

## Domestic Violence in Lay People's Perception

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The purpose of the study was to document lay people's perception on domestic violence as reflected through their comments on a poster specifically designed for this study. The poster contained images and messages, which were targeted to prevent and stop domestic violence. The study involved two groups of men and women from two neighborhoods located in the inner city of Surabaya. Data collection was taken by using focus group discussion, which was analyzed, by using thematic analysis. The findings showed that domestic violence was still perceived mainly as a private or personal problem, which therefore require private or personal intervention. The findings were discussed using socio-cultural perspective on domestic violence.

*Keywords:* domestic violence, gender equity

Penelitian ini ingin melihat bagaimana masyarakat awam melihat dan memaknai persoalan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) yang terjadi di sekitarnya sebagaimana terefleksikan melalui komentar mereka pada poster yang didesain khusus untuk penelitian ini. Poster tersebut berisi gambar dan pesan yang bertemakan pencegahan dan penanganan KDRT. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada kelompok laki-laki dan perempuan di dua kampung di tengah kota Surabaya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode diskusi kelompok terarah dan data diolah menggunakan analisis tematik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa KDRT masih dipandang sebagai kasus domestik yaitu urusan internal rumah tangga ketika penyebab serta solusinya bersumber pada aspek internal keluarga. Temuan ini kemudian didiskusikan dalam kaitannya dengan tinjauan sosio-kultural terhadap persoalan KDRT.

*Kata kunci :* kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT), keadilan gender

In Indonesia, domestic violence is an ongoing social problem. The latest data from the Women National Commission (*Komisi Nasional Perempuan*) showed that among various types of violence against woman, domestic violence is the most common. It was reported that in 2007, there were 16.709 cases of domestic violence out of 22.512 cases of violence against woman. It means that domestic violence made up 76 percent of the whole cases in that year. In fact, it was reported that between January to April 2007, there had been 140 cases of domestic violence. It means there were about 35 cases each month or 1 case each day (Adiningsih, 2007).

Various institutions and organizations including government and non-government sectors have implemented numerous intervention programs to respond to the high prevalence of domestic violence. One such intervention is the passing of the national law of

Domestic Violence Eradication in 2004. However, as Adiningsih (2007) noted it, although the law has been passed, the cases of domestic violence remain high. It seems that the passing of this law had not been followed by significant changes. There is still a need to develop synergy amongst related institutions and organizations such as police department, hospitals, counseling organizations, legal aid institutions, mass media and educational institutions. This situation suggests that interventions to stop and prevent domestic violence will be more effective if it is not narrowly focused on victims or perpetrators of domestic violence.

Ideally, interventions on domestic violence should also involve all related individuals and organizations in the community to monitor, report and respond to domestic violence cases appropriately. However, there remains a gap between the ideal concept of intervention on domestic violence with how the case is generally viewed and responded in everyday life. For example, this gap is reflected on the idea to categorize any domestic violence as a crim-

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