

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1.1 Background

Etymologically, collaboration comes from the words co and labor, which mean the unification of effort or the increase of capacity used to achieve a predetermined or mutually agreed upon goal. According to O'Leavery and Vidj' (2012) in *Collaborative Public Management: Where Have We Been and Where Are We Going?*, they argue that the word collaboration is often used to describe the process of completing work that is cross-border, cross-sectoral, cross-relational or cross-organizational, and even cross-national. The term collaboration has a very general and broad meaning that describes a situation in which there is cooperation between two or more people or institutions that understand each other's problems and try to help each other solve their respective problems together. More specifically, collaboration is intensive cooperation to solve the problems of both parties simultaneously. However, this understanding is not the only understanding of the concept of collaboration. Just like social sciences in general, collaboration as a concept in the social sciences has a complex meaning depending on the perspective of the experts who understand it.

Therefore, there are still many other understandings that try to explain collaboration as put forward by various experts with different perspectives from each other. However, the diversity of these understandings is still based on the same principles, among of them are the principles of togetherness, cooperation, task division patterns, and equality patterns, as well as sharing responsibility, consensus,

and accountability among the collaborating parties. The fields and aspects that are collaborated on are so complex and complicated that it is not easy to formulate a complete, detailed, complete, and comprehensive definition of collaboration. In general, collaboration is a pattern and form of relationship between individuals or organizations that want to share, fully participate in each other, and mutually agree to take joint action by sharing information, sharing resources, sharing benefits, and sharing responsibility. responsible for decision-making together to achieve a goal or to solve various problems faced by those who collaborate. This understanding align with the definition developed by Roschelle and Teasley, who say that collaboration is more specifically the reciprocal involvement of participants in a coordinated effort to solve a common problem (Lai, 2011). Roschelle and Teasley also explain that interactive collaboration is characterized by the presence of common goals, structural symmetry, high levels of negotiation, interaction, and interdependence. Similarly, Camarihna-Matos and Afsarmanesh (2008) say in almost the same tone that collaboration is a process when several entities or groups share information, resources, and responsibility for a program of activities that are designed, implemented, and evaluated together to achieve a mutually agreed goal.

Based on the above explanation, a concept in governance known as Collaborative Governance was born. Ansell and Gash (2007) define Collaborative Governance as a type of governance where public and private actors work collectively in different ways and use specific processes to establish laws and regulations for the provision of public goods. This concept emphasizes the importance of a condition where public actors and private actors cooperate in certain

ways and processes to produce appropriate legal products, rules, and policies for the public or society. This concept shows that in the administration of governance, public actors namely the government, private parties, and civil society do not stand alone and work independently but rather work together for the benefit of society.

Ansell and Gash (2007) also define Collaborative Governance as a form of government collaboration characterized by a set of arrangements where one or more public institutions directly engage non-state stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative policy-making process aimed at creating or implementing public policies or managing programs or assets.

Meanwhile, Agranoff and McGuire (2003) suggest that Collaborative Governance is a form of collaboration that revitalizes governance in a broader context, encompassing the overall conduct of government. In this context, Collaborative Governance emphasizes the voluntary aspect of collaborative practices. The voluntary involvement of each actor in the collaboration is expected to work optimally to achieve the collaboration's goals. Thus, the programs or policies implemented will be more effective because they involve organizational or institutional relationships. Collaboration in governance is necessary in current governmental practices. There are various reasons behind the collaboration between different institutions. Junaidi (2015) states that Collaborative Governance does not emerge suddenly but is driven by initiatives from various parties that promote collaboration and coordination to address the issues faced by society.

Collaborative Governance emerged as a response to implementation failures, high costs, and the politicization of regulations (Ansell and Gash, 2007).

Collaboration arises from the development of institutional knowledge and capacity. The above opinion suggests that Collaborative Governance does not appear out of nowhere but is influenced by various factors. The presence of Collaborative Governance can be seen from the necessity of institutions to collaborate with other institutions due to their limited capabilities in executing their respective programs or activities. Additionally, collaboration arises due to limited budget funds of an institution, hence, through collaboration, the budget is not solely sourced from one institution, but from other institutions involved in the collaboration. Collaboration can also be considered as an aspect of the evolution of government science, especially with the emergence of the governance concept, which emphasizes the involvement of various actors such as the government, private sector, and society in the administration of governance. Collaboration can also be an alternative to enhancing stakeholder engagement and addressing the managerial shortcomings of an institution or organization. The complexity arising from its development leads to a condition of mutual dependence among institutions, increasing the demand for collaboration.

Semarang City is the capital of Central Java Province, Indonesia. As of 2020, the city had a large population of 1.65 million people. Of this number, the majority of the population is dominated by women, accounting for 50.5% or approximately 835.52 thousand people. Given this significant number, Semarang City should rightfully provide special and safe protection for its citizens, particularly for women who make up the majority of the population. This aligns with the policy implementation of the Semarang City Government in carrying out the mandate of the

laws, namely the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 and Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. Therefore, government institutions (DP3A Semarang City) and civil society organizations (LRC KJHAM) were established to handle cases of sexual violence in Semarang City. (Rochaety and Nur, 2016)

Meanwhile, Semarang City faces numerous negative issues, such as sexual violence. Sexual violence against women is often rooted in societal values that position women as weak and inferior compared to men. Women are still placed in subordinate and marginalized positions, subject to control, exploitation, and enslavement by men, and are often regarded as second-class citizens. Previously, legal protection for women victims of violence and sexual harassment was provided through Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT) and the Criminal Code (KUHP) concerning 'rape' under Article 285, which is considered a horrific act of sexual violence and a severe violation of human rights against women. Additionally, Law No. 13 of 2006, particularly Articles 5, 8, and 9, outlines the rights of female victims. In 2022, the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS) was enacted, providing more specific regulations on the rights of sexual violence victims, including protection, case handling, and the recovery rights for sexual violence victims.

Based on the Annual Record Fact Sheet (CATAHU) from the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) in 2017, regarding sexual violence cases in Indonesia in 2016, there were 259,150 cases of violence against women. Of this total, 245,548 cases were reported to the Religious Courts, and 13,602 cases were handled by 233 service procurement partner institutions

spread across 34 provinces. In personal contexts, the highest perpetrators of sexual violence were boyfriends with 2,017 cases. Not only in personal contexts, but violence in citizen also occurred frequently, with 3,092 cases, including rape and molestation. Additionally, the workplace environment was not exempt from sexual violence cases, with reports indicating 44 cases of workplace violence according to Komnas Perempuan

Futhermore, based on data compiled by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection of the Republic of Indonesia on 16th January 2024, Semarang City was recorded as having the highest number of cases of violence against women and children in Central Java in 2023. Out of a total of 955 cases of violence against women, Semarang City ranked first with 134 cases. For cases of violence against children, Semarang City also had a significant number out of the total 1,327 cases. (kekerasan.kemenpppa.go.id)

The Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) of Semarang City recorded 297 cases of sexual violence based on reports from January 1, 2023, to March 1, 2024. Among these, there were 278 female victims and 38 male victims. The highest number of sexual violence cases in Semarang City was in the North Semarang area, with a total of 14 cases. Meanwhile, the areas with the lowest number of sexual violence cases were South Semarang, Candisari, and Tugu, each with 1 case. (dp3a.semarangkota.go.id)

In the Public Discussion Press Release titled "Publication of the Annual Report on Violence Against Women in Central Java," LRC KJHAM noted the types of criminal acts under the Sexual Violence Crime Law (UU TPKS). It was found that

the most common type of offense experienced by victims was physical sexual violence, accounting for 28 cases or 40%. This was followed by electronic-based sexual violence (KSBE) with 12 cases or 17%, sexual exploitation with 9 cases or 13%, rape with 9 cases or 13%, child rape with 6 cases or 9%, non-physical sexual violence with 4 cases or 6%, forced marriage with 1 case or 1%, and sexual slavery with 1 case or 1%. In the legal assistance process conducted by LRC KJHAM, only 22 cases underwent legal proceedings, with 16 cases going through criminal proceedings and 6 cases through civil proceedings. Regarding law enforcement in cases of sexual violence against children reported to the police from 2018 until now, the cases are still in the investigation stage, with the advanced age of the perpetrators cited as a reason for not detaining them. Cases of sexual violence that are settled by the police often face the stigma of "consent" attached to adult victims, resulting in low conviction rates and inadequate consideration of victim recovery needs. Consequently, only 1 case has been processed using the Sexual Violence Crime Law (still under investigation since it was reported in 2022) due to suboptimal implementation by law enforcement agencies, including a lack of consensus among authorities in interpreting each article or type of crime regulated in the Sexual Violence Crime Law.

In this regard, it can be said that the collaboration between DP3A Semarang City and LRC KJHAM is being questioned as a defense mechanism against cases of sexual violence occurring in Semarang City. Furthermore, based on a statement by the Mayor of Semarang, in the current status quo, Semarang City lags behind other areas in addressing cases of sexual violence. Therefore, further efforts are needed to

reduce the number of sexual violence cases occurring in Semarang City. Sexual violence has become a reality in society today, with acts of violence against women being widespread and frequent, including in Semarang City. Sexual violence also encompasses sexual harassment, particularly rape. Violence against women is an extremely inhumane act, yet women have the right to enjoy and receive protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in all areas

The Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) of Semarang City has the main task of implementing the preparation and execution of local policies in the field of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection. To carry out this task, the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department organizes functions such as formulating technical policies for the prevention and handling of violence against women and children based on existing standards, procedures, and criteria, as well as policies and the implementation of citizen organization participation in the empowerment of women and child protection, and the development of functional position groups. (dp3.semarangkota. go.id)

Civil society as a project of civilization and development can be realized primarily through three main agents. Firstly, intellectual groups or students act as agents of social and political change through their various innovative and creative ideas. Secondly, the middle class, which will be positioned as the capital for the democratization of a country. Thirdly, the lower-class society, who will become a source of strength, as well as the goal and target of political empowerment (Suriyanto, 2018). Additionally, there is a need for socio-political organizations as platforms for

interest groups with high independence. Adequate public space or movement space is required to ensure that the citizen has access to state institutions, judicial institutions, and representatives or NGOs. It can be said that civil society is the space between the state on one side and the citizen on the other side, where voluntary associations of citizens are formed and networks of relationships between these associations are built. Therefore, civil society is a form of relationship between the state and various independent social groups and social movements. From various definitions provided, it can be concluded that civil society is manifested in various organizations formed independently by the citizen outside the influence of the state. The existence of these organizations provides opportunities for public space that allows for the advocacy of specific interests. Other forms of civil society include non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social-religious organizations, associations, and other interest groups. It is closely related to LRC KJHAM because they share the same goal of protection.

LRC KJHAM is a non-governmental organization established on July 24, 1999, in response to the low level of women's human rights in Indonesia. LRC KJHAM advocates for the integration of women's rights approaches into all planning, law implementation, and policies in Indonesia, including promoting gender justice in societal and household life.

The aforementioned institutions, both DP3A Semarang City and LRC KJHAM, play crucial roles in protecting women from sexual violence in the Semarang City area. As we know, sexual violence often occurs in daily life, whether within families, citizens, or peer groups. Generally, violence tends to target those

who are powerless. The prevalence of issues related to violence against women is indeed a daunting specter for all women, particularly those who are busy with responsibilities outside of managing household chores. However, it's important to acknowledge that women who primarily manage household duties are not immune to such experiences.

Violence, fundamentally, is a harsh reality in today's society, indicating that violence against women remains prevalent and occurs frequently, anytime, and anywhere. (lrckjham.id/profil). Lately, there has been a surge in the revelation of violence against women. Many women have bravely reported incidents of sexual violence they have experienced. Some citizen figures have become "icons" and spokespersons against violence against women because they have directly experienced violence. However, upon closer examination, this issue still falls under criminal matters. Unfortunately, there is minimal sympathy shown by society towards the victims of violence. This is evident when victims of violence are mocked and treated disrespectfully. Ironically, the families of the victims consider family members who have been victims of sexual violence as a disgrace that must be concealed.

Victims of sexual violence who are afraid to report their issues or the negative treatment they receive should be given more attention. This attention can be provided by social workers as a humanitarian aid, recognizing that sexual violence against women has been increasing in recent years. Sexual violence can occur anywhere, anytime, and to anyone. Some cases of sexual violence that receive less attention are those that occur in disaster situations. Victims of sexual violence can be

anyone in post-disaster situations, individuals usually experience greater pressure, leading to the need for emotional or sexual release. Victims of sexual violence typically experience injustice, suffering, or physical, sexual, and psychological distress. This tendency often leads victims to withdraw from their social environment, making it difficult for them to meet their personal needs and/or to resume their social functions. Therefore, social workers need to fulfill their role as advocates. Advocacy is carried out as a recovery effort by helping clients access the resources or social services to which they are entitled.

Based on the research findings from document analysis regarding violence against women, it can be observed that the high prevalence of sexual violence against women is caused by several factors. In general, society raises boys by instilling the belief that boys must be strong, brave, and intolerant in any situation. This pattern ultimately leads to a lack of gender equality between men and women in society, fostering a culture where men are considered superior and women are deemed inferior. Some men perceive power and violence as forms of control over others.

Patriarchal power serves as the main trigger for discrimination or violence against women. In patriarchal cultures, there is subordination and power disparity between men and women. The state also plays a role in legitimizing such culture, as seen, for instance, in marriage laws that legalize polygamy under certain conditions. The existence of special rights held by men is also one of the factors contributing to violence against women. These privileges may involve decision-making dominated by men, with women only able to comply without offering their own opinions or rejecting the decision, as some men believe that their decisions are based on logic,

not emotion. In public spaces, permissive attitudes refer to any actions by men towards women that are considered acceptable or normal in society. For instance, physical violence such as a husband beating his wife may still be viewed as a private matter within certain citizen groups, and it is considered commonplace if disputes or fights occur within households.

According to Purwanti (2020), another factor underlying violence against women is the physical and reproductive characteristics that women possess, which make them more vulnerable to violence, especially sexual violence such as rape. In relation to men, the social meaning of these biological differences leads to the formation of stereotypes that demean women and facilitate violence. Generally, women are more often exploited by men to fulfill their desires and goals, such as in cases of human trafficking and the prevalence of prostitution. In addition to various other factors, women can also contribute to the high rates of sexual violence. This can occur when female victims choose to remain silent and do not resist, considering the incident as something shameful. Consequently, perpetrators may find it difficult to stop their abusive behavior because they believe that what they have been doing is not harming their victims.

The above mentioned factors demonstrate how sexual violence is closely related to the culture that exists and evolves within society. Society's gender perceptions and the treatment that should be accorded to individuals can be one of the causes of sexual violence. This underscores the importance of the citizen's role in the success of efforts to reduce the incidence of sexual violence. Gradual changes in societal mindset can help individuals determine appropriate attitudes and

perspectives regarding cases of sexual violence in Semarang City. In this regard, both the DP3A of Semarang City and LRC KJHAM play pivotal roles in the successful efforts to reduce cases of sexual violence. Without the support of the citizen, these two institutions will not be able to effectively address cases of sexual violence in Semarang City. (Hehanussa, 2019)

Based on the problems encountered above, the author took the title **"Collaboration Between Government and Civil Society Towards Handling Sexual Violence Cases in Semarang City in 2023"** based on awareness of the issue of sexual violence and the interest in finding out how is the collaboration between government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City.

1.2 Problem Statement

Based on the background above, the Problem Statement in this research are :

- a. How is the collaboration between government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City?
- b. How is the strategy between government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City?
- c. What are the factors that contribute to the success and the failure of collaboration between government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City?

1.3 Research Purposes

The Research Purposes in this research are :

- a. To find out the collaboration between the government and civil society

towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City

- b. To analyze government and civil society strategies towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City
- c. To find out the factors that contribute to the success and the failure of collaboration between government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City

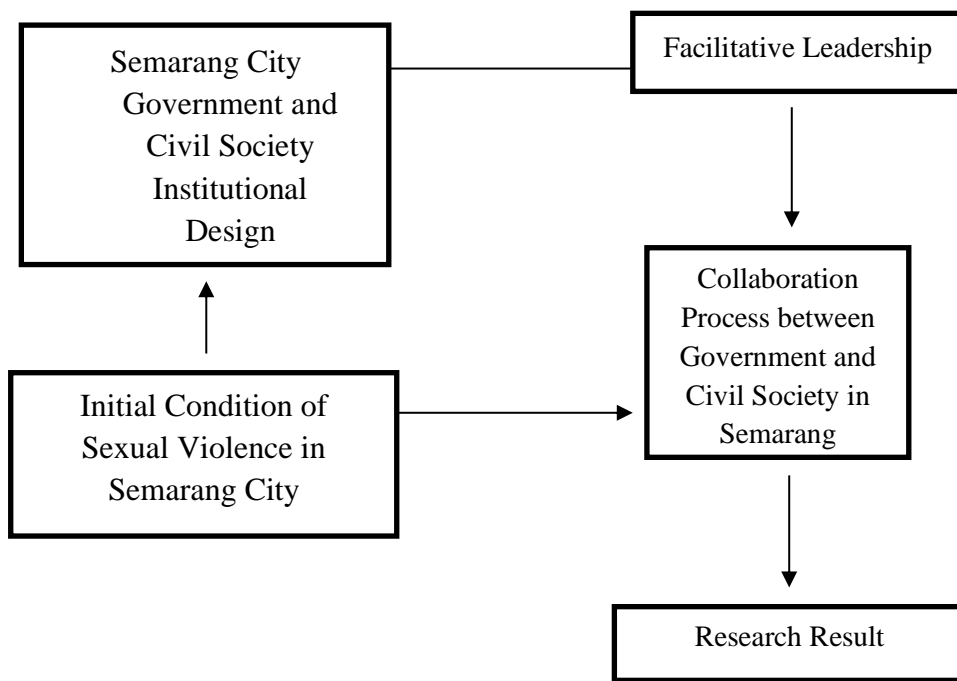
1.4 Research Benefits

The expected benefits from the results of this research include 2 (two) things, namely theoretical or conceptual use, and practical use, as follows:

- a. Theoretical use, as knowledge related to Collaborative Governance between government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City
- b. Practical Use, provide knowledge to future readers and/or researchers and serving as evaluation material for the performance of the Government and Civil Society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City.

1.5 Concept Operationalization

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE



(ANSELL AND GASH 2007)

According to Ansell and Gash, the theory of Collaborative Governance is used as a basic basis, where the theory states that "a governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collaborative decision-making process that is formal, consensus oriented and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets" (Ansell and Gash 2007:544). Thus, Collaborative Governance is defined as a control model where one or several public institutions involve stakeholders or non-state or stakeholders outside public institutions in the process of making collective policies that are formal, consensus and deliberative with the aim of creating and implementing public policy and managing public program. (Ansell and Gash in Islamy, 2018 :2)

In Collaborative Governance, Ansell and Gash have 4 (four) dimensions as references, namely Initial Conditions, Institutional Design, Facilitative Leadership and Collaboration Process. Initial conditions in Collaborative Governance really determine the basis of the level of trust, problems and social capital which can become opportunities and challenges in Collaborative Governance. Institutional design is the basic rule in

collaborative activities, and leadership is the mediator and facilitator in Collaborative Governance. Meanwhile, the Collaboration Process is the core of Collaborative Governance where in the collaboration process there is Face to Face Dialogue, Trust Building, Commitment to The Process, Shared Understanding, and Intermediate Outcome. (Ansell and Gash in Islamy 2018:12-14)

1.6. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework used in this research are Collaboration, Government, Civil Society, and Sexual Violence

a. Collaboration

Collaboration is one form of social process involving specific activities aimed at achieving common goals through mutual assistance and understanding of each other's activities. Another definition of collaboration is the effort to achieve shared goals that have been established through the division of tasks or work, not as separate tasks but as a unified effort directed towards achieving the goal. Collaboration is a collaborative process between two or more people to achieve success for both parties, which is a form of social process that mutually assists in activities to achieve common goals. Collaboration is defined as a joint activity involving various parties to achieve the desired common goal.

According to Andhika in "A Comparison of Government Governance Concepts: Sound Governance, Dynamic Governance, and Open Government," collaboration is not limited by time or a specific

duration; as long as there are matters that intersect or involve other parties, collaboration remains necessary. Collaboration involves multiple parties, ranging from individual levels to work groups and organizations. In conducting collaboration, it is crucial to understand the performance of public institutions. Therefore, collaborative studies focus more on the organizational level of public sector organizations.

Collaboration has a long period. This is what distinguishes collaboration from teamwork. As a process, collaboration involves ongoing interaction among several individuals. Collaborating requires joint planning so that responsibility for implementation becomes a shared responsibility. This is as stated by Lindeke and Sieckert (2005), who argue that collaboration is a complex process that requires planned, deliberate knowledge exchange and shared responsibility.

Essentially, the goal of collaboration is to achieve a common objective by assisting each other. This is as stated by Abdulsyani (1994), who defines collaboration as a form of social process involving specific activities aimed at achieving a common goal by mutual assistance and understanding of each other's activities. Similarly, according to Roucek and Warren (1965), "collaboration means working together to achieve a common goal. It is the most fundamental social process. Collaboration typically involves task division, where each person performs their assigned tasks to achieve a goal."

The aim of collaboration is to expedite the achievement of shared

goals. Even in the process of achieving these goals, it is not advisable to group tasks assigned to individuals. This is as advocated by Nawawi, who states that collaboration is an effort to achieve shared goals established through task/work division, not as separate work units but as a unified effort directed toward achieving the goal.

Collaboration knows no form or place. It involves an exchange of views or ideas that provide perspective to all collaborators or involved parties. Effective relationships among professional collaborators require an attitude of mutual respect, whether in agreement or disagreement reached during interactions. Collaborative partnerships are good business because they produce better outcomes for investors or consumers in investment efforts that impact economic growth and welfare improvement for both the country and society.

Collaboration is generally carried out to achieve specific purposes and goals. It occurs to drive the effectiveness of activities in achieving established objectives. Therefore, it is important to understand several factors that drive the success of collaboration. These factors are outlined by Wei-Skillen and Silver (2014), where it is mentioned that the goal will be achieved if the following four principles are applied by collaboration leaders.

The first principle is to determine the collaboration strategy to be used in achieving the established goals. This strategy should be established before discussions about activity growth can begin. The

second principle is trust, where collaboration must be built on trust in each other. The third principle is prioritizing the interests of others over self-interest, with collective interests taking precedence. The correct principle is to build a cluster or constellation with parties considered trustworthy, competent, and credible. Because commitment and responsibility will be crucial keys in ongoing collaboration. These four factors are the key to the success of any collaboration. (Saleh, 2020)

According to Ansell and Gash (2007), Collaborative Governance is defined as a type of governance in which public and private actors work collectively in different ways, using specific processes, to establish laws and regulations for the provision of public goods. Ferreira (2008) provides his opinion that Collaborative Governance can be considered as a type of governance. This concept emphasizes the importance of a condition where public and private actors (businesses) collaborate in specific ways and processes to produce laws, regulations, and policies that are suitable for the public or society. This concept indicates that in the governance process, public actors, such as the government, and private actors, such as business organizations or companies, do not stand alone and work independently but collaborate for the benefit of society.

Collaboration is understood as cooperation among actors, organizations, or institutions to achieve goals that cannot be achieved or done independently. In Indonesian, the terms "*kolaborasi*" and "*kolaboratif*" are often used interchangeably, and there have been no

efforts to distinguish the differences and depth of meaning between these terms. In terms of definition, scholars define Collaborative Governance in several ways with the same basic idea, namely collaboration between the public and non-public sectors, whether governmental or private, in governance or government administration.

Futhermore, according to Ansell and Gash (2007:228), there are five indicators of the formation of collaborative governance involving the government, private sector, and citizen:

1. Face to face dialogue

Face to face dialogue among involved parties is expected to build public trust, mutual respect, shared understanding, and commitment to the collaborative process. This initial stage of face to face dialogue is crucial in the ongoing collaboration process. Without it, there is a risk of misunderstandings that could lead to future conflicts.

2. Trust Building

Trust is considered essential in the collaboration process. Collaboration is not just about negotiation; it also involves trust among stakeholders. Trust does not develop instantaneously; it requires a significant amount of time, making it valuable for the long-term success of the collaboration.

3. Commitment to The Process

Developing a sense of belief is one of the best ways to achieve desired policies in solving problems. Commitment in practice requires a clear,

fair, and transparent process from all involved actors.

4. Shared Understanding

Stakeholder understanding in a collaborative process is crucial at certain points. Shared understanding means aligning knowledge needed to address the issues at hand.

5. Intermediate Outcome

This final stage aims to produce a mutual agreement on the desired end results of the collaboration process, planning, and approval. The outcome is expected to foster trust and commitment among stakeholders to fulfill their roles in solving the ongoing issues.

b. Government

Governance is a system of authority and power implementation in regulating the social, economic, and political life of a country or its parts. Meanwhile government is a group of individuals who collectively bear limited responsibility for exercising power. Government can also be defined as the governing body of a state or the highest authority that regulates a country.

The term of government originates from the word "order" (to order), which means something that must be carried out or a system of exercising authority and power to regulate the social, economic, and political life of a country or its parts. Thus, the government is an entity, organ, or institution that has the authority to govern a country. Meanwhile, governance refers to all activities (tasks, functions,

authorities) carried out in an organized manner by government bodies, organs, or institutions to achieve the goals of a nation. (UN Publication 22024)

According to Sudiranata (2007), the government is defined as an organization that holds significant power within a country, encompassing social, territorial, and authoritative matters in order to achieve the nation's goals. Thus, generally speaking, the government is a group of individuals who have specific authority to exercise power, or a group of individuals who possess and execute legitimate authority, protecting and improving through actions and implementation of various decisions made by the government based on written or unwritten laws and regulations. Governance, within the scope of its understanding, is divided into two types:

1. Government in a broad sense refers to activities (tasks, functions, and authorities) carried out in an organized manner by the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. For example: the President, People's Consultative Assembly, House of Representatives, Regional Representative Council, Audit Board, Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, and Judicial Commission.
2. Government in the narrow sense refers to activities (tasks, functions, and authorities) carried out specifically by the executive branch. The role of government can also be seen in

three forms as follows:

- a. Initially, the role of government was to maintain security and order in development. In reality, often tax collection functions are not aimed for the benefit of the people. This is the most traditional role of government.
- b. Then emerged the understanding of the Service State, where the role of government is as a social servant addressing the needs that require regulation within society. This is also based on various ideas regarding the Welfare State or the renewal/development of welfare.

c. Civil Society

Civil Society is a concept that is frequently discussed today. The meaning of civil society itself varies and diverse. Civil society in Indonesian language contains many terms where one term is almost the same as another term. Meanwhile, in foreign languages, civil society is mentioned in several terms such as *Koinonia Politike* (Aristotle), *Societas Civilis* (Cicero), *Comonitas Politica*, and *Societe Civile* (Tocqueville), *Civitas Etat* (Adam Ferguson). The concept of civil society is a discourse that has undergone a long process. The concept of civil society is a structure that emerged from the history of struggles of Western European nations. This means that it emerged simultaneously with the process of modernization, especially during the transformation from feudal society to modern society.

The term Civil Society is derived from the Latin word "civilis," meaning society. Historically, the work of Adam Ferguson became one of the precursors for the use of the term civil society, which was later translated into "*Masyarakat Sipil*" in Indonesian. Civil society has two distinct areas: the political (and moral) domain and the socio-economic domain, both of which advocate for the interests of society. Civil society can be defined as an organized social sphere characterized by voluntarism, self-reliance, and high autonomy in relation to the state, and it is associated with the norms or legal values embraced by its citizens.

According to McLaughlin (2023), civil society is emphasized as a space where individuals and groups interact with each other in a spirit of tolerance within a region or country. In this space, society participates in the public policy-making process. Additionally, some understand civil society as a citizen of civilized and voluntary individuals living in a social order characterized by high mobility and collaboration among all elements of society.

In the event of an unwanted incident such as sexual violence against women, several civil society organizations can accompany the victim to ensure they are quickly identified and assisted. Civil society can assist or facilitate victims and their families in obtaining help by referring them to relevant service agencies tailored to their issues and needs, such as DP3A, NGOs, police, and others. This aligns with Law Number 35 of 2014, which mandates the protection of children's rights by parents,

families, society, the state, governments, and local government.

d. Sexual Violence

Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) defines sexual violence as a distinction from the verb violence which means to degrade, look down upon, or ignore. Meanwhile, sexual refers to matters related to gender or sex, specifically pertaining to cases of intercourse between men and women.

Based on this understanding, sexual violence means disrespecting or looking down upon someone because of matters related to sex, gender, or sexual activities between men and women. In general, sexual violence refers to any behavior with sexual connotations or implications that are unilateral and not desired by the target, leading to negative reactions such as shame, anger, hatred, offense, and so on, in individuals who become victims of sexual harassment.

According to Susiana (2022), sexual violence is an intentional or repeated act through physical or non-physical contact, or sexual physical relations that are not based on mutual consent. However, sexual violence refers to an action that makes the victim feel uncomfortable because it intimidates, embarrasses, or is impolite. Victims are made objects of sexual gratification. Any action considered indecent or immoral can be considered as indecent behavior. Thus, sexual harassment involves reluctance or rejection of any form of sexual attention.

Sexual violence refers to any form of behavior with sexual

connotations that is carried out unilaterally and is unwanted by the victim. It can take the form of words, writings, symbols, signs, and actions with sexual connotations. Activities with sexual connotations can be considered sexual violence if they contain the following elements: unilateral coercion by the perpetrator, the occurrence is determined by the perpetrator's motivation, it is unwanted by the victim, and it causes suffering to the victim. From a feminist perspective, cases of rape against women in public transportation are considered a form of gender-based violence.

According to Law Number 35 of 2014 regarding children's protection, violence is any act against a child that causes physical, psychological, sexual, and/or neglectful suffering, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of freedom.

Sexual violence is defined as any sexual act, attempted sexual act, comment, or suggestion of sexual behavior that is unintended or not, an act of violation to engage in sexual intercourse by force against someone.

Sexual violence is any activity involving sexual activity carried out forcibly by an adult against a child or by a child against another child. Sexual violence includes the use or involvement of children in commercial sexual activities, urging or forcing children to engage in sexual activities, involving children in audiovisual media, and child prostitution.

The overall impact of sexual violence can be divided into three

categories: physical, psychological, and social. The physical impacts of sexual abuse include bruises, wounds, and even injuries to the sexual organs. For women, the most severe impact is pregnancy. The transmission of sexually transmitted diseases can also occur. Psychological impacts include suspicion and fear of others, as well as fear of specific places or situations. Social impacts on victims, especially due to stigma or discrimination from others, lead victims to isolate themselves from society. These feelings arise from low self-esteem due to being victims of sexual harassment, feeling worthless, unworthy, and feeling unfit to socialize with friends (UNESCO). According to WHO (2017), the impacts of sexual violence are:

1. Physical Impact

- a. Pregnancy and reproductive issues: Sexual violence can result in unwanted pregnancies for the victim, forcing them to accept the pregnancy and potentially causing stress during pregnancy. Pregnancy occurring at a young age can lead to several pregnancy complications for the victim due to the unpreparedness of the reproductive organs to handle pregnancy. Other impacts include reproductive organ disturbances commonly experienced by rape victims such as bleeding, reproductive tract infections, irritation of the genitals, pain during intercourse, and other reproductive disorders
- b. Increased transmission of sexually transmitted infections

2. Psychological Impact

- a. Post-traumatic depression
- b. Insomnia
- c. Decreased self-esteem
- d. Somatic complaints
- e. Substance abuse of drugs and alcohol due to depression

3. Social Impact

- a. Social interaction barriers: isolation, feelings of unworthiness
- b. Household issues: forced marriage, divorce

Semarang City has become the area with the highest distribution of cases of sexual violence against women in Central Java in 2021.

The Gender Justice and Human Rights Institution (LRC KJHAM) recorded a total of 80 cases of violence against women, with 33 cases occurring in the capital of Central Java. Based on the highest number of cases, Semarang ranked first, followed by Demak, Semarang Regency, Kendal, Grobogan, and Magelang Regency.

The Head of the Legal Aid Division, Nihayatul Mukharomah, stated that out of the 80 cases, 120 women became victims of violence. Meanwhile, the number of perpetrators of violence reached 88 individuals. Out of the 120 women who became victims of violence, 74 percent or 89 women were victims of sexual violence. The remaining 29 women were victims of domestic violence (DV), and the remaining two women were victims of other

forms of violence. LRC KJHAM noted that out of the 80 cases of violence against women handled, only 13 cases of sexual violence and domestic violence received court decisions. Ten cases involved sexual health of underage girls with an average sentence of 5 to 15 years. Meanwhile, one case of domestic violence received a sentence of only nine months. (Santoso, 2020)

1.7 Research Argument

The achievement of government-established programs through the empowerment of women and child protection can be realized effectively due to the serious efforts made by relevant parties, especially civil society, in addressing individuals who have become victims of sexual violence. Furthermore, the existence of good collaboration between the government and civil society in the field of women's empowerment and child's protection is a determining factor in the success of handling cases of sexual violence. This success is also attributed to the optimal role and support of the government in providing comprehensive protection for women and children.

1.8 Research Methods

This research adopts a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research aims to present systematically and accurately the data results related to phenomena or facts found. The researchers will collect data in the form of information from informants expressed in their perspectives.

Several data collection methods are utilized to obtain objective and accurate

data, including both primary and secondary data. The analysis method employed in this study focuses on the general principles underlying the phenomena existing in society through in-depth interviews and documentation. In this regard, the author provides an overview and explanation to address the existing questions.

1.8.1 Research Types

The type of research to be used in this study is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Creswell (2016) defines qualitative research as methods for exploring and interpreting social or human issues.

1.8.2 Research Site

Research sites can be defined as locations that depict the factual conditions of the research object, allowing researchers to collect the necessary data and information. Therefore, the researcher decided to conduct research at research sites, namely the DP3A Kota Semarang, located at Jl. Prof. Sudarto No.116, Sumurboto, Kec. Banyumanik, Kota Semarang, Central Java, and the LRC KJHAM Department located at Jl. Kauman Raya No. 61, Palebon, Kec. Pedurungan, Kota Semarang, Central Java.

1.8.3 Data Source

Data sources can be categorized into two types:

1. **Primary Data:** This can be defined as data obtained and collected directly in the field by the researcher. Primary data can be obtained directly by conducting in-depth interviews with the Chairperson of DP3A Kota Semarang and the Head of LRC

KJHAM.

2. Secondary Data: This can be defined as data obtained by the researcher from existing sources. Secondary data can be obtained through literature reviews, previous research, journals, articles, and so on.

1.8.4 Research Subject

The research subjects in this study were DP3A Semarang City device and LRC KJHAM LRC device. DP3A Semarang City device and LRC KJHAM LRC device have an important role as informants in obtaining data related to this research. The following informants are interviewed in this research:

1. Head of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) Semarang City
2. Head of Women's and Child's Protection Division of DP3A Semarang City
3. Head of UPTD PPA Semarang City
4. Director of LRC KJHAM
5. Head of Legal Aid Division of LRC KJHAM
6. Head of Policy Advocacy Division of LRC KJHAM
7. Head of Information and Documentation Division of LRC KJHAM
8. Unit PPA of Polrestabes Semarang City
9. Sexual Violence Victim Advocate in Semarang City

1.8.5 Data Collection Technique

In research utilizing qualitative methodology, the quality of the study's outcomes heavily relies on the quality and completeness of the data collected by the researcher. Therefore, careful selection of research instruments is crucial as it significantly impacts the research outcomes. Consequently, the researcher employs various data collection techniques in this study, such as:

1. In-depth Interview

In-depth interviews will be conducted with research subjects, who are individuals well-versed in the topic of interest.

2. Documentation

The researcher will employ data collection techniques through various records or past events in the form of writings, pictures, or someone's work. These documents will be used as supplementary data to complement the data obtained from observation and interviews, such as reports, regulations, photos, and so forth.

1.8.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Qualitative data analysis research can be carried out interactively and continuously until completion. The steps for analyzing the data in this research are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction can be defined as an activity of summarizing by selecting the main and important points obtained from data. Thus, data that has been analyzed by reduction can provide a clear picture

so that it can make it easier for researchers to collect further data if necessary

2. Data Presentation

Data presentation can be defined as the activity of organizing data by arranging it in a relationship pattern that is easier to read and understand, in the form of short descriptions, tables or flowcharts. With data presentation analysis, it can make it easier for researchers to see and understand factual conditions and can simplify the work planning process at the next stage, in accordance with what researchers already understand.

3. Conclusion

Conclusion, can be defined as a finding that has never been found before or a new finding that can be found in the form of a descriptive sentence or in the form of a picture of something that is clearer than before and needs to be there before and needs to be verified so that it can be accounted for.