

# Peran dewan adat suku Sentani dalam penyelesaian konflik kekerasan dalam rumah tangga pada masyarakat Sentani = The role of Sentani tribal council in conflict resolution of domestic violence on Sentani people

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Tesis ini membahas tentang Peran Dewan Adat Suku Sentani (DASS) dalam penyelesaian KDRT yang dialami perempuan Sentani. Masyarakat Sentani sudah mengenal DASS yang didirikan pada tahun 2002 dan memiliki beberapa fungsi dalam urusan aspek politik, aspek ekonomi, hukum, keamanan, dan keagamaan. Kajian ini lebih terfokus kepada DASS sebagai lembaga hukum yang berfungsi dan bertugas menyelesaikan masalah-masalah adat dalam suku Sentani, khususnya konflik KDRT pada perempuan Sentani. Masalah penelitiannya adalah: faktor apa yang mendorong perempuan Sentani memilih menyelesaikan konflik KDRT melalui DASS. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara kualitatif dengan menggunakan teknik wawancara mendalam dan observasi pada sidang-sidang DASS. Wawancara dilakukan terhadap perempuan korban KDRT, ketua DASS, wakil gereja, tokoh adat, tokoh masyarakat, pelaku KDRT, dan warga masyarakat Sentani lainnya.

Perempuan Sentani yang mengalami KDRT mencari penyelesaian melalui DASS karena alasan unsure kedamaian dalam persidangan, denda adat, dan menghindari rasa malu. Terkait dengan denda adat, terjadi perubahan bentuk dendanya yaitu yang semula berupa benda tertentu (tomako batu, manic-manik, dan gelang batu) menjadi rupiah. Sekalipun perempuan korban KDRT memperoleh penyelesaian secara adat, namun penyelesaian itu belum memberikan rasa keadilan bagi mereka.

Makanya KDRT di Sentani menimbulkan perbedaan pandangan pada beberapa pihak. Pemerintah daerah, gereja, dewan adat, kaum perempuan, dan korban memandang bahwa KDRT adalah pelanggaran HAM yang harus dihukum. Sementara pelaku KDRT dan laki-laki muda berpandangan bahwa kekerasan terhadap perempuan merupakan suatu hal yang biasa dalam budaya Sentani. Dalam perspektif antropologi, KDRT di Sentani merupakan persoalan antara kebudayaan dan hak yang mewarnai perdebatan mengenai relativisme budaya.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

This thesis discusses the role of Sentani Tribal Council in the resolution of domestic violence experienced by Sentani woman. Sentani society acknowledges that Sentani Tribal Council established in has several functions in political,

economic, legal, security, and religion affairs. This study focused on the Sentani Tribal Council as a legal institution in solving domestic violence against Sentani women. The research problem is: what factors encourage Sentani women choose resolving domestic conflicts through Sentani Tribal Council.

This is a qualitative research which employed in depth interview technique and observation in the DASS courts. Interviews were carried out to victim of domestic violence, head of tribal council, adat and community leaders, domestic violence doer, and Sentani people.

Sentani women who were victim of domestic violence went to DASS to solve their problem due to several reasons, namely peaceful court, customary fine and avoiding shame. There is a change in the customary fine from certain goods to rupiah currency. Although Sentani women obtained conflict resolution in the DASS, but it did not provide justice yet.

There are different views on domestic violence in Sentani. Some parties local government, church, tribal council, women and victim perceived that domestic violence is violating human rights, therefore, must be sentenced. While the doers and young men in Sentani perceived that violence against women is common in their culture. From anthropological perspective, domestic violence in Sentani is a debate between culture and rights in the context of cultural relativism.; This thesis discusses the role of Sentani Tribal Council in the resolution of

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