Policy Implementation for Women's Empowerment Victims of violence are handled better at Makassar

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Abstract
The purpose of this research is to find out how the implementation of policies and the inhibiting factors affect the empowerment of women victims of violence in Makassar. Data collection techniques through observation are directed at activities accurately, record phenomena that arise, and consider the relationship between aspects of women's violence and solutions to empower victims. The results of the study show that LBH APIK, as a non-governmental organization, provides legal assistance services for victims of violence, provides education and productive economic training for women victims of violence through strengthening and developing household businesses to increase family income, and conducts continuous outreach activities on factors that can affect empowerment for women victims of violence.

I. Introduction

Sexual violence is just one form of the phenomenon of violence experienced by some women in parts of the world, including Indonesia. Although victims of domestic violence or sexual violence are not limited to adult women and children, data or facts show that women experience violence and harassment more often than men. So with the weak legal process in Indonesia and the increasing cases of violence and harassment against women, an institution is needed as a forum to help and find solutions in handling every case of violence against women. According to Mshweshwe (2020) in [1] emphasized that domestic violence is a chronic disease and cannot be separated from society's construction of masculinity, and the patriarchal culture is very thick with the emergence of

[1] Mariyawati (2023)

power relations based on certain genders. This is also supported by Foucault in (Jamaa, 2017) who emphasizes that power tends to oppress even the truth is in power. The rejection of women is a phenomenon of gender injustice where women's decision to work in the public sector is in another form, while women's participation over the past decade in the labor market has increased significantly. Hubeis (2010) in [2] argues that victims of sexual violence need empowerment to develop their potential so that they can improve their quality of life and the government's task is to realize efforts to protect women and children who are victims of sexual violence and make the perpetrators responsible. In Makassar Mayor Regulation No. 72 of 2016 establishes the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning so that it becomes the basis for ensuring legal protection against violence against women.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were originally known as NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), PVOs (Private Voluntary Organizations), SCOs (Civil Society Organizations), and Non-Governmental Development Organizations (LPSMs). Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are organizational institutions established by individuals or groups of individuals who voluntarily provide services to the general public without aiming to profit from their activities, including providing counseling or mentoring services to empower victims of violence, in this case women. . Non-governmental organizations also play an active role in advocating every issue of violence against women, one of which is the Legal Aid Institute LBH-APIK which was established on December 15, 2001, and notarized on January 4, 2001 by Notary Soesanto Wibowo SH.

The Indonesian Women's Association for Justice (LBH-APIK) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that aims to achieve justice, welfare, and democracy and create equal conditions between women and men in all aspects of life, whether political, economic, social, or cultural. This goal must be achieved by realizing a women-oriented legal system, namely a legal system that is fair to the pattern of emotional kinship relationships in society, especially the relationship between women and men. power relationships), stereotypes (role freezing), physical, mental, or sexual violence, and overload on one party.

LBH Perhimpunan Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan has the same network, and the joint secretariat is centered at LBH Apik Jakarta. Within Indonesia, LBH APIK is spread across 18 (eighteen) provinces, one of which is LBH Gabungan Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan Makassar. With this, women at least have space to defend and protect themselves from violence that occurs, provide awareness and provide support for victims of violence, namely women, so that they can be independent, have a fighting spirit, and participate in efforts to suppress the government, especially the House of Representatives (DPR) as a legislative body that makes laws, to immediately pass the Draft Law on the

[2] Annisa Pratiwi Rosjayani, Dindin Solahudin, and Muh Idham Kurniawan, 'Pemberdayaan Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Seksual', *Tamkin: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam*, 7.3 (2022).

Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU-PKS), because this law more specifically regulates several forms of violence and harassment against women. With the passing of the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence, at least women have a stronghold to protect them from all forms of violence, harassment, discrimination and oppression that occur against women.

Referring to the issue of violence against women, there were 431,471 cases of violence against women, consisting of 421,752 cases handled by the Religious Courts, 14,719 cases handled by partner institutions providing services in Indonesia, and 1,419 cases handled by Komnas Perempuan's Services and Referral. Unit (UPR) [3]. [4]noted that there are 15 forms of sexual violence against women, namely rape, sexual intimidation, threats or attempts of rape, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, trafficking in women for sexual purposes, forced prostitution, sexual slavery. Forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced contraception and sterilization, sexual torture, inhumane punishment, and sexually nuanced-traditional practices that are sexually harmful or discriminatory.

Given the variety of forms it takes, Indonesian women sometimes fail to understand that what is happening to them is a form of sexual violence. Law enforcement officials in Indonesia have not been able to apply the articles of the Criminal Code (KUHP) that discuss sexual violence against women, namely articles 285-290. The delay in victims fighting for their rights is ironic, considering that those who are supposed to uphold justice still have a patriarchal perspective that often blames the victim. This not only discriminates against women but also shows policymakers' lack of understanding of the real root of the problem. As Jurnal Perempuan writes, "Symbolic violence occurs in the form of representations about women in the public sphere, a norm that regulates how the body should be presented.

Based on the above phenomenon, this research is also supported by previous research, namely research conducted by Nuryani (2009) in [5] found that violence against women and children in empowerment programs with social rehabilitation is one of the solutions to eradicate these cases. In [6] research found that sexual violence against women is the most common type experienced is obscene (pedophilia) and sexual violence in dating where the victim is still in high school. where the fear of punishment is relatively low, the growth of information technology, lifestyle changes, public opinion that still considers sexual violence as a taboo, and also social and cultural influences such as gender discrimination and all factors that contribute to sexual abuse of children and women, so that the needs of sexual violence can be carried out through recovery and empowerment so that victims can gradually recover and improve. In line with Purbo's research (2014) also found that women victims of sexual violence

[3] Komnas Perempuan, *Catatan Tahun Tentang Kekersan Terhadap Perempuan* (Jakarta, 2011).
[4] Komnas Perempuan, *Reads Kekerasan Seksual Booklet* (Jakarta, 2020).
[5] Rosjayani, Solahudin, and Kurniawan.
[6] Ermaya Sari Bayu Ningsih and Sri Hennyati, 'Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Di Kabupaten Karawang', 2018.

need a rehabilitation process and will be a series of several stages, namely initial assessment, problem solving, strategy development, resocialization, and ongoing therapy, so that women victims of sexual violence can recover and get back on their feet.

2. Research Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research approach. According to [7], qualitative research methods are research based on the philosophy of postpositivism and are used to study conditions where researchers are key instruments, combined data collection techniques are used, data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The research location is a place where the researcher is expected to capture the actual situation of the object under study to obtain data. This research was conducted at the Legal Aid Institute LBH APIK Makassar, South Sulawesi. The selection of this location was based on the objective condition that LBH APIK (Indonesian Women's Association for Justice) Makassar is an independent institution tasked with advocating and overcoming all cases of violence against women.

The data sources in this study consist of two, namely primary and secondary. Primary data is obtained directly from the field and collected directly by researchers as data collectors. Researchers obtain primary data as a result of interviews or direct observation of data sources related to this research regarding cases of violence against women and the role of LBH APIK in empowering women at the Legal Aid Institute LBH Persatuan Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan (LBH). APIK) Makassar. According to (Sugiyono 2019), secondary data is obtained through existing literature and supporting research related to the source of the required informants. Secondary data sources can be obtained through other people or documents relevant to the research focus.

Research informants according to Leedy & Ormrod in Samiaji Saroso in [8] explain that in a study there are key informants who are sources and guides for researchers in understanding social situations and who guide researchers to behave properly in the research process. Key informants have specialized knowledge about other people, processes, or events in more detail than others and are the most valuable data source for researchers. The research informants consisted of: the director of LBH APIK Makassar, 1 person; 1 person from the Legal Services and Assistance Division; 1 person from the Community Training and Empowerment Division; 1 person from the Documentation, Information and

[7] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019).
[8] Erma Prasetyo and Amin Taufiq Kurniawan, 'Manajemen Aplikasi E-Surat Dalam Pengelolaan Arsip Aktif (Studi Kasus Aplikasi E-Surat Di Badan Arsip Dan Perpustakaan Daerah Kota Bogor)', *Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan*, 5.1 (2016), 201–10.

Publication Division; and 2 female victims of violence, making a total of 6 informants.

Instruments in qualitative research, whether developed by the researcher himself or with the help of others, are the main data collection tools. This is done because, if you use non-human tools and prepare yourself in advance as is usually used in classical research, it is impossible to adjust the reality in the field. Only humans as instruments can also assess whether their presence is a confounding factor, so if something like this happens, they will realize it and overcome it. Nasution in [9] explains that qualitative research has no choice but to make humans the main research instrument. The reason is that objects do not yet have a definite form. Research focus issues, research procedures, hypotheses used, even expected results cannot be determined definitively and clearly in advance. Everything still needs to be developed during the research. In a completely uncertain and unclear situation, there is no other choice, and the researcher himself is the only tool that can achieve it.

The data collection technique used is observation. According to Gunawan in [10], observation is the most basic and oldest method because we are always involved in the observation process. The term observation is directed at activities carefully, noting the phenomena that arise and considering the relationship between paying attention to different aspects of the phenomenon. This research uses direct observation techniques by documenting activities carried out by students in the classroom with several photos. Interview is a process of directed conversation between two or more people, where one party seeks information and the other party acts as a giver of information about the disclosed matter. In this study, researchers used interview techniques, while Lincoln and Guba (in Basrowi, 2008) said that an interview is a conversation with a specific purpose between two parties, namely the interviewer as the questioner and the interviewee as the answerer of the question. According to Indrawan and Poppy in [11], documentation is defined as an effort to obtain data and information in the form of written records or images related to the problem under study. Documents are facts and data stored in various materials.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Women Victims of Violence

According to Soetandyo in Mufida (2004), violence is an act committed by a person or a number of people in a strong position against a person or a number

[9] Sugiyono.
[10] Husnia Pertiwi and Meylia Elizabeth Ranu, 'Keefektifan Sistem Informasi Manajemen Kearsipan (SEMAR) Terhadap Penemuan Kembali Arsip Di Kantor Perpustakaan Dan Kearsipan Kabupaten Sidoarjo', *J Pendidik Adm Perkantoran*, 2.2 (2014).
[11] Novita Kurniasari and Siti Taurat Aly, 'Efektivitas Penggunaan Bahan Ajar "Amukan Sang Gunung" Pada Materi Bentuk Muka Bumi Di Indonesia Untuk Siswa Kelas VII SMP 1 Gatak Tahun Ajaran 2014/2015' (Universitas MUhammadiyah Surakarta, 2015).

of people in a weaker position, both physically and non-physically, to cause suffering to those who are the object of violence [12]. The emergence of violence is due to the difference between potential and actual; on the one hand, humans have potential that still exists within themselves, and on the other hand, this potential demands to be actualized, namely by realizing and developing themselves and their world with the values they embrace [13]. [14] states that violence against women is all acts of violence committed against women that result in or have the tendency to cause physical, sexual, or psychological misery and suffering to women, both adult women and girls, and adolescents.

This includes threatening, coercing, or deliberately restricting a woman's freedom. Acts of physical, sexual, and psychological violence can occur in family or community settings. [15] define dating violence as a deliberate act committed using harm tactics and physical coercion to gain and maintain power and control over a partner. It further states that these behaviors are not done at the coercion of others; the perpetrator decides whether or not to engage in these behaviors, and the behaviors are intended to keep the victim dependent or attached to their partner. Sexual violence and abuse is a major problem in the social fabric of society. It appears as a social parasite, reaping social inequality. The anomaly of patriarchal culture triggers the rise of men who behave misogynistically. And of course the victims of all these problems are women who are classified as vulnerable. Interview results from informants said:

> "Actually, the perpetrators of violence are treated because they feel strong, and their actions often force the victim to fulfill what the perpetrator wants. And it is women who are often the target of violent treatment, both physical violence and in verbal form such as insults and words that are always demeaning, this is the dignity of women." (Student victim of violence, Friday, February 19, 2021)"

Further interviews from informants said:

> "Related to violence that women often experience is physical violence, such as being hit and dragged if their wishes are not fulfilled, or even verbal coercion by the perpetrator to have sexual intercourse. (Student victim of violence, Friday, February 19, 2021).

Furthermore, an interview with the informant said:

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[12] Christi Silap, Ventje Kasenda, and Neni Kumayas, 'Peranan Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Dalam Menangani Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Di Kota Manado', *Jurnal Eksekutif*, 3.3 (2019).

[13] Andri Fransiskus Gultom, 'Dialog Transformatif Agama Dan Kekerasan', *JPAK: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Katolik*, 4.2 (2010), 279–89.

[14] Komnas Perempuan, *Pedoman Pemantauan Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Kerangka Hak Asasi Manusia* (Jakarta, 2011).

[15] Rohmatus Sholikhah Sholikhah and Achmad Mujab Masykur, '"ATAS NAMA CINTA, KU RELA TERLUKA"(Studi Fenomenologi Pada Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran)', *Jurnal Empati*, 8.4 (2020), 706–16.

> "For the impact experienced after receiving acts of violence, psychologically there is a mental shock, such as trauma, fear of leaving the house, even fear of being intimidated by the perpetrator's friends, which can cause the victim to become stressed, go to work, and it is more dangerous for the victim to try to commit suicide." . (Student victim of violence, Friday, February 19, 2021)."

The results of the interviews explained that a lot of violence accompanied by sexual harassment was experienced by women and carried out by perpetrators. Physical and verbal violence is also felt by women, so that they experience extraordinary psychological pressure. The form of violence experienced by victims is a form of savagery from men who become perpetrators of violence, causing women victims of violence to experience the impact of these actions. Violence and sexual harassment experienced by women is certainly a record for us that violence and sexual harassment are still a scourge and must be made a common enemy.

This research is in line with [16] with the title: Sexual violence against women at UPT PPA Makassar. The results showed that victims of sexual violence against women experienced forms of violence, namely rape and sexual harassment. Therefore, the efforts made by UPT PPA Makassar help victims to gradually recover and improve psychologically. After getting psychological recovery, victims of sexual violence can be empowered with sewing training. The success of empowering women with the ability to develop themselves, show their identity as women, and produce products that emphasize empowerment can be traded so that they can change economic conditions, and it is hoped that the results of sewing skills training can become capital to open a business so that women can empower themselves and be more independent.

3.2 Policy on Empowerment of Women Victims of Violence

The legal basis for LBH APIK Makassar in assisting victims of violence against women is based on Makassar City Regional Regulation Number 41 of 2001 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Community Empowerment Institutions in the Makassar City Region. Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Empowering Women Victims of Violence Law Number 40 of 2008 concerning Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Discrimination and Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2006 concerning Integrated Services for Women and Children Victims of Violence.

3.3 Empowerment Objective

Women's empowerment aims to build women's awareness of gender equality so that they can develop their potential and participate in development. According

[16] Rosjayani, Solahudin, and Kurniawan.

to Sumodiningrat (1999) in [17], the goals of women's empowerment are: 1. Building existence, in this case the existence of women. Women must realize that they have the same rights as men. Women do not always have to be in a worse position. Women have the opportunity to develop themselves. 2. Motivating women to have the ability or empowerment to determine what their life choices are through a dialog process Women also have the right to make choices and do not always have to submit to men. 3. Raising women's self-awareness about equality and their position in both the public and domestic sectors. The results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants said:

> "So the goal is strengthening paralegals and not building economic dependence on the husband. So the goal of economic empowerment is so that mothers or women in the community can also be economically empowered and can make decisions in the family without depending entirely on the husband. Therefore, if there are people who are not economically dependent on their husbands and can make decisions in the family so that they do not experience violence again, the point is that they can be independent and not depend on their husbands." (Ir Emma, Training and Empowerment Division, March 3, 2021)

This is also in line with the results of interviews with informants who said that:

> "The goal is how people or women who often experience violence and discrimination become more empowered because the current conditions of the state and the community environment still marginalize women and also in the judicial process have not been able to provide justice and protection in the legal process against women or the community who are victims of violence (Rosmiati Sain, Director of LBH Apik Makassar, March 6, 2021).

From the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the purpose of empowerment is to help people and women who experience injustice and violence, especially women and men, based on events such as marginalization, subordination, stereotyping, physical, mental, and sexual violence, and violence against victims on both sides. However, in following up on this, the method is to provide legal defense for women inside and outside the court, conduct research, review policies and legal issues that arise, conduct studies to encourage changes in attitudes, and create legal systems and policies that are fair and gender-perspective.

3.4 Empowerment Strategy

Women's empowerment is a strategic way to increase women's potential and role in both the public and domestic spheres. According to Zakiyah (2010), women's empowerment can be done with strategies that aim to make women productive

[17] I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati and Made Suyana Utama, 'Women's Empowerment Strategies to Improve Their Role in Families and Society', *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*, 18.5 (2019), 119–27.

and not depend on men [18]. Various skills can be taught, such as sewing, embroidery, and entrepreneurship skills by making batik cloth and various types of food. Providing the widest possible opportunity for women to be able to follow or pursue the widest possible education. This is in accordance with the results of an interview conducted by the author with one of the interviewees, namely LBH APIK Training and Empowerment Officer Ir Emma.

> "So LBH APIK always conducts socialization of the impact of violence on the community and socialization of the impact of this socialization as a form of prevention so that cases do not recur. Then how do we also socialize to the community how to detect early signs of imminent violence so that we can immediately start preventing it to build care for others? For example, suppose she is alone with her boyfriend in a dark place and starts having a small fight with him. In that case, if we are seen outside, we immediately approach her, invite her to avoid it so that violence does not occur between them (Ir Emma, Development and Empowerment Division, March 8, 2021)".

Furthermore, in an interview with the informant said:

> "When viewed from the form of information and publications related to cases of violence against women, it is not very publicized, for example from Instagram social media, and LBH APIK is not good at campaigning for the incidence of cases of violence against women. The community needs to know the number of women."

In line with research conducted by [19] shows that in improving the quality of women's institutions / organizations through the development of women's organizations including socialization or counseling to improve the quality of services for violence against women and children in Tarakan City and the availability of service providers for the protection of victims of violence, namely P2TP2A, where Tarakan City focuses on increasing supervision at the neighborhood level with a focus on understanding the government, law enforcement officials and the community regarding domestic violence.

This research is also supported by research by [20] found that victims of sexual violence or local communities who were initially afraid to report, and it turns out that now they are more courageous to report incidents of sexual violence The increasing sexual violence is not a failure for social service agencies but the result

[18] Hanifatu Avida Romas, Ichwan Arifin, and Beta Wicaksono, 'Key Success Factors of Women's Empowerment Program-A Case Study From Prima* Group in Bojonegoro Regency', 2022.
[19] Fachmi Damanhuri, 'Strategi Penanganan Atas Tindak Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Pada Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, Pengendalian Penduduk Dan Keluarga Berencana Kota Tarakan', *EJournal Pemerintahan Integratif*, 9.2 (2022), 111–21.
[20] Mohammad Subhan Lapasau, 'STRATEGI PENANGANAN KORBAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL TERHADAP PEREMPUAN DAN ANAK PADA DINAS SOSIAL PEMBERDAYAAN PEREMPUAN PERLINDUNGAN ANAK PENGENDALIAN PENDUDUK DAN KELUARGA BERENCANA KABUPATEN BONE BOLANGO PROVINSI GORONTALO' (Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, 2023).

of strategies implemented by uncovering cases of violence that occurred in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi.

3.5 Training and Empowerment

According to [21], recognized by the National Development Strategy Formulation Team, there are four indicators of empowerment: access, participation, control, and benefits. In addition to the steps in carrying out empowerment, three further steps are needed, namely Participation, meaning that women as empowered parties must side with men; Preparation, empowerment requires women's ability to be able to participate in accessing, participating, controlling and providing protection until they can be released. The results of interviews conducted with informants provide questions:

> "If we often make intensive communication and coordination efforts with victims, especially related to cases of violence against women, we communicate that to see what the case is like, then also see the condition of the victim at that time whether she is in a more traumatized condition or she is strong, so if she is strong, and if she is still traumatized, we let her tell her story first, then we ask what she wants, what she wants to do to follow up on the case she experienced.". (Ir Emma, Training and Empowerment Division, March 15, 2021)".

From the interview above, it can be concluded that empowerment is a process of gaining power, strength, or ability through education and training from non-governmental organizations for vulnerable groups. In this study, what is meant by empowerment is empowerment carried out to protect every woman who is a victim of violence, discrimination, harassment, and oppression in the sense of providing support and encouragement to fight and providing a space or place for them to fight. help in finding solutions and advocacy for every problem. Training is one way to build the strength and awareness of community victims of violence, so the training and empowerment division does the principle thing; how the role of communicators in coordinating women victims of violence.

This research is in line with [22] with the title: Empowerment of Women Victims of Domestic Violence (KDRT) at the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning of Jember Regency. Based on data analysis, women's empowerment is realized through two activities: assistance (socialization, health checks, problem classification, monitoring assistance) and social welfare efforts (cooking, makeup/salon, and sewing training). The role of women's empowerment in the household economy is quite significant. This can

[21] Nursyahbani Katjasungkana, 'The Indonesian Family as a Contested Site of Women's Rights', *Family Ambiguity and Domestic Violence in Asia: Concept, Law and Process, Sussex Academic Press, Eastbourne*, 2013.

[22] Ranny Rahmawati, Sukidin Sukidin, and Pudjo Suharso, 'Pemberdayaan Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Oleh Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak Dan Keluarga Berencana (DP3AKB) Kabupaten Jember', *JURNAL PENDIDIKAN EKONOMI: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan, Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Ilmu Sosial*, 12.2 (2018), 162–67.

be seen in their work to help their husbands fulfill their family's needs. These jobs include baking, sewing, and so on.

This research is also in line with [23] research which found that the implementation of minimum service standards in the field of integrated services for women and children victims of violence is not optimal and still finds several gaps including variations in regional regulations, funding, coordination between stakeholders involved, infrastructure, and human resources involved, so it appears that the embodiment of minimum service standards still faces challenges for future improvement.

3.6 Empowerment Steps

Sulistyani (2004) in [24] says the stages in women's empowerment are: 1. Awareness stage and behavior formation towards conscious and caring behavior so that they feel the need to increase their capacity This stage is the preparatory stage in the empowerment process. At this stage, empowerment parties, actors, or actors try to create prerequisites to facilitate an effective empowerment process. The touch of awareness will further open people's willingness and awareness of their current condition, thus stimulating their awareness of the need to improve conditions to create a better future. 2. Capability transformation stage in the form of knowledge insights and skills skills to be open-minded and equip basic skills so that they can play a role in development. The process of transforming knowledge and skills can take place well, enthusiastically and effectively if the first stage has been conditioned. At this stage, the community can provide a low level of participation, namely only being a follower or object of development and not being able to become a subject in development. 3. The stage of improving intellectual abilities and skills so as to form innovative initiatives and abilities towards independence This stage is a stage of enrichment or improvement of intellectual abilities and skills needed in order to develop the ability to be independent. This independence will be characterized by the community's ability to take initiative, create and innovate in their environment. This can be seen from the results of an interview conducted by the author with one of the informants:

> "The first thing we do is raise awareness, because if the victim is not aware - if the victim does not know that they are experiencing violence - we cannot help, so we give awareness to the victim. If the victim is aware, we strengthen it, but why do we strengthen it because usually she reports and in a moment she revokes the report again Strengthening it, for example, can be indirect or direct, for example today she experienced if she doesn't report

[23] Penny Naluria Utami, 'Optimalisasi Pemenuhan Hak Korban Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Melalui Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu', *Jurnal HAM*, 7.1 (2016), 55–67.
[24] Lathif Hanafir Rifqi, 'Community Empowerment through Islamic Microfinances: Perceptions in Comparison', *Shirkah: Journal of Economics and Business*, 2.1 (2018).

it, it can spread to others (Ir Emma Training and Empowerment Division, March 17, 2021).

Women's empowerment is an important strategy in increasing the role of women who experience violence and discrimination, so it is very important in increasing their potential to be independent, work, and be able to resist all the processes they face. Research conducted by Mukarromah and Luthfiyatul (2021) with the title Empowerment of Women Victims of Domestic Violence (KDRT) in Komunitas Harapan Kita, Muktiharjo Kidul Village, Pendurungan District, Semarang City. The results of this study illustrate that the intervention for women victims of domestic violence in the Harapan Kita Community is carried out in several stages: 1. preparation stage; 2. assessment stage; 3. planning stage; 4. activity implementation stage; 5. evaluation stage; and 6. termination stage. In addition to the above process, empowerment of women victims of domestic violence is also carried out through mentoring activities, namely skills training and product marketing. The beneficiaries admitted that the empowerment process carried out by Komunitas Harapan Kita empowered them and made them forget the domestic violence that befell them.

This research is in line with the research of [25] found that sexual violence against women in Makassar City has forms of violence, namely rape and sexual harassment so that the efforts made are to help victims so that psychologically gradually recover and improve through sewing training so that they can show their identity as women and can change economic conditions so that women can empower themselves and be more independent.

3.7 Empowerment Program

According to Nugroho (2008) in [26], there are several programs that can be offered to empower women, namely: 1. Strengthening the organization of women's groups at all levels, from village to national For example PKK (Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga), cooperative societies, and social foundations Institutional strengthening is aimed at increasing the capacity of institutions to play an active role as planners, implementers, and controllers. 2. Improve the function and role of women's organizations in social marketing of empowerment programs. This is important considering that so far the existing empowerment programs have not been widely socialized and have not involved the role of the community. 3. Involving women's groups in the planning, implementing, and monitoring all existing development programs. The involvement of women includes physical development programs, economic strengthening, and improving the quality of human resources. 4. Improving women's leadership skills so they have an equal bargaining position and access and opportunities to be involved in development 5. Improving the ability of women's group members

[25] Rosjayani, Solahudin, and Kurniawan.
[26] Zuhrah Zuhrah, Husnatul Mahmudah, and Juhriati Juhriati, 'Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dalam Program Bumdes Desa Belo', *SANGAJI: Jurnal Pemikiran Syariah Dan Hukum*, 4.1 (2020), 116–33.

in the business sector (from small/household scale industries to large-scale industries) with various supporting skills such as production skills, business management skills, and the ability to access credit and wider marketing.

According to [27], recognized by the National Development Strategy Formulation Team (Riant Nugroho, 2008), there are four empowerment indicators: access, participation, control, and benefits. In addition, some argue about the steps in carrying out empowerment, such as Riant Nugroho (2008), namely the need for three continuous steps, including: 1. Partisanship, meaning that women as empowered parties must side with men. 2. Preparation and empowerment require women's ability to access, participate, control, and obtain benefits. Protection: protecting until it can be removed. The results of interviews conducted by the author with informants:

> "The program is strengthening women and increasing their capacity, both in terms of knowledge and skills. Then there is also capacity building for staff advocates and assistants at LBH APIK, then there is also counseling training, which is training how to train assistants to understand how to counsel victims (Training and Empowerment Division Ir Emma, March 20, 2021).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the empowerment in question is empowerment carried out to protect every woman who is a victim of violence, discrimination, harassment and oppression in the sense of providing support and enthusiasm to fight and provide a space or place for them to be assisted in finding solutions and advocating for every problem.

This research is in line with the research of [28] found that by using methods of socialization, regeneration, implementation includes curative, preventive, promotive, monitoring and evaluation, and there is an increase in the physical and psychological health of children and women victims of violence.

3.8 Indicators in Empowerment

Women's empowerment is carried out to support and accelerate the achievement of an equal quality of life and partnership between men and women in all fields or sectors. The success of women's empowerment can be seen from the following indicators: 1. The existence of adequate facilities to support women in obtaining the highest education possible. 2. There is an increase in the participation and enthusiasm of women to try to obtain education and teaching for themselves. 3. Increasing the number of women who receive higher education gives women greater opportunities to develop careers like men. An increase in the number of women in legislative, executive and government institutions. 5. Increasing the

[27] Katjasungkana.
[28] Nelly Apriningrum and others, 'Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Di Kabupaten Karawang', *Jurnal Kreativitas Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (PKM)*, 5.5 (2022), 1419–27.

involvement of women activists in campaigns to empower women's education Suharto in [29]:

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants.

> "The indicators of handling, the indicators are the identity of the victim, the chronology of the incident of violence against the victim, the report is submitted to LBH APIK, then after that we make a power of attorney in the form of assistance. Then, after having a power of attorney, handling indicators such as accompanying police examinations at the BAP, helping the police present witnesses and evidence, accompanying victims in the trial process in giving testimony before the court, and monitoring the legal process in court (Ir Emma, Training and Empowerment Division, March 25, 2021)".

From the interview results, it can be concluded that the women's empowerment carried out by LBH APIK has indicators in handling cases of violence experienced by women in the process of assisting victims in the process of facing trial, and all indicators must be included in the BAP. This is to assist the police in presenting witnesses and evidence in the trial process by providing testimony in front of the trial in court.

4. Conclusion

Based on the description above, the author can conclude that the implementation of policies to empower women victims of violence handled by LBH APIK Makassar City as a non-governmental organization in empowering women victims of violence has been satisfactory according to institutional procedures, including providing free legal assistance to victims who have experienced violence, providing assistance to victims in the trial process both through litigation and non-litigation channels, providing assistance at all levels of the police in the BAP process up to trial, and providing training to victims in the context of empowering women and increasing the capacity and skills of victims who experience violence. sexual harassment and discrimination. Factors that can affect the empowerment of women victims of violence are still obstacles that are difficult to avoid, causing LBH APIK in the process of empowering women victims of violence to not be optimal, namely the lack of intensive socialization to institutions in providing understanding to the community and women who have experienced violence, community participation in disclosing problems of violence then in the legal process, namely this experience is coupled with a lack of professional perspective of law enforcement officials in seeing victims of

[29] Tashya Nabila Ariani, 'Peran Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga (Up2k) Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan Di Kelurahan Pondok Kacang Timur Kecamatan Pondok Aren' (Fakultas Ilmu Dakwah Dan Ilmu Komunikasi UIN Syarif Hidayatullah).

violence experienced by women, making it difficult for legal assistants to help victims defend themselves.

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