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Relationship of Economic Vulnerability With The Action of Criminal Violence on Household Women

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Abstract: From the description above, the conclusion in this study is basically there are five main causes that trigger the occurrence of domestic violence, namely economic difficulties, disobedience, bad behavior, jealousy, and others (child problems, the husband remarries, people's interference old/in-law). Some of the factors above which are the main factors in the occurrence of domestic violence are problems of economic vulnerability/difficulty. And the forms of domestic violence that are caused due to economic vulnerability problems, namely physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and neglect of the household.

Keywords: Economic Vulnerability, Action of Criminal Violence, Household Women

1. Introduction

Women and men are two living beings created by God with all their weaknesses and strengths. Whereas society in general constructs that men are creatures that are considered strong and women are considered physically weak. For this reason, women are perceived as having protection. However, with weaknesses possessed by women it becomes the object of violence. Women as creatures that should be loved and protected, actually become the object of violence committed by men who are very close to them. According to feminist views, violence against women is the same as gender based violence (Moerti Hadiati Soeroso,, 2010).

This equation is not without reason, because so far the violence experienced by women has occurred because of differences in gender imbalanced relations. Gender based violence is the result of the formation of social interactions that occur in patriarchal societies (B. Rudi Harnoko, 2010: 181).

Patriarchy is a system dominated and controlled by men still inherent in society is one of the things that causes that the degree of men is not the same as women. Men are of higher degrees than women, from the statement it is assumed that women are weak, sloppy, feminine, while men are strong and masculine. These assumptions are formed and inherent in the community over time from one's birth to adulthood. According to B. Rudi Harnoko (2010: 181) that the rise of the issue of violence against women, has become a series of vocabulary

that is quite popular in recent years. It is very ironic, in the midst of a modern society, because it is built on the principles of rationality, democracy and humanism which in theory should be able to suppress acts of violence precisely the culture of violence is increasingly becoming an inseparable phenomenon. Today we see clearly the emergence of various criminal acts, moral damage, rape, abuse, sexual harassment and women who are victims. This act of violence against women can occur in the household (domestic) or in the community (public) (Nanda Febrini Sholehati, 2013).

As in the case in North Sumatra, the husband scissored his wife's tongue, the incident was caused by the husband because he did not accept the wife's admonition not to throw the cigarette in his house (Liputan6.com, 2014). The case is one of the cases that occurred in Indonesia. The examples of cases of female violence in the household by husbands against wives that occurred in Lampung in that year were precisely in Patoman village, Pagelaran sub-district, Pringsewu district. Ani Aryawati was burned alive by her husband Ujang. According to Sukojo a friend from Ani, a year before the arson incident that his husband's business went bankrupt.

Her husband's expedition and car rental business. From there the victim's husband is often angry, and even rarely acts violently. Because he could no longer be beaten, the victim finally asked to be divorced. Then the husband burns his wife and leaves. The victim screamed and plunged into the bathroom to extinguish the fire that was burning on his body. Until finally the victim suffered severe burns (Kompas Daily Newspaper, 2015).

In the household, tension and conflict are common things. Disputes, debates, quarrels, mocking each other or even cursing are common things. But all of that can be part of the form of domestic violence that specifically refers to the notion of violence against women in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (Eni purwaningsih, 2008: 2-3). The acts of violence against women that occurred in Lampung were 1025 cases in 2014 and 1018 cases in 2015 which can be seen in Tables 1 and 2. Especially violence against women in the household in the last two years has increased from 310 to 412 cases.

This act of violence against women in Baubau households is certainly a very important thing to overcome, even what is expected is no more acts of violence against women. Violence against women in the household can occur to husbands against wives, children and other members who live in the household. Various efforts have been made by the government to tackle cases of violence against women in the household, namely the birth of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 Year 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The law is intended for guarantees provided by the state to prevent domestic violence and protect victims of domestic violence. This law stipulates sanctions for those who violate it. Therefore, the provisions contained in the Criminal Code (Criminal Code). Crimes imposed on perpetrators of domestic violence are imprisonment or fines (Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, 2010: 155). In addition to the establishment of the Act, the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 181 of 1996 concerning the National Commission on Violence Against Women.

The integrated service center for women and children empowerment (P2TP2A) is one of the services for the prevention and handling of women and children victims of violence. The forms of services provided are consultation, mediation, medical treatment, psychological handling, legal assistance, socialization and information centers. In this case P2TP2A plays an important role in the community in order to serve and prevent acts of violence against women.

In tackling the act of violence against women in the household, the Women's and Children's Protection Unit (UPPA) is one of the institutions responsible for upholding the law, of course, their participation is required in supporting the realization of protection and

overcoming crime of domestic violence. To support the task of the Protection Unit for Women and Children in reducing acts of domestic violence, the government on September 22, 2004 has passed Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, so that the Baubau City Police and Women's Protection Unit for Children and Children is required to be able to assist in the process of resolving and dealing with criminal acts of domestic violence (Nanda Febrini Sholehati, 2013:6) Although various regulations have been established and efforts have been made, the cases that have not been reduced have also been reduced.

Even experienced an increase and it needs to be realized that Criminal Law is not the only effort that can affect the problem of eliminating violence against women. However tradition and structure can influence the form and attitude towards women and acts of violence suffered. This phenomenon cannot be left alone. This needs to be considered more for all communities, institutions and governments to minimize this number. At least there needs to be action from all communities to pay attention to these cases of violence.

Many various cases that exist will not occur because there are things that make the cause. The acts of violence against women in the household are caused by factors such as patriarchal culture, the environment, wife's dissatisfaction with her husband's income, household economy, shifting the role of husband or wife. This study will explain how the reality of violence against women and the causes of acts of violence against women in the household. Based on the description in the background of the problem, it can be formulated the problem that will be discussed in this study, namely how the Economic Vulnerability Relationship with the Crime of Violence Against Women in the Household. And what are the forms of criminal acts of violence against women in the household caused by economic problems.

2. Literature Review

Nowadays women have received education and work opportunities that are equal or equal to men. This can be seen from the many women who play a dual role, namely being a wife for her husband, being a mother to her children and working in various fields or having other professions, of course, the work can be said to be diverse and exceed the work of men, while many men are unable to replace a woman's work. Motivation that encourages women to play a dual role is a compelling condition to help the family economy, such as because of her husband being laid off or Termination of Employment with the company where the husband works, usually for reasons of downsizing due to uncertain economic problems, or because of the husband's salary very low, while current needs are very numerous and varied. And it is often found that a woman is more successful than a man even while carrying out these dual functions (Hardin, LM Mustari, and WOODP Sari, 2019: 10-11). Although many women are involved in helping the family economy, not a few also experience violence both violence inside their own households and violence outside the home such as the case of lecturers in Tangerang who tortured his wife to the point of death that occurred on February 4, 2020 at 01:00 WIB (Sindo News.com) <https://metro.sindonews.com/read/1516426/170/dosen-di-tangerang-aniaya-istri-hingga-nyaris-tewas-1580800116>

Various incidents of violence against women continue to occur around us in this hemisphere, but this phenomenon is less seen as a serious problem by the community (Syufri, 2010: 95). As in the household, if the violence committed by the husband against the wife, of course, the wife always covers what the husband has done to him. Because if the wife discloses or tells what her husband did is one of the things that is considered "disgrace" of the

family. Violence that occurs in the household is such as physical violence (beatings and torture), mental violence (psychic) such as threats, prohibitions, sexual violence which is forced sexual relations and economic violence in the form of letting the wife work and her husband's income (Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, 2010: 80-82).

3. Methodology

3.1. Types of research

In this study using qualitative empirical research methods. Qualitative empirical research is a research method with study studies that are community behavior. The source of the study is real behavior from the community that is contrary to the rule of law. The data source of qualitative empirical research does not depart from written law but departs from field observations (Sugiyono., 2014) Data analysis using qualitative descriptive analysis, namely data obtained through research activities, identified and grouped according to the characteristics of the research objectives, then analyzed qualitatively descriptive. The use of this qualitative analysis technique includes all research data both primary legal data and secondary legal data (IK Dewi et al., 2019: 4).

3.2. Research Data Sources

Sources of data in this study are primary data obtained directly from research in the field and secondary data collected from library materials and documents that support this research (IK Dewi, Hardin, Abdullah, et al., 2019: 4). The source used by the author in this study is to use two sources as commonly used in qualitative research. The two sources are:

1. Primary Source

Primary sources are sources of data obtained directly from informants ie through in-depth interviews, acts of violence against women on the chronology of events. Thus making it easier for researchers to know and analyze the causes of acts of violence against women in the household. This primary data source is a victim. family, neighbors, and women's and children's protection unit and integrated empowerment center for women and children (P2TP2A), which provides information on women's violence in the household.

2. Secondary Sources

Secondary sources are pre-existing data sources in the form of documents from the P2TP2A Institute Lamban Indoman Putri. As well as online or offline media news, from the media information obtained from the chronology of events from cases of violence against women both within the household.

3.3. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Milles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2011: 246-252) data analysis in qualitative research includes the following stages:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is defined as the process of selection, separation, attention to simplification, abstracting and transformation of rough data that appears from written records in the field. Records obtained from interviews with informants on acts of violence against women in the household have been selected and simplified. Then the data obtained at the location of the study are then contained in a complete and detailed description or report which will be discussed in the discussion chapter.

First, the initial presentation is done when drawing conclusions from the research data reduction results. Second, the presentation in the research discussion is a collection of conclusions from the results of the reduction on the focus of the research problem. From

the results of data collection obtained from interviews from several reduction parties presented in the form of narratives or tables. In accordance with the data or information obtained.

2. Verification and Interesting Conclusions

The third step is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary and will change if no strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. The technique used for verification is triangulation of data sources, peer discussions and checking. However, conclusions have indeed been supported by valid and consistent evidence when researchers return to the field to collect data, so the conclusions put forward are reliable conclusions (Moleong, Lexy. 2013).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. *Economic Vulnerability Relationship with Actions of Violence Against Women in the Household*

The more expensive daily needs can trigger cracks in the household. Insufficient husband's salary to meet needs. Money that can trigger disputes and problems. A household head feels pressured by the difficulty to make ends meet, perhaps committing violence to members of his household. As in the case in Surabaya, an old father did not work and did not provide for his family. He hit his son's head so that he was covered in blood, because his father did not receive his daughter's statement.

The high number of cases of domestic violence in Indonesia is inseparable from the viewpoint of the wife, which is often considered to be lower and can be applied at will by the husband. Women are considered number two creatures and deserve to be treated as they please. In a husband and wife relationship, women are often considered as property of a husband who has been bought from his family, and can be treated as he pleases. In functional structural theory (one of the grand sociological theories), a functional perspective, sees that the role and function of a husband or father who has the power and power to be assertive and solve the problem of indiscipline in family members. Men are socialized into aggressive behavior. They are taught directly or indirectly to solve and deal with problems and show their authority in certain situations.

Whereas women are socialized to submit to male authority and they have been encouraged to try to choose traits to be able to replace male leadership in the family (Syufri, 2009: 102) Theory used in describing the causes of violence against women is the Sub Culture theory proposed by M. Wolfgang and F. Ferracuti (Sakinah Maha, 2013: 31). Wolfgang's assumptions apply to the behavior of violent crime against women. Generally this form of violence offered by Wolfgang occurs to the community (based on the structure and pattern of socio-economic relations) which displays the characteristics of domination and injustice through complex social processes, giving rise to attitudes and behaviors that support violence.

In certain cultured societies, violence against women is generally caused by a tendency towards behavior that emerges in the culture of the community which still regards women as "koncowongking". Women must be in a "nrimo" position in the form of surrender attitudes and behaviors they receive as a form of service, including surrender in the event of violence against them.

According to E. Sutherland, 1960 (Suwano and Pairul Shah, 2013: 47) which states that someone behaves badly in the same way as non-evil behavior. That is, evil behavior is learned in interactions with other people, and these people get bad behavior as a result of the interaction they do with other people, and that person gets bad behavior as a result of

interaction as a result of the interaction he does with people who behave with a tendency against existing legal norms.

The act of violence is part of a crime, in general, crimes can arise due to the same conditions and processes that produce social behaviors. The social processes that can be seen from the aspects of human life in society are, social mobility, competition and cultural conflict, political ideology, economy, quality of population, religion, income and employment. The social process that will influence someone to commit acts of violence, of course, can be analyzed to what extent the effect in a person with his actions (Suwarno and Pairul Shah, 2014: 46-47).[10]

In addition to these factors, according to Sri Nurdjunaida, (in B. Rudi Harnoko, 2010: 186), there are several factors that cause violence to occur from various aspects, namely: First, related to socio-cultural/political/economic/ legal/religious structures , that is, in a system of society that adheres to patriarchy, where father lines are considered dominant, men are placed in a higher position than women, considered as the more powerful party. This situation causes women to experience various forms of discrimination. Related to cultural values, namely beliefs, stereotypes about the position, roles and values of men towards women, such as the existence of forced marriages, polygamy, arbitrary divorce.

Second, related to situational conditions that facilitate, such as being isolated, conditions of conflict and war. In conditions of poverty women are easily trapped in prostitution. As an indication of the rise of information technology, women are trapped in cases of sexual abuse, pornography and trafficking. From the results of the study (the Central Bureau of Statistics and the State Ministry of Empowerment of Indonesian Women, 2007: 9-10) showed that among the factors causing violence against Minangkabau ethnic women, economic dependence on husbands, misinterpreting religious teachings, and factors of cultural change.

There are five main causes revealed by the survey, namely economic difficulties, non-compliance, bad behavior, jealousy, and others (child problems, husband remarrying, interference from parents / parents-in-law). Some of the factors above which are the main factors in the occurrence of domestic violence are economic problems.

4.2. Forms of acts of violence against women in the household caused by economic problems

Violence that befell women is present in all types of social relations that it carries out, including in family relationships, close friendships, in working relationships, and in social relations. Violence can also befall women everywhere, whether in public spaces or household space.

The types of violence against women according to Sri Nurdjunaida (B. Rudi Harnoko, 2010: 184-185) can occur in the form of:

1. Physical Violence

That is an action that aims to injure, torture or persecute other people, by using the body members of the offender (hands, feet) or with other instruments. The forms of physical violence experienced by women include: slap, beating, snatching, pushing roughly, stepping on, kicking, strangulation, throwing hard objects, torture using sharp objects, such as knives, scissors, ironing and burning. The action resulted in pain, fell sick and seriously injured.

In general, the various cases of acts of domestic violence occur in physical forms, namely: murder, abuse and rape. These forms of action can occur in the husband against the wife or vice versa, the father of the child or vice versa, the mother of the child, the sister towards the family member sister to the housemaid (Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, 2010: 80-81).

2. Psychological/Non-Physical Violence

That is an action that aims to lower the image of a woman, both through words and deeds (painful sayings, obscenities, shouting, insults, threats) that suppress women's emotions. This action results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feeling helpless and severe psychological suffering in someone. In Moerti Hadiati Soeroso (2010: 81), non-physical forms of acts of violence, namely, humiliation, comments that are intended to demean and hurt the pride of the wife, forbid wives from associating, threats in the form of returning the wife to parents, divorce and separating the wife from her children.

3. Sexual Violence

Namely sexual violence, including various undesirable and sexual meanings called sexual harassment, as well as various forms of forced sexual relations, which are referred to as rape. These acts of violence can be classified in the form of physical or psychological violence. Sexual violence includes rape, sexual harassment. Sexual violence is the imposition of sexual relations on people who live within the household.

In addition, it also means forcing sexual relations with one person within the scope of his household with another person for certain commercial purposes or purposes, stated in Article 8 of Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the elimination of domestic violence (Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, 2010: 83- 84). Sexual violence involves isolating the wife from her inner needs, forcing sexual relations with a pattern that is not desired or approved by the wife, forcing sexual relations when the wife does not want, the wife is sick or menstruating, forcing the wife to become a prostitute or the like.

4. Household neglect

That is in the form of economic neglect where they are not given a regular income or in sufficient quantities, limiting or prohibiting proper work inside or outside the home, so that the victim is down even though that person is. In the Law on the elimination of domestic violence (article 9) this act of economic violence is the abandonment of households which are also included in the sense of violence. Because every person is prohibited from abandoning a person within the household, even though according to the law that applies to him or because of an agreement or agreement he is obliged to provide livelihood, care or maintenance to that person.

Neglect also applies to everyone who results in economic dependence by limiting or prohibiting decent work inside or outside the home, so that the victim is under the control of that person (Moerti Hadiati Soeroso, 2010: 84).

This form of economic violence can be in the form of not giving a wife a living, utilizing wife's dependence economically to control the life of his wife, allowing his wife to work for later his income is controlled by the husband. Except for wives who work because of their own volition and feel they are not exploited by their husbands and there is no coercion. Usually from various acts of violence above psychological violence is the beginning of the occurrence of physical violence. Because in reality physical and psychological violence can occur simultaneously.

5. Conclusion

From the description above, the conclusion in this study is basically there are five main causes that trigger the occurrence of domestic violence, namely economic difficulties, disobedience, bad behavior, jealousy, and others (child problems, the husband remarries, people's interference old /in-law). Some of the factors above which are the main factors in the occurrence of domestic violence are problems of economic vulnerability/difficulty. And the

forms of domestic violence that are caused due to economic vulnerability problems, namely physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and neglect of the household.

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