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## **FACTORS CAUSED ON THE EVENT OF HOUSEHOLD DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BASED ON VICTIMOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE EFFORT**

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### **Abstract**

The emergence of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia requires the government to enforce regulations that have positive and negative impacts on Indonesian society. One of the regulations issued by the government is PP No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The existence of the PSBB issued by the government has a positive impact on the health sector, to reduce the number of people who are victims of Covid-9, but on the other hand the negative impact of this PSBB is that it appears in the economy because it is difficult for people to work, and some companies also lay off their employees. So that socially it does not rule out that problems arise in the household where the community is expected not to carry out activities outside the home if it is not too important. So from this government regulation, one of the household problems that arise is the presence of domestic violence. The research method presented in the writing of this journal is a normative juridical research method in which researchers look at problems from studies and literature studies from various sources as research material, such as legislation as the main material (primary legal material) and secondary legal materials from various books. - Legal books, scientific papers, scientific articles that discuss the criminal act of trafficking in persons (human trafficking).

**Keywords** : Domestic violence, Factors causing domestic Violence, Efforts to overcome domestic

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Komnas Perempuan reported that domestic violence was the most reported case of violence. There are 319 cases of violence reported during the pandemic (Perempuan, 2020). Two-thirds of this figure are cases of domestic violence. Data from the Legal Aid Institute for the Indonesian Women's Association for Justice (LBH APIK) also shows that there have been 110 cases of domestic violence that have been reported, since the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) from March 16 to June 20. In the period of 3 months, the number of domestic violence cases has reached half of the number of domestic violence cases in 2019. Most of the victims of domestic violence are women. This adds to the list of vulnerabilities experienced by women in Indonesia (Sumera, 2013).

A new study from Flinder University in Australia looks at the vulnerability of women during the pandemic. This study found that one of the reasons for the increasing number of domestic violence during the pandemic was the increase in various forms of women's vulnerability (Hutabarat et al., 2020). This vulnerability often occurs because the domestic burden of women has also increased during this pandemic. Women not only have the duty to take care of the household, some of them also have the duty to become teachers for their children.

This burden is increasing because children are currently adapting to the online learning system during the pandemic (Devi, 2020). Currently, women also serve as private teachers for their children due to the closure of schools during the pandemic. Working mothers also have to divide their time so they can stay productive doing their work at home. As a result, they have to be able to carry out these multiple roles and this can add a pretty heavy burden to women.

A study from Komnas Perempuan found that during the pandemic, women in Indonesia spent more than 3 hours doing household chores, more than men. And when women are not able to fulfill their duties properly, they become more vulnerable to become targets of violence (Radhitya et al., 2020). In Indonesia, women are considered responsible for preparing and providing food. However, in fact, this pandemic has made it difficult for women to fulfill this responsibility. Food prices have soared due to the pandemic, and recent data shows that Indonesian women are forced to spend more money to buy groceries for their families. In addition, many women from the upper middle class no longer get help from domestic workers or their relatives who used to help them provide nutritious food for their families, because of the PSBB. LBH APIK explained that women will be more vulnerable to domestic violence, when their household experiences food shortages. In addition, the existence of this domestic violence problem makes some people not really like spending their time at home, but when the Covid 19 Pandemic requires them to spend time at home.

Bainus & Rachman, (2021) Economic hardship during the pandemic also increases women's vulnerability to violence. This pandemic has caused many people to experience pay cuts, even lose their jobs. When household income is reduced, tension in the household is high. Women will become targets for perpetrators of violence, who often use financial difficulties as an excuse for violence. Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem that will be put forward by the author is as follows: (1) Factors causing domestic violence during the Covid-19 Pandemic and (2) How are the efforts to overcome domestic violence crimes in the UPTD PPA P3APM office in Tanjungpinang City.

## **METHOD RESEARCH**

The method used is a normative juridical research method in which researchers look at problems from literature studies and studies from various sources as research material, such as legislation as the main material (primary legal material) and secondary legal materials from various legal books, scientific works, scientific articles that discuss the criminal act of trafficking in persons (human trafficking)..

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Definition of Domestic Violence (KDRT)**

In Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, it is stated that Domestic Violence is any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological and/or suffering misery or suffering (Mahfud & Rizanizarli, 2021). neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty unlawfully within the scope of the household. The law states that cases of domestic violence are all types of violence (both physical and psychological) perpetrated by family members against other family members (both husband and wife, as well as violence perpetrated by wife against husband or father against children). or mother against her child and violence perpetrated by a child against his father or mother). but the dominant victims of violence are the wife and children by the husband.

The forms of domestic violence:

### **Physical Violence**

- a. Severe Physical Violence, in the form of severe abuse such as kicking; hit, burn; carry out attempted murder or murder and all other acts which may result in:
  - 1) Serious injury

- 2) Unable to carry out daily tasks
  - 3) Fainted
  - 4) Serious injuries to the victim's body and or wounds that are difficult to heal or which pose a danger of death
  - 5) Loss of one of the five senses.
  - 6) Got disabled.
  - 7) Suffering from paralysis.
  - 8) Disruption of thinking power for more than 4 weeks
  - 9) Abortion or death of a woman's womb
  - 10) Death of the victim.
- b. Mild Physical Violence, in the form of slapping, grabbing, pushing, and other acts that result in:
- 1) Minor injury
  - 2) Physical pain and injuries that are not included in the severe category
  - 3) Repetition of mild physical violence can be classified as severe violence.

### **Psychic Violence**

- a. Serious Psychological Violence, in the form of control, manipulation, exploitation, abuse, humiliation and humiliation, in the form of prohibition, coercion and social isolation; degrading or insulting actions and or words; stalking; violence and or threats of physical, sexual and economic violence; each of which can result in severe psychological suffering in the form of one or more of the following:
- 1) Sleep disorders or eating disorders or drug dependence or sexual dysfunction, one or all of which are severe and or chronic.
  - 2) Post-traumatic stress disorder.
  - 3) Severe impairment of bodily functions (such as suddenly paralyzed or blind without medical indication)
  - 4) Severe depression or self-destruction
  - 5) Mental disorders in the form of loss of contact with reality such as schizophrenia and or other psychotic forms Suicide
- b. Mild Psychological Violence, in the form of acts of control, manipulation, exploitation, abuse, humiliation and humiliation, in the form of prohibition, coercion, and social isolation; degrading or insulting actions and or words; stalking; threats of physical, sexual and economic violence; each of which can result in mild psychological suffering, in the form of one or more of the following:
- 1) Fear and feelings of terror
  - 2) Feeling of helplessness, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act
  - 3) Sleep disturbance or eating disorder or sexual dysfunction
  - 4) Mild impairment of bodily functions (eg, headache, indigestion without medical indication)
  - 5) Phobia or temporary depression
  - 6) Sexual Violence
- Serious Sexual Violence, in the form of:

- 1) 1Sexual harassment by physical contact, such as touching, touching sexual organs, forcibly kissing, embracing and other acts that cause disgust/disgust, terror, humiliation and feeling controlled.
  - 2) Forced sexual intercourse without the victim's consent or when the victim does not want it.
  - 3) Forced sexual intercourse in an unwelcome, demeaning and/or painful manner.
  - 4) Forcing sexual relations with other people for the purpose of prostitution and or certain purposes.
  - 5) The occurrence of sexual relations in which the perpetrator takes advantage of the dependent position of the victim who should be protected.
  - 6) Sexual acts with physical violence with or without the help of tools that cause pain, injury, or injury.
  - 7) Mild Sexual Violence, in the form of verbal sexual harassment such as verbal comments, pornographic jokes, whistles, ridicule and nicknames and or non-verbally, such as facial expressions, body movements or other actions that demand sexual attention that is not desired by the victim, which is harassing and or insult the victim.
- C. Repetition of minor sexual violence can be classified as serious sexual violence.

**Economic Violence:**

- a. Heavy Economic Violence, namely acts of exploitation, manipulation and control through economic means in the form of:
  - 1) Forcing victims to work in exploitative ways, including prostitution.
  - 2) Forbidding the victim to work but abandoning him.
  - 3) Taking without the knowledge and without consent of the victim, seizing and or manipulating the property of the victim.
  - 4) Mild Economic Violence, in the form of making deliberate efforts that make the victim economically dependent or helpless or their basic needs are not met.

**Factors Causing Domestic Violence During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Based on the results of the 2016 National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN) revealed that there are 4 (four) factors that cause physical and/or sexual violence against women by partners, namely individual factors, partner factors, socio-cultural factors, and economic factors.

Women's individual factors, when viewed from the form of legalization of marriages, such as through unregistered marriages, religiously, customary, contractual, or otherwise, women who marry in a serial, contractual, and other way have 1.42 times greater potential to experience physical violence and/or sexual intercourse compared to women who are legally recognized by the state through the civil registry or KUA. In addition, the factor of frequent fights with their husbands, women with this factor have a 3.95 times higher risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence, compared to those who rarely fight with their husbands/partners. Women who often attack their husbands/partners first are also at 6 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than those who have never attacked their husbands/partners first.

Spousal factors, women whose husbands have other partners have a 1.34 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than women whose husbands do not have

other wives/partners. Likewise, women whose husbands have an affair with other women tend to experience physical and/or sexual violence 2.48 times greater than those who do not have an affair. In addition, there are also women whose husbands are unemployed at a 1.36 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than those whose partners work/not unemployed. The factor of husbands who have ever drunk alcohol, women with the condition of their husbands tend to be 1.56 times more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence than those whose husbands never drink alcohol. Likewise, women who have husbands who like to drink at least once a week have a 2.25 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than those who have never been drunk. Women with husbands who use narcotics are at risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence 2 times greater than those who have never used narcotics. Women who have husbands who use narcotics are recorded as 45.1% experiencing physical violence, 35.6% experiencing sexual violence, 54.7% experiencing physical and/or sexual violence, 59.3% experiencing economic violence, 61.3% experiencing emotional/psychological violence. , and the highest is 74.8% experiencing violent activity restrictions. In addition to the factor of husbands who have had physical fights with other people, women with husbands with this condition have a 1.87 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than those who have never fought physically.

Economic factors, women who come from households with lower welfare levels tend to have a higher risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner. Women who come from households in the poorest 25% group have a 1.4 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner than the richest 25% group. The economic aspect is the more dominant aspect of violence against women compared to the education aspect. This is at least indicated by the work of the perpetrators, most of whom are laborers, where we know that the level of wages for workers in Indonesia is still relatively low and this has an impact on the level of household welfare.

Socio-cultural factors, such as the emergence of a sense of worry about the dangers of crime that threatens. Women who are always overshadowed by this worry have a 1.68 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner, compared to those who do not feel worried. Women who live in urban areas have a 1.2 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner than those who live in rural areas. Of the many factors that trigger domestic violence, we need to understand that the importance of the concept of equality in the family is key. in stopping domestic violence.

The family is divided into roles that are carried out by men and women where these roles determine various decision making, as well as noble values including the values of gender equality and justice that are instilled. These values should be communicated at the beginning of the formation of a family, namely at the level of marriage. There needs to be a strong commitment that is built in both men and women, to carry out all the consequences that come when the family formation has been formed. The commitment that has been formed is expected to be able to build two-way communication between husband and wife which has implications for family integrity, so that cases of domestic violence can be eliminated.

### **Overcoming the Crime of Domestic Violence During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Article 1 point 16 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment and Classification of

Service Branches and Regional Technical Implementation Units (Marpaung, 2019). Regional Technical Implementing Units, hereinafter abbreviated as UPTD, are organizations that carry out operational technical activities and/or certain supporting technical activities at the Regional Service or Agency. The position of UPTD PPA is under and responsible to the Head of the Service which carries out government affairs in the field of women's empowerment and child protection at the provincial and district/city levels. UPTD PPA has the task of: carrying out operational technical activities in its working area in providing services for women and children who experience problems of violence, discrimination, special protection, and other problems. In our interview with UPTD PPA Tanjungpinang City, we asked about the roles and functions in dealing with violence against women and children. The results of our interviews found that the dominant cases that we received complaints from the community and victims were cases of domestic violence that often happened to women and children. This is of course due to several factors that cause domestic violence crimes, as follows:

- a. Unbalanced relationship
- b. Economic dependence
- c. Tools for resolving conflicts
- d. Competition
- e. Frustrated

Of the many factors that trigger domestic violence, we need to understand that the importance of the concept of equality in the family is the key in stopping domestic violence (Rasubala, 2021). The family is divided into roles that are carried out by men and women where these roles determine various decision-making, as well as noble values including the values of gender equality and justice that are instilled. These values should be communicated at the beginning of the formation of a family, namely at the level of marriage. UPTD PPA performs the following service functions:

- a. Community complaints
- b. Victim outreach
- c. Case management
- d. Temporary shelter
- e. Mediation
- f. Victim assistance

The UPTD PPA of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Community Empowerment (P3APM) of Tanjungpinang City also provides countermeasures to tackle this domestic violence crime in the form of Service Flows for the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children in Tanjungpinang City, namely:

**a. Referral Process**

Referral procedure is an administration system that carries out reciprocal delegation of responsibility for a case that occurs or a problem vertically in the sense of a less capable unit to a more capable unit or horizontally in the sense of units of the same level of ability that can provide assistance. law.

**b. Come alone**

Coming in person can be done by coordinating with related parties, including the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, P2TP2A, Police, RT/RW, or their representatives.

**c. Court Hotline Procedure**

Hotline procedures such as women and children experiencing problems reporting their problems to the Complaints Section of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), P3APM, or other service institutions either directly or indirectly such as by telephone, sms, whatsapp, social media, letters by victims as well as other parties.

**d. Dare Check Application Procedure**

The apk dare check procedure can be like the problems of women and children reported to the Public Complaints Section of KPPPA, P3APM, or other service institutions that can be obtained from mass media reports, both printed and electronic. Based on the report, the Public Complaints section of KPPPA, P3APM, or other service institutions conducts case analysis whether outreach is needed or not. Task Force Director, or Task Force Chair, or Task Force Deputy Chair, or P3APM Chair, or other service agency leaders.

The explanation above is the types of complaints, in which the relevant parties can choose complaints according to their needs. After the relevant parties make a complaint, then the case is received/recorded by P3APM Tanjungpinang City, and immediately identifies the case. Then, the P3APM team immediately processed the case by interviewing and screening by paying attention to the assessment of the victim's needs, at this stage some assistance will be provided such as:

- 1) Psychologist Assistance
- 2) Medical Assistance
- 3) Legal Assistance
- 4) Spiritual Assistance

The next stage is the recommendation for further services, in which case the P3APM team must obtain approval from the victim for the follow-up to handling the case. Then the P3APM team issued recommendations for advanced services, and continued to the next stage, namely:

- 1) Home Visit, namely an effort to detect activities supporting guidance and counseling to obtain data and information from victims.
- 2) Referrals are to prepare administration/archives, and continue to the stage of recording and reporting cases/final reports.

**CONCLUSION**

Factors causing domestic violence cases handled by the UPTD PPA office for women's empowerment, child protection and community empowerment (P3APM) Women's individual factors, when viewed from the form of marriage ratification, such as through unregistered marriages, religiously, customary, contractual, or otherwise. Couples factor, women whose husbands have other partners have a 1.34 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than women whose husbands donot have other wives/partners. Economic factors, women who come from households with lower welfare levels tend to have a higher

risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner. Socio-cultural factors, such as the emergence of a sense of worry about the dangers of crime that threatens.

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**First publication right:**

**Injurity - Interdisciplinary Journal and Humanity**



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