



Women Victims of Domestic Violence as a Gender-Based Crime

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Abstract

This study aims to find out why women are the dominant victims of domestic violence. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, with a literature study. The result of this study is that the relationship between men and women is still unequal, which still considers men to be more than women in all respects so that the wife/woman is only in charge of household matters. The wife's economic dependence on her husband is also one of the triggers for the violence. So that the husband commits violence with the intention that the wife no longer refuses the husband's will, as well as to show masculinity. This oppression is also caused by a subordinate view that is supported by socio-political dynamics rooted in a hierarchical, submissive level and legitimizes violence as a control mechanism. The conclusion of this study is that domestic violence is part of gender-based violence because violence was born as a result of an imbalance in the pattern of power relations between men and women which was then justified by both state law and religious beliefs as a result of interpretation gender-biased religious texts. Building a pattern of relations that is egalitarian and fair and away from the practice of violence in the context of family life is part of both humanitarian and religious duties.

Keywords Woman, Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Evil

INTRODUCTION

Any violence that occurs in society actually departs from a certain ideology that legitimizes both individuals and groups - both individuals against other parties caused by the assumption of inequality that exists in society. The oppressed are cornered in a position that keeps them in the network through periodic means of force (Pancasilawati, 2013).

The term gender is put forward by social scientists to explain which differences between women and men are innate as God's creations and which are cultural formations that are constructed, studied, and socialized. Gender is behavioral differences between men and women that are socially constructed, namely differences that are not determined by God but are created by humans (not nature) through a long social and cultural process (Kemenppa, 2013). Gender problems in society have existed since humans began to appear on this earth. However, in the beginning, when science and technology were not as advanced as they are today, gender issues had not received attention and were not disputed either by society in general or by feminists. This is because the cultural values that developed related to the role of division of labor, responsibilities, and the standard image of men and women at that time were considered as something natural and legal along with the times followed by the advancement of science and information technology, public attention, especially



feminists, to social phenomena related to gender issues has begun to become the focus of attention (Muhajarah, 2016).

Domestic Violence (KDRT) can be positioned as a result of being born from a gender-biased social system. In practice, domestic violence can occur at all levels of society, from the rich to the poor or from the uneducated to the educated. Domestic violence can be done by someone with the full awareness that what he is doing is violence, but it is possible that the perpetrator considers his violent behavior to be part of the rights he has which is justified by juridical authority or religious arguments (Irawaty, Berencana, & Bkkbn, 2020).

The occurrence of domestic violence is a behavior that is repeated and has a distinctive pattern, namely husband and wife who are involved in the act of thinking that domestic violence is a natural thing to happen in every family. Discussion about domestic violence, especially violence perpetrated by husbands against wives, is an interesting subject to study. This is because cases of domestic violence are the most common cases compared to other cases of violence. Domestic violence is also a complex matter (Abdurrachman, n.d.). Unlike other crimes, where victims and perpetrators are in personal, legal, institutional relationships, and have social implications. Women who are beaten by their husbands also raise children, do housework, raise families, make money, and are emotionally involved with the perpetrators of the violence (Dalam et al., 2020).

Violence is when someone acts in inappropriate ways and uses physical force that violates the law and injures himself, others, or the environment. According to Mansour Faqih, as quoted by Eti Nurhayati, violence is an attack or assault on a person's physical or mental integrity. Violence is born because of the authority of power where community groups who are in a subordinate position will always be victims of violence (Soleman, 2020).

In the Household (KDRT) which was committed especially against women by their partners or family members recently, it has also become a problem of violence that has never surfaced. Despite this, awareness of the ongoing experience of violence against women, the phenomenon of domestic violence against women is identified with the nature of the problem in the private sphere. From this perspective, violence is seen as a personal responsibility, and women are defined as those who are responsible either to improve the situation actually studied by social norms or to develop methods that can be drawn from unseen suffering (Samsul Mu'min, 2006).

The reality shows that in Indonesia, cases of domestic violence increase from year to year, with the largest percentage being violence against wives. The problem that arises in this context is why women or wives are the most dominant victims of domestic violence. In fact, the legal system in Indonesia has not guaranteed protection for victims of domestic violence.

METHODS

The type of research used is qualitative research with comparative descriptive method (Soendari, 2012). Data Management Techniques: Organizing, is a systematic process of collecting, recording, and presenting facts for research purposes.



Editing is an activity of editing the truth and determination of data and re-examining all data obtained by selecting and selecting data from various aspects which include suitability and compatibility with each other, authenticity, clarity, and relevance to the problem. This technique is used in research to check the completeness of the data that has been obtained. And the analysis technique is to provide further analysis of the results of editing and organizing data obtained from research sources, using theories and other arguments, so that conclusions can be obtained (Sugiyono, 2017).

As a research design, the ethnographic method is used in this research with descriptive analysis writing techniques, where ethnography itself provides tools that allow the research process to take place better, ethnography is often defined as an attempt to describe culture and cultural aspects. There are also those who interpret it as studying something (culture and its aspects) by placing and considering the background of the problem as a whole, without avoiding its complexity (Raco, 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Domestic Violence (KDRT) can be defined as acts of violence perpetrated by a caregiver, parent, or partner. Violence in terminology can be interpreted as being violent or the act of a person or group of people causing injury or death of a person. Meanwhile, violence in English as stated by Elizabeth Kandel Englander quoted by Rika Saraswati is a form of action taken against another party, the perpetrator is individual or more, which can cause suffering for the other party (Sukamarriko Andrikasmi & Emilda Firdaus, 2020).

According to the World Bank's records, the most common form of violence is against wife violence or, more accurately, against women causing and subordination. The subordination of women has been going on for quite a long time and is universal, only for the various subordinations with different intensities. Subordination is not just a difference in the biological sense, but then develops in differences in reproductive and production functions, both in controlling economic resources, class ideology, and social stratification through socialization to perpetuate the position of women who are subordinates (R. Amalia & Siregar, 2021).

Domestic violence occurs, because there is still a misunderstanding about gender bias, where a woman must submit to a man, this results in domestic violence. Gender bias also pressures women to be submissive and accept all forms of unfair behavior that are more of social or other people's rights than personal rights (M. Amalia, 2011).

The current condition still shows that gender differences can lead to gender differences (gender differences) where women are irrational, emotional, and gentle, while men are rational, strong, or mighty. Gender differences are actually not a problem as long as they do not cause gender inequality (gender inequality). However, the problem is that gender differences have caused various injustices, both for men and especially for women. However, what becomes a problem and needs to be questioned is the structure of gender inequality caused by gender roles (gender roles) and gender differences.

The occurrence of domestic violence stems from the existence of an unequal pattern of power relations between men (husbands) and women (wives). This condition often results



in acts of violence by husbands against their wives as part of excessive use as the head of the family. The justification for this authority can be supported by state laws or by social perceptions in the form of myths about the superiority of a man believed by a certain society. By using this line of thinking, violence that occurs within the household is a type of gender-based violence. This means that the violence was born due to differences in socially constructed gender roles in which one party is subordinate to the other (Rofiah, 2017).

There are various forms of violence against women. Starting from physical violence, psychological, economic, to sexual violence. Violence against women (wives) as stated in the formulation of the United Nations Declaration, namely the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women is any act based on gender differences that result in or may suffer physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of action, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private/family life.

According to Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, violence against women is any violence directed at women only because of them. The understanding is given by Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, what happens to women because they see their gender (Widyastuti, 2007).

Domestic violence does not occur spontaneously but has certain causes that encourage men to commit violence against women (wives) in general the causes of this violence can be identified due to gender and patriarchal factors, unequal power relations, and role modeling, imitating behavior). Gender and patriarchy will create unequal power relations with men who are considered more important than women which results in the position of the husband being considered to have the power to regulate his household, including his wife and children. However, a husband's wife and a husband have more power than other family members who make men do violence.

The culture and subordinate position of women is the beginning of the emergence of opportunities for acts of violence against women (wives). Male domination is always maintained because of personal interests so it limits women's access in other fields, which have been a wetland for men such as politics, economics, society, and so on, all of this is done because men are at ease status quo hegemony of men who for them can do anything to women (Susanto, 2021).

Aggi Humm reiterates that violence against women is mainly used to control women's sexuality and their reproduction, for example in rituals of social relations, men as the party in need while women as objects who must accept the will of men regardless of the condition of the wife, when the husband wants and this couldn't have happened otherwise (Sukardi, 2015).

Many things can be identified as the causes of violence against women/wives. Among the main reasons is that there is still a relationship between men and women who consider men to be superior to women in all respects so that the wife/woman is only important in household matters. The wife's economic dependence on her husband is also one of the triggers for the violence. So that the husband commits violence with the intention that the wife will no longer refuse the husband's will, as well as to show masculinity. The same thing was stated by William P College as quoted by Kersti Yllo who emphasized that this view



was also caused by the views of subordinates which were supported by socio-political dynamics rooted in hierarchical levels, obedience, and control of violence as a control mechanism (Suryanti, 2019).

Basically, women and men were created in a free and egalitarian state in the glory and superiority given by God. Therefore, there is no discrimination against women solely on the consideration of gender when carrying out social life, economic life, and family life on the principles of equality and justice. As social beings, women have the right to live independently and have the same security rights as men. the fact that every woman basically has the same rights.

CONCLUSION

Domestic violence is part of gender-based violence because violence is born as a result of the relationship between male and female power which is then justified by state law and religious beliefs as a result of gender-biased interpretation of religious texts.

Building a pattern of relations that is egalitarian and fair and away from the practice of violence (violence) in the context of family life is part of both humanitarian and religious duties. One of the efforts is to develop a pattern of interpretation of religious texts with a gender justice perspective and to raise awareness to the public about the importance of gender-just relations. Related to efforts to enforce the rule of law, it is necessary to supervise the community against law enforcement officers to consequently oversee the implementation of the PKDRT Law.

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