Vol. 4 No. 1 Edisi November – Januari 2027 E. ISSN. 3032-2472
Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE THROUGH THE RUMAHKAY PEDULI PROGRAM

PENCEGAHAN KEKERASAN DALAM RUMAH TANGGA MELALUI PROGRAM RUMAHKAY PEDULI

Juan Natannael Sitorus[1*], Neni Analia Porsiana .F[2], Nasya Natania[3], Misyel Sanger[4], Natalia Boky[5], Nita Ngarbingan[6], Ace Sialana[7], Sebastiana Ditubun[8]

[1*,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]Universitas Pattimura, Email: kknrumahkayaktliii@gmail.com

*email koresponden: kknrumahkayaktliii@gmail.com

DOI: https://doi.org/10.62567/micjo.v4i1.3634

Abstract

Introduction: Domestic violence undermines family harmony and the wellbeing of the wider community. Recent national data show that most reported gender-based violence against women takes place in the personal sphere, which underlines the need for preventive efforts at the community level. Purposes of The Devotion: This community service aims to raise the awareness of the people of Negeri Rumahkay about the prevention of domestic violence and the importance of nurturing positive behavior, so that a safe, harmonious, and inclusive environment can be built. Method of The Devotion: The RUMAHKAY PEDULI program (Domestic Violence Prevention through Education, Support, and an Inclusive Environment) was delivered as a relaxed talk session on violence prevention and positive behavior formation, combined with an interactive discussion with residents. The resource persons were the Head of the Kairatu Timur Police Sector, the Raja of Negeri Rumahkay, and the Chair of the Church Assembly of Negeri Rumahkay. The activity was held at the Village Office of Negeri Rumahkay, Amalatu District, West Seram Regency Results Main Findings of the Devotion: The results are evaluated by comparing participants' understanding before and after the session (pre-test and post-test) and by observing their involvement in the discussion. The activity is expected to strengthen community awareness and to support a more caring and inclusive social environment.

Keywords : Domestic Violence, Positive Behavior, Community Counseling, Inclusive Environment, Community Service.

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) mengganggu keharmonisan keluarga dan kehidupan masyarakat. Data nasional terbaru menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar kekerasan berbasis gender terhadap perempuan yang dilaporkan terjadi di ranah personal, sehingga upaya pencegahan di tingkat komunitas sangat diperlukan. Tujuan Pengabdian: Pengabdian ini bertujuan meningkatkan

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

kesadaran masyarakat Negeri Rumahkay tentang pencegahan KDRT dan pentingnya membangun perilaku positif demi terciptanya lingkungan yang aman, harmonis, dan inklusif. Metode Pengabdian: Program RUMAHKAY PEDULI (Pencegahan KDRT melalui Edukasi, Dukungan, dan Lingkungan Inklusif) dilaksanakan dalam bentuk bincang-bincang santai tentang pencegahan kekerasan dan pembentukan perilaku positif yang dipadukan dengan diskusi interaktif bersama warga. Narasumber kegiatan adalah Kapolsek Kairatu Timur, Bapa Raja Negeri Rumahkay, dan Ketua Majelis Jemaat Negeri Rumahkay. Kegiatan bertempat di Kantor Desa Negeri Rumahkay, Kecamatan Amalatu, Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat Hasil/Temuan Pengabdian: Hasil Hasil kegiatan dievaluasi melalui perbandingan pemahaman peserta sebelum dan sesudah kegiatan (pre-test dan post-test) serta keterlibatan peserta dalam diskusi. Kegiatan ini diharapkan memperkuat kesadaran masyarakat dan mendukung terciptanya lingkungan sosial yang lebih peduli dan inklusif.

Kata Kunci : Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Perilaku Positif, Lingkungan Inklusif, Pengabdian Masyarakat.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ideally, a household should be the primary space that provides a sense of security, affection, and protection for all its members. In reality, however, many households instead become settings for violence. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) defines domestic violence as any act against an individual particularly a woman that results in physical, sexual, or psychological suffering, and/or domestic neglect. This includes threats, coercion, and the unlawful deprivation of liberty within the domestic sphere. This definition indicates that domestic violence is not limited to physical abuse; it also encompasses psychological, sexual, and economic forms of violence, which are often not immediately recognized by those in the surrounding environment.

The magnitude of this issue is reflected in the data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) in its Annual Record (CATAHU). Throughout 2025, 376,529 cases of gender-based violence against women were recorded an increase of approximately 14.07 percent from the 330,097 cases reported the previous year. Of these, approximately 89.76 percent (337,961 cases) occurred within the personal sphere. In the previous year's report, violence against wives was also the most frequent type of complaint received by the commission. These data demonstrate that the environment closest to the victim remains the space most vulnerable to the occurrence of violence.

The root causes of domestic violence are diverse. Community outreach activities on Seram Island highlight that domestic violence is closely linked to power imbalances and the division of social roles that confine women to the domestic sphere. Other contributing factors include infidelity, economic pressure, an inability to control emotions, and a habitual reliance on violence to resolve conflicts. Studies on the causes of violence against women further reinforce the understanding that this issue is multifactorial. The impact extends beyond the immediate victims. Children growing up in households marked by violence are at risk of developing psychological issues, and harsh parenting patterns may pave the way for the cycle of violence to repeat in the next generation. This issue often remains hidden because it is perceived as a private family matter; consequently, the cases that surface represent only a small fraction of the actual reality.

Therefore, prevention efforts must focus on shifting public knowledge and attitudes before violence occurs. Previous community outreach initiatives have demonstrated that educational sessions combining presentations, discussions, and Q&A—can enhance public understanding of domestic violence. This applies to various groups, including the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) organizations at the village level, urban communities, as well as women and adolescents in rural areas. Furthermore, outreach activities regarding the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

PKDRT) emphasize the cycle of domestic violence and the shared responsibility of both the government and the community in preventing such abuse.

Addressing this need, the KKN (Community Service Program) group for Rumahkay Village Cohort LIII, 2026 launched the "RUMAHKAY PEDULI" (Rumahkay Cares) initiative, which focuses on the prevention of domestic violence through education, support, and the cultivation of an inclusive environment. The program was structured as a series of informal discussions on preventing violence and fostering positive behavior, featuring interactive dialogue with local residents. Three speakers were invited to provide perspectives from the fields of law enforcement, local village governance, and religious life: the East Kairatu Sector Police Chief (Kapolsek), First Police Inspector (Iptu) Lodewyky R. Alfons; the Village Head (Raja) of Rumahkay, Octivianus Corputty, S.Pd.; and the Head of the Rumahkay Congregation Council, Reverend Dj. Luhukay, S.Si. This community service initiative aims to raise awareness among the residents of Rumahkay regarding the prevention of domestic violence and the importance of building positive behaviors to create a safe, harmonious, and inclusive environment.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This community service initiative was carried out through the following five stages: (1) Initial observation and coordination with the local government of Negeri Rumahkay to understand the residents' social environment and their need for knowledge regarding the prevention of domestic violence and the cultivation of positive behavior. (2) Activity planning in collaboration with the local government and resource persons, covering the selection of the theme, scheduling, venue, and distribution of topics to ensure well-coordinated execution. (3) Preparation, which included developing materials, organizing logistics, issuing invitations to residents, and creating evaluation instruments in the form of pre-test and post-test questionnaires. (4) Implementation of an informal discussion session on preventing domestic violence and fostering positive behavior, held at the Negeri Rumahkay Village Office, Amalatu District, West Seram Regency, on [date of implementation]. The session featured speakers including the Kairatu Timur Sector Police Chief (Kapolsek), the Head (Raja) of Negeri Rumahkay, and the Head of the Negeri Rumahkay Congregation Council. Each speaker presented material relevant to their authority and role, followed by an interactive discussion that allowed participants to ask questions, share personal experiences, and provide feedback. (5) Evaluation and reflection, which involved assessing the participants' level of understanding by comparing pre-test and post-test results, alongside documenting participant feedback during the discussion to serve as a basis for reflection by the service team.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The work program "RUMAHKAY PEDULI" (Prevention of Domestic Violence through Education, Support, and an Inclusive Environment) is a community outreach initiative carried out by the 53rd Cohort (Batch 1, 2026) of the Student Community Service (KKN) program from Pattimura University. The activity took place on Tuesday, November 2, 2026, in Negeri Rumahkay, Amalatu District, West Seram Regency. It was motivated by the need to raise public legal awareness regarding domestic violence (KDRT), while simultaneously fostering positive behaviors within family life and the broader social environment. The program employed an educational approach, featuring a casual talk show combined with formal presentations and interactive discussions. This method was designed to create an open communication atmosphere, allowing community members to obtain information, ask questions, and share their perspectives on domestic violence issues as they relate to their daily lives.

The event featured three speakers representing law enforcement, local village governance, and religious leadership: the Chief of the East Kairatu Sector Police, the Head (Raja) of Negeri Rumahkay, and the Chairperson of the Church Congregation Council of Negeri Rumahkay. Involving these three sectors is part of a collaborative approach to preventing domestic violence. Domestic violence is not

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

merely a matter of legal violations; it is also deeply connected to social conditions, family communication patterns, relationships among family members, and the values that evolve within a society. Consequently, prevention efforts require the participation of various stakeholders who hold different roles and positions within the community.

From a normative perspective, this educational initiative aligns with Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Articles 11 and 12 of the law emphasize the government's responsibility in preventing domestic violence, including through communication, information, education, outreach, and advocacy. Furthermore, Article 15 stipulates that anyone who becomes aware of domestic violence has an obligation to take preventive measures, provide protection, offer emergency assistance, and help with the process of seeking protection, to the extent of their individual capacity (Republic of Indonesia, 2004).

According to Article 5 of Law Number 23 of 2004, domestic violence encompasses four forms: physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and domestic neglect. Physical violence refers to acts that cause pain, illness, or serious injury. Psychological violence relates to actions that induce fear, a loss of self-confidence, a sense of helplessness, or psychological suffering. Meanwhile, sexual violence includes the coercion of sexual relations within the domestic sphere, and domestic neglect pertains to the failure to fulfill obligations to provide for the livelihood, care, or maintenance of family members for whom one is responsible (Republic of Indonesia, 2004).

A pre-test questionnaire was used to identify the participants' initial level of knowledge before receiving the material. The questions in the instrument covered the definition and forms of domestic violence, the legal provisions governing the elimination of domestic violence, appropriate actions to take when becoming aware of such violence, and positive behaviors for fostering a healthy environment within the family and the community. Subsequently, a post-test was used to assess the participants' level of understanding after they had engaged with the material and participated in interactive discussions.

Participant Knowledge Evaluation Results

The evaluation of participants' knowledge was conducted using 10 questions, consisting of five true-or-false statements and five multiple-choice questions. The evaluation material covered the identification of various forms of domestic violence, an understanding of victims' rights and protections, the legal framework for the elimination of domestic violence, procedures for reporting such incidents, and the application of positive behaviors within the family and the community.

Table 1. Summary of participants' responses to the knowledge evaluation regarding domestic violence

No.	Knowledge indicators	Number of correct answers	Percentage
1.	Domestic violence can take the form of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse, as well as domestic neglect.	30	100%
2.	Domestic violence is not a private family matter that other people should not pay attention to or help with	24	80%
3.	Victims of domestic violence have the right to receive protection and support, and may report the incident to the authorities.	30	100%
4.	Violence cannot be justified as a way to educate children or resolve family problems	27	90%
5.	Open communication, mutual respect, and the management of emotions help prevent violence.	30	100%

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

6.	Insulting, threatening, and demeaning behavior constitutes psychological abuse.	30	100%
7.	The legal basis for the elimination of domestic violence is Law Number 23 of 2004.	30	100%
8.	The appropriate course of action upon learning of suspected domestic violence is to report it to the authorities, without passing judgment on the victim.	30	100%
9.	The appropriate approach when a difference of opinion arises is to calm down, speak respectfully, and listen to one another.	30	100%
10.	Positive behavior is demonstrated through mutual respect, care, support for victims, and the rejection of violence.	30	100%
	Total number	**291 out of 300 answers**	**97%**

Participant Evaluation of the Program Implementation

Participants' evaluation of the RUMAHKAY PEDULI program was conducted using five statements rated on a four-point Likert scale: 1 (very poor), 2 (poor), 3 (good), and 4 (very good). The aspects evaluated included the ease of understanding the material, the usefulness of the material, interest in the way the content was presented, understanding of how to access support or report incidents, and the extent to which the program encouraged the adoption of positive behaviors and the rejection of violence.

Table 2. Summary of participants' evaluations regarding the implementation of the RUMAHKAY PEDULI program

No.	Assessment aspects	Skor 1	Skor 2	Skor 3	Skor 4	Rata-rata	Kategori
1.	Materials on the prevention of domestic violence are easy to understand.	0	0	12	18	3,60	Very good
2.	Material for fostering positive behavior is beneficial.	0	0	12	18	3,60	Very good
3.	The material was presented in an engaging and non-boring way.	0	0	18	12	3,40	Very good
4.	Knowing where to seek help or report incidents if you become aware of violence	0	0	12	18	3,60	Very good
5.	Activities that promote the adoption of positive behavior and the rejection of violence	0	0	15	15	3,50	Very good
	Overall average	**0**	**0**	**69**	**81**	**3,54**	**Very good**

Note: Number of respondents = 10. Scores: 1 = Very Poor; 2 = Poor; 3 = Good; 4 = Very Good.

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

Results of the Evaluation of Participant Understanding and Readiness

The evaluation of participant understanding and readiness was conducted using three questions, each with "Yes" or "No" response options. These questions were designed to assess participants' understanding of the various forms of domestic violence, the rights of victims to receive protection and support, and their readiness to participate in creating an environment free from violence.

Table 3. Results of the evaluation of participants' understanding and readiness following the activity

No.	Evaluation indicators	Ya (n)	Ya (%)	Tidak (n)	Tidak (%)
1.	Understanding the various forms of domestic violence, including physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, as well as neglect.	30	100%	0	0%
2.	Knowing that victims of domestic violence have the right to receive protection and support	30	100%	0	0%
3.	Feeling better prepared to care and help create a violence-free environment	30	100%	0	0%

All 30 participants (100%) indicated that they had gained knowledge about various forms of domestic violence, understood the rights of victims to receive protection and support, and felt better prepared to take an active interest in helping to create an environment free from violence. Based on their written responses, the participants generally highlighted an increased understanding of domestic violence—including its various forms, methods of prevention, and actions that can be taken to assist victims. Furthermore, feedback suggested that future activities should be more engaging and interactive to encourage greater community participation. It should be noted, however, that an understanding of the prohibitions against domestic violence does not automatically lead to changes in communication patterns or family dynamics.

Therefore, the long-term success of the program requires follow-up measures, such as ongoing education, the strengthening of social support systems, and improved coordination among local government authorities, the police, religious leaders, and the community. This can be achieved through several steps: conducting regular legal awareness sessions, enhancing coordination between local government and the police, increasing the role of religious leaders in fostering positive behavior, and cultivating a sense of community responsibility toward the safety and protection of victims. Additionally, the public must be provided with accurate information regarding reporting mechanisms and access to assistance, ensuring that victims do not face obstacles when seeking protection. Such efforts must also strictly uphold the principles of confidentiality and victim safety.



Figure 1. Documentation of Extension Activities for the Rumahkay Village Community

Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)
Journal page is available to
https://e-jurnal.jurnalcenter.com/index.php/micjo
Email: admin@jurnalcenter.com

4. CONCLUSION

The RUMAHKAY PEDULI program is a community outreach initiative designed to raise legal awareness and foster social concern among the residents of Negeri Rumahkay regarding the prevention of domestic violence. By employing an educational approach and interactive discussions involving the police, local government, and religious leaders the program highlights the necessity of multi-stakeholder collaboration in building a safe, harmonious, and inclusive environment for families and the broader community.

The educational content focuses on defining domestic violence and its various forms, the rights of victims, the role of the community in preventing violence, and the importance of cultivating positive behaviors within the family. Understanding Law Number 23 of 2004 serves as a crucial foundation, enabling community members to recognize acts of violence and grasp that preventing such violence and protecting victims is a collective responsibility. The initiative further emphasizes that preventing domestic violence requires more than just communicating legal provisions; it necessitates the reinforcement of values such as equality, healthy communication, respect for the rights of every family member, and genuine concern for those who have experienced violence. The active participation of the local government, police, religious leaders, and the community is essential for fostering a social environment that does not tolerate violence.

Evaluation mechanisms including pre-tests, post-tests, and feedback questionnaires—have been incorporated to assess participants' understanding and their responses to the program. However, the precise extent of the increase in knowledge and the overall success of the initiative must be determined through the analysis of actual data collected from these questionnaires. Consequently, the sustainability of the program achieved through periodic legal education, strengthened institutional coordination, and heightened community awareness is vital to ensuring that the goal of preventing domestic violence can be realized on an ongoing basis in Negeri Rumahkay.

5. REFERENCES

Afriani, Anindita Lintangdesi, dkk. (2026). Penyuluhan pencegahan tindakan KDRT berbasis kesetaraan gender bagi masyarakat di Kelurahan Pondok Labu, Jakarta Selatan. Al-Khidma: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, 6(1). https://doi.org/10.35931/ak.v6i1.5297

Corputty, Patrick, dan Astuti Nur Fadillah M. (2021). Mewujudkan kesadaran hukum terhadap kekerasan dalam rumah tangga bagi perempuan dan anak di Pulau Seram. Community Development Journal, 2(2), 391–394.

Komnas Perempuan. (2025). Menata data, menajamkan arah: Refleksi pendokumentasian dan tren kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan 2024. Ringkasan Eksekutif CATAHU 2024. Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan.

Komnas Perempuan. (2026). CATAHU 2025: Menguatkan data, mengatasi kerentanan, mendesak negara bersikap untuk keadilan korban. Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan.

Republik Indonesia. (2004). Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga.

Sulaeman, R., et al. (2022). Faktor penyebab kekerasan pada perempuan. Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal, 8(3), 2311–2320. https://doi.org/10.37905/aksara.8.3.2311-2320.2022