
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY IN THE KOMNAS PEREMPUAN IN INCREASING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TO OVERCOME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST INDONESIAN WOMEN 2010-2014

Bayi Priyono, Conrita Ermanto, Watriningsih, Upi Zahra
Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri
Universitas Krisnadwipayana
Universitas Prof. DR. Moetopo (Beragama)
Universitas Prof. DR. Moestopo (Beragama)

*Correspondence: bayipriyono@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

Sexual violence is basically a reality that exists in today society that violence against women a lot and often occurs everywhere, which happened to a woman who assessed as weak as and lower than men. In this case, the National Commission for Women division has a Community Participation socialization strategy to address sexual violence. For the formulation of the problem in this research focuses on how the socialization strategy division of National Commission of Women (or *Komisi Nasional untuk Perempuan*, here in after is *Komnas Perempuan* community participation to address sexual violence? The purpose of the research is to determine the communication strategy of the division of *Komnas Perempuan* to increase public participation in addressing sexual violence. This research also uses community participation, strategy of communication, social marketing as theoretical views of the phenomenon of violence against women and utilize the strategy and socialization as the main concepts. It used a descriptive study using a qualitative approach with constructivist paradigm and phenomenological method assuming a human subject is actively interpreting their experiences with giving meaning to something that happened, also to look at the process of socialization that occurs between the division of society participation by the public when socialization tackle sexual violence against women. Besides, it also used social media and websites to include sexual violence mapping. The results showed that the communication strategy undertaken by the division of the *Komnas Perempuan* to increase public participation of women in addressing sexual violence against women uses family-oriented type of informal means such as is done in conjunction with service provider partners, NGOs, local women's organizations, and worked with the band "symphony" in order to campaign A 16 Days of Violence Against Women (16HAKTP) to talk about sexual violence.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information technology in the reform era is a capital for the advancement of state development and governance, encouraging the opening of public spaces that offer an opportunity for Indonesian citizens to participate actively in the implementation of statehood and society. The active participation of the community is

basically a driving force for democracy, namely civil society or better known as the concept of civil society. One of the important issues in this form of participation is the issue of gender equality in social life.

Gender is the difference between men and women formed by culture, constructed by society and may change according to the times (Suralaga, 2003). The concept of gender must

be differentiated from sex (sex). Sex is a biologically determined sex distinction, which is physically attached to each sex, and is permanent. While gender is the difference between men and women in terms of the nature, roles, functions, and behaviors formed by society, they are relative and may vary according to the development of human civilization (Sihite, 2007, p 230).

In Indonesia there are 3 (three) concepts in understanding gender (Puspitawati, 2012). First, the application of gender mainstreaming. Gender mainstreaming or abbreviated as *Pengarusutamaan Gender* or PUG is a rational and systematic strategy for achieving and realizing gender equality and justice in a number of aspects of human life through policies and programs that address women's and men's experience, aspirations, needs and problems into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programs in various areas of life and development (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2000). This is a strategy to reduce gender inequalities and achieve gender equality by using a gender perspective in the development process, in accordance with Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000.

Second, gender equality and justice, where this condition is where the social portion and cycle of women and men are equal, congenial, balanced and harmonious. This condition can be realized if there is fair treatment between women and men. The application of gender equality and justice must take account of contextual and situational issues, not based on mathematical calculations and not universal (Puspitawati, 2012). Third, gender injustice and discrimination in which the condition is unfair resulting from social systems and structures. This injustice arises directly or indirectly where differences in roles and positions between women and men in the form of treatment or attitude, or indirectly in the form of the impact of a legislation or policy have created various injustices that have been rooted in history, customs, norms as well as structures in society. These forms of injustice include (1) marginalization of women, (2) subordination,

(3) stereotypical views, (4) violence, and (5) workload.

One of the problem of injustice is that leads to violence, abusive, and inhumane acts such as persecution. The issue of violence against women is one of the most common issues in Indonesia (Hasanah, 2013). This problem is not only happening in Indonesia, but it is a global problem that has become the basis of world commitment to combat it. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Discrimination against Women / CEDAW (1979), the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1994) show how seriously the world's efforts to combat issues related to women, one of which is the issue of violence. Domestic violence is any act against a person, especially a woman, resulting in physical, sexual, psychological and / or abandonment of physical, sexual, psychological and / or neglect, including the threat of unlawful conduct, coercion or deprivation of liberty within the household.

The State has endeavored to protect women from the threat of violence, especially within the household and generally in the community through the Criminal Code (KUHP), Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (*Penghapusan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga* or PKDRT). In the Criminal Code, the definition of violence is provided for in Article 89 of the Criminal Code which states: "Getting people unconscious or powerless is likened to using violence." Nevertheless, the efforts made by the state are perceived as inadequate because of frequent violence against women occurs far from state control. Therefore, preventive efforts that tend to rely on social and community oversight are needed primarily as touching points with women at the grassroots level. In this case the concept of civil society through the issue of community participation becomes important in the protection of women from violence.

Efforts to generate and increase community participation require empowerment to improve the capacity of communities as social agents in the protection

of women. Ife (1995) suggests that empowerment refers to the word empowerment, which means giving power and power, and strength, to the less powerful. Another argument put forward by Payne (1997) explains that empowerment essentially aims to help clients gain the power, strength and ability to make decisions and actions to be taken and deal with the client's, including reducing personal and social barriers to action.

In the context of the function of empowerment is intended to be able to remove the capabilities possessed by the community so as not to become a burden on the government. Empowerment is done to improve the quality of human resources or community. Dependence on government will diminish with community empowerment. So this will make it easier for the government to achieve the country's goals.

Starting from the definition, then empowerment can be interpreted as a process toward power or process of giving power to party which have not powerless. From these definitions, it can be understood the meaning of community empowerment. But before we pull the conclusion, we first understand the meaning of community empowerment according to experts. According to Ali Aziz (2005): Empowerment is the laying of a social order (human being justly and openly), for example, the ability and potential (material and spiritual) can be fulfilled, and not the offer of a project to society, but the reformation and change of social structure, in improving the quality of human life.

Community empowerment is a process whereby people, especially those with less access to development resources, are encouraged to increase their independence in developing their life. Community empowerment is also an ongoing cycle process, a participatory process in which community members work together in formal and informal groups to share knowledge and experience and strive toward shared goals. So, community empowerment is more about process.

From the background above this research's question is how communication strategy of *Komnas Perempuan* in increasing

society participation to overcome sexual violence against woman year 2010-2014. The focus of the problem and objectives in this study focuses on the communication strategy of the community participation division of *Komnas Perempuan* in increasing the participation of the community in overcoming sexual violence against women.

This research is divided into five parts. The first part is an introduction that describes the background, research questions and research objectives. The second part is the research methodology including the concept review used in this study. The third part is the translation of research results. The fourth section is a discussion of research results as well as the fifth section is a cover that includes research conclusions and suggestions.

THEORY

Human life cannot be separated from communication activities (Dalton, Elias, & Wandersman, 2007). In the context of human beings as social beings, communication is not only used to communicate with individuals, but also as a means of survival. Therefore, people always communicate to convey their intentions and goals to others, so that others can receive the communication message and can interpret it. Simply, communication is defined as the process of transferring messages in the distribution of information, through means or channels of communication to the intended communicant (Effendy, 1993).

Information distribution runs in accordance with the communication activities undertaken by each individual, either intentionally or unintentionally. Humans when communicating often associate with strategies, tactics in sending and receiving messages containing knowledge about ideas, goals, emotions, even values (Kholisoh, 2011).

In this era of globalization, not just people who communicate but all parties, including institutions, organizations or institutions where they are now considered as living organisms that interact with each other to form a network (Moore, 2005). In this case, the presence of information becomes very important, because it is now recognized that information can be considered as a valuable

component in determining the policy and conscious economic business of a company or organization (Putra, 1999).

Communication process can be interpreted as "information transfer" or message from sender of message as communicator and to receiver as communicant (Cutlip, Center, & Broom, 2009). In the communication process aims to achieve mutual understanding between the two parties involved in the communication process. In the communication process, communicators send messages / information to the communicant as the target of communication. Communication is the process of sharing meaning through verbal and nonverbal behaviors. Any behavior can be called communication if it involves two or more people (Levine & Adelman, 1993, pp. xvii). Communication failures often lead to misunderstandings, losses and even catastrophes. The risks are not only at the individual level, but also at the level of institutions, communities, and even countries.

Lasswell states that the best way to explain the communication process is to answer the question "Who Says What In Which Channel To Whom With What Effects" (Lasswell, 1948). The answer to Lasswell's paradigmatic question is the elements of the communication process, namely Communicator, Message, Media, Receiver, and Effect (El-Karimah & Wahyudin, 2010, p. 29).

Lasswell also explains the function of communication that is 1) environmental observation, 2) the correlation of groups in society when responding to the environment, 3) the transmission of social heritage from one generation to another generation. Lasswell's observation is the activity of collecting and disseminating information about events in an environment: with other words of cultivation of the news. Activities called correlations are interpretations of information about events occurring in the environment; in some cases, this can be defined as an editorial or propaganda.

Cultural transmission activities are focused on communicating information, values, and social norms from one generation

to another or from members of a group to newcomers (Eichholz & Rogers, 1972).

Wilbur Schramm (1983) states communication as a sharing process by saying, "Communication comes from the Latin *communis* which means general or shared. When we communicate, we are actually trying to grow togetherness with someone that we try to share information, ideas or attitudes."

From the description above, it can be concluded that an effective communication is a successful communication to bring togetherness, the understanding between the source and the recipient. A communication will be effective when the audience receives a message, understanding, and others just as the messenger wants.

Communication is a complicated process. In order to develop a communication strategy, it is necessary to think about the supporting factors and the inhibiting factors. Before communicating, it is necessary to learn who is the target of the communication (Ruslan, 1999). This depends on the purpose of communication, whether to communicate just to know (with informative method) or for the communicant to perform certain actions (method persuasive or instructive). Communication that connects between humans with others, then communicators need to meet periodically with the communicant to exchange messages, face to face, with the intention of achieving two-ways communication (Smith & Taylor, 2010). They can be brought in a constructive direction; can also be in a destructive direction, depending on who directs and how to direct it.

The word strategy in the common language contains the meaning of "tactics", "tips" that are needed in order to achieve goals. Strategy will guide our step toward step by step, so that what the goal can be achieved successfully. Experts apply strategies to build community, whether it is economic strategy, political strategy of empowerment strategy, and so on (Fakih, 1996).

The word participation means "participation" or "participation" of a person, society or institution in an activity. This participation arises from a self-evolved "consciousness" without any compulsion,

depression from any party (Abe, 2002). Voluntary participation is the primary target for individuals or institutions conducting community development activities. With this kind of "participation", community development activities can more easily walk and achieve desired goals (Soemarmo, 2005).

The forms of participation (participation, participation) of the community are not always in the form of material contributions (such as money, things, land and so on), but can also be non-material (for example, energy, time, thoughts / ideas, actions, and so on) sometimes support in non-material forms is more helpful than support in material form (Mikkelsen, 2005). But if in reality we can realize material support and non-material at once, this will certainly produce a better work again. Community development activities expect support in the form of community participation (both material and non-material), in order for the activity to succeed. As individuals or institutions involved in community development activities should be aware that community support / participation can be gained by devising a communication strategy. The purpose of communication strategy is to provide information on an activity to the community, with emphasis on persuasion and instill awareness in an effort to motivate the community to play a role in community development activities (Seitel, 2011). Thus the strategy is essentially a planning to achieve a certain goal.

The implementation of communication strategy should look at the situation and condition of each individual or society, thus communication strategy done on each individual or society is not the same (Saputra & Nasrullah, 2011). Therefore, it is necessary a proper strategy in implementing the socialization of a program to the public. The strategy in question here is a plan or stage in doing a program, where later the strategy will become a guide in implementing a program and the most important is also how the implementation so that the planning or strategy that has been made is not in vain.

In a communication strategy there are all forms of communication activities that will

be executed out between the organization and the public. Through a well-designed communication strategy can produce an effective program. Strategy prepared will be able to provide an overview to the organization or company about the progress of the program also obstacles to be faced, as well as a picture of how the implementation of the program to the intended public.

From the background above this research is done by research question how communication strategy of National Commission of Women in increasing society participation to overcome sexual violence against woman year 2010-2014. The focus of the problem and objectives in this study focuses on the communication strategy of the community participation division of the Komnas Perempuan in increasing the participation of the community in overcoming sexual violence against women.

This research is divided into five parts. The first part is an introduction that describes the background, research questions and research objectives. The second part is the research method and material, including the concept review used in this study. The third part research and discussion. The fourth section is conclusion.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research approach that is essentially to observe people in their environment, interact with them, trying to understand their language and interpretation of the surrounding world (Bogdan & Taylor, 1992). As a qualitative study, data collection of data analysis is non-quantitative, that is, with in-depth interview technique and qualitative data analysis (Sarwono, 2006); (Mulyana, 2003). In this research, the Division of Community Participation of Komnas Perempuan is as its object related to its communication strategy in socialization to overcome sexual violence. Research focus based on problem formulation. This research was conducted at Komnas Perempuan which addressed at Jl. Latharhari 4B Jakarta. While the time of research conducted from August 2013 until December 2014. Sources of research data taken from the

primary data (interviews and observation), and secondary data (journal). Data collection techniques were conducted through semi-structured interviews, non-participant observation, and documentation (public and private documents). In conducting research on communication strategy of *Komnas Perempuan* in increasing community participation to overcome sexual violence against woman, researcher take informant as much as 2 (two) person as the source of information taking. The first is Christina Yulita Purbawati, SH., here in after is called as informant 1. She is one of the members of the community participation division of *Komnas Perempuan*. The reason why the authors chose the division of public participation as informants for knowing the socialization strategy that is run. The second is Mutiara Ika Pratiwi, S. IP, and here in after is called as informant 2. She is the National Secretary of the Women's Organization of Mahardhika for the period of 2013 - 2015. The reason why we chose the Women's Organization of Mahardhika because as a women's mass organization is an open access and has a national scope.

Data collection was conducted in-depth interviews to the two main informants based on a list of questions that have been prepared and made in accordance with the research problem. But in subsequent developments, the interview developed with unstructured questions but remained in the corridor exploring information relevant to the research objectives.

Furthermore, the analysis of research data is done by several stages of analysis according to Moleong (2010, p.24) that is first, collecting data result of interview, observation, and documentation. Second, it reduces the data / sorts through the data according to the research focus. Third, presenting data and data analysis by describing data in the form of narration and analysis with reference literature review.

The last research method used by the researcher is the technique of data validity that is to test the credibility of data result through triangulation technique (Patton, 2002). Triangulation used in this study researcher

used triangulation of sources. It because that the researcher compares the interview transcript with the information obtained during the observation, comparing the informants' answers one another (especially those acting as communicators) both as individuals and as communicators during dissemination, and comparing the circumstances of the informants (both communicator and communicant) when in research as well as outside research. Also as a comparison of data obtained from other sources.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Communication

Communication theory can be used as a first step to understand most events in life. Communication theories can help understand others, the media and events, and help to answer basic questions. In the science of communication there are many definitions of communication science formulated by experts, this is because in such a complex and rich communication disciplines. According to West and Tunner (West & Turner, 2010, p.5) communication is a social process in which individuals use symbols to create and interpret meaning in their environment. Communication also includes face to face communication and communication using media.

If communication is viewed from a broader meaning, it is not only interpreted as the exchange of news and messages, but as individual and group activities on the exchange of data, facts and ideas, its function in each social system is divided into several functions (International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, 1980). The first is information that is collecting, storing, processing, disseminating news, data, images, facts and messages, opinions and comments needed so that people can understand and react clearly to international conditions, the environment and others, and in order to make informed decisions.

The second is socialization or socialization, where the provision of a science source that enables people to behave and act as effective members of society that causes them to be aware of their social function so that they can be active in society.

Third is the motivation that explains the goals of every short-term and long-term society, encouraging people to make choices and desires, encouraging individual and group activities based on common goals to be pursued.

Fourth are debates and discussions that provide and exchange facts necessary to enable approval or resolve disagreements on public issues, provide relevant evidence necessary for the public good and to engage more communities in matters involving joint activities at the international level, national and local.

Fifth is as an education as a form of diversion of knowledge so as to encourage intellectual development, character formation, and education skills and skills needed in all spheres of life.

Sixth is the promotion of culture, where the dissemination of cultural and artistic results with the intention of preserving the past heritage, the development of culture by expanding one's horizon, builds the imagination and encourages creativity and aesthetic needs.

Seventh is entertainment with the dissemination of signals, symbols, sounds and images of drama, dance, art, literature, music, comedy, sports, games and so on for leisure and group and individual fun.

Eighth is an integration, which provides for the nation, the group, and the individual the opportunity to obtain the messages they need so that they can know each other and understand and appreciate the condition, views and desires of others.

Strategy is an overall approach relating to the implementation of the idea, planning and execution of an activity within a certain time. The concentration of strategic communication according to Sunarto (2012, p.12) is the media as a tool of economic, political, social persuasion. The strategy is essentially planning and management to achieve a goal. However, to achieve that goal, strategy not only serves as a road map that shows only direction, but must be able to demonstrate its operational tactics.

Similarly, the communication strategy that is a guide to communication planning with

communication management to achieve the goals set. This communication strategy should be able to demonstrate how its operation should be practically practical, in the sense that the approach may vary from time to time depending on the circumstances (Effendy, *Communication Science: Theory and Practice*, 2007, page 23).

Communication strategy is macro in the process takes place in a vertical pyramid. The study of vertical communication in macro can be separated from the assessment of the linkage between the components with each other in the communication process. The communication components are (1) communicator; (2) messages; (3) medium; (4) audiences; and (5) Effect, better known as Harold D. Lasswell's paradigm (Sunarto, 2012). The purpose of communication should be stated explicitly before communication is launched, because it involves a target audience in which macro communication strategy is further divided into target groups. The grouping of target audiences and target groups is closely related to sociological, psychological and anthropological aspects, perhaps politically and economically. Thus, the person who delivered the message, for example, communicator, participate in determining the success of communication. In this connection, the fact that the source of the communicator plays a very important role. The term credibility is a term that shows the unified value of skill and credibility.

A communicator has a credibility caused by his ethos, which is what Aristotle says, and which remains to be guided, is good sense, good moral, and good character. Then modern scholars are formulated into good faith, reliability, and skill (Effendy, *Communication Science: Theory and Practice*, 2007, pp. 33-34). The goal of Komnas Perempuan in this case the division of public participation in campaigning on sexual violence is targeted at junior high school, high school and student in Jakarta, some cities in Java and Sumatera. Using road shows and discussions through music indie band "symphony" is very effective to encourage young people to begin to recognize the issue

of sexual violence and how to handle it. Thus it is delivered by Informant 1:

The main target of socialization is the community of women and community concerned about the victims. In giving socialization, Mahardhika emphasizes the community because Mahardhika's socialization is not only aimed to give definitions but also how to make efforts to build strength against KS (sexual violence). With the community, the effort will be stronger.

Developing Action and Strategy

In this case the division of public participation to deal with various circumstances is constrained in the cultural issues of society that see women as objects and blame the victim, and there is no rule of law governing acts of sexual violence intact (Sadli, 2000). However, the community participation division urges people not to blame the victim. That women victim of sexual violence is not a disgrace of family and society, just let the victims to the recovery process. So did the actions and strategies undertaken women organizations Mahardhika disclosed by Resource 2:

Building a Network against Sexual Violence. In Jakarta, this process was built by organizing the Jakarta Women's Conference: Fighting and Free Sexual Violence. In the process leading up to the Conference, Mahardhika conducted Sexual Violence Case Surgery. Case Surgery is a socialization strategy used by Mahardhika to invite women to recognize the definition and form of sexual violence and to seek answers against it. In addition to case surgery, other strategies include the dissemination of A-Z Pocket Books on Sexual Harassment, questionnaires distribution and opening of sexual violence complaints posts.

Using Effective Communication

In socializing overcomes sexual violence to community division of community participation using verbal and non-verbal

submission. The verbal division of community participation invites direct discussion on the community; junior high school, high school students are also students in Jakarta, and several cities on the island of Java and Sumatra. Discussion through music is also done by the community participation division in collaboration with indie band "Simponi" with their own song "Sister in Danger" is very effective to invite young people begin to care to recognize the issue of sexual violence and how to handle it.

Other non-verbal submissions used by the women's community participation division are using social media and websites that include maps of sexual violence. The hope of this website can be public information to find out the forms of sexual violence and how to deal with it, as well as the distribution of the map of the location where the sexual violence occurred.

Establish Communication Tactics

The community participation division is already using verbal and non-verbal communication tactics to address issues of sexual violence and how to deal with it. The establishment of effective and sustainable synergic mechanism of communication and cross-institutional cooperation to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women, especially among local, national, regional and international (Komnas Perempuan 2010, local, national, regional and international) levels. Similarly, done by the Mahardhika Women, as expressed Resources 2:

By inviting various parties to work together to succeed the program of resistance against Sexual Violence. For example, when a Case Surgery will be held, Mahardhika will invite the cooperation of village institutions / institutions in which the women's community takes shelter. With the invitation of cooperation, Mahardhika wants to show that the issue of sexual violence is a shared responsibility, the increase is our shared loss as a society.

Implementation of Strategic Planning

In the eyes of the international community, the presence of Komnas Perempuan has an important value for the nation's achievements, as Komnas Perempuan is an icon of human rights enforcement, and specializes in Komnas Perempuan's institutionalization beyond Komnas HAM. This state of foresight looks at the complexity of women's problems and the particularities of their handling (Poerwandari, 2001). The existence of Komnas Perempuan as an independent institution for human rights enforcement mechanisms, where it has the support of the State through the Presidential Decree and APBN funding, is actually strategic to be a "best practice and role model" that is highly appreciated and potential to be emulated by international human rights network institutions because of the uniqueness and its strength (Komnas Perempuan, 2010).

With the increase of data on violence against women in 2009 by 263%, the existence of the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) is increasingly important, as a form of State responsibility to respond to violence against women especially in Indonesia. The achievements of Komnas Perempuan in 2009, the most valuable is the State's recognition of past violence and a commitment not to happen again. This commitment is important to the victims in particular. Because history is part of the milestone of the future civilization.

In addition, Komnas Perempuan tries to ensure that all legislation, regulations and policies boils down to the basic spirit of human rights, upholding humanity, equality, justice and diversity. The process of providing input for legal and policy reform is certainly based on monitoring, study and outreach with victims and strategic networks of Komnas Perempuan with elements of the State as well as civil society. The existence of Komnas Perempuan also proves itself as a source of knowledge, because based on empirical data sources related to the issue of violence against women, it is also counted as an important

institution to be considered or involved in the formulation of policies relevant to Komnas Perempuan's mandate. The existence of Komnas Perempuan actually needs to be maintained and supported. The relevance of Komnas Perempuan is now shown by the expectation of various parties, including the media for Komnas Perempuan to be more responsive (Komnas Perempuan, 2010).

Another major achievement of Komnas Perempuan's work in 2009 is also the strengthening of networks at the local, national and international levels. This is reflected in the appreciation of regional and international networks on the urgency, uniqueness, and real work of Komnas Perempuan as a national institution for human rights (NHRI) National Human Rights Institution in seeking to restore the rights of women victims of violence and other human rights violations. The existence of NHRI, in fact, plays an important role in maintaining democracy and strengthening the State for human rights enforcement (Komnas Perempuan, 2010).

Going forward, Komnas Perempuan is expected to continue to play its strategic role. Komnas Perempuan continues to promote public understanding of various forms of gender based violence, prevention and treatment; increase the capacity of the State in the effort to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including by developing setting standards for the formulation and supervision of non-violent strategic policies against women, strengthening the capacity of the community in monitoring and advocating human rights, and strengthening its institutions and building strategic networks as a medium for sharing work, synergy and consultation (Komnas Perempuan, 2010).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion described in previous chapters on "Communication Strategy of National Commission of Women in Increasing Public Participation Overcoming Sexual Violence against Women Period Year 2010-2014", it can be concluded that the Division of Community Participation Komnas Perempuan do Communications Strategy with some

strategy. First, the type of informal means that this type is present in the community or in a familial relationship, as is done in conjunction with service provider partners, NGOs, regional women's organizations. Then the community participation division also invites young people through cooperation with Bina Nusantara University, Faculty of DKV (Visual Communication Design) to socialize what is sexual violence and Komnas Perempuan. Both worked together with the Indie Band "symphony" in the framework of the 16 Day Anti-Violence against Women (16HAKTP) campaign to talk about sexual violence. The method of road shows and discussion through music is very effective to encourage young people to begin to recognize the issue of sexual violence and how to handle it. Thirdly, through social media and websites that are updated by including a map of sexual violence (www.komnasperempuan.co.id). The hope with this website anyone can complain online by filling out the form and directly integrated in this sexual violence map.

States should condemn acts of violence perpetrated against women and not hide behind customary, traditional or religious considerations, as women experiencing acts of violence should be granted access to judicial mechanisms and guaranteed by national legislation to obtain fair and effective compensation for losses suffered. Should the perpetrators of violence / sexual abuse get severe punishment, because the disgrace suffered by a woman is not erased throughout his life?

Komnas Perempuan need to socialize, creating promotion program including awareness of discrimination problem is not considered merely as woman problem but as nation problem. And thus, it is hoped that this institution can cooperate with various circles, both men and women in order to develop a movement to eliminate violence against women.

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