

## **The Role of the National Commission on violence against women: A domestic violence case study**

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### **Abstract**

*The National Commission of Woman is an independent institution that focuses on the issue of violence against women, including domestic violence. This research aims to analyze the role of the National Commission on Violence against Women in domestic violence cases. The research method used is qualitative research with data collection techniques in the form of semi-structured interviews and literature studies, as well as data analysis using an interactive model. The National Commission on Violence against Women's process for domestic violence cases includes complaints, reception, gender-based identification, follow-up, and referral. If obstacles occur, an action will be taken. Various internal and external challenges are factors that hinder the effectiveness of the role of the National Commission on Violence against Women. Apart from that, according to annual records, domestic violence cases in 2020 and 2022 will increase due to several factors. Therefore, The National Commission of Woman is committed to protecting and fighting for the rights of domestic violence victims to get justice and a decent life.*

**Keywords:** Role, Domestic Violence, the National Commission of Woman

### **Abstrak**

Komnas Perempuan merupakan lembaga independen yang memiliki fokus pada isu kekerasan terhadap perempuan, termasuk kekerasan dalam rumah tangga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran Komnas Perempuan terhadap kasus KDRT. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara semi-terstruktur dan studi pustaka, serta analisa data menggunakan model



interaktif. Proses Komnas Perempuan terhadap kasus KDRT meliputi pengaduan, penerimaan, identifikasi berbasis gender, tindak lanjut dan rujukan, jika terjadi hambatan, maka akan dilakukan penyikapan. Berbagai tantangan secara internal dan eksternal menjadi faktor yang menghambat efektivitas peran Komnas Perempuan. Selain itu, menurut catatan tahunan, kasus KDRT pada tahun 2020 dan 2022 mengalami kenaikan yang disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor. Maka dari itu, Komnas Perempuan berkomitmen untuk melindungi dan memperjuangkan hak para korban KDRT untuk mendapatkan keadilan serta kehidupan yang layak.

**Kata Kunci:** *Peranan, Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Komisi Nasional Perempuan*

## PENDAHULUAN

The National Commission on Violence against Women is a government bureaucracy that focuses on issues of violence against women, including domestic violence. The National Commission of Women, as an independent institution, also advocates for better protection and changes in policy and legislation to protect women's rights from domestic violence. Domestic violence cases do not only happen to women but also to husbands, children, or other household members. Domestic violence is often a trigger for a household breakdown that has the potential to have serious consequences if not addressed, especially for children who end up becoming victims with more significant impacts (Santoso, 2019).

The National Commission of Women is one of the national human rights mechanisms with unique authority in eliminating violence against women and was established based on Presidential Decree No.181 of 1998, then 2005 strengthened by Presidential Regulation No.65 of 2005 concerning The National Commission of Women. It aims to promote and uphold human rights, focusing on eliminating violence against women locally, nationally, and internationally. However, in reality, The National Commission of Women does not have a position as the leading institution, making it vulnerable to intervention due to several existing problems. So, The National Commission of Women is not an institution that has the authority to handle every case of domestic violence in Indonesia, but it is an institution that has the authority to handle every case of domestic violence in Indonesia.

With this objective, The National Commission of Women has the responsibility and authority to analyze or research cases of violence against women. It aims to create an environment that supports the elimination of all violence against women and the enforcement of women's human rights in Indonesia. In addition, The National Commission of Women is also tasked with

increasing prevention efforts against all forms of violence that occur. Every year, The National Commission of Women publishes the Annual Record (CATAHU), which is an ongoing report that records cases of gender-based violence against women. CATAHU also includes various reference documents to improve understanding of dealing with victims and ensure their rights to truth, justice, and remedy is fulfilled. The National Commission of Women collaborates with community organizations and government institutions in 33 provinces in Indonesia (The National Commission of Women, 2023).

The role of the National Commission on Violence Against Women in carrying out its duties, especially regarding the protection of women, has been considered quite good. This includes optimizing their performance yearly and collaborating with state institutions and legal entities to provide security for victims. With the existence of the National Commission on Violence against Women, it is hoped that it can create a safe and fair environment for all women in Indonesia. The reason the author chose this case was because he saw the lack of public awareness about domestic violence; in fact, many people still experience instances of domestic violence. During the COVID-19 pandemic until now, cases of domestic violence in Indonesia have significantly increased; this is due to several factors, such as social isolation, economic tensions, and emotional pressure experienced by families. The occurrence of domestic violence can be caused by various other factors (The National Commission of Women, 2023).

Several previous studies related to domestic violence have been conducted by several researchers, including Mulyani et al. (2023), who see that patriarchal ideology is the main trigger for domestic violence, which can be seen from cases of femicide as an escalation of violence in the long history of domestic violence, even though there are laws governing it. The journal also asserts that Islamic law rejects violence by emphasizing a learning approach, as well as the importance of contextual understanding of religious values to prevent misinterpretation that can worsen the situation of domestic violence. Meanwhile, Santoso (2019) sees domestic violence as a criminal act that violates human rights, as well as a form of discrimination against individuals. In his research, it is explained that to deal with cases of domestic violence against women; social workers have an essential role to play in integrated handling efforts across sectors to provide protection, security, and social assistance to victims so that they can recover and function again in society.

The above research uses different approaches, methods, and theories from the previous article, resulting in other findings. The novelty expressed in this paper is the use of symbolic interaction theory, which emphasizes that human

behavior is based on the meaning given to specific situations, where individual perceptions and interpretations of situations, gender roles, and relationships can influence the occurrence of domestic violence. This theory is taken because it highlights the importance of communication and symbolic interaction in shaping behaviors that can trigger or exacerbate violence in a relationship. Another theory used is the rational-administrative model. According to Max Weber, the rational-administrative model theory states that the ideal bureaucracy is based on a rational, measurable, efficient regulatory system. Bureaucracy should not be based on power paternalism but on an organized work system (Suhardiman et al., 2023). In essence, bureaucracy is implemented based on neutral legal provisions, not based on the interests of a particular person or group (Luturmas, 2022).

It aligns with the principles of the National Commission of Women as an autonomous or independent institution and is based on a rational work system that prioritizes the rights and interests of women. Although there are laws that protect victims of domestic violence in Indonesia, there are still challenges in the law enforcement process for victims, namely, lack of access to legal services, limited resources, and so on. This research aims to find out how the bureaucratic process of the National Commission of Women towards domestic violence cases, what are the challenges that hinder the role of the National Commission of Women in domestic violence cases, then to find out the facts from the data on domestic violence cases in 2020 and 2022 based on CATAHU the National Commission of Women. Therefore, the author chose this case to find out the role of the National Commission of Women in domestic violence cases.

## **METHOD**

According to (Sugiyono, 2016), the qualitative research method itself is a method that is based on an understanding of philosophy, namely positivism; where this method is usually used in research that examines the condition of natural objects, and a researcher is the key to the research. In the qualitative method, data analysis uses an inductive nature, and the results of the research emphasize the research results as meaning rather than generalizations. Qualitative research usually aims to understand and investigate an event, such as what happened. Why did this event occur? So, how did this incident happen? Qualitative research aims to create an event that can be easily understood and give birth to a new hypothesis (Hennink et al., 2020).

Qualitative research uses at least three types of data collection techniques: observation, interviews, and analyzing documents (Fadli, 2021). In this

research, regarding the role of the National Commission on Violence against Women in cases of Domestic Violence, the data collection technique used was interviews. The interview technique is one way of collecting data directly between researchers and sources in an interaction activity. This technique aims to enable researchers to find views, perspectives, and experiences of an event based on the problems raised by the researcher. Interviews are divided into three types: structured, semi-structured, and unstructured. These three categories are divided according to how the researcher determines the research framework (Creswell, 2014).

This research was carried out by going directly to the field to obtain information and perspectives on the role of the National Commission on Violence against Women in resolving cases of domestic violence. The data collection techniques in this research were in-depth semi-structured interviews and literature studies as reinforcement and additional data. This interview focuses on the role of the National Commission of Women in dealing with and helping victims of domestic violence cases. This interview also wants to know the processes and challenges that hamper The National Commission of Women bureaucracy. Not only regarding the bureaucracy within the National Commission on Violence Against Women, but the interview was also conducted to find out the responses and information from members of the National Commission on Violence Against Women regarding the actual function and role of the National Commission on Violence Against Women in domestic violence cases. Then, a literature study was used through several journals that were in line with the research and also news via online sites related to domestic violence cases that befell women.

Next, in the final stage, after collecting data, data analysis is carried out using an interactive model, where in this model, all the data that has been obtained from sources and literature studies has a unique nature, and then conclusions are made that are more general in nature (Bungin, 2019).

## **DISCUSSION**

### **National Commission on Violence against Women's Bureaucratic Process for Domestic Violence Cases**

Since 2005, The National Commission of Women has formed a new division, the Complaints and Referral Unit (UPR). This is motivated by the large number of cases where victims who experienced violence reported to the National Commission on Violence against Women to receive protection and services. However, it should be noted that The National Commission of Women was initially not an institution that could provide services and security. So, the Complaints and Referral Unit (UPR) was formed to help victims.



Stages of the National Commission on Violence against Women's Bureaucratic Process for Domestic Violence Cases

This bureaucratic reform aims to create better public services, which can be called bureaucratic reform (Yusriadi & Misnawati, 2017). Bureaucratic reform is crucial in developing efficient, effective, and accountable government governance (Nufus, 2024). Based on the National Commission on Violence against Women's process or mechanism for domestic violence cases, the process begins with the victim making a complaint. Complaints can be made in various ways: Google Forms, email, telephone, in-person, letter, WhatsApp, audience, and social media. Various complaint options aim to facilitate victim access. The UPR Team and the commissioners present at the time will welcome direct complaints, such as coming to the office or having an audience. Meanwhile, online complaints are more accessible and faster and are not constrained by time constraints. The online platform also guarantees the privacy of the victim's identity. Since 2021, The National Commission of Women has been trying to optimize and develop online complaints. In that year, COVID-19 occurred, which made it possible for domestic violence cases to spike due to economic problems.

Violence against victims, both women and children, must receive intensive, serious, and in-depth treatment (Kamal et al., 2019). Unfortunately, saying what the victim has experienced is not an easy thing. Many victims remain silent or are reluctant to report it. According to Edwin and Shirley Ardener, this group is called silent group theory (Yuliningsih & Prihatiningsih, 2022). The silent group theory means that more dominant and powerful groups control language or ideas to suppress, silence, and fulfill the groups below them. In cases of domestic violence, women are a minority group who find it very difficult to express what they have experienced. At the same time, men have full power and can suppress women's voices (Setyowati & Watie, 2023).

Moreover, the growing patriarchal culture and myths make it even worse for victims to be reluctant to report (Hapsari & Sarwono, 2024). The meaning of victim in this case is not only the party who directly experiences violence or threats but also someone who suffers, whether mentally, emotionally, or physically, up to the deprivation and violation of their fundamental human rights. It means that children can also become victims of violence that occurs within the family realm. Protection for children and victims must be enforced to ensure their survival against the losses they incur. Victims have the right to obtain their rights to be able to grow, develop, and live without feeling trauma (Arsawati et al., 2019).

So, complaints or speaking up from victims of domestic violence deserve to be appreciated because reporting these heartbreaking incidents requires extraordinary courage and strength to overcome fear, trauma, shame, and even pressure from the perpetrator. Complaints are also the first step to encourage

change, giving hope to other victims of domestic violence that they are not alone, that what happened to them deserves to be reported, and that the perpetrator must be punished. The victim's courageous step in reporting is to seek justice, prevent worse things from happening, and fight for their dignity and human rights as individuals who deserve a safe and peaceful life.

When a complaint about a domestic violence case is received, The National Commission of Women will then analyze and identify gender-based complaints. This analysis is a form of approach to determine the impact of violence experienced by victims. Gender-based analysis is essential to see how social construction will influence the victim's view of violence because it is not uncommon for gender inequality to improve the victim's condition. The existing social and cultural stigma corners the victim, who is considered selfish because they do not prioritize the child's happiness, as well as the stigma that domestic violence is a family disgrace that should be resolved only in the family realm. Thus, gender-based analysis of victims of domestic violence becomes a process to understand gender dynamics and fight for justice, human rights, and gender equality so as not to harm victims.

Fulfilling women's human rights is still a significant and severe problem (Rosyaadah & Rahayu, 2021). Protection for victims must be fought for so that victims can live in peace and free from the dark shadows of life (Paradiatz & Soponyono, 2022). So, the following process is that if the victim asks for a referral, Komnas Perempuan will follow up in the form of a referral according to the victim's needs, both in the form of providing legal and non-legal services, such as the Legal Aid Institute (LBH), legal advocacy, psychological counseling, and digital services to provide support emotionally. The victim's process of obtaining justice and security does not stop there; in fact, many domestic violence cases stall or are stopped in the handling process. The majority of obstacles occur because the legal process is slow, and the police do not seem to be towards victims of domestic violence.

Victims need the role of legal officials who are truly responsive. Legal officers must handle and prevent criminal acts in domestic violence cases (Anggraeni & Ardianto, 2020). However, in reality, advocacy and outreach regarding domestic violence cases have not been carried out well. It is exacerbated by the flawed implementation of the PKDRT Law by legal officials who are often gender-biased (Chairah, 2019). So, the final process that can be carried out by the National Commission on Violence Against Women is to make a statement in the form of a letter of clarification, letter of recommendation, letter of monitoring, or expert testimony at the trial. A letter of clarification is issued when the victim complains that the police did not record the complaint report correctly; for example, the report that the victim recorded only experienced physical domestic violence, even though the victim also experienced other forms of domestic violence. So, a letter of clarification was given to the police to ask whether this was true. If the police do not answer, The National Commission of Women can provide a letter of recommendation.

Another example is when a victim of domestic violence reports it, but the police do not process it until the victim dies and only charge the perpetrator using the murder article then the National Commission on Violence Against Women can issue a letter of recommendation to the police to use the Domestic Violence Law as well. This aims to ensure that the perpetrator is punished more severely because the actions seen by the perpetrator fulfill the elements of the PKDRT Law. The National Commission of Women can also be present to provide expert information and reveal cases of domestic violence that befell victims. Therefore, through the process from start to finish, The National Commission of Women is fully committed to protecting and fighting for the rights of victims of domestic violence to obtain justice.

### **Challenges that Impede the National Commission of Women's Role in Domestic Violence Cases**

The National Commission of Women faces several challenges in carrying out its bureaucratic processes. Issues related to the role of The National Commission of Women are certainly not far from the obstacles or challenges it faces. Through the interviews that have been conducted, the author obtained quite a lot of information related to the difficulties that The National Commission of Women often faces in dealing with domestic violence cases in Indonesia. Domestic violence cases require serious attention as the high number of domestic violence cases, both in strengthening the ability of victims to report the violence they experience and in its use in general. According to The National Commission of Women's data, not all victims of domestic violence dare to disclose or report their cases, such as wives who are reluctant to report their cases due to various considerations related to women's social roles. This is due to various reasons, such as maintaining the family's good name, family harmony, the future of children, and emotional, economic, and social instability (Alisaputri et al., 2023).

Therefore, The National Commission of Women highly appreciates and supports the courage of victims to report their cases to the authorities. However, another obstacle relating to women victims' access to The National Commission of Women's bureaucracy is not optimal. This is because there is only one office of The National Commission of Women, located in Jakarta, making it challenging for victims to submit their complaints directly, especially for those who live in remote areas. Likewise, limited internet coverage, insufficient financial conditions, or even existence in conflict areas further complicate their access. The National Commission of Women's lack of effectiveness in covering victims equally across Indonesia is a serious concern. A critical step in overcoming this problem is to increase the dissemination of information about the existence of The National Commission of Women.

In addition, the issue of the legal status of the establishment of The National Commission of Women, which only relies on the regulation of the president, raises a number of crucial issues. First, the legal basis of the regulation of the president is considered weak and vulnerable to changes in



government policy, making the existence of The National Commission of Women less robust. Second, The National Commission of Women's authority is limited because it does not have strong legal power to conduct investigations, inquiries, or law enforcement related to violations of women's rights. Third, the weak legal status also has an impact on the limited budget allocation for The National Commission of Women, hampering its performance and programs. Finally, concerns have been raised that with only the regulation of the president, The National Commission of Women could be intervened by certain political interests, threatening its independence and accountability. Therefore, many parties have urged The National Commission of Women to have a more substantial legal basis, such as a law, in order to have a stronger presence, broader authority, and adequate budget allocation to effectively fight for and protect the rights of women in Indonesia (Hukum Online, 2023).

This is because it has an impact on justice for victims, as weaknesses in the legal basis can affect law enforcement efforts against domestic violence cases. In relation to the budget, The National Commission of Women faces obstacles where the budget allocation obtained from the government does not match the responsibilities that must be carried out, and the budget is considered very low compared to other human rights institutions. The National Commission of Women still faces significant costs, especially as there is often a lack of funds to provide facilities to victims of domestic violence who report their cases. The victims' home environment is usually unsafe, so it is important for them to be provided with lodging and transportation facilities. Another challenge associated with The National Commission of Women's weak legal basis is that the organization can only provide referrals to legal authorities to protect victims of domestic violence. This means that The National Commission of Women has limited ability to intervene with the law or police handling domestic violence cases (Hukum Online, 2023).

Based on the interviews, the author found that the police are often slow in dealing with domestic violence cases, resulting in many cases being delayed or not proceeding at all. Two main factors can cause this. Firstly, due to the service from the police is not optimal, and secondly, because the victims have settled the case within the family, so the case does not need to be continued. This situation is unfortunate because many victims of domestic violence hope to get adequate treatment but instead are faced with obstacles from the police. Usually, victims are reluctant to open the case to the public because they feel it will bring shame to their families. Cases like this show that the police are often slow in handling domestic violence cases.

For example, a domestic violence case in Jagakarsa, South Jakarta, where a family consisted of six members: a mother, father and their four children. Initially, the couple had an argument that was allegedly triggered by the family's economic problems, which then triggered emotions between the two. As a result of emotional instability, the husband committed violence against his wife, leaving her traumatized and trying to run away to find a safe place. It was discovered that the wife had to be hospitalized due to severe injuries caused by

her husband's violence. Not only that, when the husband was still in a state of emotion and was left alone at home with his four children. He finally vented his frustration on his children by killing them. Where the initial source of the problem stemmed from the family's declining economy, the children who did not know about the issue became victims. His four sleeping children were killed and left alone (Media Indonesia, 2023).

This domestic violence case is proof that a small problem can have big consequences, even to the point of murder. This is often referred to as femicide, which is the most horrific case of violence and discrimination against women and children, causing death and falling under the crime of murder. Limited insight into femicide in Indonesia has led to a lack of prevention, treatment and recovery for victims. As such, The National Commission of Women has produced an Initial Study and Policy Paper on Femicide (The National Commission of Women, 2021).

This step is expected to increase understanding and action in addressing this issue and provide better protection for victims. The National Commission of Women is concerned that femicide is part of a global problem that is increasingly likely to increase to date and must be addressed immediately. Although femicide is a serious problem that is the highest form of violence against women, unfortunately this issue has not received enough attention from many parties in Indonesia. This reality emphasizes the need for increased awareness and concerted efforts from various parties to address the issue of violence against women and children more comprehensively and effectively. Special attention needs to be given to cases of femicide to provide adequate protection for women and children and prevent more victims of such violence in the future. This effort is very crucial, considering that femicide is a crime against humanity that must be fought together by all components of society (The National Commission of Women, 2021). Seeing the many obstacles and challenges that occur at The National Commission of Women, it is hoped that the government will immediately assist The National Commission of Women so that it can be maximized in dealing with domestic violence cases in Indonesia.

### **Data on Domestic Violence Cases for 2020 and 2022 Based on CATAHU National Commission on Violence against Women**

Domestic violence is a problem that often occurs in society (Sukardi et al., 2021). Domestic violence soared during the Covid-19 pandemic (republika.co.id, 2020). With the presence of government policy implementing Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM), this has resulted in an economic decline and family needs not being met during the pandemic. Cases of domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in the welfare of a family being disrupted, physically, mentally and socially. Due to domestic violence, some people don't like spending time at home, even though they currently have to stay at home (Awaliyah et al., 2020).



Source: CATAHU 2021 National Commission on Violence Against Women

According to the source, Mrs. Fadhilah, Assistant Coordinator of the National Commission on Violence against Women, in an interview conducted on March 22 2024, said that every year the number of complaints continues to increase and there are problems with the services of the National Commission on Violence against Women which were closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on CATAHU 2021, there were 6,480 cases of domestic violence in 2020, including 3,221 cases of violence against wives, 1,309 cases of violence in dating relationships, and 953 cases of violence against girls (The National Commission of Women, 2021).

Direct complaints to the National Commission on Violence against Women in 2020 amounted to 2,389 cases. The graph above shows that the peak of the spike in direct complaints occurred in April 2020, with 235 complaints, at which time Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) were being implemented. This proves that the occurrence of domestic violence is caused by problems with social and economic factors, resulting in the emergence of stress and emotions due to difficulties in earning a living due to restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and ending in physical violence (Radhitya et al., 2020).

As reported on [bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com), the inherent patriarchal culture is also one of the causes of domestic violence, namely when men have full control and power over other family members ([bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com), 2020). Marina became one of the victims of violence perpetrated by her younger brother due to the strong patriarchal culture in her home. The pandemic period was a difficult time for Marina, because restrictions on activities required her to do all the housework such as cooking and washing clothes, which made Marina stressed. Marina also experienced physical violence perpetrated by her younger brother when Marina tried to fight the discrimination ([bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com), 2020). Instead of being defended, Marina's mother actually defended her sister. This indicates that the patriarchal culture that grows in the family environment is also one of the causes of domestic violence.



Source: CATAHU 2021 National Commission on Violence against Women

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the highest number of domestic violence cases in 2020 was in DKI Jakarta Province with 2,461 cases (The National Commission of Women, 2021). Then, West Java is in second place with 1,011 cases, East Java with 687 cases, Bali with 612 cases, and Central Java with 409 cases. From this data it can be concluded that the highest cases of domestic violence are still dominated by areas around Java Island. The National Commission of Women itself received nine complaints every day and experienced an increase in complaints even though at that time services were being hampered. The number of complaint data to the National Commission on Violence Against Women in 2020 increased by 19% from the previous year, namely 2019.

In the data image above, there is also a significant difference between the reports received by The National Commission of Women in 2020 and 2022, where in 2022 there was a spike of 4,371 and there were 2,389 cases in 2020. This difference was caused by the closure of The National Commission of Women services during this period. Covid-19 pandemic. With the number of case reports obtained, at least The National Commission of Women received complaints of 17 cases/day. This number is almost double from 2020, when the average case responded to by The National Commission of Women was 9 cases per day. In total, this violence is on average personal based, whereas violence is gender based. Complaints received by The National Commission of Women in the personal realm of Violence Against Ex-Girlfriends are still in the highest order, reaching 713 cases or 34%, followed by Violence Against Wives with 622 cases or 30%, and Violence in Dating as many as 422 cases or 20% (The National Commission of Women, 2023).



Source: CATAHU 2023 National Commission on Violence against Women

It can be seen from the data above that the distribution of media used by The National Commission of Women is through Google Forms, email, telephone, in person, letters, WhatsApp, audiences and social media. Google Forms was the media that received the most complaint reports with 2562 complaints out of 4371 complaints received by the National Commission on Violence against Women. This suggests that people prefer online media to make complaints compared to going directly to the National Commission on Violence against Women's office. Online media is an example of advances in technology and information that facilitate work (perumdatugutirta.co.id, 2020). Apart from that, time efficiency is also a consideration for the public when making complaints via online media. The National Commission of Women has been facilitating complaint reports via online media since 2021, this is done to make it easier for women in various regions in Indonesia to report to The National Commission of Women.

No	Provinsi	Komnas Perempuan	Badilag	Lembaga Layanan	Total
1	Jawa Barat	594	60.084	461	61.139
2	Jawa Timur	260	52.288	1.313	53.861
3	Jawa Tengah	216	49.392	312	49.920
4	Dki Jakarta	463	12.908	4.146	17.517
5	Sumatera Utara	88	16.526	377	16.991
6	Sulawesi Selatan	49	14.058	111	14.218
7	Lampung	42	12.615	57	12.714
8	Banten	197	11.694	276	12.167
9	Riau	51	11.673	344	12.068
10	Sumatera Selatan	40	10.292	112	10.444
11	Sumatera Barat	28	8.576	119	8.723
12	Nusa Tenggara Barat	12	7.936	69	8.017
13	Acch	18	6.332	1.037	7.387
14	Kalimantan Selatan	29	7.023	47	7.099
15	Kalimantan Timur	19	6.877	166	7.062
16	Kalimantan Barat	22	5.008	5	5.035
17	Jambi	29	4.681	50	4.760
18	DI Yogyakarta	58	4.461	207	4.726
19	Sulawesi Tengah	14	3.732	0	3.746
20	Bengkulu	8	3.474	106	3.588
21	Sulawesi Tenggara	7	3.536	0	3.543
22	Kalimantan Tengah	16	3.285	29	3.330
23	Bangka Belitung	30	2.150	91	2.271

Source: CATAHU 2023 National Commission on Violence against Women



Based on the number of cases of Gender-Based Violence, the top four provinces are occupied by the island of Java, with the distribution of West Java Province occupying the first position and DKI Jakarta occupying the fourth position. The highest number of cases on Java Island is based on several supporting factors, such as more adequate facilities on Java Island, in addition to good human resources and public service from officers so that reports and data input can be processed and investigated properly. It should be noted that although the large number of cases does not only result in a negative stigma where gender-based violence is still perpetuated, but with the increasing number of cases, the index of people who are brave and aware that violence is wrong and must be reported to the authorities increases. Then, this also shows that the authorities process these reports properly.



Source: CATAHU 2023 National Commission on Violence against Women

Then, there is a diagram of the distribution of forms of gender-based violence, where psychological violence is the most reported violence, followed by sexual, physical, and economic violence. Because the violence experienced by victims is mostly psychological violence, more access is needed to institutions that provide counseling services for victims of psychological violence. Apart from that, Law Number 12 of 2022, the TPKS Law (Criminal Crimes of Sexual Violence), which the government has passed, needs to be more enforced in its implementation and more socialized to reduce cases of sexual violence.

Various factors cause violence against women, one of which is patriarchal culture, which considers men to have a level of power over women. This means that married women must usually submit to whatever their husbands say. Apart from that, due to patriarchal culture, a wife is usually not allowed by her husband to return to work or finds it difficult to get a job due to her married status; this creates the wife's economic dependence on her husband so that if the husband commits domestic violence the wife usually just silently accepts the treatment. This is due to financial dependence on her husband and not being used to being independent. Then violence is carried out as part of conflict resolution, which is usually normalized by society (Alimi & Nurwati, 2021).

There are quite a lot of domestic violence cases in 2021 that can be highlighted, namely one of which was a wife who reprimanded her husband for often drinking, but the wife was instead reported by her husband to the authorities, but this case ended with the husband being detained as a suspected perpetrator of a domestic violence case. Then the next case was a 6-year-old boy whose eyes were gouged out for his father and mother's pesugihan activities, then there was a foreigner who poured acid on his wife who was an Indonesian citizen until she died, then there was a husband who killed his wife because he was jealous of the many comments made by men. in the post uploaded by his wife on Tik Tok social media, then the last one was a case that occurred in Bali where a wife was physically assaulted, stripped naked and unconscious (idntimes, 2021). This is very worrying because, of course, these five cases were not the only ones that occurred in Indonesia, which even resulted in fatalities, and the impacts received by the victims varied.

The impact of violence itself varies, such as causing disability, stress, trauma, social conflict, and even murder. The impacts that women can feel are divided into two categories: short-term and long-term. In the short term, such as physical injury, physical or mental disability, unwanted pregnancy, loss of livelihood, and so on. Meanwhile, in the long term, such mental disorders decrease self-confidence, and trauma is accompanied by the emergence of fear and even depression, which ends up in the victim locking himself up. Meanwhile, according to Emi Sutrisminah, the impact of violence against women also affects reproductive health, such as menstrual disorders, decreased libido, and inability to orgasm. Then, during pregnancy, a woman who experiences violence can experience a miscarriage; the baby she is carrying can be born prematurely and even die before birth (Santoso, 2019).

There are several methods used by national and international parties to eliminate violence against women; these methods are in the social movement called "Three End", which is committed to campaigning and taking action to eliminate violence against women and children, human trafficking, and social inequality (Meilani & Asriwandari, 2019). However, it is not only NGOs or the government that play a role in eliminating violence, all levels of society are involved in carrying out this effort through social media. Socialization is carried out so that the community is aware of violent behavior that occurs directly, experienced by the community itself, or being an eyewitness to a violent incident. It is also hoped that socialization will become a learning medium for the community to understand the differences between actions that constitute violence or not. There needs to be collaboration between the government and public awareness to prevent this. Therefore, the method used to deal with this problem is integrated, which means that apart from taking an approach through legal channels, it must also be carried out using non-legal channels which are usually the factors that cause it to occur frequent of women violence (Hale et al., 2022).

## KESIMPULAN

The National Commission on Violence against Women is an independent body that has the authority to protect women's rights in Indonesia. The National Commission of Women monitors and provides referrals to institutions or legal entities to protect victims. In its role, The National Commission of Women offers a unique platform for making complaints, such as via Google Forms, email, telephone, or WhatsApp. The availability of many places to make complaints is a step that makes it easier for victims to report. Then, The National Commission of Women will make referrals or provide recommendations for institutions that suit the victim's needs. Therefore, The National Commission of Women has collaborated with many institutions.

However, there are still challenges that hamper The National Commission of Women's bureaucratic process in domestic violence cases, namely the slow response from the police. Apart from that, the COVID-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia in 2020 certainly had a negative impact, such as an economic decline and a lack of meeting family needs. This is the beginning of domestic violence due to the disruption of the family economy. Recorded in CATAHU 2021, domestic violence cases in 2020 were 6,480 cases, with DKI Jakarta being the highest area. Meanwhile, in 2022, or the new average era, domestic violence cases will double compared to 2020. Thus, to minimize domestic violence cases is to provide a safe space for women, especially in the family, and the need to enforce the implementation of the Domestic Violence Law.

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