



Yabiku strategy in handling domestic violence in North Central Timor District

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this study is the strategy for handling domestic violence by Yabiku. The data analysis technique used in this study is the Miles and Hubermans interactive model. The results of the study indicate that the strategy for handling mechanisms is quite measurable and comprehensive, namely through various methods and actions. Among them are getting reports, picking up the ball, correspondence and telephone. At the level of supporting human resources, YABIKU NTT has an institutional structure of the Division for assisting women and children victims of violence, the Division for organizing women and natural resources, the Fundraising Division, Operational Manager, Admin and financial Manager. Based on the advocacy model carried out by YABIKU NTT, it is to synergize and partner with the government and the community to provide policies related to handling victims. That through strategic partnerships and efforts to mobilize the participation of the parties is very much needed in the integrated victim handling process. In addition, there are also three models and stages of legal advocacy in handling victims of violence. Handling cases of violence against women does not only focus on the legal aspect, but also helps them to recover, rebuild their lives and prevent violence from happening again. Therefore, cooperation between the parties is needed to empower women victims of violence from an economic and psychological perspective. In addition to regulations that support victims of violence, there is a need for funds and Standard Operating Procedures for the Referral System for handling cases.

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1. Introduction

In the Indonesian Dictionary, "Violence" is defined as something that is violent in nature, characterized by violence, an act of a person that causes injury or death to another person, or causes physical damage. Thus, violence is a form of action that is more physical in nature that results in injury, disability, illness or elements that need to be considered are in the form of coercion or unwillingness of the injured party. The word violence is equivalent to the word "Violence" in English, which is defined as an attack or invasion of a person's physical or mental

psychological integrity. While the word violence in Indonesian is generally understood to only concern physical attacks. Thus, if the meaning of violence is the same as violence, then violence here refers to physical and psychological violence (Ginting, 2022).

Basically, women and men are destined to live together because both are God's creatures who have the same dignity and honor. In this case, that dignity and honor must always be upheld. Although in its application, women are always looked down upon. From a biological perspective, it must be acknowledged that the two are different. However, there is no need to differentiate between each other because both have the same access and control over their lives. The access and control referred to relates to natural resources and human resources.

Domestic Violence is any act against a person, especially women, which results in physical, psychological, sexual or economic misery or suffering. Every couple has a dream of building a happy family and loving each other physically and mentally. However, in reality, not all households run harmoniously according to what is aspired to. This is indicated by the fact that a number of problematic households are still found, and even various types of domestic violence or what is commonly called KDRT (Domestic Violence) occur (Nisa, 2018a)

According to Fakhri Usmita (2017) in his scientific article entitled Domestic violence: an interactional review, it is stated that domestic violence is included in unique violence, where the perpetrator and victim are people who have known each other before the violent incident occurred, and should love each other. Ironically, domestic violence is often in the form of murder or serious abuse (Fakhri Usmita, 2017). In addition, the relationship between husband and wife is colored by verbal abuse, lack of emotional warmth, infidelity and using power to control the wife. Violence against wives is not only manifested in physical abuse, but also verbal abuse which is often considered trivial but will have more fatal consequences in the future (Nababan, 2022).

Based on the important things above, women must be protected and treated properly. Through Law Number 7 of 1984 concerning violence, the ratification of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. The law explains the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, which contains the rights and obligations of women based on equal rights between men and women in the form of equal civil rights, political rights, economic rights, and socio-cultural rights between men and women must be eliminated through general steps programs and policies (Abdurrahman, 2021) (Alhakim, 2021). And reinforced again through Presidential Instruction Number 09 of 2000 concerning gender mainstreaming, this Instruction explains the equality of conditions for women and men to get the opportunity to fulfill their rights as human beings so that they are able to play a role in economic, political, legal, socio-cultural and educational activities. In addition, this instruction is also carried out systematically to achieve gender equality and justice in aspects of human life (Martiany, 2011).

Also according to the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 2004, Chapter 1, Article 1, paragraph 1 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence (KDRT) is any act against a person, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty unlawfully within the scope of the household (Nisa, 2018b).

Although protected by law, the impact of community life practices in general and specifically in North Central Timor Regency still results in unequal relations between women and men which results in violence that leads to death. The context of life in North Central Timor Regency which still adheres to old habits (Myths) of gender-biased defense is one of the triggers for various acts of violence. Today, in North Central Timor Regency, acts of violence often occur. Violence that often occurs such as fights between husband and wife, fights between unmarried couples, abuse by fathers against daughters and also immoral violence. Not only that, based on the results of initial observations conducted by researchers, serious facts were found that North Central Timor Regency is one of the regencies where domestic violence often occurs. This is based on

the concept of patriarchy which places men in a position of control over women. This condition makes men have strong control over women in all activities that take place both in public and domestic spaces.

The problem of domestic violence is something that is still often experienced by women in particular. Victims of violence totaling 50 people in North Central Timor Regency with various motives for their problems and trying to resolve them by reporting the violence they experienced to the authorized service center, with the aim of getting proper treatment. The details of domestic violence cases can be seen in the following table 1.

Based on the observation results above, it can be seen that out of 24 sub-districts in North Central Timor Regency, there are 4 sub-districts where domestic violence still occurs most dominantly. This happens because of the lack of awareness and limited knowledge about the meaning and meaning of domestic violence.

The problem of domestic violence in North Central Timor Regency, from day to day, is acknowledged to still occur. In handling domestic violence in North Central Timor Regency, there is an institution "YABIKU" as an NGO organization consisting of men and women to put care and commitment to defending and enforcing the rights of oppressed women. This effort is considered necessary as a form of respect for women's human rights from a gender relation perspective.

YABIKU as a Non-Governmental Organization that synergizes with the government and community of North Central Timor Regency strives to carry out various activities to minimize various forms of violence that occur in North Central Timor Regency, although its achievement requires a long process and time. YABIKU has a program specifically to handle problems with acts of violence. Various activities, roles and functions and responsibilities are carried out systematically. Various cases of domestic violence experienced by female survivors consist of various forms of violence that affect the condition of the survivor, both physically and psychologically. According to Article 5 of the Domestic Violence Law No. 23 of 2004, it is stated that the forms of domestic violence are as follows:

Physical violence, namely acts that result in pain, illness or serious injury. Psychological violence, namely acts that result in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in a person. Sexual violence, namely forced sexual intercourse committed against people within the scope of the household. Domestic neglect, namely acts that result in economic dependence by limiting or prohibiting people from working properly inside or outside the home so that the victim is under the control of that person.

Based on the initial observation data above, it can be seen that in North Central Timor Regency until now there are still various cases of domestic violence, with various motives and forms. As mentioned above, in addition to the lack of synergy in handling victims of violence by the service and a number of other service institutions, it is also influenced by differences in perception and treatment of victims. Based on the background above regarding YABIKU's strategy in handling acts of domestic violence in North Central Timor Regency, several problems can be identified as follows:

There are still many cases of domestic violence that have not received proper handling Lack of public understanding related to acts of domestic violence. Judging from the description of the background above, the researcher thinks that research on acts of domestic violence is urgently needed. For this reason, the researcher intends to continue the research at the YABIKU office, Kota Kefamenanu District, South Kefamenanu Village. The selection of this location is based on: (1), As a place to handle cases. (2), Geographical location where there are still many cases of violence. Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct a study entitled "YABIKU STRATEGY IN HANDLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NORTH CENTRAL TIMOR DISTRICT". Based on the

background above, the author can formulate the following problem: How is YABIKU's strategy in handling domestic violence in North Central Timor Regency? The purpose of this study is; To describe and analyze YABIKU's strategy in handling domestic violence in North Central Timor Regency.

2. Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method (Abdussamad, 2015), which focuses on the YABIKU Strategy in Handling Domestic Violence in North Central Timor Regency. The informant determination technique is purposive sampling which is the key informant is the chairman of the YABIKU board of directors, additional informants are the division coordinator, government and community. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques use techniques from Miles and Huberman which include 1. Data collection (Data Collection) 2. Data reduction (Data Reduction) 3. Data presentation (Data Display) 4. Conclusions and Verification (Conclusions drawing/verification) (Sinaga, 2023).

3. Analysis and Results

3.1. History of YABIKU NTT

Amnaut Bife "kuan" Foundation (YABIKU) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that in its activities focuses on empowering and strengthening women from a gender perspective. Since its establishment, YABIKU has always worked with grassroots communities in both conflict and non-conflict areas. Amnaut Bife "kuan" Foundation was legally established on July 26, 2001, with a notary deed: 108 Silvester Manbait Feto, SH and was approved by the Kefamenanu District Court on June 30, 2001. Furthermore, for the implementation of the program in North Central Timor Regency, YABIKU received a recommendation from the Office of National Unity and Community Protection (KESBANGLINMAS) of North Central Timor Regency on October 2, 2001 with Number: 271-KBL-1/TTU/2001.

Initially, YABIKU's concentration was only in the North Central Timor Regency area, but along with the development of the times and demands for efforts to fulfill the rights of the community, especially women, to justice and protection, YABIKU's target was expanded throughout the East Nusa Tenggara Province. The writing of YABIKU was eventually added to NTT to become YABIKU NTT, a phrase that shows that the assisted area covers the entire area of East Nusa Tenggara Province. Observing the various problems described above, the stronger the encouragement for YABIKU NTT to continue to fight together with the community and the North Central Timor Regency Government to realize a life for women and men that is fair in terms of gender relations.

The meaning of the Amnaut Bife Foundation "Kuan" is taken from the Dawan-Timor language which means a foundation that cares for women "Kampung". The meaning of kampung here is not women who are in villages or rural areas, but what is meant is all women in East Nusa Tenggara who are always considered backward, have no potential, are stupid, small and in short cannot do anything. YABIKU NTT is present with its Vision: women and children live honorably, this vision is fought for in the missions carried out including:

- a. An equal, solidaristic and quality team: Equal in decision making, both between institutional organs and in the Implementation Team; Equal in open communication and equal in gender relations; Solidarity in welfare and work. Quality in service to the community and in organizational governance.
- b. Cheerful Children, Bright Future, Cheerful because they have the right to life, growth and development, participation and are fulfilled in terms of protection.
- c. Women are economically and politically ready in an equal and sustainable environment: Ready because they are able to lead and make strategic decisions; Ready because they are

free from violence; Ready because they are economically independent by relying on local resources; Ready because the natural environment is sustainable; Ready because they are supported by the wider community.

3.2. YABIKU NTT Strategy Towards Achieving Gender Equality in North Central Timor Regency

- a. Mechanism for Handling Domestic Violence, based on the results of research related to the Mechanism for Handling Victims of Violence, it was found that the mechanism is quite measurable and comprehensive, namely through various methods and actions. Among them are getting reports, going out of the way, correspondence and telephone calls. In handling this problem, there are the most difficult problems, but there are efforts and methods that are carried out by providing reinforcement and providing legal information to victims.

Table 1. Data on victims who reported their problems to the relevant service center in 2020

No	Address	Total
1	Insana Tengah (Maubesi, Letmafo)	12 case
2	Bikomi Tengah (Kuanek, Nimasi)	13 case
3	Miomafo Tengah (Bijaepasu, Noenasi)	12 case
4	Miomafo Timur (Taekas, Tuntun)	13 case
		TOTAL: 50 total cases

Handling means process, action, method, handling, cultivation (Center for Language Development and Guidance Compilation Team, 1986). Handling violence against women can be concluded as a process, a way of handling acts of violence committed by perpetrators of violence that are classified as acts of violations of the rules, values and laws that apply in community life. Theoretically, overcoming and preventing violent crimes can be started with the creation and systematic development of an environment, which can reduce the stages of violence from people who are ready or who have the potential to commit acts of violence, at least to reduce the distance between expected violence and actual violence. Reintegrating norms that allow or support violence into the norms of our cultural system is a very problematic follow-up effort, but inevitably it must be programmed to reduce violent crimes. This was stated by G.P. Hoefnagels, this theory supports that efforts to combat crime can be taken by means of, a. Application of criminal law (crime law application), b. Prevention without punishment (prevention without punishment), c. influencing the public's view of crime and punishment through mass media (influencing view of society on crime and punishment/mass media). Barda Nawawi, also states that efforts to combat crime can be broadly divided into 2, namely through the penal route (criminal law), and the non-penal route (not criminal law). Point (a) above is the penal route, while points (b) and (c) are groups of non-penal means. The problem of crime cannot be separated from social problems and humanitarian problems. In relation to this, Satdjipto Rahardjo stated the following. "Now the law is no longer seen as something autonomous and independent, but rather understood functionally and seen as always being in an interdependent relationship with other sub-systems in society (Paper from S. Wignjosoebroto). Functionalizing the criminal justice system and the working mechanisms of its elements is one of the efforts in implementing this program (Daeli, 2012). Various acts of violence experienced by women have an impact on the physical, psychological burden and misery for the victims. Therefore, society, law enforcement officers and the government are required to take certain actions in an effort to handle this case.

- b. Supporting Human Resources, based on the results of the study, YABIKU NTT's strategy in handling domestic violence in TTU, especially related to supporting human resources, found that YABIKU NTT has an institutional structure, one of the divisions entrusted to handle (female) victims of violence, namely the Division of Assistance for Women and Children Victims of Violence. The implementers in this division are specifically prepared to assist (female) victims of violence, but in the process of handling victims, they always

work together with implementers in other divisions, including parties related to (female) victims of violence (Maylinda, 2015). Every Monday in weekly meetings or at end-of-month meetings, even quarterly, six-monthly to annual meetings, capacity building efforts are always included. Companions for (female) victims of violence need reliable companion resources (Zebua et al., 2024). Another effort made to support this strategy is to present community paralegals.

Human resources as one of the input factors that play an important role in the success or failure of an organization in achieving its goals. Human resources need to be directed through effective and efficient management arrangements and administration. This was stated by (Cahyani, 2016) this theory supports that this is in accordance with the requirements of the Indonesian National Standard regarding quality management, especially public service institutions. Regarding the role, every employee or worker must have it because the organization really needs a real role and high commitment from each employee. A person is said to be playing a role when he carries out the rights and obligations that are an inseparable part of the status he holds. In relation to the role, not all of them are able to carry out the role that is inherent in him and it is not uncommon for there to be a lack of success in carrying out his role. Therefore, in carrying out his role, he must have the capacity and suitability of the role.

- c. Advocacy Model, based on the results of research related to the Advocacy Model, it was found that the advocacy model carried out by YABIKU NTT is to synergize and partner with the government and the community to provide policies related to handling victims. That through strategic partnerships and efforts to mobilize the participation of the parties is very much needed in the integrated victim handling process. The implementers of YABIKU NTT are aware of the importance of synergy between parties in resolving problems related to (female) victims of violence. Therefore, the participation of parties including the government, community and private sector is needed in achieving the goal of assisting victims of violence. In addition, there are also three models and stages of legal advocacy carried out by YABIKU NTT in handling victims of violence. This is supported in the violence advocacy (Nugroho, 2020), which states that advocacy with an organizing approach is an effort to make policy changes through mobilization and formation of mass bases and constituents in society. In contrast to advocacy with an organized group approach, the target of this advocacy is policy changes in society. Especially policies that concern the public interest, namely public policy. Identification of the base group to be organized can be done in various steps (Absor, 2012). For example, choosing a base group consisting of victims of violence, or a community in which there are many cases of violence against women, such as cases of sexual violence (Rasyidah, 2022). But it could also be that what is organized is not a base group, but individuals in society who care about the issue of violence against women.

Table 2. Data on domestic violence cases handled by YABIKU NTT! period 2021-2023

No	Forms of violence cases	Case types	Number of cases	In the process	Already handled
1	PHYSIQUE	Domestic Violence (DV)	151	20	131
		Dating Violence	9		9
		Land Grabbing	1		1
		Traffic accident	1		1
2	SEXUAL	Sexual Exploitation	42	8	34
		Attempted rape	3		3
		Rape	21	5	16
		Sexual harassment	13	4	9
3	PSYCHOLOGICAL	Consanguineous Marriage	3		3
		Marriage	7		7
		Slander	8		8
		Persecution	21	3	18
		Treath	7		7
		Take the child running	4		4

No	Forms of violence cases	Case types	Number of cases	In the process	Already handled
1	PHYSIQUE	Domestic Violence (DV)	151	20	131
		Dating Violence	9		9
		Land Grabbing			
		Traffic accident	1		1
4	EKONOMIC	(Human Trafficking)	6		6
		Gambling	2		2
		Fraud	3		3

- d. Empowermen, based on the results of research related to Empowerment for victims of violence, it was found that: After handling cases of violence against women, it is impossible to just leave it like that. Handling cases of violence against women does not only focus on the legal aspect, but also helps them to recover, rebuild their lives and prevent violence from happening again. In addition, there is also a need for cooperation between parties including the TTU Regency Regional People's Representative Council, the TTU Regency Manpower and Transmigration Service, the TTU Regency Social Welfare Service, the TTU Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service, the TTU Regency Health Service, the TTU Regency Regional General Hospital, the TTU Resort Police and its staff, Private Sector Employment Providers, NGOs, Village Governments and the community join hands to empower women victims of violence from an economic and psychological perspective.

The empowerment process is the last step in the YABIKU NTT strategy. The empowerment process is usually through public education on various matters related to obstacles to knowledge and awareness of violence against women, critical gender education, human rights, policy studies, and so on. To carry out advocacy with this approach, approaches are needed to attract the attention of the community or individuals who will be targeted. Usually the subject of this approach is NGOs. Based on experience so far, the starting point is community economic empowerment. Forms of economic empowerment that are carried out include establishing savings and loan groups, cooperatives, which are managed independently by the target community or individual. After these economic groups are formed and running, the critical education process above is carried out. This was stated by (Syarifuddin & Trimulato, 2024) this theory supports that community awareness and empowerment, local government support, and collaboration between institutions are important foundations for creating significant change so that violence does not occur. Only with the involvement of all parties and ongoing efforts can a safe and domestic violence-free environment be achieved. The importance of increasing public awareness of domestic violence is a starting point for identifying and understanding the negative impacts of domestic violence (Mustopo Muhammad, 2024). By having a deeper understanding, village communities are expected to be more responsive to acts of violence, not only as victims but also as agents of change.

Mindset and behavior that support domestic violence (DV). By actively involving the community in empowerment programs, the potential to change detrimental views and actions becomes greater (Sidiq, 2019). This empowerment program aims to provide the knowledge, skills, and resources needed by village communities to address gender inequality and DV. First of all, increasing knowledge is a very important initial step. Communities need to understand the root causes, impacts, and mechanisms of DV in order to identify and address situations that may potentially become violent. Skills training is also an integral aspect of this empowerment (Shalih, 2018). Providing communities with practical skills, such as communication and conflict resolution skills, can empower them to avoid conflicts that may develop into violent acts. In addition, legal counseling is a significant step in empowering village communities. Providing an understanding of the legal aspects related to DV can help communities access legal protection and understand their rights. With adequate legal knowledge, communities can be more confident in involving themselves in efforts to prevent and address DV. The community needs to realize that every individual has the right to live free from violence, and at the same

time, they have the responsibility to create a safe and respectful environment (Bagus, 2022). This education can form a moral and ethical basis in society, changing norms that support domestic violence into norms that respect human rights. Thus, empowerment of village communities is carried out through various activities (Fachmi Damanhuri, 2022), including skills training, legal counseling, and education on individual rights and responsibilities. Through this holistic approach, it is hoped that the community can become active agents of change in fighting domestic violence and creating a healthy and safe household environment (Sari & Nofrima, 2024). The sustainability of empowerment efforts and increasing community awareness also depends on cooperation between various parties, including local governments, non-governmental organizations, and local communities (Hurriyati et al., 2024).

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the YABIKU Strategy study in Handling Domestic Violence in North Central Timor Regency. The findings obtained 4 important strategies as fairly measurable handling. The strategies are (1). Strategy related to handling mechanisms (2). Supporting Human Resources (3) Advocacy models, and (4) Empowerment of women who have committed violence.

Viewed based on the stages of the strategy, the handling mechanism is quite measurable and comprehensive, namely through various methods and actions. Among them are getting reports, picking up the ball, correspondence and telephone. In handling this problem, there are the most difficult problems, but there are efforts and methods that are carried out by providing reinforcement and providing legal information to victims.

At the level of supporting human resources, YABIKU NTT has an institutional structure of the Division of Assistance for Women and Children Victims of Violence, the Division of Organizing Women and Natural Resources, the Division of Fundraising, Operational Manager, Admin and Finance Manager. But the most specific for handling violence is the Division of Organizing Women and Natural Resources and it can also be the Division of Assistance for Women and Children. But what is related to violence is the Division of Assistance for Women.

Based on the advocacy model carried out by YABIKU NTT, it is to synergize and partner with the government and the community to provide policies related to handling victims. That through strategic partnerships and efforts to mobilize the participation of the parties is very much needed in the integrated victim handling process. In addition, there are also three models and stages of legal advocacy in handling victims of violence. As for further empowerment of women victims of violence After handling cases of violence against women, it is impossible to just leave it like that. Handling cases of violence against women does not only focus on the legal aspect, but also helps them to recover, rebuild their lives and prevent violence from happening again. This study found a gap for further research to examine the community perspective on the performance of the Yabiku NGO.

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