



JUPIIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu-ilmu Sosial

Available online <http://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/jupiis>

CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN HANDLED BY SENTRA PARAMITA MATARAM

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Accepted: December, 1st 2023

Published: December, 18th. 2023

Abstract

Various forms of societal violence often target women, causing significant impacts on well-being and requiring substantial recovery efforts. This research aims to comprehensively explain the different forms of violence against women in Sentra Paramita Mataram. The study employs a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, enabling an in-depth exploration of experiences and perceptions of victims and a better understanding of the context of the violence. Primary subjects are women who have been victims of violence in Sentra Paramita Mataram, with social workers, psychologists, and nurses as informants. This approach allows for a thorough examination of the experiences and perceptions of victims, providing a nuanced understanding of the dynamics of violence against women in this specific setting. Data collection methods include in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation. The data analysis process involves presenting data, reducing data, verifying information, and drawing conclusions. Study findings reveal that the most prevalent form of violence against women in Sentra Paramita Mataram is physical violence, including actions such as causing injuries, physical assaults, torture, and rape. Non-physical incidents of violence against women, such as verbal abuse, harassment, involvement in commercial sex work, and neglect, also receive attention. Both physically and non-physically experienced violence compels victims to seek immediate assistance at Sentra Paramita Mataram, underscoring the urgent role of the center as a support and protection hub for victims. This research contributes to a profound understanding of the dynamics of violence against women in this environment and lays the groundwork for more effective intervention and prevention measures.

Key words: *Violence, Women, Sentra Paramita*

How to Cite: Aswili. L. W. H., Malihah. E., Nurbayani, S. (2023). The Case Of Violence Against Women Previously Served By The Sentra Paramita Mataram. JUPIIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu-ilmu Sosial. (250-259)

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ISSN 2085-482X (Print)
ISSN 2407-7429 (Online)

INTRODUCTION

The increasing violence against women, which is becoming more alarming day by day, raises concerns. In Indonesia, incidents of violence against women continue to rise every year. The victims of violence are not limited to adults but have also spread to teenagers, children, and even toddlers. This phenomenon is increasingly common and spans across various countries worldwide. Cases of violence against women continue to escalate over time. This increase is not only seen in terms of quantity or the number of reported cases but also in terms of severity. What is even more worrisome is that a significant number of perpetrators of violence come from the victim's immediate environment, such as family or the social environment in which the victim resides, including homes, schools, educational institutions, and children's everyday environments. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) recorded that in 2022, there were approximately 32,687 reported and handled cases of violence, divided into 25,053 victims (Simfoni PPA), 3,442 victims (Sintaspuan Komnas Perempuan), and 4,192 victims (Titian Perempuan FPL). In contrast, in 2021, Simfoni PPA reported 21,753 cases of violence against women. In 2022, when broken down, the reports of violence against women were dominated by cases of sexual violence at the high school education level. Women are highly vulnerable targets of violence. In their daily lives, women often face discrimination and experience unfair treatment in various aspects, such as within the family, at work, and in their daily activities. This indicates how often women are marginalized in society. This makes women one of the targets for perpetrators of violence. Violence directed towards women often occurs due to prevalent societal views that consider women to be individuals who are widely perceived as physically weaker and having a lower social status when compared to men (Noviani P et al., 2018). These statements are specifically related to gender issues when gender differences in social structures lead to gender inequality. On a global scale, gender-based violence has been recognized as a violation of women's basic rights, encompassing various forms of actions such as verbal and physical violence and violations of women's fundamental rights (Purwanti, 2020).

Violence against women is one of the

forms of human rights violations that can occur to individuals from various walks of life, regardless of their social status, economic status, or level of education. Because it often stems from gender inequality, violence against women is often referred to as gender-based violence. Empirical evidence from research has shown that women are a group that experiences various forms of violence, such as physical, psychological, sexual, neglect, exploitation, and various other forms of violence (Utami, 2016). Research conducted by Jhon D. Passalbessy indicates that women who are victims of violence are often misunderstood as having some responsibility for the incident, even though this is not the case. In cases of rape, women who are victims often hesitate to report their experiences, both psychologically and physically, because they are concerned that reporting the incident to law enforcement agencies may potentially lead to victim-blaming against themselves. Similarly, various forms of violence experienced by women, such as sexual assault, pornography-related murders, economic motives, or revenge against mothers or grandmothers, violence against domestic helpers, and various other forms of violence against women, are becoming increasingly common in the era of technological and information development we are currently in (Pasalbessy, 2010). In reality, many incidents of violence in the field are not recorded in current data, and their numbers are much larger. According to the Central Statistics Agency and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment (BPS-KNPP), many cases of violence against women and children go unreported because they are considered shameful for the family. Women often choose not to speak out and keep their experiences of violence hidden because of fear of stigma or the possibility of self-blame by their family members (BPS & KNPP, 2007). Currently, acts of violence often occur by parents against their children, especially in terms of providing various essential needs that they should provide. One of these is providing balanced nutrition to support children's growth and development. In addition, parents are also expected to provide adequate emotional support to their children, including aspects such as entertainment and facilitating their educational needs. However, in reality, many parents face a number of challenges that make it difficult for them to adequately meet these needs. These challenges can include high economic pressures, social pressures from the

surrounding environment, high levels of fatigue due to various demands, and also their limited knowledge in meeting their children's needs optimally. In this context, children often become victims of their parents' inability to meet their needs properly, and this condition can lead to children feeling abandoned and experiencing significant suffering (Priyandita, 2022). A deep understanding of gender differences by society has the potential to have a significant positive impact on women. With this understanding, women can have positive expectations for self-development, especially in an era where technology and information are rapidly advancing, as it is today. The development of technology has brought about fundamental changes in the lives of people worldwide, including in Indonesia. Given the rapid development of technology, it is imperative for every individual to adapt to the ongoing changes (Arawinda, 2021).

Several incidents of violence against women recorded in Indonesia, specifically in West Nusa Tenggara, have been documented in the East Lombok region. These incidents are related to cases of a breakup between the perpetrator and the victim, who were previously in a relationship. The perpetrator, who was still a student at the time, committed a highly detrimental act by sharing intimate videos that were made when they were still in a romantic relationship. The videos spread after their relationship ended (Dimyati, 2023). The impact of this case on the victim's psychological well-being is significant, as the dissemination of the videos has shaken her emotional stability. In another case in Central Lombok, another incident of violence against women came to light, where the victim experienced sexual abuse by her own biological parent. This violence has been occurring since the victim was in elementary school until she reached the 10th grade. The victim's mother had been working as an Indonesian Migrant Worker (TKI) abroad (Nikrawi, 2022). Such cases of violence have extraordinary physical and mental impacts on the victims. When the victim finally reported what she had experienced, she also had to face shame and potential social stigma attached to her. Therefore, it is crucial to provide adequate attention and support to the victims in addressing the trauma and psychological effects they have endured.

Observing the current situation of

violence against women, it's evident that a significant number of cases involve students who are still in school and underage. Particularly in the context of violence against schoolchildren in West Nusa Tenggara during the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a significant increase. Data from the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) in NTB shows that cases of sexual violence against children in 2020 reached 363 cases, while in 2021, the number increased to 462 cases (Halwi, 2022). Although the data indicates an increase in recorded cases of violence against women, in reality, only a few receive adequate assistance, especially through institutions such as rehabilitation centers. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of sufficient information dissemination about the importance of providing appropriate assistance to victims of violence (Setyani, N. N., Rifai, M., & Marsingga, 2021). Paramita Mataram Center noted that in 2020, they provided assistance to 40 victims of violence, including cases of economic/sexual exploitation involving 1 person, human trafficking involving 4 people, and sexual violence involving 25 people. In 2021, the number of cases they handled decreased to 31 people, including 2 cases of economic/sexual exploitation, 28 cases of sexual violence, and one case of mistreatment or neglect. The actual number of violence incidents occurring in the field is much larger than the currently documented data. According to the Central Statistics Agency and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment (BPS-KNPP), many incidents of violence against women and children go unreported because they are considered something that would bring shame to the family. Women often choose to remain silent and hide their experiences of violence because they fear curses or blame from their families (Central Statistics Agency and Ministry of Women's Empowerment, 2007). The recorded case data currently available seems to be just the tip of the iceberg, with the analogy of an iceberg where only the tip is visible while the majority is beneath the surface (Suryani, R., Machmud, R., & Yaunin 2021). However, it's essential to remember that victims of violence against women in Indonesia should have their protection, such as through the role of institutions like the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas

Perempuan), which aims to protect the rights of victims.

The impact of violence against women cannot be separated from the consequences experienced by the victims, both in physical and non-physical aspects, including economic, social, and cultural impacts. The suffering experienced by women can be short-term or long-term. In the short term, women may temporarily cope with and alleviate their suffering, while in the long term, the impact on the victim can disrupt their daily activities, affect their physical and mental health, and last for a considerable amount of time (Soeroso, 2011). This condition can hinder women's ability to self-actualize and participate freely in various aspects of life. Therefore, it is essential for women who are victims of violence to receive comprehensive assistance and care from various parties, rather than being continually targeted by acts of violence and discrimination committed by individuals or groups with power or control over them. Handling violence against women should involve various parties and cover all aspects of life, including education, health, and other aspects. It is not only the government's responsibility but also the responsibility of caring institutions and society as a whole (Mulyana, N., Resnawaty, R., & Basar, 2018). Addressing violence against women is a crucial step, considering the serious impact it can have on the development of the victims. The suffering experienced by women can be felt over different time frames. In the short term, women may temporarily cope with and forget their suffering. However, in the long term, the suffering experienced by the victims can disrupt their daily lives, both physically and mentally, over a significant period. Violence against women will result in different consequences depending on the type of violence they experience. The impact of physical violence on children can be reflected in changes in their behavior. Children tend to become more introverted, trying to behave well to avoid becoming targets of physical violence again (Komariah, M., & Noviwati, 2019). This can hinder the victims' ability to lead a normal life. Therefore, it is essential for women to receive care and support from all parties, rather than continually being targeted by violence or discrimination by individuals or groups with power or influence over them. The issue of violence against women is not trivial

because women are one of the generations that will play a role in producing the nation's future generation. There are several factors that support the handling of victims of violence, including the desire to ensure that children receive fair treatment and improve their well-being, welfare regulations that support the implementation of services for child victims of crime, and resources available to support the implementation of services for child victims of crime. Comprehensive services for cases of violence against children are an essential need. It is not only the responsibility of the government alone but must also involve all parties, including the entire community. The involvement of all parties aims to reduce cases of violence against children (Mulyana, N., Resnawaty, R., & Basar, 2018). Many forms of violence that occur against women, both physically and non-physically, are issues that need to be addressed promptly. Violence that occurs undoubtedly has various impacts, some of which require serious treatment in social institutions, while others may only require support from the family. The purpose of this research is to identify the forms of violence against women that have been served by the Paramita Mataram Center.

The handling of violence against women is a crucial step because the impact on the victims, if not addressed promptly, can be severe and hinder their ability to reach their full potential. Success in addressing the issue of violence against women is not trivial, considering that women are one of the pillars of the nation's future generation. There is an urgent need to develop fair protection for children and improve their welfare (Gosita Arif 1996). These factors support the need to address cases of violence against children who are victims of crime. This includes laws that support the provision of services to child victims of crime and the means that can be used to deliver these services. Therefore, when cases of violence occur in society, especially in West Nusa Tenggara, serious actions need to be taken by all parties.

One of the efforts made by the government of West Nusa Tenggara is the establishment of the Paramita Mataram Center as a place that provides specialized services for women who are victims of violence. The formation of the Paramita Center is not separate from the increase in cases of violence against women influenced by various factors

such as social, cultural, economic issues, low levels of education, lifestyle, and changing cultural values. Paramita Mataram Center operates based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 17 of 2018 concerning the Organization and Working Procedures of the Technical Implementing Unit for Child Social Rehabilitation within the Directorate General of Rehabilitation. Its vision is to become the best partner in the social rehabilitation of children who require special protection. Its service targets include children who experience economic and/or sexual exploitation, victims of pornography, kidnapping, trafficking, physical and psychological violence, sexual crimes, mistreatment and neglect, as well as children who experience stigmatization related to their parents' labels and various other cases.

Many previous studies have discussed how to handle women who are victims of violence. Most previous research tends to focus on a single type of violence, and there has been no comprehensive discussion of various forms of violence against women in general, especially at the Paramita Mataram Center. For example, in Gesti Yulian's research (2017), the focus was on the handling and services for ex-psychoic models at the Martani Cilacap Social Service House, while Mamay Komariah (2019) examined a locally based model of handling child victims of sexual violence in the Penganderaan Regency. In Nandang Mulyana's research (2018), the factors causing violence against children and their handling models were discussed, but not specifically related to women. Therefore, to fill this research gap, a study will be conducted on the forms of violence against women currently being handled at the Paramita Mataram Center.

METHODOLOGY

This research employs a deliberate qualitative approach meticulously designed to collect data in-depth. It specifically adopts a descriptive research type to provide a more thorough overview of various cases of violence against women who are recipients of services from Sentra Paramita Mataram. The chosen qualitative approach serves as a method for in-depth exploration, aiming to comprehend and unveil the intrinsic meanings embedded in the experiences of individuals or groups that hold a significant role in specific social or humanitarian issues (Creswell, 2013). The

selected research method for this study is the case study method, strategically employed to conduct a profound exploration into the characteristics of cases involving violence against women attended to by Sentra Paramita Mataram. A case study, in this context, functions as a research method specifically designed to thoroughly investigate a program, event, activity, process, or a group of individuals, ensuring a comprehensive examination of the subject matter. (Creswell, 2013). The selection of informants in this research is done through purposive sampling, with research informants being social workers, psychologists, and social counselors handling victims of violence at Sentra Paramita Mataram. Meanwhile, the research subjects are women who are victims of violence currently being assisted by Sentra Paramita Mataram. Data in this study are collected through observation, interviews, and documentation methods. Interview data collection is conducted jointly with social workers, psychologists, and female violence victims currently assisted by Sentra Paramita Mataram. Observational activities are carried out by observing the impacts of violence experienced by the victims. The documentation used includes records related to violence victims at Sentra Paramita Mataram. This research is based on a qualitative method that generates descriptive data in the form of written or spoken text obtained from participants and behaviors observed during the research process (Bogdan, 2001).

Data analysis is conducted using the data analysis techniques outlined by Miles and Huberman, which involve data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Reduction involves filtering and analyzing the data obtained from interviews, documentation, and observations. Data presentation is done through the interpretation of the reduced data. The final stage is drawing conclusions or verification. Drawing conclusions is carried out to provide an assessment of the research findings. To ensure the validity of the data obtained, this research employs data triangulation. This is used to make the data more credible by referencing various sources and utilizing different data collection techniques. Triangulation in this research is achieved through source triangulation and data collection triangulation. In this study, source triangulation is obtained by combining three

different sources, while data collection triangulation is achieved by combining three techniques: observation, documentation, and interviews (Creswell, 2013).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Violence Cases at Sentra Paramita Mataram

Results Many cases of violence occur in society, especially among victims who receive assistance from Sentra Paramita Mataram, involving both physical and non-physical issues, both directly and indirectly perceived. This is what drives the need for intervention for the victims so that these problems do not persist. Sentra Paramita Mataram is located at Jl. Tgh. Saleh Hambali No. 339, Bengkel, Labuapi District, West Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. The location of Sentra Paramita in Mataram is strategic as it is situated on the city's outskirts. This, of course, provides access to services and intervention for victims of violence. Based on the research conducted, it has been found that the forms of physical violence handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram are quite diverse. Moreover, non-physical violence is also one of the cases addressed by Sentra Paramita Mataram. Direct violence involves the use of force (Eriyanti, 2017). Indirect violence is a less visible form of violence and is related to psychological violence (Windhu 1992). Many cases of violence against women handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram involve the social perception aspect and society's understanding of violence, which tends to be viewed as a private matter. In this context, there is a tendency where violence is often identified only in its physical dimension, while non-physical violent actions are often overlooked because they are seen as not physically impacting women victims. On the contrary, society also tends to view violence against women as a result of women's carelessness, which is perceived as a risk that may arise in daily life. Diverse understandings of violence against women in society create various different perspectives regarding the complexity of this issue (Ariestina 2002).

2. Physical and Non-Physical Violence

The various forms of violence cases handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram have turned individuals into victims of violence in need of intervention to prevent prolonged

suffering. Sentra Paramita Mataram predominantly deals with both physical and non-physical violence cases. Physical violence often serves as the starting point in cases of violence and dominates the handling of female victims. This type of physical violence not only inflicts physical suffering on the victims but also has the potential to lead to death if not promptly addressed. In 2021, Sentra Paramita Mataram recorded 29 cases of physical violence being addressed, while there were 2 cases of exploitation and only 1 case of neglect. Physical violence faced by female victims includes acts such as injuring, hitting, torturing, and rape. Meanwhile, non-physical violence cases handled involve experiences such as demeaning treatment, harassment, involvement in commercial sex work, and neglect. Violence against women that frequently occurs takes the form of both physical and non-physical violence (Setiawan, 2017).

The cases of violence at the Paramita Center represent a stark and undeniable situation of violence, demanding a specialized approach in its handling. Violence against women occurring at the Paramita Center in Mataram can be categorized into four primary types: physical, psychological, economic, and sexual violence, as identified by BPS-KNPP in 2007. Physical violence within the Paramita Center in Mataram constitutes a serious violation of human rights due to its significant potential to cause harm that involves both physical and emotional aspects of the victims. Its impacts can create a heavy, long-term burden on the well-being of the victims, encompassing physical injuries, emotional trauma, and even damaging social repercussions. The cases of violence addressed by the Paramita Center in Mataram do not only affect the individuals who become victims but also shake the moral foundations and humanitarian values within society. The presence of these cases raises profound questions about how society deals with issues of violence and how social values can influence perceptions of violence victims. The Paramita Center, entrusted with providing assistance to victims of physical violence, often confronts a high number of complex cases, demanding substantial efforts in offering support, facilitating recovery, and working to prevent similar cases of violence in the future.

In this context, it is crucial to recognize

that violence against women is not solely an individual issue but rather a broader social problem linked to gender inequality, culture, and the social system. Therefore, efforts to address this violence should encompass a holistic approach involving cross-sectoral cooperation, changes in social norms, education, and advocacy for women's rights. The Paramita Center in Mataram plays a vital role in these endeavors and continues to work diligently to provide protection, support, and advocacy for violence victims while striving to influence positive societal changes regarding issues of violence against women.

Cases of psychological violence handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram are often hidden behind the routines of daily life, but their impact on individual well-being is no less damaging than physical violence. Dealing with cases of psychological violence at Sentra Paramita Mataram, in terms of measuring or identifying the wounds caused by psychological violence, can be a challenging task. However, it is important to remember that these wounds are real and serious. The lack of attention given to victims of psychological violence can result in a lack of awareness in individuals regarding the signs and forms of psychological violence itself. One influencing factor is that this type of violence often does not leave visible physical scars, which are typically easier to recognize and observe, as in the case of physical violence or other forms of violence. Psychological violence, on the other hand, is often subtle and may involve actions or words that demean, intimidate, or shatter one's self-esteem without leaving visible physical marks. As a result, victims of psychological violence may be less capable of recognizing and identifying themselves as victims of violence, which, in turn, can prolong their suffering and hinder their efforts to seek help or report such actions (Andayu, A. A., Rizkyanti, C. A., & Kusumawardhani, 2019). Sentra Paramita Mataram's handling of victims of psychological violence is an urgent and crucial action in maintaining mental health and individual well-being. Sentra Paramita often faces situations where psychological violence is accompanied by physical violence, so these two forms of violence often occur together.

The sexual violence handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram is a form of violence related to sexual harassment, acts of coercion to engage in sexual intercourse without clear

consent from the victim, and the performance of sexual acts on the victim without their consent or desire. Furthermore, the sexual violence addressed by Sentra Paramita Mataram includes actions that hinder the victim from fulfilling their sexual needs in a safe and consensual manner, according to their personal wishes and choices. Moreover, the sexual violence present at Sentra Paramita Mataram is one of the most horrifying and destructive forms of violence. This violence not only harms the physical and emotional well-being of the victim but also destroys their dignity and rights. In Sentra Paramita Mataram, cases of sexual violence often receive primary attention, and it is not uncommon for these cases to involve pregnant women. The cases of sexual violence at Sentra Paramita Mataram are not immune to the influence of social media. This is one of the dominant factors contributing to sexual violence against women at Sentra Paramita Mataram. There is a connection between the use of social media and incidents of sexual violence occurring against victims at Sentra Paramita Mataram. The more victims engage in inappropriate or unwise behavior on social media, the higher the potential for them to become perpetrators or victims in situations involving sexual violence. This underscores the importance of education and awareness about responsible and safe social media usage, as well as the need for prevention efforts and protection for individuals vulnerable to these risks (Kusuma, A. P. U., Nasution, A., & Nasution, 2021).

The economic violence addressed by Sentra Paramita Mataram takes the form of exploitation, with the aim of obtaining financial gain from the victim. Economic violence in Sentra Paramita Mataram often occurs within intimate relationships, such as forcing a partner to provide money or spend money, or even engaging in exploitative actions within the realm of sexuality. Cases of exploitative violence handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram are one of the most concerning and damaging forms of crime against victims. Sexual exploitation within relationships involves actions where an individual coerces or encourages their partner to engage in sexual activities with others, which can include commercial or non-commercial elements, ultimately aiming to degrade the dignity and honor of women in the relationship. In situations like these, affected partners may feel

trapped, disrespected, and forced to engage in sexual acts that violate their rights to their own bodies and their dignity as individuals (Harmadi, M., & Diana, 2020). Addressing the victims of sexual exploitative violence, especially in the case of children at Sentra Paramita Mataram, is an urgent action that should be a priority for society, the government, and all social components in the effort to protect the rights, dignity, and future of the younger generation. Economic violence within romantic relationships can create situations where one partner illegitimately dominates or exploits the economic resources of the other partner, which can have detrimental effects on financial well-being and the balance of power within the relationship (Fernando, Z. J., Abdi, M., Utami, R. A., & Putra, 2021).

Sentra Paramita Mataram notes that cases of violence against women in the age group of 16 to 18 years old are the most common. This age group is often associated with the high school years, indicating that violence against women tends to be more vulnerable during this stage. Particularly in cases of sexual violence against women, the primary factors influencing it often originate from the victim's family environment and their immediate surroundings. The main causes of sexual violence against students involve dysfunction or disharmony in the family environment, the impact of social media on understanding and social interactions, as well as factors from the social environment that encompass culture, norms, and social pressures that can influence an individual's behavior and perception of sexual violence (Kusuma, A. P. U., Nasution, A., & Nasution, 2021).

Cases of violence against women involving sexual elements handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram often include acts of coercion or rape with the threat of murder. In many cases handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram, this violence often comes to light after the victim is found to be pregnant. The occurrence of violence against women handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram is a result of the perpetrators' ability to control the victim through manipulation or threats, making such crimes difficult for the victims to avoid. Many cases of sexual violence are only revealed after the incident has occurred, and the consequences are often very serious (Noviana,

2015). Furthermore, Sentra Paramita Mataram also frequently deals with cases of child neglect. Cases of child neglect often involve parents who have divorced, and no one is willing to care for the child after the divorce. The increasing divorce rate in Indonesia has become one of the reasons for the rising cases of child neglect (Hasyimzum, 2021). Victims of violence handled by Sentra Paramita Mataram often experience deeply troubled emotions and sadness when faced with the divorce situation between their parents. In some cases, these children even experience a lack of love and attention from their fathers after their parents officially separate, which can create profound emotional vulnerability in children, inundating them with feelings of sadness, disappointment, and sometimes even loss related to the disrupted father-child relationship due to parental separation. This underscores the importance of providing extra support and attention to children in divorce situations to help them cope with the difficult feelings that may arise during this challenging transition period (Mardi and Fatmariza, 2021).

The cases of violence occurring at the Paramita Center can be categorized into three main types: direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence, (Windhu, 1992) Instances of violence against women, encompassing physical abuse, torture, neglect, economic exploitation, rape coupled with threats of murder, and the societal stigmatization of violence victims handled by the Paramita Center in Mataram, can be delineated as follows: Firstly, direct violence includes physically harmful actions such as beatings, torture, and rapes accompanied by threats of murder, representing the most overt form of violence. Secondly, structural violence manifests as the neglect of women, stemming from social or economic systems failing to provide essential support and resources, especially in the realm of protection against violence, often a consequence of restrictive policies and economic disparities. Lastly, cultural violence arises from negative social stigmatization directed at female victims of violence, perpetuating a culture that devalues or blames these victims and, in turn, justifies or perpetuates violence by reinforcing detrimental norms surrounding women. Moreover, intersectional violence can emerge when economic exploitation of women intersects with both structural and direct

violence, highlighting the intricate interplay between various forms of violence within society. In this context, Galtung's perspective underscores that violence is not merely an isolated or individual act but rather a product of broader societal dynamics. For instance, structural violence can bolster a culture that rationalizes violence against women, thereby fostering an environment conducive to direct violence.

Victims of violence against women at Sentra Paramita Mataram require very specific care because they are vulnerable to experiencing traumatic effects that can impact both their physical and mental well-being. To effectively and sustainably address cases of violence against children, close collaboration and synergy are needed among various parties, including parents, family members, the local community, and government agencies. These collaborative efforts encompass understanding, support, and comprehensive intervention to assist children who are victims of violence in overcoming the traumatic effects they experience while also working to prevent similar acts of violence in the future (Hasanah, U., & Raharjo, 2016)

CONCLUSION

The diversity of violence cases in society has led to many women becoming victims in need of assistance to prevent ongoing problems. Sentra Paramita Mataram generally handles significant numbers of physical and non-physical violence cases. Many of the cases they deal with involve issues encompassing both physical and non-physical aspects, as well as violence experienced directly or indirectly. Physical violence cases that are the focus of Sentra Paramita involve actions such as harming, hitting, torturing, and raping women. On the other hand, the non-physical violence cases they handle include situations in which women experience harassment, humiliation, engage in commercial sex work, or face neglect. Particularly in cases of sexual violence against women, there is often an element of coercion or rape threatened with violence. Such cases often come to light after the victim is found to be pregnant. Additionally, cases of child neglect are also common and are part of Sentra Paramita Mataram's responsibilities. Child neglect often involves parents who have divorced and are unwilling to care for their children after the divorce.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researchers would like to express their gratitude to the sociology faculty at the Faculty of Social Sciences Education, Indonesia University of Education, and their fellow classmates from the 2020 cohort.

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