

Socialization of Domestic Violence in Medan Sinembah Tanjung Morawa Deli Regency, Serdang Province, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia

by

Mahzaniar¹

Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah Medan, Indonesia
Email: mahzaniar@umnaw.ac.id

Dr. Muhammad Ridwan Lubis

Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah Medan, Indonesia
Email: ridwan.lubis@umnaw.ac.id

Dr. Muhammad Arif Sahlepi

Universitas Panca Budi, Indonesia
Email: arif.sahlepi@gmail.com

Abstract

This article is written originating from the implementation of community service that has been carried out to socialize the preventive ways of domestic violence. The community service is conducted specifically in Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. The purpose of the paper is to report the community service program and give recommendations to the parties involved particularly as Sinembah has been chosen as a fostered village of the Faculty of Law, UMN Al Washliyah. The method used in this outreach program was preceded by a lecture and further discussed with the participants as well as questions and answers about issues related to domestic violence. Community service participants were also given the material on techniques highlighting the topics on how to become a harmonious family and avoid domestic violence. It is found that the people of Bandar Khalipah Village have been enthusiastic during community service dissemination and keen in showing their concerns on the issue focusing on the importance of avoiding domestic violence (KDRT).

Keywords: Socialization, Countermeasures, Domestic Violence, Medan Sinembah Tanjung Morawa Deli Regency, Serdang Province, North Sumatra Province, Indonesia

Background:

Every person already discerns that domestic violence as cases repeatedly occurs in the family. This issue has become more concerning in Indonesia as many provinces have reported an increased number of cases. The family is commonly defined as a social unit or the smallest element contained in the community, or also known as a household. In a household, it needs ahead of the ménage; usually acted by the support of a “father”. It is the father who nurtures and is responsible for all the needs of the household. The father is also referred to as a significant figure in leading family members (Aisyah and Parker, 2014). These so-called family members are none other than

¹ corresponding author

fathers, mothers, and children, who certainly are expected to have a pleasant-sounding relationship. On the contrary, it is still found in a family a circumstance known as a "non-harmonistic" relationship which is likely to include domestic violence. It will occur and cause conflicts of displeasure (Wahab, 2010).

It is understood that basically every family aspires to create a happy, prosperous, harmonious, and peaceful and loving family. But on the contrary, in reality, in the midst of society, there are still many families who are not harmonious and dejected due to the presence of domestic violence in the family sphere which can be in forms of physical, emotional, psychological, physical and what not (Ramadani and Yuliani, 2017). This is certainly caused by several factors, including internal factors and external factors, be they in individuals and groups. Bearing this in mind, it is necessary to socialize the prevention of domestic violence in this village with the aim of reducing the level of domestic violence. For this reason, it is important to socialize to the public the preventive programs which aim is to minimize domestic violence. It is also expected that this domestic violence will never exist in society (Maryani and Nasution, 2019). Thus, with the theme of the Socialization of Combating Domestic Violence is selected and carried out in Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, and conducted by the team and acted as its presiding officer is Mahzaniar SH., MH.

Formulation of the problem:

As for the problem formulation in this paper, the authors have chosen to address the question on how to disseminate the prevention program of domestic violence in Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province., so that all people are barred from having cases in domestic violence.

The Aims of the Study:

One of the objectives of this paper is to become socialization for the public in order to prevent domestic violence in Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province so that all communities can be aware of and acquainted with the ways to avoid domestic violence.

Situation Analysis:

A Glimpse of Sinembah Village:

This part is to provide an overview of Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. The information and analysis obtained from the village of Medan Sinembah by examining the situation and conditions in the village. It is found that the livelihoods of the residents of this village, in general, are a variety of livelihoods such as traders, farmers, entrepreneurs, workers/laborers, employees, and the other.

In the premise of Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, there are also various ethnic groups and also several different religions. In this regard, in order to prevent and avoid problems related to domestic violence, the team of community service provided counseling to this community about familiarizing the family to avoid being victimized by domestic violence.

Partner Priority Issues

The study has also considered the diversity of different tribes and livelihoods and the high level of community needs and different levels of education found in Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. It is also found that household incomes are sometimes unbalanced and insufficient between earnings and expenditure. The situation of that will trigger the occurrence of acts of domestic violence. For this reason, the community service teams along with partners have agreed and it is deemed necessary to conduct counseling on how to avoid domestic violence so that no victims will be present in the future.

Problem Solution:

There are several alternative solutions that we offer which can be part of a method or approach that can be applied when this counseling is carried out particularly for all families in this village as well as community service participants, for example, the social approach. Through this approach, the families always inculcated the teachings of the religion they profess. Religious values have not also been in adherents to the idea of damaging oneself both for one future and life. Every religion teaches its aficionados to uphold goodness, avoiding damage, both to themselves, their families, and the surrounding environment. As for those who have been entangled in domestic violence, they should be reminded of the values contained in the teachings of their religion, that is. In this way, it is hoped that religious teachings that have been embedded in their minds are able to inspire their souls to return to the right path.

With some of the approaches above, the participation of willing partners (in this case the village chief of Bandar Khalifah and his staff) to receive a community service team and is expected to be able to bring the better situation to the community especially the families who can attend this opportunity to be the informants to other families who have yet to attend in this community service event.

The strategic goal is the Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province can disseminate the information and the results of the socialization by providing enlightenment about domestic violence. This activity will also be continued until the fostered village cooperation for the service team implements the devotion which will be good at universities especially law studies.

Method of implementation:

Method of Implementing Community Service:

The method used in this activity was preceded by a lecture method and further discussed with the participants as well as questions and answers about issues related to domestic violence. In this outreach, community service participants were also given the material on techniques to become a harmonious family and avoid domestic violence. All of these methods are applied together in this outreach program which is determined by the community service committee.

In the successful implementation of activities to the community, it certainly involves several parties, including the organizers namely the university/institution through *LP2M*, the service team, service partners, service participants, reviewers, and other supporters, so that it can be well-implemented.

Implementation of activities to the community that has been carried out on Tuesday and Wednesday 28 and 29 May 2019 precisely at 13:00 West Indonesia Time until finished in Medan

Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province with the theme of the importance of avoiding domestic violence, especially in the village. The selected target audience is the Bandar Khalipah village community with the methods used in this activity as follows:

Pre-Implementation of Community Service Activities:

The first stage is preparation and neo-organization, prior to conducting service activities, it is necessary to prepare carefully, for example, a devotional team will make observations to see the situation and condition of the location of service through LP2M. The team needed to also act approachable in establishing cooperation so that the beneficiary is willing to become a service partner. It is also by bringing a letter of request to a partner as in this case is to the head of the Sinembah village. The initial thing is by coordinating in terms of carrying out outreach to the village community so that the community service team knows what the issues are in the village.

At the Time of Implementation of Community Service Activities:

Next in the second stage is the implementation of community service by the service team. In this case, the forms of activities carried out in the community service are in the form of legal counseling. In enlightenment or the provision of legal counseling begins with the lecture method, the discussion sessions with the participants as well as questions and answers about problems related to domestic violence. In this outreach, community service participants were also given material techniques to build a harmonious family and avoid domestic violence. All of these methods are applied together in this outreach program which is determined by the community service committee.

Results and Discussion:

In connection with the implementation of community service activities that have been carried out, the results and outcomes of these community service activities can benefit the entire community, especially families in this location who have participated in community service activities. The primary aim is surely for this community to have understood further about domestic violence. Society should also possess a better understanding of knowing how to avoid domestic violence with the addition of broad insights. The following can be understood because this service aims to provide insightful knowledge about domestic violence.

Domestic violence includes all forms: cruelty, abusive treatment, or neglect experienced by children or adults from other family members. In the law, No 23 of 2004 Article 1 paragraph 1 states that Domestic Violence is any act against a person, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or misery or household neglect including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the scope of the household (Fanani, 2018). On the other hand, the meaning of domestic violence can be interpreted as an act of violence committed by anyone within the scope of the household, it can be done by parents, caregivers, spouses, and other family members such as slapping, hitting brutally and others form of violence that can torture victims (Poerwadarminta, 1961)

There are several factors that can be reasons behind the occurrence of domestic violence, including socioeconomic factors, infidelity factors, jealousy factors, drug-influenced factors, alcohol-related factors, revenge, including educational factors, and many other things. It is then

assumed that with circumstances such as mentioned above, one can commit acts of violence in the household. This means that tension and conflict between husband and wife and parents and children are normal in a household or family. There is no household that runs without conflict, but the conflict and the problem in the household is not a petrifying item, but there must be a solution on how to solve it (Suari et al., 2020).

The problem of domestic violence has received legal protection in the law, one of which is Law No. 23 of 2004 which among others emphasizes that every citizen behaves to get a sense of security and free from all forms of violence, especially domestic violence because it is a violation of human rights (Asnawi, 2011). Most of these family members are generally women who should get protection, meaning that there must be laws protecting it (Saraswati, 2006). The socialization and dissemination of the preventive ways have been considered to be well run and impacted the local society as the enthusiasm of each session is apparent particularly on stories sharing and sessions of question and answer. This has been proven to be a positive result of the program conducted for the materials shared that can be understood and transferred successfully to the audience. The team of the committee service is also in a long-term plan to get updated with the program continuation and future effects of this particular community service. It is always hoped that the knowledge and information can be still preserved and implemented for the sake of family's benefit especially in the area of Sinembah Village in North Sumatra.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, with the implementation of community activities, it can be concluded that knowledge and understanding of the community, especially the people of Bandar Khalipah Village, about the importance of avoiding domestic violence (KDRT) is enthusiastically increased. Furthermore, the community already knows the ways or steps in avoiding domestic violence. Therefore, it is hoped that a household must be equally guarded to avoid conflicts that can cause violence.

Recommendations:

As for the suggestions in carrying out this community service is that this activity should continue to establish fellowship with Medan Sinembah Village, Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province as sustainably as possible at this location for it has been chosen as a fostered village of the Faculty of Law, UMN Al Washliyah Law Study Program.

Acknowledgement:

The authors would like to thank the Rector of the Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah, Dr. Hardi Mulyono, through the Chairperson of LP2M UMN Al Washliyah, who has supported especially by providing financial assistance as part of carrying out focal activities of Tri Dharma in Higher Education, one of which is by conducting research, so that the outcome of the research can be eventually published in a journal.

References

Aisyah, S., & Parker, L. (2014). Problematic conjugations: Women's agency, marriage and domestic violence in Indonesia. *Asian Studies Review*, 38(2), 205-223.

- Asnawi, H. S. (2011). HAM dalam Ruang Domestik: Studi terhadap UU. No. 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang PKDRT. *Al-Mawarid Journal of Islamic Law*, 11(2), 26065.
- Dar, F. A., Bhatt, P. (2020). Literature and its impact on Women Empowerment: an Assessment. *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 2 (I), 92-95
- Fanani, E. R. (2018). Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga, Antara Terobosan Hukum dan Fakta Pelaksanaannya. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 5(3), 1-8.
- Maryani, H., & Nasution, A. (2019). *Sosialisasi pentingnya menghindari kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (kdrt) di desa bandar khalipah. In prosiding seminar nasional hasil pengabdian* (Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 441-445).
- Paudel, M. (2019). Prevalence and Factors Associated with Physical Intimate Partner Violence in Slum areas of Kathmandu Valley. *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 1 (IV), 58-64
- Poerwadarminta, W. J. S., & Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. (1961). *Kamus umum bahasa Indonesia* (Vol. 1122). Balai Pustaka.
- Ramadani, M., & Yuliani, F. (2017). Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) sebagai salah satu isu kesehatan masyarakat secara global. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Andalas*, 9(2), 80-87.
- Saraswati, R. (2006). *Perempuan dan penyelesaian kekerasan dalam rumah tangga*. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Suari, M. R., Yuliantini, N. P. R., & Adnyani, N. K. S. (2020). *perlindungan hukum terhadap perempuan korban kekerasan dalam rumah tangga di wilayah hukum polres buleleng. Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia*, 1(2), 411-420.
- Wahab, R. (2010). Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga: Perspektif Psikologis dan Edukatif. *Unisia*, (61), 247-256.
- Waheed, A. (2019). Say 'No' to Female Stereotyping: A Case Study of 'Bhag Amina Bhag.' *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 1 (II), 8-20
- Waheed, A. (2019). The Eve, The Modern Media and Centuries Old Ideologies. *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 1 (III), 54-58
- Wani, A. R. (2019). Role and Status of Women in Sikh Religion through Sri Guru Nanak Perspectives. *Electronic Research Journal of Literature* 1 (2019), 13-19