

Implementation of Goods and Services Procurement Policy in Handling Victims of KDRT at UPTD PPA Sidoarjo Regency, East Java

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Implementation of Goods and Services Procurement Policy in Handling Victims of KDRT at UPTD PPA Sidoarjo Regency, East Java

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Abstract

The state is always present in solving problems of violence, including sexual violence against women and children. The presence of this state is also one of the embodiments of the Indonesian constitution which states that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia was formed to protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia. Cases of violence against women and children (KtPA) is an iceberg phenomenon. Cases that are recorded and reported are only a small part of the cases that actually occur in the community. Cases of violence against women and children occur both in the family realm (KDRT) and in the public sphere, with a wider spectrum with increasingly diverse modes. The purpose of this study is to describe how the implementation of the Policy on the Procurement of Goods and Services in handling victims of domestic violence, who are the actors associated with the implementation of the Policy on the Procurement of goods and services in the handling of victims and what are the factors constraining the implementation of the Policy on the Procurement of goods and services in the handling of victims of domestic violence in Indonesia. UPTD PPA Sidoarjo Regency, East Java.

Keywords

Policy implementation; procurement of goods; procurement of services; handling of victims of domestic violence

INTRODUCTION

1
Various policies for the protection of women and children have been formulated by the government. This policy includes policies nationally through laws (UU) and locally through regional regulations (Perda). This policy was created to ensure increased protection services and the fulfillment of the rights of women and children. The presence of various policies to deal with the problem of violence and the long-term negative impact on the future of women and children. From an individual and social perspective, violence against women and children can have a multiplier effect. Not only psychological and individual health but will also have an impact on the quality of public health in general. Sutrisminah (2012) in her research entitled *The Impact of Domestic Wife Violence on Reproductive Health* found that violence against women/wives as victims has widespread impacts including physical, and mental, namely stress, trauma, decreased self-confidence and self-esteem, experience depression, as well as suicidal ideation. The impact for children who are victims of violence is that children will experience depression and have the potential to live with violence, and cruel behavior in children will be higher. With this impact, of course, the fulfillment of the rights of women and children will be difficult to realize. So public policies are needed that are able to deal with this problem comprehensively.

The implementation of the policy on the procurement of goods and services in handling victims of domestic violence at the UPTD PPA, Sidoarjo Regency is an activity carried out in line with the actions and services provided to victims both inside the shelter (safe house) and after handling the shelter. Given the importance of the procurement of goods and services for victims, there is a need for effective and efficient management in order to achieve humanitarian tasks and improve services for victims. Based on logistics management in supporting the implementation of assistance for victims of domestic violence. Public policy always contains at least three basic components, namely goals, objectives and ways to achieve these goals and objectives (Wibawa, 1994). The relationship between each other of the three components can be referred to as implementation. Then in the public policy process, implementation is a stage that must always exist and cannot be separated from the entire policy process as a system. Likewise, in terms of policies for handling domestic violence victims, at least it has these three components.

According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA: 2022), states that the state is always present in solving problems of violence, including sexual violence against women and children. The presence of this state is also one of the embodiments of the Indonesian constitution which states that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia was formed to protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia. The guarantees provided by the constitution certainly need to be carried out by the state and government by providing a sense of security and protection to all citizens, especially women who make up almost half of the total population of Indonesia, and children who make up 1/3 of the population in which there are groups with special needs such as persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups from threats of fear, torture and degrading treatment of human dignity.

¹ Cases of violence against women and children (KtPA) is an iceberg phenomenon. Cases that are recorded and reported are only a small part of the cases that actually occur in the community. Cases of violence against women and children occur both in the family realm (KDRT) and in the public sphere, with a wider spectrum with increasingly diverse modes. In the PPA Symphony data throughout 2022 alone, based on the year of occurrence accessed on July 12, 2022, it shows the number of Violence against Women (KtP) is 3,131 cases with 3,238 victims. Victims of Sexual Violence (KS) against women as many as 542 people or 16.7% of victims of VAW are victims of KS. As for violence against children (KtA) as many as 4,148 cases with 4,526 victims. Victims of KS against children as many as 2,436 people, this means 53.8% of victims of KtA are victims of sexual violence," to be more clearly detailed in the table as follows:

Table 1. Violence against Women and Children in Indonesia

No	Type of Violence	Number of cases	Number of victim
1	violence against women (KtP)	3.131	3.238
2	vixtims sexual		542 (16,7%)
3	Violence against children (KtA)	4.148	4.526
4	Victims sexual		2.436 (53,8%)

Source: Ministry of PP and PA, accessed 12 July 2022

One of the directives from the President of the Republic of Indonesia to the PPPA Ministry is to reduce the number of violence against women and children. As a form of the state's presence in solving the problem of violence, the President of the Republic of Indonesia provides additional service functions to the PPPA Ministry as regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 65 of 2020 concerning the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Article 3 letters d and e, which mentions the additional service functions in question, namely: Provision of final referral services for women victims of violence that require coordination at the national, cross-provincial and international levels, and Provision of services for children who require special protection that requires coordination at national and international levels.

Based on data from service institutions/data collection forms for Komnas Perempuan, there were 8,234 cases of violence against women, the most prominent being in the private or private sphere, namely domestic violence and personal relations, which was 79% (6,480 cases) (Mustafinah & Yentriyani, 2021) The issue of violence against women is an old issue that has become a global issue that has even been regulated in international legal and policy instruments. One of the international commitments that regulate the handling of acts of violence against women with the United Nations (UN) is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women or better known as the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1981. Following this commitment, an international legal instrument was formed, namely the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 1993. This is a form of concern about the long-standing failure to protect and promote rights and freedoms in cases of violence against women. Indonesia is one of the countries that ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations Against

1 Women (CEDAW) through Law Number 7 of 1984. The participating countries that ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations Against Women (CEDAW) have an obligation to comply with all the provisions and procedures stipulated in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations Against Women (CEDAW) instrument related to the commitment to efforts to eliminate discrimination, one of which is violence against women (General Assembly, 1993)

Institutionally the protection of women and children is strengthened by the establishment of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Ministry of PPPA) through Law Number 39 of 2008 concerning the Ministry of State and Presidential Regulation Number 47 of 2009 concerning the Establishment and Organization of State Ministries. However, the existence of policies and institutions does not guarantee that the protection of women and children can run well. This is because one of the keys to the success of a policy lies in the implementation of the policy itself.

Violence from a gender perspective is a term that refers to violence involving men and women, where the majority of victims are women as a result of the unequal distribution of power between men and women. This violence refers more to the impact of the subordinate gender status of women in society. The use of this term provides a new context for examining and understanding the phenomenon of violence that has long existed and this term shifts the focus from women victims towards the gap in gender relations and unequal power relations between women and men which are built by gender stereotypes as the basic logic of the causes of violence against women. . Cases of violence from a gender perspective in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java are quite high, increasing from year to year as shown in the following figure:



Figure 1: Data on Victims by Type of Case in 2019 – 2021
Source: Ministry of PP and PA, accessed 12 July 2022

The handling of services provided to victims of violence from a gender perspective, including counseling, mediation, legal processes, or assistance provided to victims is the provision of assistance by trained counselors/psychologists so that the understanding and psychological abilities of victims can increase in solving the problems they face. Assistance is needed by victims to overcome the impact of trauma. Services and assistance provided by counselors/psychologists

1 to victims are carried out continuously and directed. The assistance provided depends on the needs of the victim, if the victim undergoes counseling, it will take a long time. However, if the case goes through legal channels, the counseling assistance process only takes place when the case is handled until the case settlement stage. The importance of this research being carried out in order to solve problems that arise in the community is a phenomenon, not a taboo thing to be discussed openly, therefore in handling services to victims it is necessary to cooperate between stakeholders including academics, Aisyiyah, Muslimat NU, NGOs caring for women and law enforcement officers. law (APH), lawyers, and the local Muspika in Sidoarjo district were involved in handling the victims. In detail as in the following table:

Table 2. Victim Data after Handling

No	Handling Category	Tahun		
		2019	2020	2021
1	counseling	105	96	78
2	Mediation	20	15	32
3	decision	20	22	33
4	Legal proceedings	7	4	10
5	DO/revoked	3	3	9
6	Reference	0	0	1
	Amount	155	140	163

Source: UPP PA 2022

Based on the data on victims who have completed the treatment above, those who do counseling are the services that are mostly performed by victims and although the trend is decreasing every year, it is still said to be high compared to other categories. The referral is the lowest category, even in 2019 and 2020, there were no victims referred. Meanwhile, the mediation and decision categories tend to increase every year. For the revoked category, there is a quite drastic increase compared to 2019 and 2020 with 2021 which will increase 3 times.

Indonesia is a state of the law as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The implication of the ideal of a state of the law is that the entire administration of state life must be based on law, including with regard to the procurement of goods and services organized by the government through tenders or formal appointments. Directly as an effort to meet the needs of the people in order to achieve public welfare which is a national goal, as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The procurement of goods and services organized by the government is a manifestation of the implementation of the duties and functions of the state in providing public services sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. (APBN) or through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for regional governments so that they must be accounted for.

Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2018 abbreviated to Perpres 16/2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods and Services (PBJP) has stated several objectives for the procurement of goods and services to encourage sustainable

1 procurement. To achieve this goal, Presidential Regulation 16/2018 states that PBJP must be carried out in a sustainable manner or through sustainable procurement.

On the basis of the above description, the purpose of this study is to describe how the implementation of the policy of procurement of goods and services in handling victims of domestic violence, who are the actors associated with the implementation of the policy of procurement of goods and services in the handling of victims of domestic violence, and the factors that constrain the implementation of the procurement policy. goods and services in the handling of victims of domestic violence at the UPTD PPA, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy

Policy according to David Easton in (Said, 2004) is a decision taken by the government or the leader of a group or organization as a power to allocate values for society or its group members as a whole. Meanwhile, according to Lasswell and Kaplan in (Hesel & Tangkilisan, 2003) policy is a tool to achieve goals where policy is a projected program regarding goals, values, and practices. So it can be concluded that policy is a system created by the government based on issues or problems that arise in people's lives. Decision-making to establish policies is used as a guide for doing a job, achieving goals, or leadership projections. In the process of making a policy requires stages of policy making. According to (William, 2003) 1) agenda setting; 2) policy formulation, 3) policy adoption; 4) policy implementation; 5) policy assessment. In the implementation section, the policies that have been taken are carried out by mobilizing human resources and budget resources that support the process of achieving the policy objectives.

Policy Implementation

Policy Implementation Van Meter and Van Horn in Winarno define policy implementation: policy implementation includes those actions by public and private individuals (and groups) that are directed as the achievement of goals and objectives set forth in prior policy decisions. This definition means that policy implementation includes actions taken by individuals, public and private groups that lead to the goals and objectives set out in a policy decision (William, 2003). The actions referred to include various efforts to turn decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in order to continue efforts to achieve changes determined by policy decisions. The policy implementation phase will occur after the policy is established and there are funds provided to carry out the implementation of the policy. Policy implementation is concerned with the process where after public problems on the policy agenda, various options are designed to address them.

Policy implementation (Indiahono, 2009) refers to the activities of carrying out policies in the real realm, both those carried out by government organs and the parties specified in the policy. In the implementation of the policy itself, there is usually what is called the implementor, and the target group. Policy implementers are those who are officially recognized as

1 individuals/institutions responsible for implementing the program in the field. The target group is to appoint the parties who are the object of the policy. Implementation is an important stage in the policy. This stage determines whether the policies adopted by the government are truly applicable in the field and are successful in producing outputs and outcomes as planned. According to Riant Nugroho (2011), the important thing that must be considered in the policy implementation process is the basic principles for implementation. effective policies, namely (1) Policy Accuracy; (2) Accuracy of Implementation; (3) Target Accuracy; (4) Environmental Accuracy; (5) Process Accuracy. Furthermore, according to Van Metter and Van Horn (Indiahono, 2009: 38-40), there are six variables that affect the implementation and performance of public policies, namely: (1) Policy Standards and Targets; (2) Resources; (3) Communication between Implementing Agencies; (4) Characteristics of the Implementing Body; (5) Social, Economic, and Political Environment; (6) Attitude or Tendency of Implementing.

Procurement of goods and services

Procurement of goods/services is the process of an organization obtaining goods and services to meet the internal and/or external needs of the organization. Therefore, almost all organizations, both organizations engaged in the business sector (profit organizations), non-profit sector (non-profit), and the government sector, carry out procurement processes to meet the needs in carrying out their respective activities. However, there are differences between these organizations in the process of procuring goods/services, for example, differences in sources of funding, ways to find providers, interests of services, and so on. While the similarity of the pawnshop process in the three organizations is the main goal, namely to obtain goods and services with the best value (getting value).

In Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods/Services, it is stated that (objects) of Procurement of Goods/Services include:

1. Goods, namely every object, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, which can be traded, used, used or utilized by the Property User. For example cars, computer units, office stationery, agricultural tools, and so on.
2. Construction work, namely the whole or part of the activities that include the construction, operation, maintenance, demolition, and rebuilding of a building. Examples include the construction of school buildings, the repair of office buildings/spaces, the construction of bridges, the construction of village roads, and so on.
3. Consultancy services, namely professional services that require certain expertise in various scientific fields that prioritize brainware. Examples include consulting the preparation of SOP (Operational Procedure System) Hospital Services, HR performance consulting, psychological consulting services, and so on.
4. Other Services, namely non-consulting services or services that require equipment, special methodologies, and/or skills in a well-known governance system in the business world to complete a job. For example, security services (security guards), cleaning services

¹ (cleaning services), goods delivery services (couriers), e-Learning learning video creation services, management services for organizing office activity events, and so on.

In addition, Presidential Decree 16/2018 also reveals that Sustainable Procurement must be carried out by taking into account sustainable aspects, namely; economic, social and environmental. Economic aspects in the form of; the cost of producing goods/services over the life of the goods/services used. While the social aspects are; the empowerment of small businesses, guarantee of fair working conditions, empowerment of local communities/businesses, equality, and diversity. Meanwhile, the environmental aspects are; reducing negative impacts on health, air quality, soil quality, water quality and using natural resources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Prior to the mandate of the Sustainable PBJP, there was an anomaly in the impact of government spending (including procurement spending).

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence, especially against women, increased even after the enactment of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) Number 23 of 2004 (Ilyas, 2006). In response to this, there are at least three assumptions that can be put forward. The first assumption is that women have the awareness and courage to complain about their problems to the authorities. The second assumption is that the PKDRT Law Number 23 of 2004 has not yet been made public, so that in general the heads of families do not know the legal impact of the acts of violence they commit. The third assumption, as a result of uncertain economic conditions, in which prices of all basic commodities are increasing, education and health costs are also increasing and job opportunities are getting narrower, affecting the peace of mind of the head of the family/household.

Apart from the three assumptions above, it turns out that several articles and research results show that domestic violence, especially against women, is caused by the strong patriarchal culture in Indonesian society. Norms, cultural values, and even laws tend to always give men more power and power than women. This fact is found among people who hold fast to the norms and values of patriarchal culture (Endro, 2003). The patriarchal system of society tends to shift the position of women and this is an arena for the growth of gender-biased behavior (Bhasin, 1996 in Tamtiari, 2005). The pattern of unequal gender relations often leads to injustice, such as subordination, domination, marginalization, stereotypes, workload, and violence, all of which place women as victims or disadvantaged parties (Fakih, 1996, in Tamtiari, 2005).

According to Muhadjir Darwin (2006) violence against women still occurs a lot, even the number is increasing, because society has not been freed from the shackles of a patriarchal hegemonic culture. Hegemonic culture is a cultural system that gives a superior position to one particular social identity and subordination to another social identity. This hegemonic relationship is accepted as a matter of course by both the party holding the hegemony and the subordinated

party. This kind of ¹ culture needs to be dismantled to support the successful socialization of the PKDRT Law

Definition of Domestic Violence In the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) Number 23 of 2004, Article 1 paragraph 1 reads as follows: Domestic violence is any act against a person, especially a woman, that results in physical, sexual misery or suffering. , psychological, and/or neglect of the household, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty unlawfully within the household (Kompas, 3/6). Then in article 2, the scope of the household includes: (a) husband; wife; and children; (b) people who have family relationships with people as referred to in letter a because of blood relations, marriage, breastfeeding, care, and guardianship who live in the household; and/or (c) people who work to help the household and stay in the household.

Furthermore, Article 5 reads as follows: Everyone is prohibited from committing domestic violence against other people within the household by: (a) physical violence; (b) psychological violence; (c) sexual violence; and (d) neglect of the household. Observing the definition/definition of domestic violence above, there are several things that need to be underlined, namely: first, these limits refer to violence that occurs at the locus or area of the extended family, however, there is a slight difference, that extended families are not necessarily settled within the household. Second, those who can be categorized as household members are parties who can be categorized as perpetrators or victims of domestic violence. However, considering the recent cases of domestic violence that have emerged are cases of husband violence against wives, in this study the problem of domestic violence is limited to violence against women. The definition of domestic violence is not only limited to incidents of violence in the domestic arena (household), but must also include elements of social relations between victims and perpetrators. Therefore, even though violence occurs in the public sphere, if it is carried out by people who have kinship or marital relations, it is still categorized as domestic violence or domestic violence (Tamtiari, 2005).

METHODS

Research Approach

This study uses a qualitative approach with the aim of understanding the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, how to describe it in words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong, 2007). Qualitative research does not use the term population, but uses a social situation or social situation consisting of three elements, namely: place, actor, and activity that interacts synergistically. This qualitative approach was taken because in this study the target or object of research is limited so that the data taken can be extracted as much as possible and so that in this study it is not possible to widen the object of research.

Research Focus

The focus of this research is to limit the research in order to choose which data is relevant and which is not relevant, so as not to include irrelevant data, even though the data are interesting. Thus, the focus in this study is to describe: 1) the implementation of the policy on the procurement of goods and services in the handling of victims of domestic violence 2) Actors related to the implementation of the policy on the procurement of goods and services in the handling of victims of domestic violence 3) Factors constraining the implementation of the policy on the procurement of goods and services in handling domestic violence victim

Informant Determination Technique

The informants in the research related to the implementation of the policy on the procurement of goods and services for victims of domestic violence at the UPTD PPA, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java include: stakeholders from the government element and the private sector (NGO). To obtain informants in the government environment, is done by using a key person method. Meanwhile, the informants from the private sector were determined purposively or intentionally, where the researcher considered that the informants were the parties who knew best about the problem of handling victims, in this case, they were counselors from the community. The informants in this study consisted of:

Tabel 3. Informant Data

No	Name	Gender	Position
1.	Yanti, M.Kes	Women	Head of UPTD PPA
2.	Ritz Noor Widyawati	Women	Staf UPTD PPA
3	Vira Meyrawanti, SH	Women	Legal Assistant
4	Dra. As'alut Thoyyibah	Women	counselor
5	Ifadatus Sharofil Analisa, ST	Women	counselor
6	Elen Elisa, ST	Women	counselor
7	Abid Zumr	Man	counselor

Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques in this study were carried out with the following techniques: a) Interview (in-depth interview); b) Observation; and c) documentation. The analysis uses descriptive qualitative analysis, to explain the relevance of opinions or ideas from informants from both government and private elements to explore patterns or models for handling victims of domestic violence.

Data Analysis Technique

The analysis used in this study is qualitative analysis, according to Suharsimi Arikunto qualitative analysis is described by words or sentences separated by category to obtain conclusions and raised just to make it easier, then re-qualified. So because the data to be analysed is qualitative data, analyzing it describes words or sentences so that it can be concluded. In this study the author uses the inductive thinking method, to draw conclusions from the data obtained, namely departing from concrete and general facts or events and then drawn into specific conclusions.

1 **Data Validity**

The validity of the data is: the degree of trust or the truth of the research results according to the standards in qualitative research (Moleong, 2006). In qualitative research, there needs to be a standard to see the degree of trust or truth in the results of the research. In qualitative research, these standards are often referred to as data validity. Lincoln and Guba (2005), suggest that there are 4 (four) criteria used to check the validity of the data, the degree of trust (credibility), transferability (transferability), dependability (dependability), and certainty (confirmability). One of the most important and easy ways to test the validity of research results is to triangulate researchers, methods, theories, and data sources (Bungin, 2007).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out with the title Implementation of Policy on the Procurement of Goods and Services in Handling Victims of Domestic Violence at UPTD PPA, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java as follows:

Implementation of Policies on Procurement of Goods and Services in Handling Victims of Domestic Violence

In the policy implementation process, when viewed from the accuracy of the policy, the accuracy of the implementation, the accuracy of the target, the accuracy of the environment, and the accuracy of the process are in accordance with the established regulations. Here's the explanation:

First, judging from the accuracy of the policy, it has been able to answer the problem of the procurement of goods and services in the handling of victims of domestic violence in the UPTD PPA, Sidoarjo Regency. Most victims of domestic violence do not dare to report their cases because the patriarchal culture is still very much felt in the community. The existence of the UPTD PPA Institution in Sidoarjo Regency, initially named P3A (Women and Children Protection Center) was able to bridge the problem of gender perspective violence that occurred in the household, which was initially considered disgraceful and embarrassing to be reported, finally, there was the courage to report without any coercion. Second, judging from the accuracy of implementation, the institutions appointed as implementers (actors) are institutions/agencies consisting of Law Enforcement Officials (APH), Muspika and their staff, hospitals, health center, academic Women's Study Centers (PSW), and organizational elements. The community cares about women, all of whom are involved in implementing the policy in handling victims of domestic violence. Those who are directly involved in the procurement of goods and services are carried out by the Office of Women's Empowerment for Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3KB) in this case through the head of the UPTD PPA Sidoarjo Regency who is assisted by administrators and or assistants as well as counsellors who are trained in carrying out their duties to meet all needs. Both in the

form of food and non-food, including the needs in the field of counsellor services that must be accepted by victims of domestic violence.

Third, judging from the accuracy of policy targets, the UPTD PPA Sidoarjo Regency has a Regent Regulation No. 2 of 2007 concerning the implementation guidelines of PERDA number 18 of 2006 concerning the implementation of the protection of women and children victims of violence from a gender perspective. Fourth, in terms of environmental accuracy. The UPTD PPA Institution of Sidoarjo Regency, which was originally named P3A, became a pilot project for the Ministry of PPPA as an institution that collaborates between the government and the community in handling victims of violence from a gender perspective. The government is fully responsible for facilitating all the needs of the institution in serving, handling and assisting victims of domestic violence to the fullest.

Considering that the perpetrators of domestic violence (KDRT) are not only monopolized by a husband, but also by a wife against household members (children and maids), to make it easier to choose the dominant factor as the cause of domestic violence cases, and observing the problems of cases that befell victims of domestic violence as shown in the table and analysis of the factors that trigger the emergence or occurrence of domestic violence, it turns out that economic factors and a patriarchal hegemonic culture are the dominant factors causing domestic violence. To make it easier to determine alternative solutions to domestic violence problems, the causal factors that trigger the occurrence of domestic violence that have been analyzed above need to be presented in the form of a table as follows

Table 4: Factors that cause domestic violence and its impact

No	Causative factor	Impact/Influence
1	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Confused b. Frustration c. Stressed d. Stress e. Quick to anger/irritable-Uncontrollable behavior
2	Patriarchal Hegemonic Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gender inequality b. The historical and cultural aspects place women as subjugated parties through patriarchal power relations, both personally and through state regulations. c. The patriarchal culture is accepted fairly by both the hegemonic and subordinate parties.
3	The Decline of Social Concern and Solidarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lack of public concern for the poor around them. b. Philanthropy activities are not well organized
4	Empathy Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Selfish action b. Narcissistic actions or excessive self-love c. There are differences and diversity d. Don't care about others
5	Not yet popularized the PKDRT Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The PKDRT Law is relatively new and not many people know about it

		¹ b. The system and mechanism for handling victims have not been prepared c. There is still a strong patriarchal hegemonic culture
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Source: data in the field processed, 2021

Based on the problems above, it turns out that economic factors are not the most important factor causing acts of domestic violence, where acts of violence do not only occur in households with poor economic conditions, but can also occur in households whose economic conditions are classified as capable. This means that the patriarchal hegemonic culture factor is the main cause that triggers violence in the household. This patriarchal hegemonic culture is seen as the root of the problem of domestic violence.

Therefore, as a solution to solving the problem of domestic violence, it is necessary to eliminate or dismantle the patriarchal hegemonic culture that is still thick in people's lives. To uncover the root cause of domestic violence, namely the patriarchal culture of hegemony, it requires the participation of various parties, namely: the government; NGOs; and community leaders.

1. Role of Government. Demonstrated proactiveness in supporting or fighting for gender equality, such as the establishment of the State Meter for Women's Empowerment and the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT). However, the government has not reviewed several legal products inherited from the New Order, such as Panca Dharma Wanita; PKK; Marriage Law. Therefore, in line with the breath of the struggle for gender equality, it is deemed necessary for some legal products inherited from the New Order to be reviewed and adapted to the goal of gender equality. In addition, it is necessary to establish a special court for women victims of violence.
2. The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations. Various non-governmental organizations that care about women, such as the Protection and Empowerment of Women's Rights (P2H2P), LBH-APIK, PIRAC, and others, need to develop and implement socialization programs for the PKDRT Law, both socialization through mass media, print media, media electronic media, as well as direct socialization to the public. Specifically, direct socialization to the community should involve local traditional and religious leaders.
3. The Role of Community Leaders. The role of religious leaders in relation to the socialization of the PKDRT Law, giving religious lectures based on the "prophetic religion", namely a religion that cares about human fate and tries to free it.

Actors in the Implementation of Policies on Procurement of Goods and Services in Handling Victims of Domestic Violence

Actors in public policy are parties involved in a policy, both from public and private organizations. Policy actors must interact to form policy networks. The relationship between actors is carried out through communication, information, trust and other policy sources (Suwitri

1 et al, 2016). Those involved in the implementation of the policy for the procurement of goods and services in handling victims of domestic violence, both from the government and from the community, include the Office of Women's Empowerment for Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB), UPTD PPA administrators at both the sub-district and village levels serving as administrators in assisting providing services and initial assistance, women's organizations that care about cases that befell victims, academics (Centre for Women's Studies) who have been fully involved in handling victims since the beginning of the institution's establishment. Thus, the actors in implementing the Policy on Procurement of Goods and in particular the services of counsellors are all those who have received education and training for counsellors in services, handling, and assisting victims of domestic violence.

Obstacles to the Implementation of Policies on Procurement of Goods and Services in Handling Victims of Domestic Violence

Obstacles in the implementation of the policy on the procurement of goods and services based on interviews with the management of UPTD PPA in Sidoarjo district, among others, are: Cases of violence against women victims continue to emerge because the factors that influence them have not been able to be overcome optimally, such as 1) the poverty rate - the powerlessness of women /wife, 2) high unemployment, and layoffs (PHK), 3) and low level of education; 4) Limited job opportunities; 5) The condition of areas bordering industrial districts/cities is a complex problem; (involving social, economic, and cultural aspects); 6) The flow of globalization (the development of the sex industry, tourism business. Based on the data obtained, it can be seen that the obstacles in the implementation of the Procurement Policy of goods and services in handling victims of domestic violence, especially those that are multi-dimensional, because they involve economic aspects (poverty), geography, and employment (high unemployment and layoffs.) Another obstacle is that there is still no classification number related to the expenditure of goods and services for the handling of victims of domestic violence. The solution still has to be spent but using other posts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the existing description, the conclusions of this study are: In the policy implementation process, when viewed from the accuracy of the policy, the accuracy of the implementation, the accuracy of the target, the accuracy of the environment, and the accuracy of the process are in accordance with the established regulations. Considering that the perpetrators of domestic violence (KDRT) are not only monopolized by a husband, to make it easier to choose the dominant factor as the cause of the occurrence of domestic violence cases, and to look at the problems of cases that afflict victims of domestic violence, the cause turns out to be economic factors and patriarchal hegemonic culture as a factor. The dominant cause of domestic violence. Meanwhile, the factors constraining the implementation of the Policy on the

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Procurement of goods and services continue to emerge because the influencing factors have not been able to be overcome optimally, such as poverty and unemployment and the economic powerlessness of women/wives.

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