

# ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE HEXA HELIX MODEL IN THE PREVENTION AND HANDLING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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## ABSTRACT

Domestic Violence (KDRT) in Indonesia still faces various problems and challenges. In the Special Region of Yogyakarta, KDRT itself continues to experience dynamics. This study aims to understand how the potential of the hexa helix model can be used to prevent and manage KDRT in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, given that victims from 2022 to 2025 continue to experience fluctuations, requiring special attention to foster harmonious household relationships in the future. This study uses theories regarding the elements of the hexa helix model. The novelty of this research is the cross-sector involvement in the elements of the hexa helix model, namely academics, the business world, community, government, law and regulation, as well as media, to analyze its potential in the prevention and handling of KDRT in Yogyakarta. This study uses qualitative research methods, including observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the potential of the hexa helix model for preventing and handling domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is quite promising. However, several factors affect the implementation of the hexa helix model, so recommendations such as unifying the vision, strengthening collaboration, and conducting regular monitoring and evaluation are needed.

## INTRODUCTION

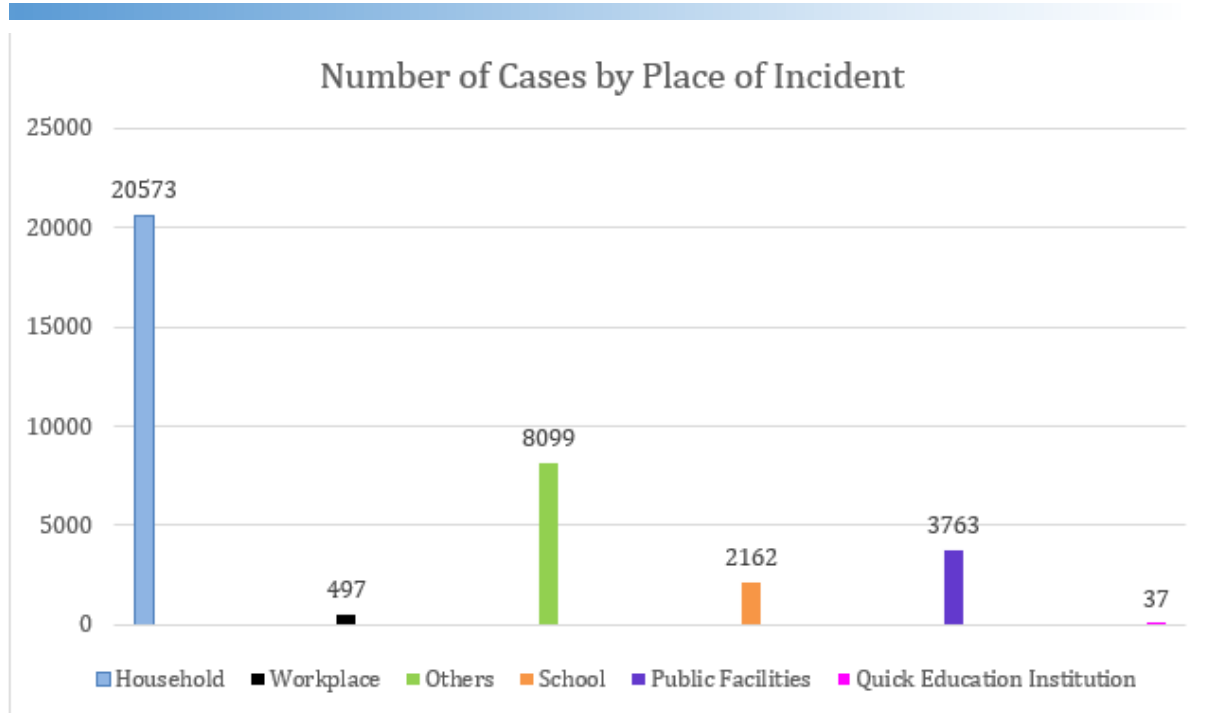
The phenomenon of cases of violence against women and children in Indonesia is still high. According to the statement of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) based on data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA), there were 14,039 cases of violence against women and children recorded up to July 3, 2025 (Biro Humas dan Umum Kementrian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak, 2025). Cases of violence against women and children often occur within the family scope or are commonly referred to as Domestic Violence (KDRT). KDRT is violent behavior, whether physical, sexual, psychological, or economic, carried out by a member of a family against another family member (Setiawan, Devi, & Damayanti, 2024).

Based on data from SIMFONI PPA, there are still 20,573 cases within the household scope recorded up to December 2025, as follows:



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**Figure 1. Data on Violence Within the Household**  
Source : SIMFONI PPA, 2025, Processed by the Researcher

Triggers of domestic violence are sometimes initiated by small to large problems, for example, the patriarchal culture that is still strongly upheld today. The patriarchal system is an order in which women are in a lower position than men (Siregar & Listyaningsih, 2022). In addition, other causes can lead to domestic violence, such as an individual's psychological condition, the economic situation in the household, certain cultures that are still strongly upheld, pressure from the surrounding environment, an individual's personality, gender inequality, and family history (Setiawan et al., 2024). Such acts of domestic violence will certainly have negative impacts, especially on a person's psychological health, and even marital relationships may develop a lack of mutual respect and ultimately lead to divorce.

This domestic violence case certainly requires special attention to carry out proper prevention and handling promptly. In Indonesia itself, there are regulations related to the prevention and handling of domestic violence, regulated through Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The law discusses the elimination of domestic violence by prohibiting domestic violence in the form of physical, sexual, psychological abuse, or neglect. The issuance of this law is a form of government effort in preventing and addressing domestic violence cases and maintaining the integrity of the household by fostering harmonious and prosperous relationships (Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2004, 2025).

Violence in Indonesia itself still frequently occurs, especially on the island of Java. The following is data on violence in Java according to the data listed in (SIMFONI PPA, 2025) up to December 2025:



**Table 1. Number of Violence Cases in Java Island**

Number	Province	Number of Violence Cases
1.	West Java	3654
2.	East Java	3188
3.	Central Java	3061
4.	Special Capital Region of Jakarta	2204
5.	Banten	1442
6.	Special Region of Yogyakarta	1020

Source: SIMFONI PPA, 2025, Processed by the Researcher

Based on the data above, although the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) has the lowest violence rate among Java's provinces, there are still dynamics in KDRT in DIY. This is because in 2022 there were 627 victims of KDRT (FPKK DIY & DP3AP2 DIY, 2023), then the number decreased to 472 victims in 2023 (FPKK DIY & DP3AP2 DIY, 2024a), then increased to 570 victims in 2024 (FPKK DIY & DP3AP2 DIY, 2024b), and decreased again to 500 victims in 2025 (FPKK DIY & DP3AP2 DIY, 2026). The number of KDRT victims in DIY from year to year, experiencing increases and decreases, is evidence that KDRT cases in DIY are not yet stable. Therefore, the issue of KDRT in DIY requires special attention, both in strengthening existing policies and in coordinating across sectors in DIY to achieve more effective prevention and response efforts in the future.

The DIY province itself has several regulations, which are set out in the Regional Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Number 3 of 2012 concerning the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence. This regulation explains that every citizen must be free from torture and that all forms of violence against women and children are acts that violate human rights, thus there is a need for protection efforts to prevent violence from increasing (Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 3 Tahun 2012, 2025). In addition, there is the DIY Governor Regulation Number 106 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of DIY Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning Family Resilience Development. The existence of this regulation aims to serve as a guideline in implementing strategies for family resilience development so that it can create families that are of quality and resilient (Jaringan Dokumentasi Dan Informasi Hukum Pemerintah Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 2025).

A concrete effort made by the DIY Regional Government is the establishment of the Forum for the Protection of Violence Victims (FPKK) DIY, which is regulated in the Governor Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 66 of 2012 concerning the Forum for the Protection of Violence Victims. This forum serves as a coordination platform for protecting women and children who are victims of violence, with its implementation carried out in a networked manner (Peraturan Gubernur Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta No. 66 Tahun 2012, 2025). The existence of this FPKK strengthens the management of prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, involving cooperation among various parties or communities. This also becomes a distinction compared to other provinces on the island of Java because there is no FPKK other than in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

It is mutually recognized that efforts to prevent and handle domestic violence cases are not only carried out by the government, but also require the involvement of several other parties to support the process of prevention and handling of domestic



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violence in the future. This involvement of various parties can be called collaboration. Collaboration itself is cooperation between two or more people/institutions to find solutions to a problem with the right strategy (Pahlevi, Febrianti, & Ansori, 2023). It is hoped that this collaborative effort can reduce the amount of violence occurring in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and find precise and optimal solutions through networking between institutions, both public and private.

The collaboration and involvement of various parties can be modeled in several ways, for example, the penta helix model, which is a collaborative approach among the government, business entities, universities, communities or society, and the media (Pasaribu, Apsari, & Sulastri, 2023). The current model is increasingly developing with the addition of one element, namely, law and regulation. This model is the hexa helix model, which, according to Zakaria et al. (2019) in (Febriansyah, Rahardian, Sofyan, & Yusup, 2025; Rinjani & Fitri Helmi, 2025), means that this collaboration involves six parties: government, media, law and regulation, education or academia, industry or business, and community.

In this study, the hexa-helix model theory will be used more. According to Zakaria et al. (2019), in (Rinjani & Fitri Helmi, 2025), the hexa helix collaboration model comprises six main elements: academia, business, community or society, government, law and regulations, and media. There are six elements in the hexa helix model according to Zakaria et al. (2019) in (Rinjani & Fitri Helmi, 2025), namely: 1) Academician is one of the actors who has a role in providing ideas and suggestions for the development of solutions to the problems being handled, 2) Business, or also referred to as the private sector, has a role in supporting capital and creativity so that it can become a driver in addressing existing problems, 3) Community has a role as a supporter of development carried out through direct involvement in the process from planning to the evaluation to be conducted, 4) The government has a role as a regulator, facilitator, mediator, and provider of infrastructure that will be used in resolving these problems. In addition, the government also has a role in coordinating all parties involved in the hexa helix model process, 5) Law and Regulation has a role in ensuring the applicable legal certainty so that the management and control processes of the programs implemented can be in accordance with laws and regulations, 6) Media is one of the actors that has a role in disseminating information so that it can have a positive impact on solving existing problems.

This research aims to build on previous studies that focused on the use of the hexa helix model, as well as on efforts to address domestic violence (KDRT), both in prevention and in handling. The use of the hexa helix model for tourism development (Kartika, Edison, & Maryani, 2024), hexa helix focused on realizing innovative disaster governance (Barbarossa et al., 2023), the use of a combination of the RAFLEWS (Rainfall Apparatus for Landslide Early Warning System) model and the hexa helix concept in non-structural landslide disaster mitigation (Zakaria, Sulaksana, Sophian, & Alam, 2022), the role of hexa helix actors in developing tourism at the Lejja Hot Spring Nature Tourism Park, South Sumatra Province (S Sufandy, 2024), the role of the six elements in the hexa helix model in developing tourism (Rinjani & Fitri Helmi, 2025). Meanwhile, in efforts to address domestic violence, exploring the psychological consequences of its impact on children by involving parenting patterns that must be applied to children (Doroudchi, Zarenezhad, Hosseinezhad, & Malekpour, 2023), efforts by the Social Service for Women's



Empowerment and Child Protection of Madiun City in 2019-2020 to prevent and handle domestic violence (Siregar & Listyaningsih, 2022), the role of DP3APM in handling domestic violence cases in Tanjungpinang City (Nurleli, Savana, & Wahyuni, 2024), as well as the role of various stakeholders, namely the government, community institutions, and the private sector in reducing the incidence of domestic violence (Elista & Rahman, 2021).

Based on previous data and research, the researcher found that cases of domestic violence (KDRT) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta are still not stable. There are limitations in the research, as the researcher has not yet found studies discussing the elements of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. In addition, the researcher has also not found anything related to the analysis of the potential possessed by the six parties in the elements of the hexa helix model, which can then be applied in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, making it useful for reducing the number of domestic violence cases and creating harmonious family relationships in the future. This research is important to conduct because no prior research has addressed this matter; thus, it can fill the existing research gap.

This study aims to understand how the analysis of the potential of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, considering that cases of violence still occur and fluctuate, requires special attention to create harmonious household relationships and avoid future dynamics. Furthermore, this study is expected to provide benefits for institutions within the hexa helix model regarding input that can be used for development by the parties of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled analysis of the potential of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

## METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method to depict events or phenomena as a foundation of information relevant to the research topic to address existing problems (Ernita, Daryono, & Saipul, 2025; Febrianti & Priyadi, 2022). This research was conducted from October 2025 to March 2026 in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The data collection techniques in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. The observation used is an unstructured observation because the researcher does not directly participate in the implementation of the duties and responsibilities carried out by the informants, but rather adapts the information obtained from them (Sari, Aprisilia, & Fitriani, 2025). The interviews in this study used structured interviews because the questions the researchers asked the research informants were aligned with the interview guidelines, and the research informants were clearly determined from the beginning to ensure greater systematicity (Daruhadi & Sopiati, 2024). The interviews conducted involved 12 research informants, namely:



**Table 2. Research Informants**

Number	Research Informants	Reason for Choosing the Research Informants
1.	Chairperson of the Forum for the Protection of Violence Victims (FPPK) DIY, as well as Lecturer at Atma Jaya Faculty of Law	Chosen because FPKK DIY focuses on the prevention and handling of domestic violence (KDRT) in DIY through several activities that directly involve the community, and Atma Jaya University has the Legal Aid and Consultation Center (PBKH) of the Faculty of Law, which has programs for socialization and guidance on domestic violence to the community.
2.	Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care	Chosen because it plays a role in providing psychological assistance to victims of violence.
3.	Legal Aid Institute (LBH) Indonesian Women's Association (APIK) Yogyakarta	Chosen because it can provide legal assistance and support to victims of violence so that the law can be enforced.
4.	The Law Aid Post (POSBAKUM) 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta	Chosen because it plays a role in providing community-based legal aid services through various approaches, such as socialization and legal consultation.
5.	Rekso Dyah Utami	Chosen because it has the function of providing integrated services to women and child victims of violence through various services.
6.	The Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control (DP3AP2) DIY	Chosen because DP3AP2 DIY is a government agency that has a main focus on coordinating and implementing policies related to the protection of women and children in DIY, and has a wide network.
7.	The Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) for the Protection of Women and Children (PPA) Yogyakarta City	Chosen because this unit is the front line of the government in handling domestic violence, with the provision of various services and cooperation with several other parties.
8.	Yogyakarta Religious Court	Chosen because it is a judicial institution to handle cases, one of which is domestic violence cases.
9.	The Directorate of General Criminal Investigation (DITRESKRIMUM) of the Regional Police (POLDA) DIY	Chosen because it focuses on handling crime victims, such as domestic violence, and enforcing the law for the perpetrators.
10.	Unit PPA of the Yogyakarta City Police Resort (POLRESTA Yogyakarta)	Chosen because this unit has the function of receiving reports, conducting investigations, and taking action against perpetrators of violence.
11.	Radar Jogja Media	Chosen because this media is one of the local media in DIY and has issues related to domestic



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Number	Research Informants	Reason for Choosing the Research Informants
		violence through reporting, education, and advocacy.
12.	Suara 'Aisyiyah Media	Chosen because it has an active role in the media to disseminate information and education regarding violence issues.

Documentation in this study is used to understand policies regarding the protection of women and children in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, as well as the presence or absence of inter-agency cooperation documents. At each data collection, a recheck will also be conducted to ensure that no procedures or research data are missed. Data analysis in this study consists of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion, as described by Miles & Huberman (2014) in (Mendan, Adhitya, Pratama, & Rafdi, 2025). Data reduction is used to obtain simpler, more organized information; data presentation is conducted to make it easier to understand through the use of narratives and matrices; and the final stage is the conclusion, which is used to obtain overall results through repeated verification (Mendan et al., 2025). This research aims to examine the role of six elements in the hexa helix model in the prevention and management of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, thereby identifying potential outcomes.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research focuses on the involvement of each research informant in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, so that an overview can be obtained from the analysis of the potential of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta that aligns with the research objectives. In addition, data collection in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation supports the results of this study. Based on the data collection process in the research conducted by the researchers, the research results and discussion related to the analysis of the potential of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta can be obtained, as follows:

Based on the researcher's observations of several services or facilities provided by the research informants, it was found that the services and facilities provided by each party are certainly different, depending on each party's purpose and the needs of the community that require them. In addition, the differences also arise because each party has a different focus, where some focus on prevention efforts, and others focus on handling domestic violence.

Some of the services provided by the parties include, in terms of prevention, services such as providing education, socialization, or lectures about violence in general or about domestic violence itself, aimed at the community as well as children who are still in school and university levels. Then, in services for handling domestic violence, there are complaint services, counseling or legal consultation services, services through legal aid centers, case handling process services, accompaniment and legal process services, as well as other services aimed at helping communities experiencing violence, whether domestic violence or other types of violence. Furthermore, regarding the facilities provided by each party in the hexa helix model, they vary according to each party's services and needs. The facilities provided can include office lobbies, consultation spaces, meeting rooms, administrative rooms, safe houses, toilets (both public and for people



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with disabilities), children's playgrounds, pathways for people with disabilities, and other facilities.

In this study, interviews were used as a data collection technique to obtain information directly by using an interview guide in the development of the interview questions to make them more systematic and structured. These interviews were conducted by the researcher with 12 research informants, aligning with the elements in the hexa helix model. Based on the interviews that have been conducted, the results obtained are as follows:

### Academician

In this academic context, the researcher interviewed the Chairperson of FPKK DIY, who is also a Lecturer at the Atma Jaya Faculty of Law. Based on the interviews conducted, the researcher found that the Special Region of Yogyakarta has made considerable progress in addressing domestic violence, with synergy among various parties through cooperation from the government, NGOs, academics, hospitals, and other vertical institutions. In handling victims of violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, a referral system has also been established, and attention is focused on existing laws according to the category of violence. If victims wish to pursue legal action, they must currently use evidence from a medical examination, the cost of which is covered by the Special Region of Yogyakarta through Bapel Jamkesos, which, of course, already has partners with the forum. FPKK DIY also has a counseling training program for men as an effort through a non-judicial, non-penal approach called Kolak Manis (Counseling for Men, Safe for a Harmonious Family), as expressed by the Chairman of FPKK DIY, that,

*We use a non-judicial, non-penal approach. What is that? We aim to initiate so that existing UPTs, including APH, can provide counseling for men when they encounter such cases. So we called it, yesterday we have already conducted the training twice, called Kolakmanis Counseling for Men to make families harmonious...(FPKK DIY,16/January/2026)*

The existence of FPKK DIY plays a role in both preventing and addressing domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta by involving various collaborative parties that have already worked well together and are connected with each other, as well as by increasing the capacity of the parties involved in the forum. However, in carrying out its role, there are still limitations in fund allocation, so the prevention and handling programs being implemented are not yet optimal. This can also occur due to a lack of political will.

In addition to being the Chairperson of FPKK DIY, he is also a Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Atma Jaya, which has a community service program (KKN) involving students in public outreach, as well as his involvement in raising awareness to advocate for policies and create other innovations. In a university, including Atma Jaya, there are now regulations regarding the prevention of violence, which used to focus only on sexual violence but have now been expanded. In addition, the Faculty of Law at Atma Jaya has a Legal and Consultation Assistance Center that aims to help vulnerable people gain access to justice, as stated by the Head of FPKK DIY and a Lecturer at the Faculty of Law at Atma Jaya, that,



*If I'm not mistaken, it has been some years; I forget exactly. Because I wasn't there, but it's been quite a long time. So the goal is to help the weak to be able to access justice (FPKK DIY,16/January/2026)*

In other academic circles, researchers also reported that the Sakinah Family Study Center (PSKS) at Ahmad Dahlan University focuses on strengthening research and reinforcing concepts, and has not yet focused on direct handling and assistance for victims. Meanwhile, the Consultation and Legal Aid Center (PKBH) at Gadjah Mada University focuses on handling cases brought by clients and therefore does not address domestic violence issues. Therefore, it can be concluded that several parties in academia play a role, even if not entirely.

Thus, it can be understood that in terms of the academic element, it is already quite good because in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, development is quite advanced, with the existence of synergy between parties, and there are several programs designed both within the forum scope and from universities.

## Business

In the business world element, or what is often referred to as the private sector, the researcher interviewed two research informants: the first, a Clinical Psychologist at Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care, and the second, the President Director of LBH APIK Yogyakarta. Based on the interviews conducted by the researcher, information was obtained that Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care provides psychological services for victims of various forms of violence, ranging from children to adults. One of the types of violence handled is domestic violence because such actions can impact an individual's mental health. Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care has self-based services, so clients in need will contact Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care directly. At Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care, the focus is not only on an individual's psychological treatment but also on preventive efforts, including education on mental health, in collaboration with the prosecutor's office.

In addition, education is delivered through radio, schools, and community groups. This shows that the public already has a fairly high level of awareness and is well aware of the importance of mental health, especially through social media. Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care also collaborates with government agencies, NGOs, and other institutions. Regarding referrals, they will be returned to the client's discretion, whether they want to be referred or not. This is in accordance with the statement by Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care as follows,

*Um, so this client, right, we accompany them, so it's basically by request, meaning whoever requests us to accompany them. But if the client comes to us and we refer them, most clients don't want that because they come here hoping their confidentiality will be maintained, and they need psychological support, not legal assistance. So, for example, if we later refer them to an NGO, I would say, um, I have a friend who's a psychologist at an NGO, if they're willing, they can try to contact them...(Rumah Arkacanti Holistic Care,9/January/2026)*

Meanwhile, according to an interview with the President Director of LBH APIK Yogyakarta, information was obtained that domestic violence cases can occur due to violence against women and children based on gender, where women are always considered weak and are marginalized by the system, the culture ingrained in society, the economy, and education. Through this matter, it also affects LBH APIK Yogyakarta's



perspective in handling domestic violence with a different approach, where LBH APIK Yogyakarta will also seek to find out the background of the occurrence of domestic violence, as stated by the LBH APIK Yogyakarta party as follows,

*Because we are indeed taking a different approach, we see domestic violence not only as domestic violence in the law regarding violence that occurs to women, homemakers, but also as physical, psychological, and emotional. Not only seeing that, but we will also look much further into what the background is for the occurrence of that violence...(LBH APIK Yogyakarta,4/February/2026)*

Based on the above, LBH APIK Yogyakarta plays a role in raising clients' awareness so they can make decisions accurately and confidently, thereby strengthening their resolve and reducing the likelihood of change of mind. The lengthy process that must be undertaken will also be explained in detail so that clients can understand the risks of the decisions they make. Furthermore, LBH APIK Yogyakarta is involved in increasing public awareness to report violence through legal assistance provided in empowerment activities, including socialization and direct lectures to the community. LBH APIK Yogyakarta also has networks with companion institutions in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, including government agencies and NGOs. It is part of the FPKK DIY forum, facilitating easier communication and assistance for victims.

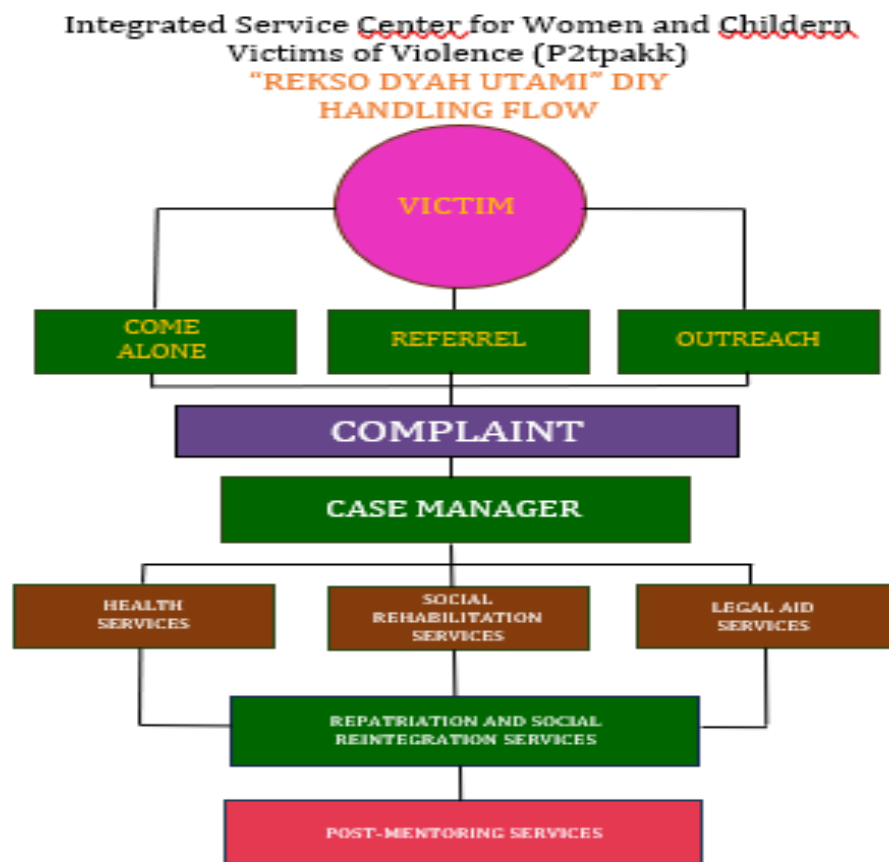
Thus, it can be understood that, in the business world, both focus on contributing to preventive efforts through education and on handling clients with psychological support and legal consultation. In addition, both collaborate with various parties to prevent and address domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. However, there are obstacles: the education provided cannot yet reach smaller scopes comprehensively, and resource limitations limit the implementation of the handling to a narrower range.

## Community

In the researcher community element, the researcher interviewed two research informants, the first being the Chairperson of POSBAKUM 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta and the second being the Case Manager from Rekso Dyah Utami. Based on the interviews conducted by the researcher, information was obtained that POSBAKUM 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta was established based on a Mukthamar, which was then forwarded to the regional level for the formation of POSBAKUM, where, in the Special Region of Yogyakarta itself, there are six POSBAKUM in each area. POSBAKUM 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta has had a role in the prevention of domestic violence through socialization which is of course also related to laws concerning domestic violence as well as handling through legal consultations, where it turns out that in domestic violence cases there are underlying factors for the occurrence of such cases, especially in certain areas, for example, due to economic background, online loans, online gambling, individual personal character, patriarchal culture, and so on. In supporting prevention and handling provided by POSBAKUM 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, there is a collaboration with KPAI for referrals, psychologists available at PWA, FLC (Family Learning Center), as well as UPT Kulon Progo and Gunung Kidul. The presence of work synergy or written agreements strengthens this collaboration.



Meanwhile, based on interviews with research informant Rekso Dyah Utami, information was obtained that current domestic violence takes various forms, ranging from physical and psychological abuse that can result in mental disorders in victims, to neglect, making its complexity potentially increase. Rekso Dyah Utami focuses on addressing domestic violence by providing services across health, medical, psychological, legal, social rehabilitation, return and reintegration, and post-assistance. The provision of these services is also supported by facilities such as temporary shelters, several rooms according to needs, and other facilities. Rekso Dyah Utami collaborates with FPKK DIY, in which across-stakeholder forums exist and have been running well. This collaboration is strengthened through enhanced internal team development and capacity building. The following is an overview of the handling flow at Rekso Dyah Utami:



**Figure 2. Handling the Flow of "Rekso Dyah Utami" DIY**

Source: Rekso Dyah Utami, Processed by the Researcher



Regarding the potential of a hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in DIY, it is already quite good, especially encouraged by the existence of collaboration, as handling domestic violence victims certainly involves many parties, as expressed by the Chairperson of Posbakum 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, that,

*I think, uh, it's good because what is called domestic violence involves, uh, circles that may be difficult to break, uh, unless the victim has courage. Now, if the victim is a woman, it's very important to strengthen women, and for the children, they need to go to institutions like UPT, which are concerned with the children's needs. Like KPAI, they also always prioritize the children's interests...(Posbakum 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta,20/January/2026)*

Meanwhile, from Rekso Dyah Utami's side, it was revealed that,

*Actually, it has already been running, yes. Already running in FPKK. (Rekso Dyah Utami,8/January/2026)*

However, there are obstacles when clients being handled are less cooperative, which delays case resolution. It can also be seen that both, in terms of community elements, focus on handling violence against clients. Posbakum 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta focuses on legal assistance, while Rekso Dyah Utami focuses on several services provided for handling. In this community element, both also collaborate with various parties to address domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

## Government

In terms of government elements, the researcher interviewed two research informants. The first was the Head of the Women Protection and Special Child Protection Division of DP3AP2 DIY, and the second was the Manager of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection at the UPT PPA in Yogyakarta City. Based on the interview with DP3AP2 DIY, it was found that DP3AP2 DIY focuses on preventing domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, as well as on its policy regulations. This is carried out through research conducted by the Birokesra, which contains many recommendations from the study results concerning violence in general, not only related to domestic violence. Prevention is also carried out through socialization and education activities on violence in general. In addition, DP3AP2 DIY also accompanies regulations related to violence in universities and high schools through collaboration with LLDIKTI to form a task force. As stated by the DP3AP2 DIY,

*So now (cough) we are coordinating with LLDIKTI when pushing campuses to form Task Forces. Well, now those Task Forces have almost all the Higher Education Institutions in DIY, almost all of them have formed Task Forces (DP3AP2 DIY,5/January/2026)*

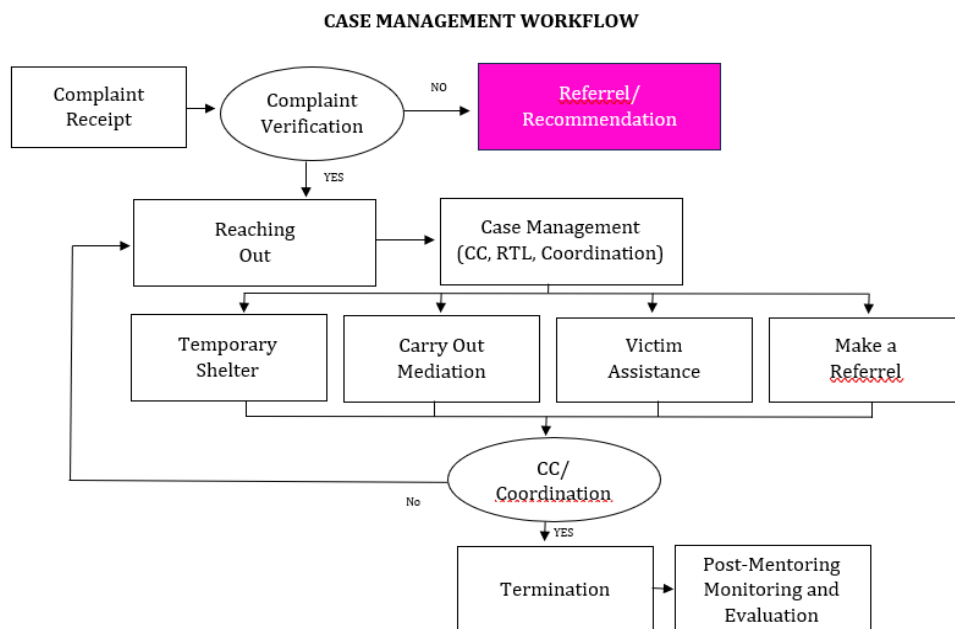
The socialization was also carried out within the community, with the topics presented tailored to the audience's needs. DP3AP2 DIY also serves as guidance for FPKK DIY in developing various approach programs. FPKK DIY has cross-sector collaboration, which is further strengthened by capacity-building for members of the Task Force and PPK. Through this, relationships are also established within the Task Force, which consists of 79 PPA Task Forces across all sub-districts, as well as with SAPA 129 and TESA



129 (Child Friend Telephone 129) to facilitate reporting of cases of general violence and domestic violence.

Meanwhile, based on information from the UPT PPA of Yogyakarta City, it is stated that the UPT PPA primarily focuses on handling domestic violence (KDRT) by assisting clients. The provision of service facilities and physical facilities available at the UPT PPA of Yogyakarta City also supports this assistance. There are seven service facilities at the UPT PPA of Yogyakarta City: complaints, outreach, case management, safe house (temporary shelter), mediation, legal assistance, and psychological assistance. Regarding physical facilities at the UPT PPA of Yogyakarta City, there are a front office, secretariat room, meeting room, counseling room, playground, safe house, disability toilet, public toilet, prayer room, ablution area, kitchen, file storage warehouse, and other supporting facilities.

Handling clients also requires a service flow that has been established according to the client's needs, starting from complaints that have many entry points, ranging from coming directly to the office, through the CSS Pemkot application, contacting via hotline or UPT PPA Kota Yogyakarta's social media, complaints from the local area, and others, which are then followed up by verifying the complaint to determine whether it falls under the authority of UPT PPA Kota Yogyakarta or under the authority of another institution. If it is not under the authority of UPT PPA Kota Yogyakarta, it will be directed in accordance with the existing regulations. After the complaint verification, case management will be carried out with several sessions of assistance to the client to determine whether a Case Conference (CC), case presentation, legal assistance, or psychological support is needed. If the case is declared closed, termination will proceed, and monitoring and evaluation will be conducted 3 months after termination to confirm the post-assistance condition. The following is an overview of the service flow at the UPT PPA Yogyakarta City:



**Figure 3. Case Management Workflow**

Source: Yogyakarta City Government DP3AP2KB, UPT PPA Yogyakarta City, Processed by the Researcher



The UPT PPA of Yogyakarta City has collaborations with other institutions, namely health services, KPAI, DP3AP2KB DIY, community organizations, NGOs such as Rifka Annisa, legal services, and is part of FPKK DIY and has been very helpful when they need each other, as stated by the UPT PPA of Yogyakarta City.

*Participated in that forum, the forum for the protection of victims of violence, abbreviated as FPKK, where we were helped and could get to know each other when we needed them. Finally, since it was already established in FPKK, we got to know each other and were helped. Every month, there is coordination, there are meetings, sometimes handling case data, where, when we do case assistance, it becomes easier, more straightforward (UPT PPA Kota Yogyakarta,9/January/2026)*

Regarding the potential of the hexa helix model, DP3AP2 DIY and UPT Yogyakarta City assessed that, with the existence of this collaboration, it is already effective, especially with the presence of FPKK DIY, which includes all institutional elements, whether government, private sector, community, or law. However, there are obstacles when there are changes in management or leadership at certain times, which require re-adjusting the conditions from the beginning and make the programs that have been running less optimal.

Thus, it can be understood that within the DP3AP2 DIY government element, the focus is on prevention efforts in the form of educational socialization regarding violence, as well as the strengthening and assistance of existing policies. Meanwhile, the UPT PPA of Yogyakarta City focuses on certain services through specific stages. In the government element, both also collaborate with various parties in carrying out efforts to prevent and handle domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and are members of FPKK DIY.

## Law and Regulation

In terms of legal elements and regulations, the researcher interviewed three research informants, namely the Junior Chief Judge of the Yogyakarta Religious Court, the Director of General Criminal Investigation at DIY Regional Police, and the Head of the Child Protection Unit at Yogyakarta City Police. Based on the interviews conducted, it was found that legal elements and regulations are involved, with different functions within each institution. The Religious Court focuses on handling cases, especially divorce cases, with the existence of SEMA Number 3 of 2023, which adds points if domestic violence occurs, allowing divorce to be granted without having to separate households for six months. The Religious Court is also involved in the prevention process through legal counseling in collaboration with local governments, universities, and the police, as stated by the Yogyakarta Religious Court, that

*So the roles outside the court, yeah, he uh provides understanding that understanding about domestic violence, which then has the purpose of preventing domestic violence because domestic violence can also affect the community, I mean not just the campus, the police can also, with local government, this can go to the community...(Pengadilan Agama Yogyakarta,4/February/2026)*



Meanwhile, the General Criminal Investigation Directorate (DITRESKRIMUM) of the Yogyakarta Regional Police (POLDA DIY) and the Women and Children Protection Unit (Unit PPA) of Yogyakarta City Police focus on criminal law enforcement through reports of violence, which are then investigated, prosecuted, and determined based on evidence supporting the occurrence of domestic violence, as revealed by the Ditreskrim POLDA DIY that,

*Handling cases as an institution that deals with cases, of course, we are professional; our professionalism is through law enforcement, from the investigation process, the inquiry, and of course, ending with the handover...(Ditreskrim POLDA DIY,14/January/2026)*

At the PPA Unit of POLRESTA Yogyakarta, clients are also approached through mentoring. The collaboration is already quite good, involving many parties across the elements of the hexa-helix model according to the needs of each relevant agency, and is also reinforced by MoUs or serious partnerships. However, there is an obstacle in the form of insufficient client evidence during case handling, which delays and limits the process.

Thus, it can be seen that, across the elements of law and regulation, all three focus on prevention through education, as well as on client handling through legal approaches at certain stages. The collaboration with various parties in preventing and handling domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is also already quite good..

## Media

In the media element, the researcher interviewed two research informants, the first being the Person in Charge of Digital Online Radar Jogja Media and the Chief Editor of Suara 'Aisyiyah Media. Based on the interviews conducted, it was found that the media plays an important role in both the prevention and handling of domestic violence (KDRT) according to their respective focuses. Radar Jogja Media focuses on accompanying a domestic violence case from beginning to end to achieve justice, and the news remains under public scrutiny. As stated by Radar Jogja Media,

*Eee, we are quite serious, yes, in addressing ee the handling of domestic violence cases occurring in Yogyakarta. Why? Because it is necessary to maintain the victims' basic condition. Usually, we escort KDRT cases from the discovery of the case until the court verdict (Media Radar Jogja,7/January/2026)*

Meanwhile, Suara 'Aisyiyah Media focuses on improving education through articles and coverage of activities related to violence to raise public awareness. As stated by the Media Suara 'Aisyiyah,

*Regarding cases of violence, we did indeed cover them in articles or make them a major theme in the main coverage, which is more about literacy. But indeed, there hasn't been an instance where, for example, there is a specific case and then we report it, and so on, it hasn't reached that point because most of the news in Suara 'Aisyiyah refers more to organizational programs and activities (Media Suara 'Aisyiyah,5/February/2026)*

Thus, it can be understood that in this media element, both focus on assisting a case as well as improving education through articles and coverage published. However, the



involvement of these two media is still limited in the network for handling domestic violence cases.

Based on the results of interviews with various stakeholders within the elements of the hexa-helix model, this analysis aligns with the hexa-helix model theory according to Zakaria et al (2019) in (Rinjani & Fitri Helmi, 2025), where a problem must involve multiple parties or actors accompanied by the synergy of six main elements in this theory, namely academics, the business world, the community, the government, law and regulation, and the media. In efforts to prevent and handle domestic violence (KDRT) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, each party involved has its own role and complements one another, with academics acting as drivers and fostering collaboration in the form of a forum, the business world enhancing education and psychological handling, the community providing client assistance, the government acting as policy regulator, law and regulation guaranteeing legal protection for victims of violence, and the media disseminating information and education to the public. Although in its implementation, several findings remain factors influencing the application of the hexa helix model, thus requiring appropriate recommendations.

This analysis also aligns with governance as outlined by Ulum and Ngindana (2017) in (Garvera, Arifin, & Fazrilah, 2021), in which a policy is not only the responsibility of the government but also involves multiple actors in decision-making and policy evaluation. These parties must be mutually involved in unifying goals for the public interest. In the effort to prevent and address domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, this is evident in the coordination across sectors reflected in the elements of the hexa helix model.

## Documentation

In this study, documentation was also used as a data collection technique to obtain perspectives during direct interviews, documents of regulations or laws in the Special Region of Yogyakarta related to the prevention and handling of domestic violence (KDRT), and documentation related to the presence or absence of cooperation documents among the parties involved in the elements of the hexa helix model. Based on the researcher's research, there is information on cooperation documents among the parties. There are differences because some have them and some do not have cooperation documents, as they are accustomed to coordinating and can directly connect if handling a case of domestic violence. As stated by the research informant from DP3AP2 DIY, who said that,

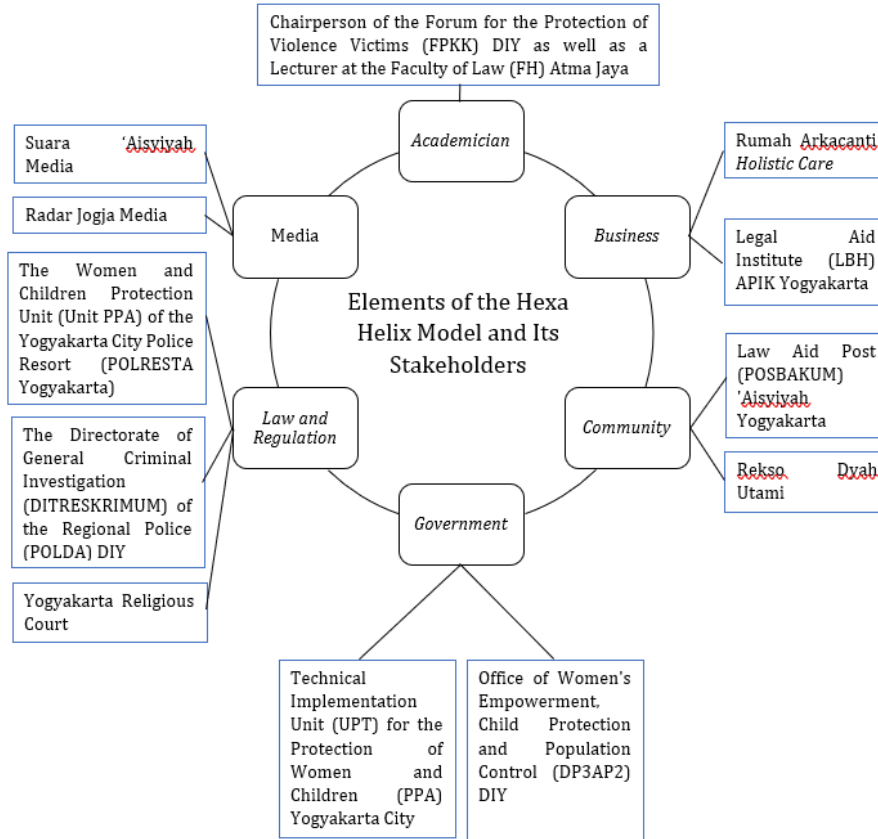
*Emm, we actually have a lot, but not specifically for penta helix collaboration documents, it doesn't exist; it's based on each need. We have collaborations in psychology; there is a PKS and a cooperation agreement, and at that time, there were several campuses. I forgot, in other fields, there are also collaborations at several campuses. Emm, then, uh, for case handling, you don't need to use a cooperation agreement (DP3AP2 DIY,5/January/2026)*

Meanwhile, according to the informant from the PPA Unit of Yogyakarta City Police,  
*There is none, because we have been cooperating like that for so long (Unit PPA Polresta Sleman,20/January/2026)*



Thus, it can be understood that regarding the cooperation documents between parties, there are differences according to the agreement.

Based on the results and discussion of the research conducted by the researcher, an overview of the hexa-helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence and its stakeholders in the Special Region of Yogyakarta can be obtained as follows:



**Figure 4. Elements of the Hexa Helix Model and Its Stakeholders**

Source : Data Processing from Researcher Interview Results, 2026

The image above represents a depiction of the hexa-helix model, which consists of six main elements: academia, business, community, government, law and regulation, and media, along with their respective stakeholders in carrying out efforts to prevent and handle domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Each of these elements has different actors with their own roles: some focus on preventing domestic violence, some on responding to it, and some on both. Based on this, it can be concluded that the Special Region of Yogyakarta, in terms of the elements of the hexa-helix model, has already formed and is well interconnected. However, some stakeholders, namely those in the media element, are still not fully involved in handling domestic violence.

Based on previous data, observations, interviews, and documentation, it can be concluded that the implementation of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is quite promising. However, there are still several obstacles that become factors affecting the implementation of the hexa helix model, which are as follows:

- a) The lack of political will, which means political willingness involving real determination and commitment from leaders or those in power to achieve decisions



that have national goals to improve public welfare, so that domestic violence issues in the Special Region of Yogyakarta still often occur.

- b) Limited funding allocation for a forum, so that in carrying out programs, whether in prevention or handling, they are not optimal.
- c) The uneven process of preventing or handling domestic violence, especially for small communities, so that patriarchal culture still exists in society, and there is a lack of information or the community's fear of reporting cases of domestic violence.
- d) The lack of human resources in handling a case in certain institutions, so that the efforts made cannot be maximized.
- e) The client's lack of cooperation, such as being difficult to contact for consultation appointments, unwillingness to take legal action, and still having doubts when making decisions, results in the implementation of handling domestic violence cases not running well and requiring a longer handling process.
- f) Changes in management or certain positions, which require readjustment and further capacity building for individuals.
- g) Lack of supporting evidence for a case, which causes the case handling process not to be carried out optimally.
- h) Limited involvement of elements, especially in handling domestic violence cases, so the implementation of the hexa helix model has not been carried out comprehensively.

Overall, the research findings indicate that the potential of the hexa helix model for preventing and addressing domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is quite promising. However, in its implementation, there are still several obstacles or factors affecting the application of the hexa helix model, such as the lack of political will, limited funding allocation, incomplete education, lack of human resources, uncooperative clients, changes in management and positions, insufficient evidence supporting a case, and limited involvement of elements. The obstacles or influencing factors will certainly have an impact on the suboptimal results of the efforts that have been made, thus requiring solutions in the form of recommendations that can be used for the implementation of the hexa helix model to enhance the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta so that the potential of the hexa helix model itself can have a broader reach in the future and improve the efforts that have been carried out.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data collection and the researcher's analysis, it can be concluded that the potential for implementing the hexa helix model in the prevention and management of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is quite promising. This is supported by the existence of FPKK DIY, established in 2004, which has brought together many parties, including academia, the private sector, communities, government, legal institutions, and the media. The existence of FPKK DIY is considered very helpful. It facilitates various parties in carrying out prevention as well as handling violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, especially in cases of domestic violence. Through collaboration in FPKK DIY, it certainly has an impact in making it easier for parties to communicate and obtain connections with one another when assistance is needed. FPKK DIY also conducts capacity-building activities for the parties involved in the forum to strengthen networked collaboration, and innovation is needed to expand existing opportunities. However, several obstacles influence the implementation of the hexa helix



model, such as the lack of political will, limited fund allocation, incomplete education, insufficient human resources, uncooperative clients, changes in management or positions, lack of evidence supporting a case, as well as limited involvement of certain elements, which still require solutions or input in policies and collaborations carried out through several recommendations that can then be used to prevent and handle domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta more effectively.

Here are some recommendations that can be used in the implementation of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in the future, namely:

- a) There is an alignment of vision among stakeholders involved in the hexa helix model in carrying out efforts to prevent and address domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, coordinated by FPKK DIY, so that there is mutual commitment to improve community welfare through the establishment of programs that align with that vision.
- b) Allocating funds appropriately through the distribution of funds according to the needs of each relevant institution.
- c) Organizing programs related to the prevention and handling of domestic violence regularly and reaching communities from the grassroots level up to villages or sub-districts, while providing education that domestic violence is something that must be reported to find solutions to the problem immediately.
- d) Routinely increasing human resource capacity so that the handling carried out can be more optimal.
- e) Providing full support to clients through communication, education related to the processes that must be followed, psychological support, and legal channels.
- f) Managing institutional stability through coordination and organized document archiving so that when there is a change in management or position, adjustments in the future can be made easily.
- g) Mechanisms for proving case handling must be strengthened by the requirements fulfilled by clients, as well as client assistance that discusses the importance of evidence if violence has occurred, whether through photos, medical examination results, recordings, or other evidence.
- h) Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation through several routine meetings, encouraged by programs for both the prevention and handling of domestic violence (KDRT) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, so that it can be more effective in the future.
- i) Expand collaboration among stakeholders in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, considering that there are still some stakeholders who have not joined the FPKK DIY, to have a wider reach, especially by involving the role of the media to support further the potential implementation of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence (KDRT) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

This study has limitations in data collection due to difficulties accessing research informants, who are limited, so the data and research results obtained are not yet optimal. Therefore, in future research, it is expected that the scope of data and research informants can be expanded, and that an in-depth analysis can be conducted of the implementation of the hexa helix model in the prevention and handling of domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, to measure its effectiveness.



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