

Developing the Family Model to Reduce Family Domestic Violence in West Java, Indonesia

¹Pudji Muljono, ²Sarwititi Sarwoprasodjo and ³Mintarti

^{1,2}Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences,

³Center for Human Resource Development,
Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia

Abstract: This study aimed to determine the relationship between family characteristics with the intensity of domestic violence committed by the husband and wife as well as how to develop a model of prevention of domestic violence that is institutionalized by developing Posdaya (Family Empowerment Post) in the community. A survey of domestic violence-prone families conducted in two regencies, namely Indramayu and Cianjur regency. The sample was selected from two districts and 4 villages with the number of respondents 178 families, each consisting of husband, wife and children. Data on domestic violence were analyzed by descriptive and correlational. The results showed that domestic violence committed husband to wife and vice versa wife against husband both in Cianjur and Indramayu regency is included in the low category. There is a significant negative relationship between the level of psychological violence committed by the husband and wife's age and education husband and there is a significant positive relationship between the level of economic violence committed by the wife to the husband's age. Intervention models to strengthen local institutions that can support a family protection against domestic violence at the community level need to be developed, for example through Posdaya.

Key words: Domestic violence, family characteristic, family protection, Posdaya, relationship

INTRODUCTION

One of the problems faced by the people of Indonesia today is the number of poor is relatively high about 12.9% of the total population. The impact of poverty has resulted in a more complex problem in the social field as increasing violence in the household and the community cases of trafficking as well as other social problems (Nursanti, 2010; Atirah, 2011).

Various efforts to protect vulnerable communities domestic violence has been carried out in Indonesia, either through legal approach or social work approach. But, the results have not been sufficiently effective in view of the complexity of the problem of domestic violence has not been touched in the process of awakening the family to improve the quality of the self through the application of 8 family functions. In countries such as Britain or America, the role of the protection of children and women are relying on the state or government. On the other hand, there is a shift in child protection approach that leads increase family participation in planning protection in the context of social work (Munro, 2011).

Domestic violence: Domestic violence is of major concern to health professionals today. In order to intervene effectively, more scholarly inquiry needs to address the theoretical parameters of domestic violence. It is importance for the socio-political analysis while also suggesting that the concept of family interdependence can be helpful in not only understanding family violence but in giving direction for intervention at the family level (Fishel and Rynerson, 1998). Domestic violence has significant effects on both the general and reproductive health of the women and may cause serious complications and may end with death. The studies show that women exposed to violence have worse health conditions and benefit less from health services than others. Therefore, health care personnel have important responsibilities to define domestic violence and intervene when necessary. These personnel must also be educated in matters of domestic violence, effective policy and protocols must be put in place. And very importantly, health personnel must be supported by their managers when they try to deal with matters relating to domestic violence (Akyuz *et al.*, 2012).

Results show that the gender disparity in injuries from domestic violence is less than originally portrayed by feminist theory. Studies are also reviewed indicating high levels of unilateral intimate violence by females to both males and females. Males appear to report their own victimization less than females do and to not view female violence against them as a crime. Hence, they differentially under-report being victimized by partners on crime victim surveys. It is concluded that feminist theory is contradicted by these findings and that the call for “qualitative” studies by feminists is really a means of avoiding this conclusion (Dutton and Nicholls, 2005).

According to Winstok and Straus (2014) their article presents a preliminary, yet empirically grounded foundation for explaining research findings on depression levels for males and females in three “Dyadic Types” of intimate partner physical violence: Male-Only, Female-Only and Both Violent. The theoretical framework involves identifying the relation of intimate partner physical violence to be of greater male than female concern with status enhancement and greater female than male concern with risk reduction and how these play out in each of the dyadic types.

Based on research conducted by (Mutiarawana, 2010; Nursanti, 2010; Ayesha, 2012; Fauzani, 2012; Nurafifah, 2012) domestic violence can happen to his wife and children. Those researchs found are the factors that influence domestic violence, types of violence, perpetrators of violence and the characteristics of the offender. Mutiarawana (2010) found the factors associated with domestic violence among others, the low income of the husband and still embraced the culture of patriarchy in the household. The study also found that the types of violence against wives that includes physical violence, psychological, sexual, social and economic. These results are also supported by the results of research conducted by Ayesha (2012) and Fauzani (2012). Nonetheless, all three of these studies have differences of proportion biggest perceived violence wife. Research conducted by Mutiarawana (2010) in Bogor more experienced physical violence and psychological or social. Meanwhile, research Ayesha (2012) in the area of Subang, violence experienced by many wives, namely physical and economic violence. Moreover, from research Fauzani (2012) showed that verbal violence committed by the mother-in-law to his wife.

Perpetrators of domestic violence is the husband with the following characteristics; early adult age categories, graduated from high school worked as a private sector employee, low income (Ayesha, 2012). These characteristics are not much different from the findings of Mutiarawana (2010) although both do research

in different areas, namely in Subang (Ayesha, 2012) and Bogor (Mutiarawana, 2010) but showed similar results. Moreover, from research Fauzani (2012) note that the perpetrator of domestic violence is not only a husband but also the mother-in-law who lived one house wife and vice versa violence against mother-in-law.

The results showed that the more wives are victims of domestic violence with the following characteristics; young adult age category, graduated high school, self employment and income still below the minimum wage (Mutiarawana, 2010). These results are slightly different from the findings by Ayesha (2012) which states that the wife’s work as a private employee and graduated from high school education. Both these findings indicate that the difference wife education in Bogor was slightly higher at high school graduation than wives education in Subang area that just graduated from high school.

The impact of domestic violence wife felt more psychological than physical impact, in this case a lot of wives who experience mild stress (Ayesha, 2012; Fauzani, 2012). Meanwhile, research Mutiarawana (2010) high quality and well-being of domestic violence lowers the family. As already mentioned above that domestic violence is not only experienced by the wife but also children. The factors associated with violence experienced by the child’s father is low education, low employment status father, poor parent-child relationships and low social support. The types of violence experienced by children: physical, psychological, sexual and social. Almost all victims (children) to identify the perpetrators of violence with the age of the victim and the male sex. Performers with the largest proportion to low, neighbors, birth parents, siblings, teachers and employers. The characteristics of the victim is 14 year of age, female gender and do not complete primary school. While, the characteristics of parents are aged father and mother early adult category, educational father and mother graduated from elementary school, the father works while the mother was not working, low income and included in the poor category. The findings Nursanti (2010) showed that sexual assault on a child will lead to negative social development in children.

The forms of family violence includes physical, sexual, psychological, cultural, social, economic and political (Mutiarawana, 2010; Ayesha, 2012; Fauzani, 2012). In addition to these forms, there is a verbal violence committed by the mother of the child such as snaps (Fauzani, 2012) and can cause psychological violence such as being scolded, abused, not credible and not appreciated while the form of physical violence such as being slapped, beaten, strangled, slapped, cut her hair and pushed him down and kicked.

Factors that affect family violence against women (wives) are typical associated with patriarchal culture, different from the factors that influence violence against children. Another factor is the influence of the father as a role model, a boy who grew up in an environment where the father often beat her mother, will tend to mimic the pattern to match. The factors that affect child abuse that demographic characteristics such as maternal depression, alcohol use by the mother and the pattern of violence in the family.

Perpetrators of violence involving family members, friends (people known) a stranger, either directly or indirectly. Abusers of research Nursanti (2010) namely neighbors, parents, siblings, teachers and employers. As a result of more severe violence (destructive, harmful and long impact) if the perpetrator is a family member nearby (Chan and Yeung, 2009).

The effects of violence on victims affecting the lives and further developments as well as the cause of mental disorders in children and adults as well as symptoms of stress as quoted by Chan and Yeung (2009) and Ayesha (2012). Can lead to problems of adaptation (adjustment problems) including psychological disorders, behavioral disorders, fear of separation, fear of death, loneliness and alienation, confusion, not enjoying daily activities, it does not matter, experience sleep disturbances and nightmares.

The impact of violence on children associated with the type of children's adaptation to his problems. There is a relationship between the complainant or resources with the effects of violence because the relationship closeness (emotional) with the victim. There are a number of sources relationship with how big the effects of violence because a lot of the reporting is more objective than one reporter (Chan and Yeung, 2009).

Local Institutions for the protection of family: Broadly speaking, the level of violence committed in the family due to economic pressures. One way that is expected to resolve this problem is through the empowerment of families. From research conducted Puspitawati, etc. in 2008 showed that family empowerment programs can increase family income although still on a small scale.

In line with the thinking from Uphoff and Buck in 2006 important to involve local institutions played an important role and have a positive role in the economic and social development. According to Uphoff and Buck in 2006 referred to local institutions is a complex institutional norms and behaviors that persist over time to achieve the goals that are important socially and which has a structure and a recognized role to fulfill a specific purpose and a normative dimension that needs work equal

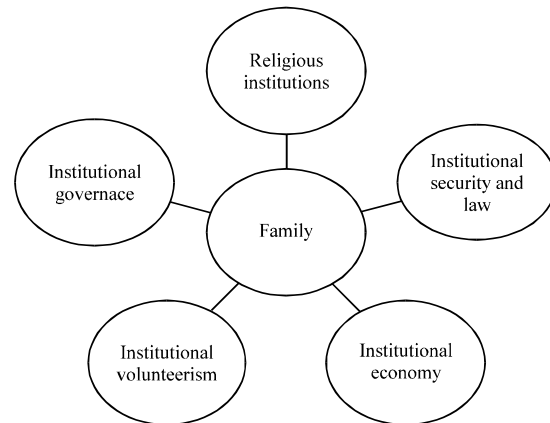


Fig. 1: Interaction between elements that influence a person and family ecosystems

or compliance of its members. Thus, the intent here is a social institution that has a concrete form that is more easily enhanced capacity in the short term.

Referring to cases on a pilot project for the community partnership program domestic violence protection (Rosewater, 2006), there are four interrelated factors:

- Develop actions at the individual level for families who are identified at risk of doing neglect and violence against children
- Establish a network of neighborhoods include formal and informal support services and resources
- Change the policies, practices and culture in child protective services to connect with the social worker for children with the environment and residential neighborhoods served increase effectiveness and improve accountability
- Establish a decision-making body composed of representatives of organizations and members of the community to develop program priorities, reviewing the effectiveness and community members to develop priorities, review the effectiveness of the strategies and mobilize waga and other resources to improve the safety of children

Meanwhile, within the framework of the ecological perspective of Bronfenbrenner and Morris (Brooks, 2001) can be explained how the family members become victims (victimization) domestic violence through an interactive process between himself and his environment as an ecosystem that can be seen in Fig. 1. In these ecosystems, there various factors both natural factors, physical, chemical, biological, sociocultural and ecological interact

and affect a person. Various factors can affect family members both become factors that are supporting or inhibiting the occurrence of domestic violence.

In an effort to develop the capacity of local institutions for the protection of family members then there are certain local institutional characteristics of potential according to Uphoff and Buck in 2006. The local institutional beada in three local levels-groups, communities and localities with the characteristics of a based on face-to-face interaction the potential for collective action that allows to mobilize resources and troubleshoot individual or household that are difficult to handle in that level.

This study aimed to determine the relationship between family characteristics with the intensity of domestic violence committed by the husband and wife as well as how to conduct prevention efforts institutionally.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted in two selected locations, i.e., Indramayu and Cianjur Regency specified on the consideration that the two locations represent a variety of different ecological rural and domestic violence have levels high enough based on secondary data in West Java, Indonesia. Indramayu Regency represent typologies of coastal areas with a majority population of fishermen while Cianjur Regency represent typologies of crop farming area with the majority of the farming population.

A survey of domestic violence-prone families conducted in two regencies which became the location of the study. The sample was selected from two districts and 4 villages with 178 respondents family where the criteria chosen family is a family that has a husband, wife and children aged 9 until 11 year. Samples derived from Cianjur Regency and as many as 88 families from Indramayu Regency 90 families. In addition, selected ten community leaders in each district as an informant, so that a total of 20 people informant. Data related to domestic violence were collected in the study area then analyzed by descriptive and correlational.

RESULTS

Research conducted in Cianjur Regency conducted in two villages, namely Ramasari and Mekarwangi Village, Haurwangi District. Both villages characterize rural typology based food crops. In addition, research is also conducted in the Indramayu Regency in the two villages, namely Eretan Kulon and Eretan Wetan Village, Kandanghaur District. Both of these village communities represent a typology of coastal areas with major community is fishing.

At both locations the identification, mapping and deepening of domestic violence committed by the husband against the wife or was made by the wife to the husband on the selected respondents. The result of domestic violence in the region mapping is then analyzed by descriptive and correlational associated with the location, intensity of violence and family characteristics of the target.

The intensity of domestic violence: In general, domestic violence cases in Cianjur is caused by psychological stress experienced by actors. Psychological stress can occur due to economic difficulties, poor education, lack of understanding of religion and there is no maturity age. Characteristics of perpetrators of domestic violence in Cianjur in general is middle age (40-46 year), low levels of education (primary and junior) and unemployment. When viewed from the motives of parents both father and mother explained that domestic violence perpetrators of violence that parents do solely for the good of the child. This is done so that children are not lazy but studious and diligent work. Such domestic violence, parents argue is not a crime or criminal.

In-depth interviews were conducted in Cianjur found domestic violence cases. Violence committed by a father against son. Forms of domestic violence carried out, namely beaten, slapped, burnt and so on. Perpetrators of domestic violence are divorced and do not work anyway. Children who become the victims of an impingement object of anger towards his ex-wife. This condition indicates that the economic constraints lead to divorce and because of the low social control of local communities so that its causing domestic violence cases.

Society is not able to act as a social control because they feel considers domestic violence is part of the internal conflict families where other people do not need the intervention of others to finish. People usually intervene when the victim was screaming, pain or make noise surrounding neighbors. Non-disclosure of domestic violence cases are caused by people hesitant to report to authorities because often threatened actors. Domestic violence often occurs in households with low economic level which often persecute her husband. In addition to domestic violence, trafficking cases are found also affect women who become migrant workers in Saudi Arabia. The Indonesian migrant workers returning to full cuts and unpaid salaries.

As in Cianjur, perpetrators of domestic violence in Indramayu also dominated by the parents of poor families, low education, labor employment and unemployment. Of the seven cases of domestic violence in Indramayu, 71% of the perpetrators have low education (complete primary

school), young adults (85.7%) and work as farm laborers, fishermen laborers, shop and unemployment. Child victims of domestic violence with his mother beaten apparent reason if the mother continues to beating angry without reason. There are also parents who beat the child with the aim of studious child but the child is actually hurt treated.

Domestic violence done husband to wife or wife to husband. Husband unemployed or limited income often ride of emotions in the face of excessive wife demands like asking jewelry, a staple food and clothing and others. Meanwhile, the wife against the husband's domestic violence occurs because his wife works as a female workers abroad, thus neglected husband and the husband does not care for her children. Cases of domestic violence occurred in Indramayu District is heavily influenced by the culture and norms of society that began to loose. Environmental conditions that many hotels, karaoke bars and entertainment venues other night that affect people's lifestyles, especially young people. Young people want to look luxurious, modern but without hard work. As a result, they are so easily lured to be exploited into commercial sex workers (prostitute). Moreover, there is a culture of

"whole money" which means to make money as much as possible to make or sell the girls to work as prostitutes. Therefore, the public thinks girls are valuable assets and could generate as much money.

As presented in Table 1, the intensity of domestic violence in Cianjur conducted entirely husband against wife in the low category (100%). The intensity of domestic violence in the form of physical, psychological, social, economic and sexual almost entirely are also in the low category. There is only one percent of the intensity of the economy including domestic violence in the medium category.

Relatively similar picture is also seen indomestic violence in Cianjur made by the wife to the husband both in terms of physical, psychological, social and economic. The whole intensity of domestic violence in Table 2 is classified as a low category (100%) but only as much as 1% of domestic violence in the form of economy are classified category.

In general as presented in Table 3, the intensity of domestic violence in Indramayu is low. When viewed by type of violence both potential physical and sexual

Table 1: The intensity of domestic violence by husbands against wives in Cianjur

Categories	Physical		Social		Psychological		Economic		Sexual		Accumulation	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Low (<33.3)	88	100	88	100	88	100	87	98.9	88	100	88	100
Medium (33.4-66.7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	0	0	0	0
High (>66.7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	88	100	88	100	88	100	88	100	88	100	88	100
Min-max	0-8		0-22		0-27		0-67		0-6		0-14	
Mean±SD	0.09-0.853		1.63-4.874		3.40-4.8		2.25-7.938		0.07-0.64		1.82-2.4	

Table 2: The intensity of domestic violence by wives against husbands in Cianjur

Categories	Physical		Social		Psychological		Economic		Sexual		Accumulation	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Low (<33.3)	88	100	88	100	88	100	87	98.9	88	100	88	100
Medium (33.4-66.7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	0	0	0	0
High (>66.7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	88	100	88	100	88	100	88	100	88	100	88	100
Min-max	0-6		0-22		0-22		0-67		0-11		0-12	
Mean±SD	0.07-0.64		3.36-4.47		1.75-4.95		1.74-7.94		0.39-1.86		1.78-2.3	

Table 3: The intensity of domestic violence by husbands against wives in Indramayu

Categories	Physical		Social		Psychological		Economic		Sexual		Accumulation	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Low (<33.3)	90	100	88	97.8	90	100	89	98.9	90	100	90	100
Medium (33.4-66.7)	0	0	2	2.2	0	0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0
High (>66.7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100
Min-max	0-6		0-44		0-24		0-48		0-22		0-12	
Mean±SD	0.09-0.853		1.63-4.87		3.40-4.8		2.23-7.94		0.07-0.64		1.82-2.4	

Table 4: The intensity of domestic violence by wives against husbands in Indramayu

Categories	Physical		Social		Psychological		Economic		Sexual		Accumulation	
	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Low (<33.3)	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100
Medium (33.4-66.7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinggi (>66.7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100	90	100
Min-max	0-6		0-31		0-22		0-29		0-11		0-11	
Mean±SD	0.23		4.09-6.26		1.47-5.0		0.93-3.73		0.63-2.30		1.92-2.39	

Table 5: The relationship between the characteristics of families with domestic violence by husband against wives

Variables	Physical	Social	Psychological	Economic	Sexual	Accumulation
Age of wife	-0.130	-0.129	-0.173*	-0.035	-0.056	-0.146
Age of husband	0.063	-0.009	-0.003	0.126	0.145	0.065
Education of wife	0.056	0.068	-0.043	0.042	0.038	0.016
Education of husband	-0.068	-0.043	-0.182*	-0.047	-0.140	-0.141
Family income	0.008	0.033	-0.036	-0.037	0.021	-0.019
Family members	-0.057	0.026	-0.048	-0.055	-0.047	-0.055
Age of children	0.045	0.046	0.103	0.052	0.070	0.089
Education of children	-0.016	-0.018	0.007	0.034	-0.007	0.006

*Correlation is significant at the level of 0.05 (2-tailed)

Table 6: The relationship between the characteristics of families with domestic violence by wives against husbands

Variable	Physical	Social	Psychological	Economic	Sexual	Accumulation
Age of wife	-0.135	-0.038	-0.137	0.018	-0.099	-0.112
Age of husband	0.059	0.078	0.004	0.149*	0.125	0.076
Education of wife	0.065	0.111	-0.033	-0.007	0.042	0.013
Education of husband	-0.064	-0.01	-0.134	-0.059	-0.048	-0.104
Family income	0.017	-0.014	0.020	-0.032	0.016	0.007
Family members	-0.057	-0.081	-0.043	-0.017	-0.020	-0.049
Age of children	0.021	-0.015	0.012	-0.040	0.011	0.001
Education of children	0.037	-0.001	0.092	0.076	0.050	0.079

*Correlation is significant at the level of 0.05 (2-tailed)

violence entirely classified as low (100%). As much as 2% of the potential violence of the kind of social and economic violence percent moderate.

The same picture is also seen in Table 4 that the intensity of domestic violence committed by the wife to the husband both in terms of physical, psychological, social and economic. The entire domestic violence classified as a low category (100%).

The relationship of family characteristics with domestic violence: Psychological violence committed by the husband has intercourse with his wife age where the older wife then the lower the psychic violence. Coefficient of correlation between the sevariables was 0.173 ($p < 0.05$). In addition in Table 5 shows that the higher the education the husband then the psychic violence against wives, the lower the value of the correlation coefficient 0.182 ($p < 0.05$).

Table 6 shows there is no relationship between the characteristics of families with domestic violence committed by the wife against the husband. Except that the more senior age of the husband, then the higher the chance of economic violence. This can be seen in the Table 6.

In general, domestic violence experienced by individuals both in Cianjur and Indramayu Regency, various factors that cause domestic violence in a region

can not be separated from the socio-economic conditions, culture, norms, religion and values that exist in the community (external factors). Moreover, the cause of domestic violence can also come from within the individual victims themselves (internal factors). The existence of internal and external factors as causes of domestic violence cases make it easier to identify the characteristics of the family members and their families who have suffered the violence. The results obtained in the field of identification include:

- Domestic violence usually, occurs in the lower middle family
- Family poorly educated so easily lured and driven to commit acts of violence
- In general, the victims are girls but, there are also victims of a boy because his mother cheating
- Early marriage caused pregnant first
- There is a negative mental attitude in which the parents are not trying to encourage their children to go to school, the child consequently prefer to choose to work
- The family has a low income but, hedonist
- Victims are generally not taken care of by the whole family environment, for example, only raised grandmother, uncle, father or mother because both are divorced

Table 7: Potential condition that can lead to domestic violence in the family (N = 40)

Potentialcauses	N	Percentage
The fatheris not at home, no matter the family	6	15.0
Mother working abroad	4	10.0
Drop out	3	7.5
Children living with other people, parents often do beatings	8	20.0
Parentshaveto work to earn money	2	5.0

- Value “children are family assets” related to the culture of “whole money” that is sent even sell the girls to work as prostitutes in order to earn money as much as possible
- Families are formed from early marriage due to promiscuity, actors pregnant before marriage who became head of the family is not old enough, mature mentally and power he thought, so as to meet the family income failed
- The economic conditions are limited in the family so generally, vulnerable to violence because of a conflict of her husband’s inability to meet the needs while on the other hand constantly demanding wife husband to meet the needs of his family

In addition to real data characteristics of family members and families experiencing domestic violence, there are also the characteristics of family members potentially experiencing domestic violence. This potential arises from several psychological conditions of individuals directly or families who could potentially produce disharmony. There are 40 respondents who have the condition of domestic violence with a variety of potential causes in Table 7.

Table 7 shows that the biggest cause of domestic violence is a family conditions or internal conditions, successive major cause of domestic violence like hitting the parents (20%), the father did not care and was not at home (15%). Another cause is the cause of non-psyhic that the mother is a migrant worker (10%), dropping out of school (7.5%) and forced to work (5%).

The data indicate that the main cause of domestic violence is a family disharmony that occurs because of the pressure of external factors such as economic needs, the absence of a breadwinner, divorce and negative behaviors of parents who are happy to do violence. This family disharmony forcing children receiving care from his family who have values and norms of different foster parenting from birth parents. Exploitation of parents of children mentally working for money is also one of the potential of domestic violence.

DISCUSSION

The incidence of domestic violence is generally, known after the victim, commotion or cries have tended not care because it is considered an internal family matter.

The neighbors even know feel embarrassed if you take mediate or interfere in the affairs of another family. During this time, many local institutions exist everywhere like Posdaya, posyandu, assembly learn, family welfare program, youth, mosque committee, traditional Institutions, etc. But, these institutions generally do not have a program of activities related to the prevention and treatment of domestic violence including non-formal religious institutions such as boarding and assembly learn are not involved in the prevention and handling of domestic violence cases. This can occur because of religious education through propaganda speakers generally less explain the method of application of good housekeeping with religious guidance. In addition, the family generally does not know what functions are supposed to be run by a family. Knowledge-base of knowledge is what many are not known to the public, so that the family does not have a solid foundation in the run. As a result, these families easily collapse just because of economic problems, disharmony, etc.

Institutional-existing social institutions both original institutions belonging to the community and government formation deal more with the things that are physical such as cooking demonstrations, supplementary feeding forinfants, surgical houses, repair roads, capital, etc. Meanwhile, concerning the quality of human resources has not received much attention. Given the large potential public institutions in the prevention and treatment of domestic violence need to be involved and to optimize the role of each institution. In addition to more efficient, prevention and treatment of domestic violence requires a structured institutional ranging from the neighborhood level, so do not rely solely on women and child protection office alone.

From the above explanation can be summarized as follows existing local institutions have not been used as a prevention and treatment of domestic violence solutions. Therefore, all these local institutions ranging from neighborhood association (RT) to the sub-district level should be optimized and empowered with the mission of protecting children and women. In addition, through the empowering role of local institutions that already exist such as the structured institutional assistance team for family protection organizational needs to be extended to the district level even the village level. Village cadres that there can be optimized as a volunteer victims of domestic violence.

In accordance with the thought Uphoff and Buck in 2006 from FGD can be identified institutional local institutions related to domestic violence with the characteristics of face to face interaction-based membership and have organizational structures that have the capacity of resource mobilization and broad community support. In accordance with the criteria, relevant local institutions are religious institutions

Table 8: Family protection work plan through Posdaya

Aim	Goal	Strategy	Policy	Program	Activity
Realization of increased protection of family members characterized by male, through Posdaya forums	Improving the protection of family members characterized by male, through Posdaya forums	Increased involvement of men in the forum of Posdaya in their respective territories	Posdaya recommends that managers provide opportunities for men to participate more actively in the Posdaya activities	Increased male participation in activities in the field relevant for Posdaya	Implementation Posdaya activities that can increase the participation of men and able to provide protection to them
Realization of increased protection of family members characterized by women, through Posdaya forums	Improving the protection of family members characterized by women through Posdaya forums	Increased involvement of women in the forum of Posdaya in their respective territories	Posdaya recommends that managers provide opportunities for women to participate more actively in the Posdaya activities	Increased women participation in activities in the field relevant for Posdaya	Implementation Posdaya activities that can increase the participation of women and able to provide protection to them
Realization of increased protection of family members characterized by children through Posdaya forums	Improving the protection of family members characterized by children through Posdaya forums	Increased involvement of children in the forum of Posdaya in their respective territories	Posdaya recommends that managers provide opportunities for children to participate more actively in the Posdaya activities	Increased children participation in activities in the field relevant for Posdaya	Implementation Posdaya activities that can increase the participation of children and able to provide protection to them

(particularly in relation to the marriage registrar marriage, mosques), institutional economics (karaoke, billiards place, dim), institutional adjacency in the form Dasawisma (neighborhood), voluntary institutions (voluntary) that much contact with the family life Posdaya, Posyandu and family welfare program. As for youth groups, local institutional matters is Karang Taruna, mosque committee and teen mosque.

In the case of domestic violence, family characteristics, especially socio demographic characteristics that reflect the resources of poor families of low or significant related to domestic violence. Poor families will tend to be vulnerable to domestic violence as well as closely related to the value of children and parenting. In receive specific research results provide an indication of the need to get a target audience and increase awareness of child protection rights are families with young fathers, fathers and mothers with low education, low income and have a high value of children. It is based on the analysis of the relationship test characteristic dimensions of the family with knowledge of family characteristics.

Various efforts to protect vulnerable communities domestic violence has been carried out in Indonesia either through legal approach or approach to social work. But, the results have not been sufficiently effective in view of the complexity of the problem of domestic violence and programs that do this while not touching on family awareness process to improve the quality of the self through the application of 8 family functions.

Based on observations, it seems there is a shift in child protection approach that leads to increase family participation in planning protection in the context of social work. Within the framework of the protection and development of human resources function reliable affection and protection can not be separated from the eight family function. Seventh other functions such as

religious function, reproductive function, the function of health, education function, the function of economic and environmental functions; all that is needed to support a resource for the creation of quality family. It is assumed that if each family can carry out the role and function optimally in protecting and educating their children; it will form an orderly society (in-order society), cultured and dignified (civilized society) and off (prosperous society).

As a result of complex social problems then it causes the capacity of poor families in the family functioning is not optimal. Therefore, family empowerment at the community level becomes an important starting point for improving the capacity of the family in carrying out its functions. One of the local institutions is a reliable family empowerment, empowerment post family (Posdaya). Given Posdaya function, this institutional potential to be developed into a forum for coordination of activities to strengthen the functions of an integrated family. In Indonesia there are currently >40,000 Posdaya initiated and developed by the community with the assisted universities, local governments and private parties.

Among Posdaya visit, each program needs to be developed to exchange experiences. This will encourage the development and creativity and passion to build Posdaya in their respective territories. Required the efforts to train a cadre of potential as an activator in each Posdaya because Posdaya advanced in general have a strong cadre drive. In addition, attention and strong motivation of cadres will be very influential also in developing Posdaya, so that it will support the family protection both for men, women and children.

Based on the analysis that has been done, then the next can be formulated design or model protection of family members (men, women and children) in the form of goals, objectives, strategies, policies, programs and activities as listed in Table 8.

CONCLUSION

Potential domestic violence in terms of the internal side of the family both in the highlands and the fishing area on the lower level. Similarly, domestic violence from the husband to the wife and vice versa included in the low category. In general, there is no relationship between family characteristics with the potential of domestic violence from the husband to the wife. However, there are some variables related. There is a significant negative relationship between the level of psychological violence committed by the husband and wife's age and education husband and there is a significant positive relationship between the level of economic violence committed by the wife to the husband's age.

Although, the potential of domestic violence at the family level is low but because of economic pressures tend to increase and changes in lifestyle and family meaning feared that encourage the emergence of domestic violence in the future. Therefore, based on the mapping of domestic violence and related factors can be structured intervention model to strengthen local institutions that support family protection against domestic violence through Posdaya.

REFERENCES

- Akyuz, A., T. Yavan, G. Sahiner and A. Kilic, 2012. Domestic violence and woman's reproductive health: A review of the literature. *Aggression Violent Behav.*, 17: 514-518.
- Atirah, 2011. Analysis of social support, marital interaction and the quality of the marriage to the family of labor women. Master thesis, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Ayesha, Y., 2012. Relationship problems of domestic violence, coping strategies and stress levels wife (Case in Subang, West Java). Master thesis, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Brooks, J.B., 2001. *Parenting*. 3rd Edn., Mayfield Publishing Company, London, England, Pages: 157.
- Chan, Y.C. and J.W.K. Yeung, 2009. Children living with violence within the family and its sequel: A meta-analysis from 1995-2006. *Aggression Violent Behav.*, 14: 313-322.
- Dutton, D.G. and T.L. Nicholls, 2005. The gender paradigm in domestic violence research and theory: Part 1 the conflict of theory and data. *Aggression Violent Behav.*, 10: 680-714.
- Fauzani, M., 2012. Analysis of the exchange of goods and services, harmony and the level of stress between daughter and mother-in-law. Master thesis, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Fishel, A.H. and B.C. Rynerson, 1998. Domestic violence and family interdependence. *Aggression Violent Behav.*, 3: 295-301.
- Munro, E., 2011. *The Munro Review of Child Protection: Final Report a Child-Centred Approach*. Vol. 8062, The Stationery Office, London, UK., Pages: 169.
- Mutiawana, M., 2010. Analysis of the relationship domestic violence with the quality of marriage and family welfare. Master thesis, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Nurafifah, D., 2012. Analysis of the value of children, child investment and trade potential of the person (Case in Subang). Master thesis, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Nursanti, H., 2010. Analysis of relationship violence in children with psychological state and behavior of children as well as satisfaction with the family welfare. Master thesis, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia.
- Rosewater, A., 2006. Community partnerships for protecting children: Lessons about addressing domestic violence. *Center Commun. Partnerships Child Welfare Center Study Soc. Policy*, 1: 1-26.
- Winstok, Z. and M.A. Straus, 2014. Gender differences in the link between intimate partner physical violence and depression. *Aggression Violent Behav.*, 19: 91-101.