcome violence and discrimination against women. In Indonesia, efforts to protect women are regulatedin various regulations, including Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Law No. 35/2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 23/2002 on ChildProtection. In addition, the government also issued a national policy listed in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) that emphasizes women's empowerment and child protection (Rusyidi & Hidayat, 2020) However, the implementation of this policy at the local level often faces various challenges, both in terms of resources, institutional capacity, and coordination between relevant agencies. Therefore, the role of local governments is crucial in ensuring that women's protection policies can be implemented effectively and in accordance with local needs. Domestic violence stems from the unequal power relations between men and women. This situation has led to many acts of violence by husbands against their wives, the belief that t h i s violence is committed as the head of the family. The limitations and narrowness of women's field of movement are often justified by people's literal explanations of religious doctrines, including practices in the family (ibid) (Siswadi & Yuliadi, 2023).

Family law is regulated in various laws and regulations that protect the rights and interests of family members. Some important laws related to family law are Law No. 1 of1974 on Marriage, Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, and Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection. Through these laws, it is expected that victims of domestic violence can receive adequate protection and firm action can be taken against perpetrators of violence. Human rights protection in the context of domestic violence involves various parties, including government agencies, law enforcement, and the wider community.

Protection efforts should include raising awareness about domestic violence and its impact on individuals and communities. In addition, a comprehensive and collaborative approach needs to be adopted in dealing with domestic violence

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cases. This involves cooperation between the legal, health and education sectors. The impact of domestic violence not only causes physical and emotional damage to the victim, but also has a negative impact on society as a w h o l e (Setiawan et al., 2023).

Children who grow up in a violent environment will be vulnerable to emotional problems, aggressive behavior, and learning problems. Domestic violence can also affect the social and economic stability of a country, as it reduces productivity and creates additional burdens on health and justice systems. Considering the serious impact of domestic violence, the protection of human rights and the enforcement of family law are of paramount importance. Implementation of existing laws, cooperation between various relevant agencies, and education of the public on this issue are steps that need to be taken to protect victims and prevent domestic violence from occurring (Hakim & Syaefudin, 2023).

Gunungkidul Regency, as part of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, hasunique social and cultural characteristics. The region is not free from various challenges in women's protection efforts, including high rates of domestic violence and women's low access to protection services. Recognizing the importance of this issue, the local government of Gunungkidul Regency through the Office of Social Affairs, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection has taken strategic steps to overcome these problems. One of the important efforts taken is through the Gunungkidul Regent Regulation 2023 on the 2024 Regional Work Plan (Renja). In this regulation, various programs and policies have been formulated that focus on strengthening and developing women's protection service provider institutions. These programs include training to increase the capacity of service officers, the provision of women-friendly facilities, and increased cooperation with other agencies to ensure integrated and comprehensive services.

This study aims to determine how the implementation of local government affairsin Gunungkidul Regency, in the field of women's empowerment and child protection, specifically in efforts to protect women. Thus, it is hoped that this research can provide constructive recommendations for the development of women's protection policies in Gunungkidul Regency and other regions in Indonesia.

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THEORETICAL STUDIES

Regional autonomy is the foundation for local governance as outlined in the constitution, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Articles 18, 18 Adan 18 B. The regional autonomy system is written in general in Article 18 to be further regulated by law. Article 18 paragraph (2) states, "The provincial, district, and city governments regulate and manage their own government affairs according to the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks." Furthermore, paragraph (5) reads, "Regional governments exercise the widest possible autonomy except for government affairs which are determined by law to be the affairs of the Central Government." And paragraph (6) of the same article states, "The regional government has the right to stipulate regional regulations and other regulations to implement autonomy and assistance tasks. The implementation of Regional Autonomy provides great opportunities for regions to improve their own financial performance. Regions have the authority to manage and improve their own local resources (Setiaji & Adi, 2007).

The granting of regional autonomy is expected to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of the public sector inIndonesia. With regional autonomy, regions are required to find alternative sources of development financing without reducing expectations of assistance and sharing from the central government and use public funds in accordance with the priorities and aspirationsof the community (Christia & Ispriyarso, 2019).

Decentralization refers to the transfer of power, responsibility and autonomy to local governments to manage resources and public policies independently. The concept of decentralization is based on the assumption that governance closer to the people can be more responsive to local needs and can create better opportunities for sustainable development. One of the main objectives of decentralization policy in the regions is to improve community welfare. Community welfare refers to a condition where peoplehave adequate access to basic services, education, housing, food, health, as well as fair economic opportunities.

Law No. 23/2014 on Regional Government in Indonesia is the legal basis that regulates the concept of decentralization. This law aims to improve the quality of public services, accelerate economic development, and strengthen community participation in decision-making. In this context, local governments are given the

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authority to manage revenues and budgets, organize government affairs, development, and public services in their regions (Rachmad et al., 2023).

The role of women in the public sector is still a topic of discussion. Even in quite modern and democratic societies, there is still a view that women are second-class citizens, so their work in the public sector is minimal. Women's empowerment can be done through an awareness process so that women are expected to be able to critically analyze the situation of society and can understand discriminatory practices that are socially constructed (Kurung & Lesang, 2023). Empowerment is an effort to build that power by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of their potential and to develop it. Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protectionof the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2015 concerning the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection System In letter (d) of the Law, it is expressly stated that in order to streamline the empowerment and protection of children both at the central and regional levels, a comprehensive and integrative system is needed (Copy of Law Number 6 of 2015).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research adopts a descriptive qualitative approach, with the main objective being an in-depth and comprehensive description of the observed phenomenon that occurs with an in-depth and comprehensive earn. This article is written using the literature review method as the main approach. Literature review is conducted by collecting and analyzing relevant secondary data sources to get a comprehensive picture of the research topic. The data sources used in this research are secondary data, which are obtained from various literatures, such as scientific journals, books, research reports, and other reliable sources. Secondary data was selected because this data has been verified and can provide a broader and deeper perspective on the topic under study. To ensure the validity of the data collected, this research uses a triangulation model. Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes various sources, methods, and theories to test the consistency of findings. In this research, triangulation was carried out by comparing and contrasting data obtained from various secondary sources. This aims to increase the credibility and validity of the research results by ensuring that the data collected is consistent and reliable (Jailani, 2023).

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The data analysis process in this study follows the interactive model proposed by Miles and Huberman in (Purboyo et al., 2021)explained that this model consists of three main steps starting from data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and data verification. Overall, this research uses a systematic and structured approach to collect, analyze, and verify data. The method used is expected to produce valid and reliable findings, as well as provide deep insight into the phenomenon under study. Thus, this research is expected to make a meaningful contribution to the relevant field of study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Violence Against Women (VAW) refers to any form of gender-based violence that causes or is likely to cause pain and suffering to women, both physically and psychologically. Violence Against Wives (VAW) is any act against women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or domestic neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of independence within the scope of the household.The problems of KTP and KTI actually have something in common, namely that women are the ones who are harmed. There are three methods of resolution, namely first, preventive action is an action taken by the authorities before social deviations occur, so that an act of violation can be reduced or prevented. Usually done in a way through guidance, direction, and invitation. Second, refressive action is an active action taken by the authorities when social deviation occurs so that deviation can be stopped. Third, curative action is action taken after the occurrence of social deviation. This action istaken to provide awareness to the perpetrators of deviation in order to realize their mistakes to be able to improve their lives so that the perpetrators will not repeat the samemistakes.

In this study, the local government has several affairs that are obliged to be implemented to improve the protection of women in Gunungkidul district, there are 3 affairs, namely:

1. Prevention of violence against women involving stakeholders within the district/city.

   Given the cases of violence in Gunungkidul, one of them is in Ngalang Village, Gedangsari District, Gunungkidul Regency. Cases of early marriage in Ngalang Village are quite high. This is partly due to adolescents' low understanding of reproductive health and the high rate of

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unwanted pregnancies.The high number of early marriage cases is also followed by a high number of divorce cases. The assumption is that the high divorce rate is due to the low understanding of husband and wife about their respective roles and functions and also due to acts of violence. In other cases, domestic violence that ends in divorce generally occurs due to trivial matters, such as when the husband returnshome after work the wife does not serve, economic needs, and a lack of understanding of gender equality. Eventually, the phenomenon of early marriage and domestic violence in Ngalang Village became 'normal' for the community. Eventually, these cases became uninteresting issues to be discussed and resolved. (Istiqomah, 2017).

The two cases above are examples of violence against women, both physical and psychological. Based on available information, these cases of violence are an issue that still occurs in Ngalang Village. Efforts to prevent crime and violence can begin with systematic environmental development so that potential acts of violence can be prevented. Thus, these preventive measures can reduce the amount of actual violence. Violence experienced by women can harm victims, both physically and psychologically. According to Hoefnagels in Kusuma, *crime prevention* efforts can be pursued by the application of criminal *law (crime law application), prevention* without *punishment*, and the formation of public opinion about crime or *punishment* through the mass media *(influencing the view of society on crime and punishment / mass media).* Preventive prevention can be done to parties whoare not yet or vulnerable to a problem. Efforts to prevent violence against women are all efforts intended to prevent acts of violence that will result in physical, sexual or psychological pain, such as threats, coercion, restrictions onfreedom both in the public and domestic arenas.

In this case, the local government also has several programs to prevent cases of violence against women, including mentoring for women and counseling for men. As in research (Istiqomah, 2017) which explains that there is a Rifka Annisa community that uses an ecological framework to understand the causes of violence against women and provides assistance that is carried out both legally and psychologically starting from

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the individual level. Assistance is carried out by equipping victims, from a psychological, legal, and social perspective. Assistance is carried out through face-to-face meetings,electronic mail, and via email. Work related to assistance, among others: psychological counseling, consultation, legal assistance, provision of shelter, outreach services, behavior change counseling for men, and support groups.

2. Provision of services for women victims of violence that require coordinationat the district/city level.

Gunungkidul Regency, with its commitment to protect women from all forms of violence, provides easily accessible and free services for victims through the Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPT PPA). The service mechanisms and procedures at UPT PPA are designed to ensure a fast, efficient, and pro-victim process. Victims or their companions can report in person, by phone, SMS, WhatsApp, or email. UPT PPA officers will receive the report and clarify, followed by an assessment to identify the victim's needs and the type of service required. The services provided by UPT PPA vary, including psychological assistance, legalassistance, outreach, social rehabilitation and social reintegration, spiritual assistance, safe house services, and referrals to relevant agencies. All of these services are targeted to be completed within 2 hours and are free of charge. Service management at UPT PPA follows strict Standard Operating Procedures(SOPs) to ensure quality, standards and accountability. UPT PPA also collaborates with various related agencies to maximize the effectiveness of services for victims.

For women and children victims of violence in Gunungkidul Regency,UPT PPA is here as a solution. This easily accessible, fast, free, and quality service is expected to help victims get help and recovery as soon as possible. Let's create a Gunungkidul free from violence together. UPT PPA Gunungkidul Regency offers fast services with a target completion time of 2 hours. All of these services are provided free of charge. Service quality is guaranteed through the implementation of strict Standard Operating Procedures **(**SOP**)**. The various services offered include psychological, legal, outreach, rehabilitation, spiritual, safe house,

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and referral assistance. These services are easily accessible through various reporting channels. For further information, the UPT PPA Gunungkidul Regency is located at Jalan KH. Agus Salim 125, Wonosari 55813, with telephone number (0274) 394226. Further information can also be accessed through the website [http://gunungkidulkab.go.id/].

The Gunungkidul Regency Government is firm in combating all forms of violence against women and children. UPT PPA exists as a manifestation of this commitment. Protecting women and children is a shared responsibility. UPT PPA invites all elements of society to cooperate in preventing and handling cases of violence. UPT PPA guarantees confidentiality of identity and security for victims and reporters. UPT PPA officers are trained and experienced in handling cases of violence with a sensitive and pro-victim approach. UPT PPA is open to receiving reports from anyone, regardless of background or social status. UPT PPA provides a ball pick-up service for victims who have difficulty coming to the office. Translator services are available for victims who do not speak Indonesian The sooner victims report, the sooner they will get help and recovery. Reporting cases of violence is the first step to stopping the cycle of violence and creating a safe environment for women and children. UPT PPA will not tolerate any form of intimidation or threats against victims who report.

UPT PPA not only provides services, but also provides moral support for victims. Victims will receive assistance from UPT PPA officers during the recovery process. UPT PPA is committed to helping victims get back on their feet and live independently. The community can play an active role in preventing and handling cases of violence by reporting if they see or know of an act of violence. Parents can educate their children about the importance of respecting and protecting others. Let's create a Gunungkidul that is free from violence.

3. Strengthening and development of women's protection service providerinstitutions at the district/city level.

In the Bupafi Regulation on the Regional Work Plan (Renja) for 2024. The Gunungkidul District Office of Social Affairs, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection plans one of the main focuses in the work plan to be the strengthening and development of women's protection

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service providers. The Gunungkidul District Social, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, as the responsible agency, has planned various strategic measures to ensure the development of women's protection services can be effective. Thisis reflected in the Recapitulation of the Evaluation of the Results of the Implementation of the Regional Work Plan and the Achievement of the Regional Work Plan until 2023. In the recapitulation, one of the indicators is the Percentage of Strengthening and Development of Women's Protection Service Provider Institutions. This indicator reached 100% in program realization, showing a high commitment from the local government in women'sprotection efforts. This success includes various initiatives, such as increasing the capacity of human resources, providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, and better coordination between related institutions.

This achievement is not only a success in terms of numbers, but also indicates a system that is increasingly strong and responsive to the needs of women's protection in Gunungkidul Regency. This implementation is expectedto continue and improve in the coming years, ensuring that every woman receives proper protection and her rights are guaranteed.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the local government's efforts in Gunungkidul Regency to protect women have proven effective, demonstrating a strong commitment through violence prevention programs, providing services for victims, and strengthening protection service provider institutions. Through strategic steps such as mentoring, counseling, and adequate facilities, it reflects success in creating a strong and responsive women's protection system, although there are still problems and challenges that need to be overcome in the future.

ADVICE

Based on the results of research on the implementation of local government affairs in efforts to protect women in Gunungkidul Regency, the following three suggestions canbe made by researchers: first, local governments need to increase education and socialization efforts related to violence against women and children, this program can be carried out in collaboration with schools, local communities, and

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community organizations, in order to increase public understanding of the importance of protecting women and preventing gender-based violence. Secondly, there needs to be ongoing training for officers at the Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection (UPT PPA) and other related institutions to improve their ability to handle cases of violence against women. This capacity building includes training in counseling, law, and crisis management to ensure that the services provided are more professional and responsive to the needs of victims. Third, local governments must continue to develop and strengthen cooperation with various institutions, both governmental and non-governmental such as non-governmental organizations, the global community, and international organizations. This collaboration aims t o maximize resources, increase program effectiveness, and ensure that the handling of cases of violence against women is carried out in a holistic and integrated manner, as well as ensuring continuous support for victims.

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