

**LEGAL FUNCTIONALIZATION OF INTEGRATED SERVICE  
INSTITUTIONS EMPOWERING WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
(P2TP2A) IN THE PREVENTION, HANDLING, AND  
ASSISTANCE OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST  
WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE CIANJUR REGENCY**

**Mia Amalia**

Universitas Suryakencana  
Email: [amalia.amalia84@gmail.com](mailto:amalia.amalia84@gmail.com)

**Nahknur Wudhi Ainnaiha**

Universitas Suryakencana  
Email: [wudhyainnaiha09@gmail.com](mailto:wudhyainnaiha09@gmail.com)

**Arti Aneja**

University of Delhi  
Email: [artianeja1@gmail.com](mailto:artianeja1@gmail.com)

**Ibrahim Sule**

Nigerian Law School, Nigeria  
Email: [ibrahim.sule@nigerianlawschool.edu.ng](mailto:ibrahim.sule@nigerianlawschool.edu.ng)

**Abstract**

*The eradication of violence against women and children is one of the benchmarks for the success of regional development. Many cases of violence can be handled by the government, which is represented by the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (abbreviated: P2TP2A). The purpose of this study is to analyze how the tasks, functions, and obstacles faced by P2TP2A Cianjur Regency, as an institution appointed by the local government in the prevention and prosecution of women and children who are victims of violence in Cianjur Regency and the efforts made by the local government to support P2TP2A, to be used as an evaluation to be even better in its functionalization. The method in this study uses a normative juridical and sociological juridical approach with descriptive research specifications. It uses data analysis, namely qualitative normative analysis, in that the data obtained will be arranged systematically for further qualitative analysis. Based on the results of this study, it is known that there are rampant cases of violence against women and children as victims in the Cianjur Regency. To overcome this, P2TP2A Cianjur Regency provides services for victims, including prevention programs and enforcement programs (curative and rehabilitative). The enforcement program here focuses on assisting victims, where there are three types of assistance: medical help, psychological juridical aid, and service. In implementing these programs, several obstacles were found that became obstacles that must be resolved immediately. One of them is the low level of attention and commitment of the Cianjur Regency Government in supporting the implementation of P2TP2A programs both materially and immaterially.*

**Keywords:** *Cianjur Regency, Violence; Women; Children; P2TP2A; and Local Government;*

## INTRODUCTION

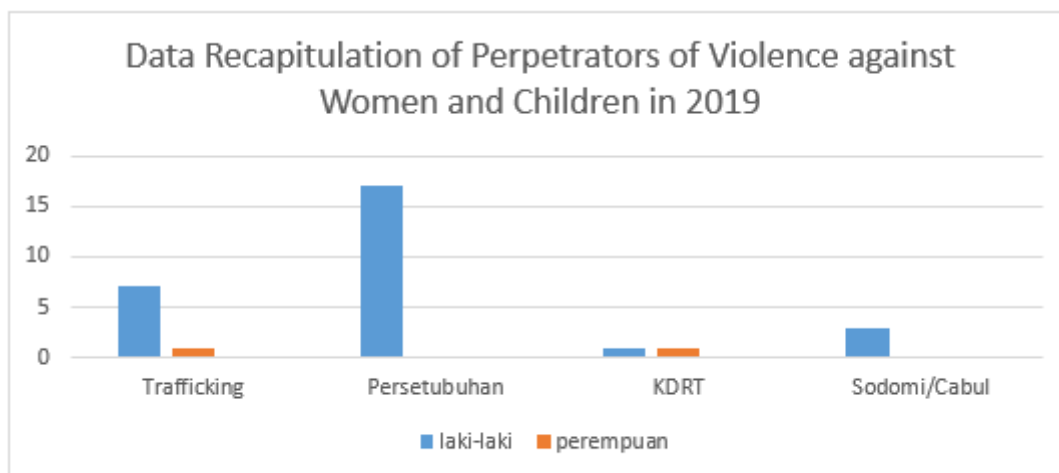
The balance of relations, roles, and opportunities between men and women and gender equality in Cianjur Regency has not yet been fully realized due to the solid patriarchal socio-cultural values that place men higher than women, both domestic and public. The patriarchal culture, which is still closely embedded in people's lives, is one of the leading causes of the difficulty in achieving the aspired gender equality. The absence of gender equality in social life will create discrimination, inequality, and inequality between women and men. This is in line with the opinion of Triyuni Soemartono, who argues that the limitation of women's rights to express themselves and actualize themselves is strongly influenced by the patriarchal culture that has long been embedded in the mindset of the Indonesian people. Women are excluded from getting their rights in society, household, and state.<sup>1</sup> In a patriarchal society, cultural values related to women's sexuality reflect gender inequality placing women in an unequal position. Because cultural values are mental factors that determine the actions of a person or society in the broader scope.<sup>2</sup>

The presence of standardized roles such as subordination, marginalization, stereotypes, and double burdens is a sign of inequality between men and women, causing gender inequality. This situation stems from the many cases involving women and children as victims of violence and discrimination. They find it difficult and do not have access, opportunity, and control over development and do not benefit from fair and equal growth to men. Violence against women and children is a social phenomenon that continues to this day. This condition cannot be stopped as long as there are opportunities and opportunities for someone to commit a crime. The number of violence against women and children is increasing. However, the actual number that occurs in the community is higher due to the lack of courage of victims to make reports on cases of violence they experience due to lack of access to information and public awareness of this issue. Apart from that, the current situation in Cianjur Regency is increasingly worrying with the number of cases of violence against women and children, ranging from obscenity, sodomy, sexual intercourse, domestic violence, trafficking in person neglect, and others. Of the many cases, the perpetrators of violence are dominated by men, thus strengthening the assumption that women and children are used as objects to commit violence by men because they are weak and oppressed people. This idea is undoubtedly the result of a deep-rooted patriarchal tradition. This is evidenced from the results of the data that the author got as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Triyuni Soemartono, 2014, *Peran Pemerintah Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan*, Yayasan Budi Arti, Cirebon, pg. 32.

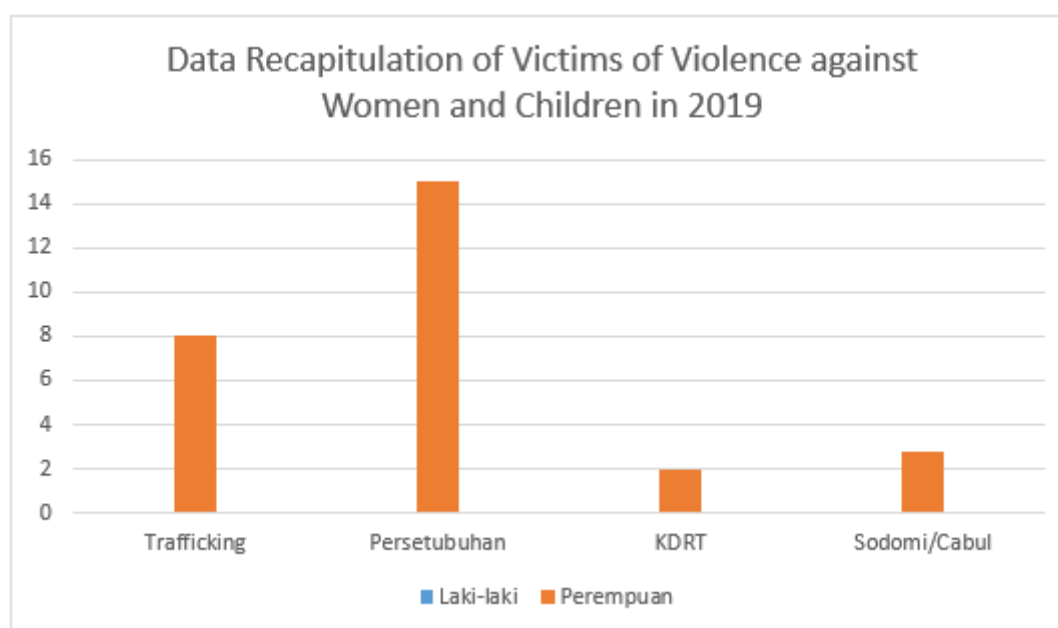
<sup>2</sup> Koentjaraningrat, 1974, *Kebudayaan, Mentalitet, Dan Pembangunan: Bungarapai*, Gramedia, Jakarta, pg. 67.

**Table 1**  
**Data Recapitulation of Perpetrators of Violence against Women and Children**



Source: P2TP2A Cianjur Regency 2019

**Table 2**  
**Data Recapitulation of Victims of Violence against Women and Children in 2019**



Source: P2TP2A Cianjur Regency 2019

From the data recapitulation, it was found that men dominated the perpetrators of violence, and almost all of the victims were women. It clearly shows gaps and inequalities towards gender equality in Cianjur Regency, which is still very high every year, is getting more and more worrying because of the reports on violence cases that do not go away even though there is a decline this year as reported on the official Cianjur Express website, Lidya Indayani Umar as the Daily Chair of P2TP2A Cianjur Regency revealed

that “the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (abbreviated: P2TP2A) Cianjur Regency noted that until mid-July 2020 had handled 20 (twenty) cases of violence against women and children. This number is claimed to have decreased compared to the previous year in the same period as many as 30 (thirty) cases. Lidya also hopes that cases of violence against women and children can continue to be minimized. One of the prevention efforts carried out by P2TP2A is continuous socialization.”<sup>3</sup>

Violence against women and children must be immediately addressed and minimized because it contradicts religious, legal, human rights, moral, and humanitarian values. Despite this, apart from the state, all social and religious institutions must work together to overcome it. Of the many cases of violence against women and children in Cianjur Regency, this has attracted the attention of various parties such as women and children activists, NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), LBHC (Cianjur Legal Aid Institute), Ormas (mass organizations), and the local government. And one of them is P2TP2A Cianjur Regency, which is currently a strategic institution to prevent and handle violence against women and children in Cianjur Regency. The establishment of P2TP2A in Cianjur Regency on October 22, 2007, was confirmed by issuing the Regent’s Decree No. 463//KEP.202-KS/2007 is a logical consequence of being aware that violence against women and children is very alarming in the Cianjur Regency. With the presence of P2TP2A, it is hoped that it will minimize these sad cases.

The performance of P2TP2A Cianjur Regency in preventing, handling, and assisting victims can be seen from the results it has achieved. In this case, P2TP2A Cianjur Regency managed to be in the 4th (fourth) level position, namely Cluster Forward with Garut Regency, Bogor Regency, Bogor City, Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Cirebon City. In addition, P2TP2A Cianjur Regency was also awarded the ‘most creative P2TP2A’ award in the inaugural event of P2TP2A exposure activities which were participated by P2TP2A throughout West Java Province.<sup>4</sup>

In the event, the Chair of the West Java Province P2TP2A Netty Prasetyani Heryawan said that no P2TP2A had reached a prime cluster (as the highest cluster) due to the uneven commitment of regional heads. Where in this case, there are still many regional heads who do not have a severe perspective on participatory development, even though commitment and seriousness are essential factors that have a multidimensional impact on policies, budget support, programs, and activities, as well as the availability of trained human resources, and there is a disaggregated data management.<sup>5</sup> Regional heads who hold fast to a high commitment will involve various communities and stakeholders to

<sup>3</sup> Febriyanto, H. (2020). Hingga Juli 2020, P2TP2A Cianjur Tangani 20 Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak. Cianjur Ekspres. Retrieved from <https://www.cianjurekspres.net/post/26455/hingga-juli-2020-p2tp2a-cianjur-tangani-20-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-dan-anak>.

<sup>4</sup> REP-ERA-RILIS HUMAS JABAR. (2017). Kini P2TP2A Se-Jabar Terbagi Dalam Lima Cluster, Jabar Prov. Retrieved from <https://jabarprov.go.id/index.php/news/25751/2017/11/09/Kini-P2TP2A-Se-Jabar-Terbagi-Dalam-Lima-Cluster>.

<sup>5</sup> Tempo. (2016). Netty Heryawan Raih Penghargaan Tokoh Peduli Perlindungan Anak. Tempo.com. Retrieved from <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/791281/netty-heryawan-raih-penghargaan-tokoh-peduli-perlindungan-anak/full&view=ok>

solve problems that occur in the community. An essential element required to solve issues closely related to women and children as victims of violence is P2TP2A.<sup>6</sup>

Based on the description of the background of the research, in this study, what will be discussed are what obstacles occur in the implementation of handling and assisting victims in P2TP2A and how efforts can be made by the Regional Government (Pemda) Cianjur Regency to support the P2TP2A work program in preventing, handling, and assisting victims of violence.

The method in this study uses a normative juridical approach and a sociological juridical approach. The use of two techniques simultaneously in reviewing the legal functionalization of P2TP2A institutions in Cianjur Regency is not the nature of research ambiguity but is necessary to answer the research problems. Given the limitations of each approach, the use of the two systems simultaneously will complement each other's shortcomings to provide the expected research results.

The research specification in this study used by the researcher is descriptive research. As stated by Soekanto, descriptive analysis is one of the studies that provide data as accurately as possible about humans, their conditions, or symptoms. The purpose of this research is to describe an object systematically.<sup>7</sup>

The source of data is the origin from which research data can be obtained. The seeds of data that the researcher uses in this study include: 1) Primary Data, which is the leading data needed in research that comes from respondents and informants and is the primary source of data obtained by researchers from: a) Respondents, which in this case are P2TP2A Cianjur Regency. In this study, the respondent is someone who is a source of data or provides data sources to complete research data; b) Informant, which is the Head of P2TP2A Cianjur Regency. As an informant, the Head of P2TP2A Cianjur Regency provides data in the form of an overview of the situation and condition of the research background and also provides an overview of the main tasks and functions of the institution in carrying out its actions in the process of handling and assisting children when facing legal problems; 2) Secondary Data, is data that accompanies as well as complements primary data. This data is obtained from the results of library research originating from 3 (three) legal materials, including a) Primary legal materials, legal materials that have a binding nature such as applicable laws and regulations and are related to the problems in this research; b) Secondary Legal Materials, which provide information related to previous legal materials, namely primary legal materials; 3) Tertiary legal materials, namely complementary legal materials to provide a deeper description and information related to primary legal materials and secondary legal materials.

The technique that researchers use for research data collection is to combine several data collection techniques such as library research and interviews to collect and compile data related to the problems being studied to provide more comprehensive and valid data in this study. Following the approach method used, the data obtained for the writing of

<sup>6</sup> Saïda, A. R. (2016). Analisis kinerja pada kantor pusat pelayanan terpadu pemberdayaan perempuan dan anak (P2TP2A) Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah. *Katalogis*, 3(9).

<sup>7</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, 1998, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, UI Press, Jakarta.



this research will then be analyzed using qualitative normative analysis in the sense that the data that has been accepted will be arranged systematically for further qualitative analysis.

## DISCUSSION

### Scope of Duties and Functions of P2TP2A Institution the Cianjur Regency

According to Thomas Hobbes, the concept of the state is a body made by a crowd of people, each of whom promises to use it as a tool for security and protection.<sup>8</sup> The existence of this concept became the forerunner of the emergence of an agreement between the State and citizens to provide security and protection, including security and safety from all forms of violence. If likened to the State as a body or shield and the law as a weapon, the State of law illustrates its application explicitly that the State will become a shield and spear to provide security and protection for its citizens.

Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution states that “Indonesia is a state of law.” The principle that must be obeyed from the consequences as a state of the law is that all actions taken by both the government and the community must be based on law, making law the supreme commander in carrying out state life to provide security and protection for its citizens. Apart from that, Indonesia also adheres to the notion of a welfare state, in which the state can use the law as a means to regulate, organize, and ensure the welfare of its people.<sup>9</sup> The identity of Indonesia as a welfare state has been stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 4 (four), which among other things, says the obligation of the State to “promote public welfare.” The consequences of Indonesia as a welfare state, the state must interfere in people’s lives, including interfering in employment.<sup>10</sup> Especially employment which is closely related to violence against women and children as victims.

Currently, Indonesia is one of Asia’s largest sending countries for migrant workers (migrant workers). Migrant workers are generally sent in various ways, both legal and illegal. Illegal shipping is always associated with “slavery” as a form of trafficking in persons. The government is very concerned about the phenomenon and reality of “slavery” (also known as modern slavery) as one of the modes of trafficking in persons, especially against women and children. Women and children are more protected than men because women and children are very vulnerable to violence, especially human trafficking, which is a manifestation of modern slavery.

Meanwhile, human trafficking, in addition to violating human rights, also contains aspects contrary to protection and against general welfare. Moreover, the practice of trafficking in persons is always accompanied by various acts of threats and violence, thus causing torment for the victim in the future; furthermore, victims of trafficking

<sup>8</sup> FAHARUDIN, F. (2017). Prinsip Checks And Balances Ditinjau dari Sisi dan Praktik. *Jurnal Hukum Volkgeist*, 1(2), 115-128.

<sup>9</sup> Zulkarnaen, A. H. (2016). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pekerja Dalam Pelaksanaan Hubungan Industri-al. *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)*, 3(2), 407-427.

<sup>10</sup> Zulkarnaen, A. H. (2018). Masalah rawan dalam hubungan industrial dan konsep negara kesejahteraan Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Mimbar Justitia*, 2(2), 806-825.

in persons are generally parties in a powerless condition, both physically (women and children), psychological, and economic.<sup>11</sup>

In line with this, based on data from P2TP2A Cianjur Regency in 2019, it was found that there were 8 (eight) trafficking cases, with 8 (eight) victims being female consisting of less than 18 (eighteen) years as many as 4 (four) people. And 4 (four) people over 18 (eighteen) years of age. The cases where the victims were women and children that often occurred in 2019 were cases of sexual intercourse. Of which there were 15 (fifteen) cases with all victims being women, female victims aged less than 17 (seventeen) years or child age dominating 14 (persons) and 1 (one) adult. Of all the existing cases, namely 29 (twenty-nine) patients, 23 (twenty-three) cases occurred in children. If it is a percentage, 80 % (eighty percent) of these cases occur in children.<sup>12</sup>

Sexual violence against children, both girls, and boys should not be allowed to continue. Therefore, we must not act as if we don't care by closing our eyes and ears when such things happen because sexual violence is a moral and legal violation and physically and psychologically injures. In addition, it also has a reasonably profound effect that should not be ignored. The impact of sexual violence on children includes depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, a tendency to become victimized further in adulthood, and physical injury to the child, among other problems. In her research, Mia Amalia also revealed that the weak coordination of state officials regarding the importance of child protection is also the cause of the high rate of sexual violence against children. This can be seen from the many reports of sexual violence against children in Cianjur Regency.<sup>13</sup>

The high number of cases of sexual violence against children illustrates the government's insufficient attention to this problem. Sexual violence against children is a gross violation of human rights. It must be considered an extraordinary crime because the damage it causes has threatened the future of the nation's generation. Sexual violence against children means that it has also damaged the State's most critical and valuable assets because the end of the State depends on the children of the present.<sup>14</sup> Given the importance of this issue, the government must make efforts to minimize cases of sexual violence.

As stated by the Chairperson of the West Java Province P2TP2A Netty Prasetyani Heryawan in the exposure activity, it was said that "no single regional head can overcome and resolve problems (violence against women and children) in the community, except by involving various stakeholders, one of them is P2TP2A". For this reason, P2TP2A has an essential role in solving all problems related to existing violence.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Nuraeny, H. (2015). Pengiriman Tenaga Kerja Migran Sebagai Salah Satu Bentuk Perbudakan Modern dari Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang. *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan*, 4(3), 501-518.

<sup>12</sup> Febriyanto H. (2020). Hingga Juli 2020, P2TP2A Cianjur Tangani 20 Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak. *Cianjur Ekspres*. Retrieved from <https://www.cianjurekspres.net/post/26455/hingga-juli-2020-p2tp2a-cianjur-tangani-20-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-dan-anak>.

<sup>13</sup> Amalia, M. (2019). KEJAHATAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL (PERKOSAAN) TERHADAP ANAK DAMPAK DAN PENANGANANNYA DI WILAYAH HUKUM KABUPATEN CIANJUR. *Jurnal Hukum Mimbar Justitia*, 2(1), 648-667

<sup>14</sup> Handayani, T. (2018). Perlindungan Dan Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak. *Jurnal Hukum Mimbar Justitia*, 2(2), 826-839.

<sup>15</sup> Tempo. (2017). Netty Heryawan: Pihak Perkebunan Harus Fokus pada Pencegahan Kekerasan. *Tempo*. Retrieved from <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1039762/netty-heryawan-pihak-perkebunan-harus-fokus-pada-pencegahan-kekerasan/full&view=ok>

The existence of P2TP2A cannot be separated from existing regulations or rules, which in turn become the legal umbrella to carry out all its duties and functions. Therefore, in conjunction with the issuance of West Java Governor Regulation (Pergub) No. 15 of 2010 concerning P2TP2A West Java Province, the pattern of mentoring performance is left entirely to P2TP2A. Problems and cases that have been reported or complained of will be followed up early in P2TP2A so that everything in completing their duties becomes their responsibility regarding full protection, supervision, and guidance both during assistance in court and when the case has been completed to restore the victim's psychological and empowerment. Therefore, the partner agencies are the Social Service, Education Office, Regional General Hospital (RSUD), and the Police.<sup>16</sup>

Following up on efforts to eradicate violence cases, on October 22, 2007, P2TP2A was formed in the Cianjur Regency, which was confirmed by issuing Regent's Decree No. 463//KEP.202-KS/2007—facilitating and minimizing violence against women and children, creating changes to gender inequality following religious, legal, moral, and humanitarian values. In addition, P2TP2A Cianjur Regency aims to be a friend and a comfortable place for women and children victims of violence. This founder's initiative arose out of concern that often, women and children victims of violence who should have needed services came late to report. This delay is caused by multiple factors such as the lack of understanding and skills of the victims and their companions, negative cultural stereotypes and social attitudes, institutional constraints, and the reluctance of victims to express the violence they experienced.

P2TP2A Cianjur Regency serves victims of violence without exception with adequate and simple service procedures so that victims can immediately get various services available such as medical services, counseling (self-reinforcement), legal assistance, pick-up, shelter (requires a representative with adequate service facilities), skills training, capital assistance, educational assistance, and social reintegration.

### **Obstacles That Occur in the Implementation of Victim Handling at the P2TP2A Institution, Cianjur Regency**

A structured program implementation process can optimize the coordination between Regional Government Work Units and collaboration by involving the community. The programs that P2TP2A has prepared include the following: a) Prevention Program (preventive) means a performance program that can reduce, suppress or prevent acts of sexual violence in the community in the form of socialization, counseling, or seminars; b) Enforcement Program (curative and rehabilitative) means a performance program that is specifically given to children who have become victims of sexual violence. At the core of this program is to assist both morally and materially to the child until the child gets justice and welfare so that he will be empowered in the future when he grows up. In addition, P2TP2A also develops psychology with trauma healing for children who are victims of the crime.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Kholiq, A. (2018). Analisis Pelaksanaan Peranan Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak Dalam Meningkatkan Perlindungan Anak (Studi Kasus di P2TP2A Kabupaten Karawang). *Buana Ilmu*, 3(1).

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*



One of the steps and efforts to assist is field visits; the purpose of this field visit is to build close relationships with children who are victims of violence. The closeness that is established will further foster confidence in children that the companion (P2TP2A) becomes a friend, observer, and parent for them. The reason for the visit to the field is to understand the reality of the children themselves as victims of violence. With an open attitude from the child, the companion can identify the root cause of the child's problem so that it can find a solution or follow-up to the issue of the child victim of violence.<sup>18</sup>

Assistance provided by P2TP2A Cianjur Regency in the process of providing services to victims consists of 3 (three) types: 1) Medical assistance, namely assistance provided by P2TP2A Officers in Cianjur Regency for victims who are physically injured and require further handling from the medical side. . For example, victims of violence require a post-mortem; 2) Psychological Assistance, namely assistance provided by P2TP2A Officers in Cianjur Regency for victims who have experienced trauma or psychological disorders caused by the violence they have experienced. So through this psychological assistance, counseling will be given for recovery; 3) Juridical Assistance, namely assistance provided by P2TP2A Officers in Cianjur Regency for victims of violence to obtain justice and fulfill their constitutional rights.

In implementing P2TP2A work programs, Cianjur Regency does not always run smoothly like a toll road without obstacles. Still, various kinds of obstacles are also present in carrying out this noble task. As explained by the Head of P2TP2A Cianjur Regency, Lidya Indayani Umar (2020), to *Cianjur Ekspres* that "Although P2TP2A is currently in a slumped condition, his party continues to try and strive to provide maximum service to the victims with all existing limitations". This expression indirectly shows that obstacles limit P2TP2A Cianjur Regency in providing services to victims of violence. To clarify these limitations, the author interviewed one of the officers there, namely Sri Tedjaningsih, S.Psi (2020), a Counselor/Psychologist at P2TP2A. He said that currently, P2TP2A Cianjur Regency is experiencing a few problems: the low budget, which causes limitations and difficulties in providing services to victims of violence. For example, before 2008, for medical assistance in the form of a post-mortem, victims of violence did not need to pay for the visa themselves because P2TP2A Cianjur Regency bore all aid costs with the existing budget. However, with a limited budget, it is necessary for victims who are going for a post-mortem to pay for themselves. The cost of the visa, which is quite expensive, has not reduced the victim's desire to provide medical assistance. These limitations become an obstacle for the P2TP2A work program in Cianjur Regency. Not only that, but budget constraints also have an impact on other things such as picking up victims, psychological assistance to victims who have experienced severe trauma so that they need some medicine in their recovery, and also hinder socialization to remote areas, which are the source of the presence of cases violence against women and children exists.

The victim's lack of openness to disclosing cases has also become an obstacle for P2TP2A Cianjur Regency in carrying out its duties and functions. As there are still many people who have assumptions such as "The existence of acts of domestic violence

<sup>18</sup> Juni Thamrin, 1996, *Dehumanisasi Anak Marginal Berbagai Pengalaman Pemberdayaan*, Yayasan AKATIGA, Bandung.

is considered a private matter, so the community (people outside the family) should not interfere.”<sup>19</sup> Apart from that, there are also not a few assumptions from both the victim and the victim’s family that the case of violence that happened to him is a disgrace to him so that the victim is reluctant to reveal the case, and it becomes an obstacle for P2TP2A Cianjur Regency in taking action against instances of violence.

### **Efforts of the Cianjur Regency Government to Support the P2TP2A Institution in the Prevention, Handling, and Assistance of Victims of Violence Against Women and Children**

The cases of violence against women and children in the P2TP2A data in Cianjur Regency are cases that have managed to reach the surface, just like the iceberg phenomenon. What is seen, reported, and known is only the peak, but if we can see from the un visible iceberg, we will find more phenomena that are not revealed, and the number is greater than the side of the tip of the iceberg that is visible. Suppose this continues and is not immediately addressed and resolved. In that case, it will impact various aspects of life, especially regional development, as Netty Prasetyani Heryawan (2017) mentioned regarding the cause of the absence of a single Regency/City P2TP2A that is included in the prime cluster category. Netty said that “It seems that the commitment of regional heads is not evenly distributed, not all regional authorities have a complete perspective on participatory development, a development that involves women as development subjects that must eliminate various forms of violence, a development that must present women’s quality of life and will be part of the development process. Inseparable from development.

Based on the author’s observations, the expression of the Chairperson of the West Java Province P2TP2A is felt to be accurate, that there has been no serious commitment from the Cianjur Regency Government regarding the handling and protection of victims of violence. Because until now, the efforts made by the Cianjur Regency Government to support the noble P2TP2A programs of Cianjur Regency in carrying out measures to eradicate violence against women and children are still not optimal. The role of the State to improve its function in enhancing the welfare of society, including women, is implemented in the formulation of policies to explore every potential that can be used as development capital through women’s empowerment programs.<sup>20</sup> So it can be said that when the Cianjur Regency Government gives a commitment and exceptional attention to the prevention and handling of victims of violence against women and children, by providing full support to the Cianjur Regency P2TP2A work program both in material and immaterial terms, development in Cianjur Regency can run smoothly. even better. To maximize support for P2TP2A programs in Cianjur Regency, the Cianjur Regency Government can also make efforts to conduct socialization or publications to the public

<sup>19</sup> Harnoko, B. R. (2010). Dibalik tindak kekerasan terhadap perempuan. MUWAZAH: Jurnal Kajian Gender, 2(1).

<sup>20</sup> Solihah, C., Mulyana, M. B., & Mulyana, A. (2019). Pengarusutamaan Gender Dalam Pengembangan Sistem Pendayagunaan Zakat Melalui Modal Usaha Bergulir Di Desa Sindanglaka Kabupaten Cianjur. Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan, 49(2), 311-319.

about the existence of P2TP2A institutions in which there are programs for assistance to victims of violence against women and children. Because there are still many people in Cianjur Regency who do not know about this P2TP2A, it becomes difficult for the community to be open in revealing cases of violence experienced.

## CONCLUSION

Cases of violence against women and children in Cianjur Regency are a very worrying specter because their presence is still very high and often increases from time to time; of course, this is caused by several factors, including 1) There has not been good coordination between existing stakeholders although Memorandum of understanding has been established from various related agencies so that it becomes an obstacle in the service to the victims that have not been maximized; 2) The local government of Cianjur Regency is still low in attention and commitment in preventing and taking action against victims of violence against women and children, as evidenced by the lack of support for the implementation of P2TP2A programs in Cianjur Regency, both in terms of material and immaterial. As well as the lack of desire of victims of violence to report violence that occurred for several reasons, making it difficult for prosecution and handling; 3) Efforts to create and implement excellent and continuous performance programs and socialize P2TP2A as a forum for assisting victims of violence against women and children.

## REFERENCES

### Books

- Juni Thamrin, (1996), *Dehumanisasi Anak Marginal Berbagai Pengalaman Pemberdayaan*, Yayasan AKATIGA, Bandung.
- Koentjaraningrat, (1974), *Kebudayaan, Mentalitet, Dan Pembangunan: Bungarapai*, Gramedia, Jakarta.
- Soerjono Soekanto, (1998), *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, UI Press, Jakarta.
- Sudarwi Danin, (1997), *Pengantar Studi Penelitian Kebijakan*, Bumi Aksara, Jakarta.
- Triyuni Soemartono, (2014), *Peran Pemerintah Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan*, Yayasan Budi Arti, Cirebon.

### Journals

- Kholiq, A. (2018). Analisis Pelaksanaan Peranan Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak Dalam Meningkatkan Perlindungan Anak (Studi Kasus di P2TP2A Kabupaten Karawang). *Buana Ilmu*, 3(1).
- Saida, A. R. (2016). Analisis kinerja pada kantor pusat pelayanan terpadu pemberdayaan perempuan dan anak (P2TP2A) Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah. *Katalogis*, 3(9).
- Zulkarnaen, A. H. (2018). Masalah rawan dalam hubungan industrial dan konsep negara kesejahteraan Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Mimbar Justitia*, 2(2), 806-825.

- Zulkarnaen, A. H. (2016). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pekerja Dalam Pelaksanaan Hubungan Industrial. *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)*, 3(2), 407-427.
- Solihah, C., Mulyana, M. B., & Mulyana, A. (2019). Pengarusutamaan Gender Dalam Pengembangan Sistem Pendayagunaan Zakat Melalui Modal Usaha Bergulir Di Desa Sindanglaka Kabupaten Cianjur. *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan*, 49(2), 311-319.
- FAHARUDIN, F. (2017). Prinsip Checks And Balances Ditinjau dari Sisi dan Praktik. *Jurnal Hukum Volkgeist*, 1(2), 115-128.
- Nuraeny, H. (2015). Pengiriman Tenaga Kerja Migran Sebagai Salah Satu Bentuk Perbudakan Modern dari Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang. *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan*, 4(3), 501-518.
- Amalia, M. (2019). KEJAHATAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL (PERKOSAAN) TERHADAP ANAK DAMPAK DAN PENANGANANNYA DI WILAYAH HUKUM KABUPATEN CIANJUR. *Jurnal Hukum Mimbar Justitia*, 2(1), 648-667.
- Harnoko, B. R. (2010). Dibalik tindak kekerasan terhadap perempuan. *MUWAZAH: Jurnal Kajian Gender*, 2(1).
- Handayani, T. (2018). Perlindungan Dan Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak. *Jurnal Hukum Mimbar Justitia*, 2(2), 826-839.

### Newspaper

- Febriyanto, H. (2020). Hingga Juli 2020, P2TP2A Cianjur Tangani 20 Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak. *Cianjur Ekspres*. Retrieved from <https://www.cianjurekspres.net/post/26455/hingga-juli-2020-p2tp2a-cianjur-tangani-20-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-dan-Anak>.
- REP-ERA-RILIS HUMAS JABAR. (2017). Kini P2TP2A Se-Jabar Terbagi Dalam Lima Cluster, *Jabar Prov*. Retrieved from <https://jabarprov.go.id/index.php/news/25751/2017/11/09/Kini-P2TP2A-Se-Jabar-Terbagi-Dalam-Lima-Cluster>.
- Tempo. (2017). Netty Heryawan: Pihak Perkebunan Harus Fokus pada Pencegahan Kekerasan. *Tempo*. Retrieved from <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1039762/netty-heryawan-pihak-perkebunan-harus-fokus-pada-pencegahan-kekerasan/full&view=ok>
- Tempo. (2016). Netty Heryawan Raih Penghargaan Tokoh Peduli Perlindungan Anak. *Tempo.com*. Retrieved from <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/791281/netty-heryawan-raih-penghargaan-tokoh-peduli-perlindungan-anak/full&view=ok>