

POLICY ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDONESIA AND SOLUTIONS

Taufiqurokhman; Arkan Ali Hakim

^{1,2}Program studi Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, JL. K.H. Ahmad Dahlan, Cireundeu, Kecamatan Ciputat Timur, Kota Tangerang Selatan, Banten 15419

Email: taufiqurokhman@umj.ac.id

Abstrak:

Tujuan penulisan penelitian adalah menganalisa fenomena kekerasan terhadap perempuan di Indonesia dan solusinya. Fenomena kekerasan dianalisa dari empat faktor: (1) budaya; (2) ekonomi; (3) sosial; (4) politik. Dimana Tahun 2022 terdapat sekitar 431.236 kekerasan terhadap perempuan, dengan kasus kekerasan fisik: 24.273; kasus kekerasan seksual 146.583 kekerasan psikis dan 150.000 kasus perempuan. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif. Lokus penelitian di Kota Jakarta; Makassar dan Bandung. Hasil penelitian menyebutkan kekerasan yang disebabkan faktor empat factor, yaitu (1) budaya: antara lain patriarki, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, dan pandangan bahwa perempuan adalah objek; (2) ekonomi penyebabnya: antara lain kemiskinan, ketimpangan gender, dan kurangnya pendidikan; (3) sosial penyebabnya: antara lain diskriminasi terhadap perempuan, stigma, dan kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat tentang kekerasan terhadap perempuan; (4) politik penyebabnya: antara lain kurang efektifnya penegakan hukum, kurangnya dukungan dari pemerintah, dan kurangnya partisipasi perempuan dalam politik. *Solusinya* mengatasi empat faktor diatas adalah dengan melakukan berbagai upaya, antara lain: (1) melakukan peningkatan kesadaran masyarakat tentang kekerasan terhadap perempuan; (2) melakukan penegakan hukum yang tegas terhadap pelaku kekerasan terhadap perempuan; (3) melakukan pemberian dukungan kepada korban kekerasan terhadap perempuan; (4) melakukan pemberdayaan perempuan. Keempat upaya diatas harus dilakukan secara komprehensif dan berkelanjutan agar mencapai tujuan untuk mewujudkan Indonesia bebas dari tindakan kekerasan pada perempuan.

Kata Kunci: *Analisa Kebijakan, Fenomena-kekerasan perempuan, Indonesia*

Abstract:

The aim of this research is to analyze the phenomenon of violence against women in Indonesia and its solutions. The phenomenon of violence is analyzed from four factors: (1) culture; (2) economic; (3) social; (4) politics. Where in 2022 there will be around 431,236 violence against women, with cases of physical violence: 24,273; 146,583 cases of sexual violence, psychological violence and 150,000 cases of women. The research method uses qualitative methods with descriptive research design. Research locus in Jakarta City; Makassar and Bandung. The research results stated that violence was caused by four factors, namely (1) culture: including patriarchy, domestic violence, and the view that women are objects; (2) economic causes: including poverty, gender inequality, and lack of education; (3) social causes: including discrimination against women, stigma, and lack of public awareness about violence against women; (4) political causes: including lack of effective law enforcement, lack of support from the government, and lack of women's participation in politics. The solution to overcome the four factors above is to carry out various efforts, including: (1) increasing public awareness about violence against women; (2) carry out strict law enforcement against perpetrators of violence against women; (3) providing support to victims of violence against women; (4) empowering women. The four efforts above must be carried out comprehensively and sustainably in order to achieve the goal of realizing an Indonesia free from acts of violence against women.

Keywords: *Policy Analysis, Women's Violence Phenomenon, Indonesia*

INTRODUCTION

Development in Indonesia carries a new paradigm, namely development that focuses on empowering women through understanding the concept of health (Safitri and Arianti, 2019). In this new paradigm, health efforts place greater emphasis on preventive and promotive actions, although they still pay attention to curative and rehabilitative actions. To achieve this goal, the active role of all components of development stakeholders, including women, is very important. Women's participation in various aspects of development is considered a major force that can accelerate development progress. However, data from the Human Development Index (HDI) released by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 2019 shows gender inequality (Kemenpppa, 2020). The HDI for men in Indonesia reached 75.96 percent. Meanwhile, the HDI for women is only 69.19 percent. Meanwhile, data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women shows that there are still many socio-economic problems that directly affect women in Indonesia. There has been a significant increase in cases of violence, with the number of cases revealed increasing almost eightfold in the last 12 years and this does not include domestic violence which is not reported by the public. Various types of violence against women and girls in Indonesia continue to increase, such as cases of incest and sexual violence which rose 65 percent from 2018, sexual violence against women with disabilities which increased 47 percent, and cases of cybercrime against women which rose sharply by 300 percent compared to 2018. 2018 (National Commission on Violence Against Women, 2020).

Cases of violence against women have increased quite sharply since 2004. In 2003 there were 7,787 reported cases and this increased to 14,020 cases or more than 44 percent in 2004. Then in the following years the number of reported cases of violence against women also continued to increase, data

from the National Commission on Violence Against Women which presents the annual report. According to Komnas Perempuan's annual records, the number of cases of violence against women reported to complaint service providers in 2005, 2006 and 2007 were 20,391 cases, 22,512 cases and 25,522 cases, respectively. Then the 2008 annual record stated that the number of Resident Identity Cards (KTP) reached 25,522 cases reported and handled. This is because women do not dare to report the acts of violence they experience to the authorities. The main reason could be due to women's economic dependence on men, resulting in fear of domestic neglect that they will experience in the future. Violence against women is manifested in the form of domestic violence, exploitation of migrant workers and trafficking of women to sexual violence in the context of natural resource conflicts, and political conflict (armed conflict).

Violence against women is the most cruel human rights violation experienced by women. This phenomenon has also become a concern for every country in the world, including developed countries which really value and care about human rights. Violence against women can occur anywhere, whether in public places, at work, or at home, and can be perpetrated by anyone, such as husbands, parents, brothers or sisters. The phenomenon of violence against women is not an individual disorder but rather is due to the gap in rights and obligations as well as the roles of men and women caused by the patriarchal system. The result of this patriarchal system is that men emerge as the superior or preferred party, while women appear as the subordinate or weakened party. Another consequence arising from the gap between the status and roles of men and women is the emergence of gender-based violence against women (L.M Gandi Lopian, 2012). Apart from the unequal relationship between men and women, this is also because Indonesian people already believe

in the false notion that women are naturally less intelligent and weaker than men, therefore some Indonesian people still believe in the existence of a sexual division of labor that subordinate women. A number of stereotypes were then attached to Indonesian women and men, becoming a kind of proclamation that women are emotional, stupid, fearful. Things like this are developing in our society which can cause women to become easy targets for becoming victims of violence (Archie Sudariarti Luhulima. 2000)

Violence against women is very worrying and creates injustice for the victims. Women often become victims of violence because they are ignored

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Human Trafficking Against Women

The problem of violence against women remains an alarming reality in Indonesia. One issue that still haunts this country is human trafficking, especially women who often become victims. This phenomenon is interesting to discuss considering that human trafficking is usually related to goods, but in this case, humans, who should not be the object of trade, are instead trafficked.

Indonesia, as a country in Southeast Asia, is involved in human trafficking as a country of origin, intermediary and destination. The understanding of human trafficking has also changed, where previously it was defined as the transfer of people, especially women, across national borders for the purpose of prostitution, and is now defined as the forced transfer of people, especially women and children, either with or without their knowledge. This transfer can occur for the purpose of labor exploitation, prostitution, or unequal marriages (Alfitra, 2022).

Indonesia has made efforts to combat actions that make women objects of violence, including ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1979 and

passing Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (UU PTPPO). The PTPPO Law (UU) defines human trafficking as recruiting, transporting, harboring, sending, transferring, or receiving someone with the threat of violence, use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power, or debt bondage. The enactment of this law is an important step in combating the modern form of human slavery.

Human trafficking against women is a special form of human trafficking that targets women as victims. Women are targets of human trafficking due to various factors, including:

- a) a) Poverty: Women who live in poverty are more vulnerable to becoming victims of human trafficking. This is because they are more easily lured by human traffickers with the promise of promising jobs with high wages.
- b) b) Gender Inequality: Gender inequality is also a factor that causes women to become targets of human trafficking. Women are often seen as weak and easily manipulated.
- c) c) Lack of Legal Awareness: Lack of legal awareness about human trafficking is also a factor that causes women to become targets of human trafficking. Many women do not know that they have rights protected by law, so they do not dare to refuse or fight against perpetrators of human trafficking.

To overcome human trafficking against women, efforts are needed from various parties, including the government, community organizations and society. The government needs to strengthen regulations that protect women from human trafficking, as well as increase outreach about the dangers of human trafficking to the public. Community organizations need to advocate to protect the

rights of human trafficking victims, as well as provide assistance to victims. The public needs to increase awareness about the dangers of human trafficking, as well as support efforts to overcome human trafficking.

The following are several efforts that can be made to overcome human trafficking against women:

- a) Government: (1) Strengthen regulations that protect women from human trafficking; (2) such as Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking (TPPO); (3) Conducting outreach about the dangers of human trafficking to the community, both through mass media and education; (4) Increase supervision of the implementation of regulations that protect women from human trafficking.
- b) Community Organization; (1) Carrying out advocacy to protect the rights of human trafficking victims, such as providing legal, health and psychological assistance; (2) Carrying out a campaign to increase public awareness about the dangers of human trafficking.
- c) Community: (1) Increase awareness about the dangers of human trafficking; (2) Support the efforts of the government and community organizations to overcome human trafficking.

Gender discrimination against women in the workplace is a serious problem in Indonesia. Even though there has been progress in empowering women, there are still many challenges they face in the world of work. In Indonesia, discrimination against women in the world of work is still a problem that needs to be addressed. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2022, women's labor force participation in Indonesia only reached 51.85 percent, much lower than men's which reached 75.01 percent. In addition, women also still have more limited access to better jobs, with lower wages.

The following are several forms of gender discrimination that women often experience in the workplace in Indonesia.

Discrimination against Women in the World of Work

Gender discrimination against women in the workplace is a serious problem in Indonesia. Even though there has been progress in empowering women, there are still many challenges they face in the world of work. In Indonesia, discrimination against women in the world of work is still a problem that needs to be addressed. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2022, women's labor force participation in Indonesia only reached 51.85 percent, much lower than men's which reached 75.01 percent. In addition, women also still have more limited access to better jobs, with lower wages.

The following are several forms of gender discrimination that women often experience in the workplace in Indonesia:

- a) Unfair Remuneration: Women often earn lower salaries compared to their male counterparts who have the same jobs and responsibilities. This reflects a pay gap that disadvantages women, even if they have the same qualifications and work experience as their male colleagues.
- b) Inequality in Promotion: Women also tend to experience difficulties in getting promotions and promotions which should be based on achievements and qualifications. These limitations may be caused by traditional views that women are not suitable for positions of leadership or high responsibility.
- c) Discrimination during Pregnancy and Breastfeeding: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding often face discrimination in the workplace. They can be seen as a burden due to required maternity leave and breastfeeding

leave, even if these rights are protected by law.

- d) **Inequalities in Access to Education and Training:** Women may also have limited access to training and further education that can improve their skills. This can hinder their career progress in the long run.
- e) **Sexual Harassment and Intimidation:** Sexual harassment and intimidation of women in the workplace is a serious problem. Women often experience inappropriate comments, lewd behavior, or even physical harassment, which creates an unsafe and uncomfortable work environment.
- f) **Gender Stereotypes and Negative Perceptions:** Gender stereotypes that view women as less competent or less ambitious can influence how they are assessed and perceived in the workplace, hindering their career advancement.

To overcome discrimination against women in the world of work, efforts are needed from various parties, including the government, companies and society. The government needs to strengthen regulations that protect working women, as well as provide outreach about these regulations to the public. Companies need to implement non-discriminatory policies in the workplace, as well as provide training to employees on gender equality. Society needs to increase awareness about the importance of gender equality, as well as support efforts to overcome discrimination against women in the world of work.

The following are several efforts that can be made to overcome discrimination against women in the world of work:

- a) **Government:** (1) Strengthen regulations that protect working women, such as Employment Law Number 13 of 2003 and Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence No. 23 of 2004; (2) Disseminate

information about these regulations to the public, both through mass media and education' (3) Increase supervision over the implementation of these regulations.

- b) **Company:** (1) Implements non-discriminatory policies in the workplace, such as fair recruitment and promotion policies, policies for handling sexual harassment and violence in the workplace, and equal pay policies; (2) Provide training to employees on gender equality; (3) Creating a safe and comfortable work environment for women.
- c) **Society:** (1) Increase awareness about the importance of gender equality; (2) Support efforts to overcome discrimination against women in the world of work.

With coordinated efforts from various parties, it is hoped that discrimination against women in the world of work can be eliminated, so that women can have the same opportunities as men to develop themselves and work.

Violence Against Women in the Household

Domestic Violence (KDRT) in Indonesia is a tragedy that occurs behind the closed doors of the home, destroying many lives and families. In many cases, home should be a place of safety and comfort, but for many women, it is a place where they face fear, suffering, and despair. According to data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women, in 2022, there will be 338,446 cases of violence against women, with 58.6 percent of them being domestic violence. Domestic violence cases are dominated by physical violence, namely 53.3 percent, followed by psychological violence at 39.7 percent, and sexual violence at 6.7 percent.

Women are often victims of physical, emotional or sexual violence by their partners. They may experience punches, kicks, or other abuse that causes deep physical and mental injuries. Apart from that, forms of emotional violence such as threats, insults, or social

exclusion also damage women's self-esteem and self-confidence (Alhakim, 2021).

Sexual violence is also a serious problem in domestic violence. Women are often victims of rape or sexual abuse by family members, including their husbands or partners. This creates deep trauma and leaves psychological wounds that are difficult to heal. Not only do domestic violence victims experience fear and pain, but they are also often trapped in a cycle of violence that is difficult to get out of. Economic factors, financial dependence on abusers, and fear of retaliation often make it difficult for women to escape or seek help.

One of the biggest impacts of Domestic Violence (KDRT) is on women's mental health. They may experience depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder due to repeated experiences of violence. This can harm their overall quality of life, affect social relationships, and even hinder their ability to work or lead a normal daily life. Domestic Violence (KDRT) also has a negative impact on the children involved. Children who grow up in an environment of domestic violence may experience trauma, anxiety, and serious behavioral problems. They learn that violence is the norm, and this pattern of behavior can continue into the next generation if it is not stopped. There are several factors that can cause domestic violence (KDRT), namely:

- a) Cultural factors: The patriarchal culture that is still strong in Indonesian society, which views men as having power over women, can be one of the factors causing domestic violence.
- b) Economic factors: Poverty and economic inequality can also be factors causing domestic violence;
- c) Educational Factor: A low level of education can cause domestic violence perpetrators to not have sufficient understanding about gender equality and domestic violence.

- d) Psychological Factors: Domestic violence perpetrators usually have psychological problems, such as personality disorders, stress, or depression..

The Indonesian government has issued Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) to protect victims of domestic violence. This law regulates the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence. To prevent domestic violence, efforts need to be made, including: (1) Women's empowerment: Women need to be empowered economically, socially and politically so that they can be more independent and have the strength to resist violence; (2) Education: Education about gender equality and domestic violence needs to be provided to the community, especially to children and teenagers; (3) Law enforcement: Domestic violence perpetrators need to be strictly punished so that they do not repeat their actions.

Victims of domestic violence need to get support from various parties, including family, friends, society and the government. Victims of domestic violence can get help from (1) Family: The family is the party closest to the victim of domestic violence. The family needs to provide emotional and material support to the victim; (2) Friends: The victim's friends can also provide moral and social support to the victim; (3) Community: The community can help victims of domestic violence by providing information about services that can help victims, such as assistance services, legal services, and health services; (3) Government: The government provides various services to help victims of domestic violence, such as assistance services, legal services, and health services.

Solutions for Handling the Phenomenon of Violence Against Women

Based on the general problems described above regarding violence against

women, there are two steps to overcome them, namely preventive efforts as prevention and repressive efforts as a follow-up to perpetrators and victims. Implementation of preventive and repressive solutions must be carried out jointly by the government, law enforcement agencies, NGOs and the community. The following is an explanation:

- a) Preventive Solutions: (1) It is necessary to organize educational campaigns targeting all levels of society, from schools to local communities. Education about gender equality and the importance of respecting women's rights must be integrated into the school curriculum; (2) Encourage women's participation in skills training, higher education and equal access to work. Women's economic empowerment programs through entrepreneurial training and business capital support can increase women's financial independence; (3) Using mass media, online campaigns and educational programs in schools to spread awareness about violence against women. Society needs to be invited to change attitudes and norms that harm women; (3) Building psychosocial support and counseling centers for victims of violence. The program should include family counseling and therapy services to help overcome trauma caused by violence; (4) Women need to be empowered economically, socially and politically so they can be more independent and have the strength to resist violence. Women's empowerment can be done through various programs, such as education, training, and access to resources; (5) Education about gender equality and violence against women needs to be provided to the community, especially to children and teenagers. This education aims to increase understanding of gender equality and the dangers of violence against women; (6) Perpetrators of violence against women need to be strictly punished so that they do

not repeat their actions. Strict law enforcement can provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators and prevent violence against women from recurring; (7) The patriarchal culture that is still strong in Indonesian society can be one of the factors causing violence against women. Therefore, efforts need to be made to form a culture that supports gender equality. This effort can be carried out through various programs, such as outreach, campaigns and support from community leaders. Berikut adalah beberapa contoh program preventif yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengatasi kekerasan terhadap perempuan:

- a) **Program pemberdayaan perempuan:** Program ini dapat berupa pendidikan, pelatihan, dan akses terhadap sumber daya, seperti modal usaha, pelatihan keterampilan, dan akses ke pasar.
- b) **Program pendidikan tentang kesetaraan gender dan kekerasan terhadap perempuan:** Program ini dapat berupa sosialisasi, kampanye, dan pendidikan di sekolah.
- c) **Program penegakan hukum:** Program ini dapat berupa sosialisasi tentang hukum yang melindungi perempuan dari kekerasan, peningkatan kapasitas aparat penegak hukum, dan penyediaan layanan hukum bagi korban kekerasan terhadap perempuan.
- d) **Program pembentukan budaya yang mendukung kesetaraan gender:** Program ini dapat berupa sosialisasi, kampanye, dan dukungan dari tokoh masyarakat.

Dengan adanya upaya-upaya preventif yang tepat, diharapkan dapat mengurangi angka kekerasan terhadap perempuan di Indonesia.

- a) Solusi Represif:
 - 1) Penguatan hukum dan penegakan hukum yang tegas terhadap pelaku kekerasan terhadap perempuan.

- Penyusunan undang-undang yang mengenali berbagai bentuk kekerasan, termasuk kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, dan memberlakukan sanksi yang memberatkan bagi pelaku.
- 2) Membangun sistem pelaporan yang aman dan anonim bagi korban kekerasan. Penyediaan aplikasi ponsel dan situs web khusus yang memungkinkan korban melaporkan kekerasan dengan aman tanpa takut mendapat retaliasi dari pelaku.
 - 3) Memperkuat lembaga pengawas dan penilai yang memantau penegakan hukum dan memberikan umpan balik terkait efektivitas penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan oleh aparat penegak hukum.
 - 4) Memberikan pendidikan hukum kepada hakim, jaksa, dan petugas penegak hukum lainnya agar mereka dapat memahami kekerasan terhadap perempuan secara mendalam, dan memberlakukan hukuman yang adil dan sepadan kepada pelaku
 - 5) Membangun pusat perlindungan yang aman untuk korban kekerasan. Pusat ini harus menyediakan tempat tinggal, dukungan medis, hukum, dan pekerjaan bagi korban yang membutuhkan perlindungan dan rehabilitasi.
 - 6) Meningkatkan kolaborasi antara kepolisian, lembaga kesehatan, dan lembaga sosial untuk memberikan respons yang cepat dan koordinasi yang efektif dalam menangani kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan.
 - 7) Pelaku kekerasan terhadap perempuan dapat diproses hukum sesuai dengan ketentuan yang

berlaku. Hukuman yang diberikan kepada pelaku dapat berupa kurungan penjara, denda, atau rehabilitasi.

- 8) Pelaku kekerasan terhadap perempuan dapat dicabut hak-haknya, seperti hak asuh anak, hak untuk bekerja, atau hak untuk bepergian.
- 9) Pelaku kekerasan terhadap perempuan dapat dibina dan didampingi agar tidak mengulangi perbuatannya.

Berikut adalah beberapa contoh program represif yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengatasi kekerasan terhadap perempuan:

- 1) **Peningkatan kapasitas aparat penegak hukum:** Aparat penegak hukum perlu ditingkatkan kapasitasnya dalam penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan.
- 2) **Sosialisasi tentang hukum yang melindungi perempuan dari kekerasan:** Masyarakat perlu disosialisasikan tentang hukum yang melindungi perempuan dari kekerasan.
- 3) **Peningkatan akses terhadap layanan hukum:** Korban kekerasan terhadap perempuan perlu mendapatkan akses yang mudah terhadap layanan hukum.

Solusi represif dapat menjadi salah satu cara untuk memberikan efek jera kepada pelaku kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan mencegah terjadinya kekerasan terhadap perempuan berulang. Namun, solusi represif saja tidak cukup untuk mengatasi kekerasan terhadap perempuan. Upaya preventif juga perlu dilakukan untuk mengubah pola pikir masyarakat dan menciptakan lingkungan yang aman bagi perempuan.

CONCLUSION

Violence against women is a serious problem in Indonesia, requiring immediate attention and effective action. This phenomenon encompasses various forms of violence, including sexual violence, human trafficking, domestic violence, and workplace violence. The root of the problem of violence against women is gender inequality, which creates an imbalance of power between men and women. Nowadays, forms of violence are increasingly widespread and easier to find among society. Starting from verbal violence that might be said on a daily basis, to jokes made by young people who are at risk of committing acts of violence, even through social media which is currently booming. Nonverbal violence is also often found in dating relationships. Not only are domestic violence cases now occurring, young couples who are in love are also at risk of becoming victims. It was a great shame that when they reported it, the legal umbrella covering this act of violence against women had not yet been legalized. When the author wrote this report, many activists and women's institutions were fighting for the PKS Bill (Draft on the Elimination of Sexual Violence) to prevent the number of victims of violence from continuing to increase.

Violence against women in Indonesia can be analyzed from various factors, including individual, family, social and cultural factors. Individual factors that can cause violence against women include the perpetrator's aggressive personality, lack of empathy, and irritability. Family factors that can cause violence against women include lack of parental attention, domestic violence, and authoritarian parenting. Social factors that can cause violence against women include patriarchal culture, gender inequality and poverty. Cultural factors that can cause violence against women include negative gender stereotypes, norms of violence, and permissiveness towards violence.

Violence against women can have various negative impacts on victims, both physically, psychologically and socially. The physical impacts that victims of violence against women can experience include physical injuries, health problems and developmental disorders. The psychological impacts that can be experienced by victims of violence against women include trauma, depression, anxiety and personality disorders. The social impacts that victims of violence against women can experience include difficulties socializing, low self-esteem, and dropping out of school.

To prevent violence against women, efforts are needed from various parties, both from the government, society and individuals. Efforts to prevent violence against women that can be carried out by the government include strict law enforcement against perpetrators of violence against women, providing protection services for victims of violence against women, and raising awareness about the dangers of violence against women. Efforts to prevent violence against women that can be carried out by society include instilling values of gender equality, eliminating negative gender stereotypes, and increasing public awareness about the dangers of violence against women. Efforts to prevent violence against women that can be carried out by individuals include increasing self-awareness about the dangers of violence against women, as well as having the courage to fight violence against women.

The impact of violence against women is very broad, both physically, psychologically and socially. The physical impacts of violence against women can include injuries, physical disabilities, and even death. The psychological impact of violence against women can include trauma, depression, anxiety and personality disorders. The social impacts of violence against women can include stigma, discrimination and loss of opportunities to participate in community life.

This article underscores the importance of education and public awareness to change

norms and attitudes that harm women. Education about gender equality must be introduced at all levels of society, from schools to local communities. Apart from that, strong legal protection and strict law enforcement against perpetrators of violence are also very important. Strengthening laws that cover all forms of violence against women must be supported by a reporting system that is easily accessible and safe for victims.

Preventive solutions involve women's economic empowerment, public awareness campaigns, and psychosocial support for victims of violence. On the other hand, repressive solutions require improvements in legal strengthening, legal education for law enforcement officers, and the construction of safe protection centers for victims. Collaboration between government agencies, non-government organizations and society is the key to effectively addressing this problem.

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