

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT. The goal of the 2004 Law Number 23 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence is to end domestic violence in all of its manifestations. Cases of domestic abuse surged eightfold or by 792 per cent. The purpose of this research is to examine how domestic abuse prevention initiatives are being carried out in Indonesia. A qualitative descriptive literature review is the methodology used. This research shows that community outreach and education are two ways that prevention may be implemented, including a variety of stakeholders. Policy goals may be supported by providing chances for non-implementing agency actors to engage in policy implementation. In order to sustain stakeholder commitment, enhance the ability of implementing officers to undertake education, lessen sectoral ego, and promote stakeholders' comprehension of policy aims, coordination between stakeholders must enhance integrated collaboration and communication. The availability of human resources is one of the elements that impact a policy or program's implementation and success. Incompetent or underqualified policy implementers may be the cause of a policy's lacklustre execution. The reason that the community does not always recognize the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence is partly due to the variety of cultural values and social behaviours. It becomes more difficult to create strict and unambiguous standards the more diverse the services offered, the more diverse the conduct that is governed. As a result, it is advised to optimize preventative initiatives by fortifying family dynamics, improving cooperation with non-governmental organizations in the field of education, and putting digital anti-violence campaigns into action. The effectiveness of policy implementation depends on all policy implementers including the prevention of domestic violence into their work.

Keywords: domestic violence; policy implementation; prevention

ANALISIS PELAKSANAAN PENCEGAHAN KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA DI INDONESIA

ABSTRAK. Tujuan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga adalah untuk menghapuskan segala bentuk kekerasan dalam rumah tangga. Kasus KDRT meningkat 792 persen atau delapan kali lipat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis implementasi program pencegahan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga di Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan studi pustaka. Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa pelaksanaan pencegahan melibatkan partisipasi banyak pemangku kepentingan dengan memberikan pendidikan melalui penjangkauan masyarakat. Tersedianya peluang bagi aktor lembaga non pelaksana untuk berpartisipasi dalam implementasi kebijakan dapat mendukung tujuan kebijakan. Koordinasi antar pemangku kepentingan harus meningkatkan kerjasama dan komunikasi yang terintegrasi dalam rangka menjaga komitmen pemangku kepentingan dan meningkatkan kapasitas aparat pelaksana untuk melakukan pendidikan, sehingga dapat mengurangi ego sektoral dan memperkuat pemahaman pemangku kepentingan terhadap tujuan kebijakan. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi implementasi dan keberhasilan suatu kebijakan atau program adalah ketersediaan sumber daya manusia. Implementasi kebijakan yang tidak terlalu berhasil dapat disebabkan oleh pelaksana kebijakan yang tidak kompeten atau tidak berkualitas. Keberagaman perilaku masyarakat dan nilai-nilai budaya menjadi faktor penyebab belum diterimanya UU Penghapusan KDRT secara universal oleh masyarakat. Semakin besar keragaman perilaku yang diatur, semakin besar keragaman layanan yang diberikan, sehingga semakin sulit untuk menetapkan peraturan yang tegas dan jelas. Oleh karena itu, disarankan untuk memaksimalkan upaya pencegahan dengan memperkuat fungsi keluarga, meningkatkan kerjasama dengan lembaga swadaya masyarakat di bidang pendidikan, dan melaksanakan kampanye anti kekerasan digital. Integrasi pencegahan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga oleh semua pelaksana kebijakan sangat menentukan keberhasilan implementasi kebijakan.

Kata kunci: implementasi kebijakan, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, pencegahan

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence (KDRT) is linked to both physical and psychological sickness as well

as mortality, making it a global public health problem.

Priority health in order to find a solution (World Health Organization, 2013). Domestic

violence is one of the leading causes of illness and mortality (Fazel et al., 2018). Domestic violence has detrimental consequences on children's education (Lloyd, 2018). It has long been recognized that violence against victims and their children may have both short-term and long-term effects on a person's mental and physical health (Miller & McMaw, 2019). One of the things that leads to domestic violence is an early marriage (Supriyanto & Eleanor, 2020).

Domestic violence is seen to be a private affair that ought not to be disclosed to the public (Evans et al., 2020). However, under article 28 of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution and its subsequent amendments, domestic violence is recognized as a violation of human rights and a kind of discrimination. Laws like No. 23 of 2004's Elimination of Domestic Abuse demonstrate the government's commitment to ending domestic violence. The formal date of adoption of this Act was September 22, 2004.

Preventing domestic violence in whatever form is one of the key goals of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence Policy. Treatment that is sexual, emotional, physical, or careless is considered abuse in the family. These are all forbidden by law. A few of the things the government can do to stop domestic violence are to establish policies for its elimination, coordinate advocacy, education, and information sharing about domestic violence, plan gender-sensitive training programs and education on domestic violence issues, and develop standards for and accredit gender-sensitive service providers (Law No. 23 of 2004, Article 11 and Article 12).

Since the Domestic Violence Elimination Law (PKDRT) was passed, domestic violence has been a public problem. The rule was put into place with the intention of lowering the number of domestic abuse incidents. However, statistics show that there have been more cases of domestic violence after this law was put into place. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) assistant to the deputy for the protection of women's rights and domestic violence revealed a high incidence of domestic abuse in a troubling news release dated January 3, 2019 (news Release Number: B-046/Set/ Rokum/MP). Reports of domestic violence have surged lately (Ministry of PPA, 2019).

According to the Online Information System for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (SIMFONI-PPPA), the majority of abuse cases and victims occurred in the home domain, according to the Ministry of Women's

Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA).

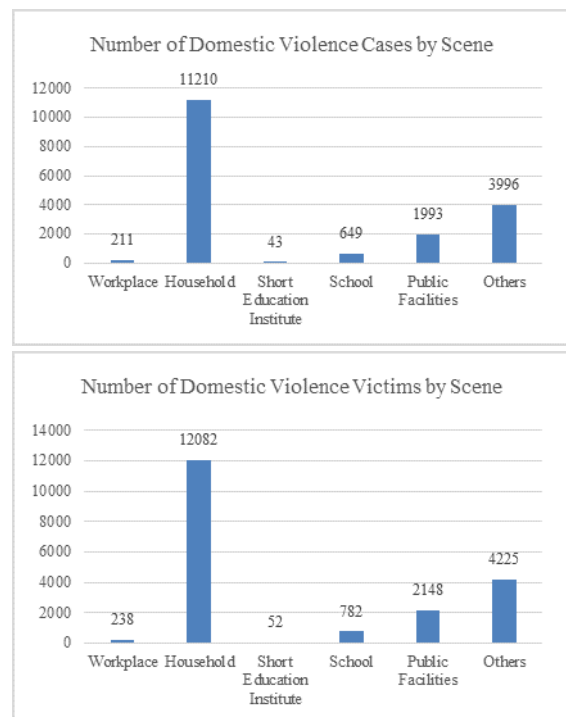


Figure 1. Number of Cases and Victims of Violence by Place of Occurrence in 2022

Source: SYMPHONI-PPPA, 2022

Figure 1 shows that the majority of cases and victims of violence in Indonesia occurred in private residences. Crimes against human dignity and discrimination, particularly against women, are components of domestic violence (Erawati et al., 2018; Prosecutor's Training Agency, 2019; Hegarty et al., 2000). Data from around the world shows that women are overwhelmingly the victims of domestic violence (Devries et al., 2013; Miller & McMaw, 2019; Gulati & Kelly, 2020; Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

Violence experienced by women tends to increase. This can be seen in the following diagram:

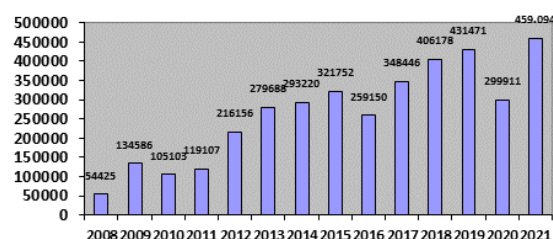


Figure 2. Diagram of the Number of Violence against Women from 2008-2021

Source: Processed by the author from Komnas Perempuan's Annual Notes, 2022.

The table's tendencies indicate that there may be an increase in violence against women. The quantity of the number of violent crimes

perpetrated against women remains high, even if certain years—specifically, 2010, 2016, and 2020—have shown a minor decline. 2020 saw a decline in cases as fewer persons answered questionnaires. 239 of the 672 surveys that were distributed in 2019 had their respective universities return them. Just 120 of the 757 surveys that were sent in 2020 had responses from the relevant organizations. The return answer rate decreased as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic circumstances, which required changes to the service work system that took time to execute. In addition, victims were less likely to come forward due to fear of retaliation or reprisal due to their close proximity to their abusers during the pandemic Large- Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), which isolate people from the spread of the Covid-19 virus, or because they preferred to keep their complaints to themselves or with their families rather than going to authorities (not yet adapted to online complaints), according to a survey conducted by the National Women's Commission (2021) on Violence Against Women (KtP) dynamics during the pandemic. From 1,413 in 2019 to 2,389 in 2020, the amount of complaints sent to Komnas Perempuan, an online complaint service provider, grew by 60% (Komnas Perempuan, 2021).

It is evident that existing attempts to stop domestic violence have not been successful given the increase in complaints of the crime. The effectiveness of attempts to prevent domestic violence has decreased with the number of reports of such incidents. To better understand the complicated challenges surrounding domestic violence prevention strategies, more research must be done on the integration of such stakeholders in the prevention of domestic violence.

METHOD

The approach used to investigate the issue is library research or literature review. The data's primary source is literature, which includes news items, novels, reports, journal papers, and more. Finding, gathering, and evaluating pertinent textual documents forms the foundation of the documentation techniques used throughout the data collection process. The information was acquired by searching scholarly publications, news sources, websites of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and electronic books online. The most widely used research databases are Publish or Perish, Science Direct, Scopus, Google Scholar, Research Gate, and

Google Search. After the data was divided into digestible sections, it was read and notes made, then it was described and made sense of it more understandable), classifying it (looking for patterns), and ultimately formulating conclusions based on 78 articles. The application of domestic violence prevention in Indonesia is the study's focus.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Multiple Stakeholders in the Application of Prevention of Domestic Violence

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection has assigned the Regional Government the duty of implementing the prevention of domestic violence through the creation of policies aimed at its eradication; the coordination of socialization and advocacy efforts; the communication, information, and education campaigns regarding domestic violence; the provision of gender-sensitive training and education on domestic violence issues; and the establishment of standards and accreditation for these domains. The Ministry of PPPA is involved in the coordination of these initiatives (Article 12 of Law No. 23 of 2004).

The regional apparatus organizations in charge of educating the public about domestic abuse are the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) and the Integrated Service Centre for Women and Children's Empowerment (P2TP2A) offices. The rules of law used in handling domestic violence are not limited to the provisions in the Book of Criminal Law (Penal Code; Aulia, 2019; Nuradhwati, 2018; Sutiawati & Mappaselleng, 2020; Rosnawati, 2018; Jaftoran & Alputila, 2019; Susanty & Julqurniati, 2019). Local community leaders, including RT, RW, representatives from religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, and women's organizations, are present during its implementation at the sub-district to village or kelurahan level, where socialization is carried out (Kurniawati, 2011). In order to provide guidance on the implementation of community norms and take part in PKDRT socialization efforts, a number of local governments partnered with the police from the Sat Binmas and PPA units (Munawara et al., 2020; Sutiawati & Mappaselleng, 2020; Dwiyantri, 2015). The community police, as the primary law enforcement partner with the community, actively participate in educating the community about domestic violence (KDRT) issues.

The eradication of domestic violence socialization events were not limited to the This research seeks to 1; Sugiarto & Putrianti, 2018; Maryani et al., 2020; Tundjung et al., 2019). Regional apparatus organisations and university groups also take out the activities as a type of community service activities (Badruzaman, 2020). This action aims to empower the community, disseminate knowledge, and assist higher education programs in their role as a hub for advocacy on domestic abuse.

Furthermore, there is support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), especially those that concentrate on women observers. In addition to empowering and protecting women, their programs also support the advancement of women's rights and lower their vulnerability to violence, particularly domestic abuse. NGO performance focuses on bringing about social change by raising awareness of civil society via collaboratively organized organizations and methodologies (Nurman, 2012). Organizations that fight for women's rights, for instance, have members who are knowledgeable about laws and women's concerns, giving the community a strategic advantage when negotiating with the state and capital (Herdiansah, 2016). NGOs also have unique aims and competencies in certain domains.

Another significant method the media may support the cause of eradicating domestic abuse is via public service announcements that are carried on radio and television (Abdullah, 2019; Jaftoran & Alputila, 2019; Firdaus, 2014). According to Pearson et al. (2021), media and social media may be used as instruments for both preventing and aiding victims of violence. In order for the public to utilize the news to prepare for violence against women and children, it serves to demonstrate and socialize the meaning, contributing elements, and societal ramifications of such violence. A more cooperative policy suggestion for handling and resolving violent actions might result from the media's social counter to violent concerns (Hasanah, 2013). The media's function in informing the public is strengthened by the quick advancement of information and technology (Puspawati et al., 2020). Mazmanian & Sabatier (1983) assert that media support is necessary for the effective implementation of policies. The community consumes the content of mass media broadcasts, and as the media serves as the human eye's window into the outside world, what is in it influences the subjective reality of social interaction actors. The capacity of the mass media

to transfer key items from their news schedule to the public schedule (Khatimah, 2018). According to Nasrulhaq (2014), a public policy's ability to succeed is strategically influenced by the media. The strategic importance of mass media in national development has been shown.

Multiple stakeholders must work together to execute complicated policies. Since domestic violence occurs in the home and personal sphere, several stakeholders must play a part in efforts to prevent it. Government, non-government, and civil society organizations all have a part in preventing domestic abuse (Pearson et al., 2021). With reference to Benn et al. (2016), Kismartini and Yusuf (2015), Yosevita (2015), and P. According to Rahmawati and Mussadun (2017), the following parties are involved in the prevention of domestic violence: (1) key stakeholders, such as the Ministry of PPPA and PPPA office; (2) village/kelurahan government; (3) secondary stakeholders (supporters), such as NGOs/NGOs, police, universities, and people who care about women. (1) primary stakeholders, such as UPTD PPA and PPT at the provincial level to the sub-district level. Internal stakeholders are primary and important stakeholders, whilst external stakeholders are secondary stakeholders. According to Nugroho (2014), external stakeholders serve as resource providers so that internal stakeholders can use them to support task implementation, while internal stakeholders play the roles of policymakers, institutional coordinators, and facilitators in defending women against acts of violence. External stakeholders play a facilitative role in this situation by organizing, educating, and training community members and bolstering the civil positions of marginalized communities, particularly women, to give them greater rights and visibility in society throughout society (Kristini & Wati, 2019).

In order to effectively combat domestic violence, several services must be connected to one another via targeted preventative activities. According to Rollè et al. (2018), interventions may be implemented at the individual, relational, communal, and organizational levels. Effective policy implementation requires strong community and governmental engagement (Wargadinata & Sartika, 2019). A variety of organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, strive to lower the prevalence of domestic violence (Pearson et al., 2021). Mazmanian and Sabatier (1983) state that there are chances for players who are not involved

with the implementing agency to participate may help achieve such objectives in the application of policies. External stakeholder engagement increases the effectiveness of government-led programs' monitoring, assessment, and support (Sulistiyorini, 2018). Stakeholders play critical roles in the execution of policies, since they may be the subjects or the objectives of the policy (Mahfud et al., 2015). According to Osei-Tutu & Ampadu (2017), institutions that might lessen violence are necessary.

Stakeholder Relations

Coordination is undoubtedly necessary for multi-stakeholder engagement to occur. The PKDRT Law's Article 12 paragraph (3) specifies that the minister may work with relevant organizations to prevent domestic abuse. Referring to the kind of coordination described by Handaeningrat (1984), there are two types of coordination that stakeholders in the prevention of domestic violence engage in:

- 1) The ability to move vertically, horizontally, and diagonally inside oneself. Only vertical coordination—that is, coordination between the PPPA Minister and the Deputy for Sub-sectors, who reports to him—was discovered in this investigation. This cooperation is based on a structural hierarchy. Every SKPD that has fields or sub-sectors below it experiences the same structural coordination. Internal and vertical coordination exists between the Office and the UPT and/or PPT.
- 2) External coordination, which includes diagonal and horizontal coordination. This investigation only identified horizontal coordination, such as that which the Service does with the Police, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations.

While there is no coordinated strategy to domestic violence prevention between institutions, collaboration amongst players in the field has generally gone smoothly. Preventive efforts are still often done in part in certain contexts, particularly in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (Primary, 2019; Susilastuti et al., 2011; Smiledra, 2016). Every stakeholder conducts their own preventive actions, giving the impression that they are done in isolation or without coordination. In order to create coordination and create a synergy in the execution of domestic violence prevention, there is still a need for increased communication

between the government and non-governmental organizations.

In order for information from the top level to go to the community, it is also crucial to develop connections with community organizations. The Family Welfare Empowerment Team (PKK) (Silitonga, 2020) is one of the organizations for women's expression spaces at the village level, and not all violent instances can be addressed by the government. This is in line with the second portion of the PKK program, which focuses on reaching out to homes and providing them with direction and inspiration in order to create a successful family. Nonetheless, other PKK teams are not as dedicated to providing counselling, which means that the government's information—in this example, UPT P2TP2A—ends at the PKK team rather than reaching the community (Rafikah & Rahmawati, 2015; Sugiarto & Putrianti, 2018).

According to van Metter and van Horn (1975), coordination is both a method and the primary condition for determining the effectiveness of policy implementation. According to Mahfud et al. (2015), coordination among stakeholders may increase knowledge of policy goals and lessen sectoral ego. This is consistent with the statements made by Tripathi and Reddy, which Moekijat (1994) cited: disparities between people and fields may be bridged by efficient communication and ongoing information sharing, which will lead to future program and policy modifications.

Program for Allocating Resources

Despite efforts to avoid it, domestic violence persists and even seems to be becoming worse. This is a result of the continued diversity in people's knowledge and comprehension of domestic abuse. Some individuals are still unaware of the behaviours that constitute domestic abuse (Novero et al., 2017; Prasandi & Diana, 2020). The age gap between the husband and wife, the age of marriage, the woman's economic standing, and the husband and wife's different ethnicities are additional issues that may provide a risk for violence against women in the home (Purwoko et al., 2011). The creation of activities that are categorized as criminal acts of domestic violence, which place restrictions on what should not be done, reflects preventive legal protection (prevention) in the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Ramadhon & Gorda, 2020). The following behaviours are classified as domestic violence and are forbidden

under Law Number 23 of 2004:

- a. Physically violent acts: those that result in damage, disease, or severe injury;
- b. Psychological violence: any behaviour that makes a victim feel intimidated, uneasy, helpless, and/or emotionally disturbed is considered psychological violence;
- c. Sexual violence: including coerced sexual actions between members of the same home and between members of the same household for ill-gotten money or other reasons;
- d. Abandonment of the household: regardless of whether this is required by law or a contract, no one who lives with another family member is permitted to abandon them without meeting their basic requirements. To make matters worse, anybody who restricts or forbids the victim from working is also seen to be neglectful if they fail to provide the victim with employment.

Given that other types of domestic violence are also covered under the Criminal Code (KUHP) (Merung, 2016), domestic violence has met the requirements for being considered a criminal conduct. Additionally, there is a common inclination to place the responsibility on the victim. This article addresses domestic violence, particularly violence against women, from a legal (normative) perspective. However, the socialization efforts that have been made have not been able to alter the community's perception that domestic violence is criminal. Socialization and counselling efforts are made to disseminate information to the public in order to enlighten them about the law, but also to force the community to obey the law on the grounds that it is consistent with the values that they share with their social groups (Widyastuti, 2016; Novero et al., 2017).

The availability of skilled professionals to offer counselling and socialization programs to reduce domestic violence is one element that impacts their success. Socialization officers and resource persons—particularly those from the government or OPD—were less persuasive when presenting the material, and the majority of socialization techniques were lectures. As a result, feedback was still scarce because it was one-sided, and it was frequently challenging to gauge participants' levels of absorption. Because of this, the participants' comprehension in the socialization process is still cognitive in nature rather than emotive or even psychomotor

(Susilastuti et al., 2011).

For a policy to be successful, it has to be implemented by a competent and effective policy implementer (Grindle, 1980). In (Parsons, 2014), Ripley & Franklin state that one of the elements affecting a program's or policy's execution and effectiveness is its human resource base. Policies that are poorly implemented may be impacted by implementers who lack the necessary skills or experience. The appropriate knowledge and credentials reveal the aspects of human resources that may assist with the execution of policies.

Enhancement of Family Activities and Implementation of Domestic Violence Prevention Measures

Reviewing relevant regulations pertaining to the identification of risk factors that lead to domestic violence is necessary for the national plan to reduce domestic violence (Fazel et al., 2018; Nadya & Nursiti, 2019). The following are a few risk factors that contribute to the emergence: certain risk variables.

Individual Risk Factors

A history of past violence or experiences of violence accumulated over a long period of time inside the family is the most potent individual risk factor for initiating domestic violence (Moreira & Pinto da Costa, 2020). A kid's likelihood of becoming a violent offender or victim in the future is significantly increased if they see or experience violence as a youngster (Fazel et al., 2018; Hayward et al., 2018; Riggs et al., 2000). Even if they were traumatized at the time of the occurrence, children who see violence as they grow up are likely to replicate it because they believe that such heinous actions are normal (Weissman et al., 2019; Dwiyantri, 2015).

Psychological disorders, such as depression, anxiety, personality disorders, stress, and other psychopathologies, are commonly experienced by victims of domestic violence (Chandan et al., 2020). These mental health conditions may have a cascading effect on the victim's decision to inflict additional violence on others (Gulati & Kelly, 2020). Early-life stressors have a higher chance of developing major depressive disorder before reaching adulthood. 18 compared to those who have never had ELS (LeMoult et al., 2020).

Researchers have sometimes found connections between the symptoms of depression, PTSD, anti-social disorders, alcohol and drug misuse, and a number of other personal problems. (Gulati & Kelly, 2020; Riggs et al., 2000). The most popular kind of assistance used to treat

depression or stress is psychiatric medication (Lob In 2020, et al. Dwiyantri's (2015) research demonstrates that alcohol is involved in almost half of all domestic violence cases. Excessive alcohol use has negative consequences on one's behaviour in addition to harming health. A spouse may physically attack his wife and children while intoxicated (Sutiawati & Mappaselleng, 2020). The largest risk factor for violence is mental illness, particularly when it is caused by drugs (Fazel et al., 2018).

Controlling a person's undesirable behaviour is always a challenge. Mazmanian & Sabatier (1983) contend that it is more challenging to create strict and unambiguous laws the more varied the behaviour that is subject to such restrictions and the more varied the services that are offered. As a result, the more freedom of movement that the field implementers must manage. Deviant individual behaviour, which includes drug and alcohol abuse, emotional instability, and other variables that contribute to domestic violence, makes a person a barrier to attempts to avoid domestic violence.

Family-related Dangers

Conflicts in Indonesian families are caused by a lack of communication, discord, and differing views on the responsibilities and rights of husband and wife (Suteja & Muzaki, 2020; Suryanto & Putra, 2018; Iskandar, 2016; Muslim, 2019; Nadya & Nursiti, 2019). Domestic violence incidents are also a result of a lack of understanding or divergent views between a husband and wife on their rights and duties, since this may lead to conflict (Muslim, 2019). Domestic violence in China is a result of individualism (McLaren, 2016). Most couples' conceptions of their responsibilities as husband and wife have been handed down through the generations, first via the cultural norms of their parents and subsequently via ingrained social practices in order for understanding of rights and duties to be more individualized. Husband and wife's failure to grasp their rights and responsibilities results in an inability to carry them out, which may generate friction within the family and ultimately escalate into violence.

Domestic abuse may occur when there is dispute in the household (Ministry of Health RI, 2012). Relationships with conflict and discord, marked by unfavorable interactions between spouses, are more likely to include violence (Moreira & Pinto da Costa, 2020). Severe stress increases the likelihood of violence in relationships compared to non-stressful couples

(Riggs In et al, 2000). Stress may be brought on by outside factors, including a poor income, which can lead to the rise of domestic violence (Barnawi, 2015). Violence against partners is more likely in those with lower socioeconomic position (Moreira & Pinto da Costa, 2020). A worsening economic climate may exacerbate emotional outbursts and instability, which increases a person's risk of acting violently.

The role of the family must serve as the cornerstone and source of direction for each family in order to build a profitable and high-quality family. Efficient and successful family operations may impact not only the development of superior human capital but also the prosperity and contentment of a marriage. In contrast, a dysfunctional family will negatively affect relationships inside the family, resulting in a lack of warmth and support (BKKBN, 2017). Several family roles may impact the development of a peaceful, violence-free family, such as:

- a) The purpose of religion: all faiths instruct their followers to preserve morality and abstain from harming themselves, their loved ones, and the environment. Religion teaches about compassion for fellow family members and others so that family members can respect each other (Julijanto et al., 2018; Badruzaman, 2020). Strengthening religious education and practising religious teachings from an early age in the household is the key to success in preventing domestic violence.
- b) The purpose of love may be achieved by showing one's loved one's affection and by giving them your whole attention. The family is the fundamental environment in which a life full of love is created and raised from the inside out, and love provides a solid basis for the relationships that bind family members of all ages together. Eight qualities that should be fostered and practiced within a loving family are empathy, familiarity, fairness, forgiveness, loyalty, helpfulness, sacrifice, and responsibility (Nusa et al., 2019; Suteja & Muzaki, 2020; Novero et al., 2017; Suryanto & Putra, Iskandar (2016); 2018).
- c) A protective role: the family offers its members a loving atmosphere and a safe sanctuary. An environment of mutual protection requires that the occupants of the house have a location where they feel safe, comfortable, and taken care

of. Everyone in the family feels safe and secure since each other protects them from danger. The family must learn and practice the five values of safety, forgiveness, responsiveness, steadfastness, and care in order to fulfil the protective duty.

Effective communication between spouses is essential for fostering a peaceful and happy home environment. Violence may result from disagreement and lack of harmony in the home (Suteja & Muzaki, 2020; Suryanto & Putra, 2018; Iskandar, 2016). A harmonious home may be maintained and tensions can be reduced with effective family communication (Purwodarsono in Julijanto et al., 2018). A happy and successful family may be created by direct discussion, excellent communication, and family interaction (BKKBN, 2017). In order to establish principles in every family member, it is crucial to strengthen family functions.

Social and Environmental Hazards

The patriarchal culture that emerges in almost every region of Indonesia is one of the social and environmental factors that contribute to domestic violence. In Indonesian society, patriarchal culture is still evolving today in a number of areas, including the economy, education, politics, the law, and even the family. This has led to the emergence of societal issues that restrict women's freedom and rights, such as domestic abuse (Ade & Dessy, 2017). Because males are seen as having a dominating position over women, the patriarchal society generates an unequal relationship where the husband's status is thought to have the ability to control his wife and children (Rahman, 2019; McLaren, 2016;

Kurniawati (2011), Sugiarto & Putrianti (2018), Amanda & Simatupang (2019), Dwinugroho et al. (2018), Rosnawati (2018), Wuisan (2013), Eleanora & Princess (2020), Sembiring & Saleh (2019), Iskandar (2016), Nusa et al. (2019), Happy (2018), Dwinugroho et al. (2018), Sutiawati & Mappaselleng (2020), Susanty & Julqurniati, 2019). It is seen as normal for the husband to lash out at his wife and kids, hurting their mental health in the process his ire or irritation. The patriarchal society views women as inferior and views the abuse they endure as a way for husbands to teach their wives valuable lessons. More severe domestic violence is a result of inflexible gender roles and the perception of violence as a means of resolving conflicts in cultures where gender inequality is greater (Gerino et al., 2018; Yakubovich et al., 2018). According to William P. Collage in Muhajarah

(2016), women are disproportionately victims of violence because of subordinating beliefs that are upheld by sociopolitical dynamics based on hierarchical, submissive, and legitimizing structures using violence as a means of control. While certain regions of Indonesia have already embraced a matriarchal culture, others maintain a patriarchal way of life. As a result, the PKDRT Law's legal requirements are not entirely embraced by the community, which leads to an ongoing incidence of domestic abuse. This is also the situation in Ghana, where Osei-Tutu & Ampadu (2017) claim that there are a number of justifications for wife-beating. If public opinion changes, domestic violence prevention efforts may be effective. According to Mazmanian & Sabatier (1983), if the community has the tools and mindset that support the policies being presented to them—that is, if the community possesses local wisdom—then the changes that the policy seeks to accomplish will be very effective.

Because of the patriarchal culture that permeates Indonesian society, there are still barriers to preventing domestic violence in the implementation of the policy to end domestic violence. This is because the subordination of women is the origin of opportunities for domestic violence.

Moreover, bolstering the economy and offering response services are two more ways to implement anti-violence tactics (UNICEF, 2017). Since there is a link between economic instability and the likelihood of violence, the government must step in to help when economic hardships arise. Domestic violence instances may be considerably decreased by offering support when financial hardships arise (Bourgault et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

Multi-stakeholders from both government and non-government organizations have been involved in the implementation of domestic violence prevention. to provide community counselling or socialization. Although there has been coordination between stakeholders in the prevention of domestic abuse, there is still a lack of an integrated strategy throughout institutions, particularly between the government and NGOs, which results in incomplete programs and activities. The community's level of awareness and comprehension of domestic violence is still low, which makes it difficult to prevent domestic violence since those who administer programs

or cops who conduct socialization are not convincing. The community's beliefs and culture, together with the presence of aberrant individual behaviour, continue to be the primary causes of domestic violence, making attempts to avoid it more difficult. The research's proposal is that all parties involved—government, non-government, community factors, and family functioning—should work together to successfully execute domestic violence prevention.

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