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## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERMITTED BY HUSBAND AGAINST WIFE FROM A CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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### Abstract

From a perspective, this study aims to ascertain the causes of husbands' violence against wives and attempts to stop such violent acts. The data used to answer the problems in this research was obtained through a literature study by reading, quoting, studying, and reviewing existing literature or materials, as well as laws and regulations related to the problems studied. The research results show that the factors causing violence perpetrated by husbands against their wives are economic factors, partner behavioural factors, and psychological factors. Economic factors are the things that most often trigger domestic violence. This starts with the husband's duty, which should not only fulfil basic needs but also other needs that must be met. Environmental factors, namely the place and social environment, sometimes bring their own colour to a person's life. Psychology is one of the causes of domestic violence because the psychological condition of a wife is different and can also determine the size of the actions taken. Efforts made to overcome violence perpetrated by husbands against wives are preventive, curative, and medical. Preventive measures are social control measures carried out to prevent or reduce the possibility of undesirable things occurring in the future. Curative efforts are efforts to overcome domestic violence or actions taken to treat victims in an integrated manner. Medical efforts are efforts to overcome domestic violence by providing the services of a health worker again to undergo

**Keywords:** Crime, domestic violence, husband, wife

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh suami terhadap istri dan upaya untuk mengatasi tindakan kejahatan kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh suami terhadap istri dari perspektif tertentu. Data yang digunakan untuk menjawab masalah dalam penelitian ini diperoleh melalui studi literatur dengan membaca, mengutip, mempelajari, meninjau literatur atau bahan yang ada serta hukum dan peraturan terkait dengan masalah yang diteliti. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor penyebab kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh suami terhadap istri disebabkan oleh faktor ekonomi, faktor perilaku pasangan, dan faktor psikologis. Faktor ekonomi merupakan hal yang paling sering memicu kekerasan dalam rumah tangga. Ini dimulai dengan tugas suami yang seharusnya tidak hanya memenuhi kebutuhan dasar tetapi kebutuhan lain juga harus dipenuhi. Faktor lingkungan, yaitu tempat dan lingkungan sosial, terkadang memberikan warna tersendiri pada kehidupan seseorang. Psikologi menjadi salah satu penyebab kekerasan

*dalam rumah tangga, karena kondisi psikologis seorang istri yang berbeda dapat menentukan ukuran tindakan yang diambil. Upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengatasi kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh suami terhadap istri bersifat preventif, kuratif, dan medis. Langkah-langkah preventif adalah tindakan pengendalian sosial yang dilakukan untuk mencegah atau mengurangi kemungkinan terjadinya hal-hal yang tidak diinginkan di masa depan. Upaya kuratif adalah upaya untuk mengatasi kekerasan dalam rumah tangga atau tindakan yang diambil untuk merawat korban secara terpadu. Upaya medis adalah upaya untuk mengatasi kekerasan dalam rumah tangga dengan menyediakan layanan dari tenaga kesehatan untuk menjalani proses kembali*

**Kata kunci:** *Kejahatan, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, suami, istri*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The family is the first social environment known to humans. In the family, humans learn to start interacting with other people. For this reason, people generally spend a lot of time in the family environment. Even though the family is an ideal social institution for developing the potential that exists in each individual, in reality, the family often becomes a forum for the emergence of various cases of deviation that cause misery or suffering, which are committed by one family member against another family member, such as abuse, rape, and murder. This situation is commonly referred to as domestic violence (KDRT). Domestic violence has become a discourse in itself in everyday life. In general, in the kinship structure in Indonesia, men are placed in a dominant position, namely as head of the family (Coker, 2001).

Thus, it is not surprising that other family members become very dependent on men. Men's superior position often causes them to become very powerful in the family environment. Even when men commit various acts of violence against other family members, where women and children are the main victims, no one can stop them. Therefore, activists and women's observers really fight for the birth of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT). It is well understood that not only does the Indonesian Constitution firmly and clearly protect human rights and protection against acts of discrimination, but incidents of domestic violence, with its various modus operandi, result in victims of domestic violence (KDRT) suffering; in general, they become stressed, depressed, afraid, traumatised, afraid of meeting the perpetrator, have a physical disability, or end in divorce. From the perspective of the perpetrator, if the case is revealed and reported, there is usually a feeling of regret, shame, punishment, and/or the choice of divorce as well. So it requires adequate arrangements, including protection against forms of discrimination against women's human rights in the household (Karina & Banjarnahor, 2023).

The Indonesian people should feel grateful because on September 22, 2004, the government promulgated Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT), which is expected to be used as an adequate legal instrument and includes, among other things, regulating prevention, protection for victims, and action against perpetrators of domestic violence while maintaining integrity for family harmony. According to Republic of Indonesia Law No. 23 of 2004

concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, In general, this law explains that every citizen has the right to feel safe and free from all forms of violence, in accordance with the philosophy of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. What this law really wants to achieve is to minimise criminal acts of domestic violence and, in the end, to realise equal and equal positions among fellow family members (Karina & Banjarnahor, 2023).

According Arriaga & Oskamp, (1999) a balanced position between husband and wife, children and parents, and also an equal position between the nuclear family and people who are either directly or indirectly part of the family while at that time in the family. Such as housemaids and relatives who happen to live in that family without placing restrictions on whether they are male or female. Even though men appear to be the ones who commit domestic violence the most, this does not imply that women (mothers) never engage in domestic violence against other family members. Society seems to think that violence perpetrated by a wife against her husband in the household is normal because it is part of the normal dynamics of married life and assumes that the husband will be able to face and overcome it.

Buzawa & Buzawa, (2003) Said men are considered physically stronger than women, so if one day this happens (violence against the husband), instead of getting motivation or moral support from those closest to him, the husband instead gets additional pressure from the people around him who consider him a man. Men are cowards, geeky, weak in front of women, unable to control their wives, and so on. Ani Aryawati, a 36-year-old resident of Pagelaran in the Pringsewu District, is an example of a husband using domestic violence against his wife. Ani is a victim of domestic violence, which occurred in July 2014. According to Sujoko (36), the victim's high school friend who also accompanied Ani's treatment, his friend used to work as an Indonesian worker (TKI) in Saudi Arabia. Upon returning to his homeland, the victim married Lambertus Ujang (53) and was blessed with three children.

A year before the incident involving Ani's body being burned, her husband experienced a business collapse. His husband ran an expedition and car rental business. The victim screamed and threw himself into the bathroom tub to extinguish the fire that was burning in his body. His eldest son, 10 years old, who witnessed the incident, immediately poured water on his lower body. But unfortunately, the large flames were not easy to stop, and in the end, the victim suffered very serious burns. In the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, only a few articles of the crime of domestic violence (which are classified as light) constitute complaint offences; the rest are ordinary offences (based on Article 15 of the PKDRT Law). But in practice, because of the difficulty of proving and finding witnesses, the offence of acts of internal domestic violence is not just a "complaint offence" but a "general criminal offence".

The Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence aims to provide protection for victims of violence that occurs in the household. However, in reality, the protection provided is not adequate, especially because the sanctions for perpetrators are inappropriate. Viewed from a criminal political perspective, the development of these

acts is uncontrolled. The increasing crime of domestic violence can actually be caused by the inappropriate types of criminal sanctions chosen and determined.

There are several articles in the law that cannot be implemented because the legal sanctions are not appropriate and there are no implementing regulations, such as safe houses and alternative homes for victims of domestic violence. Apart from that, the alternative sanctions system contained in Law Number 23 of 2004 for the general public who are unfamiliar with the field of law can give rise to misinterpretations where those who commit domestic violence can choose to impose sanctions. If they don't want to be imprisoned, they can pay a fine, and then they will be free from the law. In addition, simply including a maximum sanction without including a minimum limit can create legal uncertainty. The perpetrator may only be sentenced to the minimum and lightest punishment for the victim, which is not commensurate with the actions committed by the perpetrator, so that the victim is reluctant to complain about the acts of domestic violence they have experienced, which they consider will ultimately only be a waste of time and will not fulfil their sense of justice.

## **METHOD**

Researchers use a case study as their research method because they believe it can be a method for describing problems and has a qualitative scope (AK Warul dkk., 2015). Meanwhile, according to (Iswadi dkk., 2023), the process of compiling a case study takes place in three stages. The first stage is the collection of raw data about individuals, organisations, programmes, and places of occurrence, which forms the basis for case study researchers. In this study, the researchers analysed domestic violence permitted by husbands against wives from a criminological perspective.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Factors That Cause Domestic Violence**

According to Dobash & Dobash, (2004), there are three main causes of violence perpetrated by husbands against their wives, namely:

1. Economic factors
2. Partner behaviour factors
3. Psychological Factors

### **Economic Factors**

Economic factors are the things that most often trigger domestic violence. This starts with the husband's duty, which should not only fulfil basic needs but also other needs that must be met. In fact, husbands often delegate other needs to their wives. In this situation, the wife becomes stressed, and the end of it all is that the wife commits acts of violence against her husband, such as insulting and cursing him. The husband's lack of responsibility regarding other household needs and not granting the wife's requests, especially if her needs are too high, can trigger acts of violence against the husband by nagging. Women who come from households with lower levels of welfare tend to have a higher risk of experiencing physical violence and/or sexual violence by partners. Women from households in the poorest 25 percent have a 14-fold greater risk of

experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner compared to the richest 25 percent.

The economic aspect is a more dominant factor in violence against women compared to the educational aspect. This is at least indicated by the work of the perpetrators, most of whom are labourers, where we know that the level of labour wages in Indonesia is still relatively low, and this has an impact on the level of household welfare and their children's education due to the lack of funds. For example, in the case of Jambuwok Village, A man from Jambuwok Village, Sooko District, Mojokerto Regency, East Java, Sugiarto (36) had to languish in detention because he abused his wife Dewi Nursanti (27) with a wrench.

The domestic violence started when Sugiarto came home from work. Dewi then requested monthly shopping money when he got home because the money the perpetrator had previously provided had run out. the victim broke. After that, he fled to Bali. Sugiarto was then arrested by the police after being lured by Dewi to go home immediately and not report it to the police. The perpetrator was charged under Article 44 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which carries a penalty of 10 years in prison.

### **Partner behaviour factors**

Environmental factors, namely place and social environment, sometimes bring their own colour to a person's life. A person's lifestyle that is not in accordance with their income level is also something that triggers this problem. Humans are never satisfied with what they have. They always feel dissatisfied with what they have and sometimes take any action as long as they are fulfilled. There are several factors in a husband's behaviour that cause domestic violence:

1. Alcoholic drinks The influence of alcoholic drinks makes the environment not run well, giving rise to domestic violence perpetrated against husbands.
2. The existence of a third person The emergence of a third person in a husband-and-wife relationship is a big problem faced by all couples, which makes the household situation disharmonious because jealousy on the part of the wife can trigger husband-and-wife violence in the household. The factor of abuse or the appearance of a third person could be a factor causing a wife to commit domestic violence against her husband. Where husbands and wives allow continuous misunderstandings, they believe that these problems will definitely lead to domestic violence (Dutton, 1995).

Actors that influence the occurrence of violence perpetrated by wives against husbands are because the cause is the influence of a third party (the husband who is cheating), so that the wife feels objections to her husband's behaviour, and this leads to violence perpetrated by the wife without directly slapping her husband because of his ridiculous actions (Dutton & Nicholls, 2005).

Women whose husbands have other partners are at 1.34 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than women whose husbands do not have

other wives or partners. Likewise, women whose husbands are having an affair with other women tend to experience physical and/or sexual violence 2.48 times more than those who are not having an affair. Apart from that, there are also women who have unemployed husbands who are at 1.36 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than those whose partners are employed or not unemployed. The factor is that husbands who have ever drunk alcohol and women with this husband's condition are 1.56 times more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence than those whose husbands have never drunk alcohol. Likewise, women who have husbands who like to drink at least once a week are at 2.25 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than those who never drink.

Women whose husbands use narcotics are twice as likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence as those who never use narcotics. It was recorded that 45.1% of women who had husbands who used narcotics experienced physical violence, 35.6% experienced sexual violence, 54.7% experienced physical and/or sexual violence, 59.3% experienced economic violence, 61.3% experienced emotional or psychological violence. , and the highest, namely 74.8%, experienced violent activity restrictions. In addition to the factor of husbands who have had physical fights with other people, women with husbands with this condition are 1.87 times more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence than those who have never had physical fights.

If we look at the form of legalisation of marriage, such as through unregistered marriage, religious, customary, contractual, or other means, women who marry in unregistered, contractual, and other ways have the potential to experience physical and/or sexual violence 1.42 times more than women who marry legally. officially recognised by the state through civil registration or the Religious Affairs Office (KUA).

Apart from the factor of frequently fighting 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 or partners. Women who often attack their husbands or partners first are also six times more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence than those who never attack their husbands or partners first.

### **Psychological Factors**

Psychological problems are one of the causes of domestic violence because the different psychological conditions of a wife can also determine the size of the actions taken. If a wife's psychological condition is unstable, there is a high probability that violence will be committed. For instance, the wife's psychological condition will deteriorate because the husband's economic pressure is not in line with her wishes. Then the psychological condition is also the result of acts of violence carried out by their parents when they were children, so that it spreads to the wife, 463, who ultimately becomes the perpetrator of violence against her husband. If the wife's psychological condition is not in good condition, then there is a possibility of committing violence against her husband.

But apart from that, the research results also show that the factors that cause domestic violence in survivors are infidelity, economic problems, patriarchal culture, third-party interference, gambling, and differences in principles. The main factor that causes domestic violence is infidelity between husbands and other women. Physical violence (slaps, grabs, slaps, tramples), psychological violence (swearing, threats), and domestic neglect are the types of violence that survivors have experienced.

Some survivors remain silent about the violence they experienced. This is because they don't want something worse to happen and don't want the problem to drag on. Apart from remaining silent, several survivors acted against their husbands for the violence that befell them. This resistance was an effort to protect against the husband's attacks, which resulted in physical and non-physical injuries. Thus, it can be said that conflict theory, structural functionalism theory, and feminist theory are still relevant to the realities that exist in society, namely in studying domestic violence.

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, in Article 5, it is stated that every person is prohibited from committing violence against people within the scope of their household by means of physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, or domestic neglect.

1. Physical abuse. Physical violence is an act that results in pain, illness, or serious injury.
2. Psychological violence. Psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, a feeling of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in a person.
3. Sexual violence. Sexual violence includes forced sexual relations carried out against people within the household for commercial purposes and/or certain purposes.
4. Household neglect. Domestic neglect applies to every person who results in economic dependence by limiting and/or prohibiting work so that the victim is under the control of the perpetrator, and the impact of this violence also greatly affects the child's mental state, resulting in trauma and violent behaviour in children. Living in a family that experiences domestic violence carries a high risk of experiencing neglect, becoming victims of direct abuse, and also losing parents who act as their role models.

The experience of witnessing, hearing, or experiencing violence within the family can have many negative influences on the safety and stability of life as well as the welfare of children. In this case, the child becomes an indirect victim or is called a latent victim. According to Arriaga & Oskamp, (1999), children who see violent behaviour every day at home can experience physical, mental, and emotional disorders. Fagan, (1992) classifies three categories of negative influences of domestic violence that can occur in the lives of children who are victims of domestic violence, namely:

1. Emotional, behavioural, and social problems
2. Cognitive and attitudinal problems

### 3. Long-term problems.

Emotional disorders can manifest in the form of increased aggressive behaviour, anger, violence, defiant behaviour, and disobedience, as well as the emergence of emotional disorders in children such as excessive fear, anxiety, bad relationships with siblings or friends, and even relationships with parents, resulting in a decrease in self-esteem in children (Feld & Straus, 1989). Children's personal problems are also disturbed, and this affects cognitive abilities and attitudes. This can be seen from the decline in children's achievements at school, the limited ability of victims to solve problems, and the tendency of children's attitudes to commit acts of violence.

Dutton & Nicholls, (2005) concluded that childhood trauma leads to the development of chronic trauma symptoms when children grow up, which will increase their risk of attacking partners in their relationships. Based on research conducted by Frieze & Browne, (1989) on boys and girls, boys who grow up in families experiencing violence have three times the risk of becoming perpetrators of violence against their wives and families in the future, whereas women will become passive women and tend to become victims of violence in the family, while longitudinal research conducted by Suk, (2006) explains that children who witness domestic violence will develop the wrong perceptions about violence, namely that they will think that violence is an effective way to resolve current problems.

Not all children who witness domestic violence will commit violence in intimate relationships in the future. In research conducted by Frieze & Browne, (1989), it was concluded that children's reactions to the experience of witnessing family violence or domestic violence lie on a continuum where some children will show quite high resilience, while some children will show behavioural disorders. Children who have strong self-resilience can develop an accurate understanding of the violent events they witness. With the support of the social environment around them, children can continue their lives without experiencing significant emotional or behavioural disorders in later life. A child's response and resilience in experiencing and witnessing domestic violence is greatly influenced by the child's personal character: intellectual level, social abilities, and self-confidence, as well as the social support available to them.

Globokar, (2019) longitudinal research found that the relationship between the trauma of experiencing domestic violence and the emergence of psychological problems weakened as the age of children who witnessed domestic violence for the first time increased. The child's age when witnessing domestic violence and behavioural problems are lower if the child witnesses domestic violence at an older age. Understanding the various factors that influence the relationship between childhood trauma can be used as a measuring tool for identifying cases of violence in intimate relationships in adulthood and developing interventions for perpetrators, direct victims, and indirect victims due to domestic violence.

### **Efforts to Prevent Domestic Violence**

Efforts to overcome husbands' violence against wives are to carry out socialization. To reduce the rate of domestic violence, it is necessary to carry out outreach to sub-districts



and villages because violence does not only occur among poor families but also among rich people. Overcoming violence between husbands and wives is through preventive efforts, where preventive efforts are part of crime prevention. So that young people can understand how preventive efforts are carried out, it will be explained below.

### **Preventive Efforts**

The preventive actions taken are:

1. Improve internal communication between husband and wife and vice versa between wife and husband.
2. Appreciate and respect your husband as the head of the household.
3. Fulfil your husband's positive requests.
4. Communicate economic needs within the family together.
5. Make plans for the family together.
6. Serve your husband with love and affection, and vice versa, serve your wife with love and affection.
7. Mutual Trust Between Husband and Wife (Kimes, 2000).

### **Factors that cause domestic violence**

Factors that cause husband violence against wives. To answer questions that are important for a legal system in criminal acts.

#### **Economic Factors**

Economic factors are the things that most often trigger the occurrence of economic factors. Economic factors are the things that most often trigger violence in the home. This starts with the husband's duty, which should not only fulfil basic needs but also other needs that must be met. In fact, husbands often delegate other needs to their wives. In this situation, the wife becomes stressed, and the end of it all is that the wife commits acts of violence against her husband, such as insulting and cursing him. The husband's lack of responsibility regarding other household needs and not granting the wife's requests, especially if her needs are too high, can trigger acts of violence against the husband by nagging. Domestic violence is also driven by physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and neglect. So as a result of this violence, many divorces occur.

#### **Partner behaviour factors**

Factors that frequently conflict in a relationship are what lead to violence against a partner's behavior, specifically:

1. The husband's behavioural factors that cause domestic violence are:
2. Alcoholic drinks The influence of alcoholic drinks makes the environment not run well, giving rise to domestic violence perpetrated against husbands.
3. The existence of a third person The emergence of a third person in a husband-and-wife relationship is a big problem faced by all couples, which makes the household situation disharmonious because jealousy on the part of the wife can trigger husband-and-wife violence in the household. The factor of abuse or the

appearance of a third person could be a factor causing a wife to commit domestic violence against her husband. Where husbands and wives allow continuous misunderstandings, they believe that these problems will definitely lead to domestic violence. Factors that influence the occurrence of violence perpetrated by wives against husbands are that the cause is the influence of a third party (the husband who is cheating), so that the wife feels objections to her husband's behaviour, and this leads to violence perpetrated by the wife without directly slapping her husband because of his ridiculous actions.

### **Psychological Factors**

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Article 5 states that every person is prohibited from committing violence against people within their household by means of physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, or domestic neglect.

1. Physical violence is an act that results in pain, falling ill, or being seriously injured.
2. Psychological violence. Psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, a feeling of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering in a person.
3. Sexual violence. Sexual violence includes forced sexual intercourse against people within the household for commercial purposes and/or certain purposes.
4. Household neglect. Domestic neglect applies to every person who results in economic dependence by restricting and/or prohibiting work so that the victim is under the control of the perpetrator, and the impact of this violence also greatly affects the child's mental state, resulting in: Childhood trauma and violent behaviour Those living in families experiencing domestic violence have a high risk of experiencing neglect, becoming victims of direct abuse, and also losing parents who act as their role models (Suk, 2006).

### **Efforts to Prevent the Crime of Domestic Violence**

To reduce violence that occurs in the household, especially between husbands and wives, there are various preventive efforts carried out by related agencies against crimes of domestic violence. The first is socialisation in the community; this action is carried out to help families maintain and develop situations and conditions to remain good and get better. So it is impossible to cause the problem of domestic violence to reappear. The Impact of Acts of Domestic Violence Domestic violence can happen to anyone, be it mothers, fathers, husbands, wives, children, or even household servants. However, many women typically experience domestic violence. This can be seen in several impacts of domestic violence in Indonesia. The impacts caused by domestic violence are:

1. Violence in physical form, namely violence that can be seen in body parts, causes scars from violence such as beatings, strangulation, slaps, and kicks.

2. Psychological violence, namely violence that can cause trauma to the victim, includes:
3. Repeated physical trauma can cause physical illness, disability, and even death.
4. Psychiatric problems, namely: depression, panic disorder, phobias, insomnia, and psychosomatics.
5. Mental development disorders, psychomotor, and intellectual delays
6. The bad stigma attached to victims includes:
7. Internal stigma is the victim's tendency to blame themselves, close themselves off, punish themselves, consider themselves a disgrace, and lose self-confidence.
8. External stigma, namely the tendency of society to blame the victim, occurs when the information media, without empathy, report cases experienced by the victim openly and ignore the victim's right to privacy (Walby dkk., 2014).

Attempts to stop husbands from abusing their wives are preventive measures.

### **Preventive Efforts**

Referring to preventive, what is meant by preventive efforts is 'a social control action carried out to prevent or also reduce the possibility of undesirable things occurring in the future' Preventive countermeasures can also be referred to as preventive countermeasures, namely efforts made early through educational activities with the target of identifying the driving factors and opportunity factors for crimes of domestic violence so as to create awareness, vigilance, and deterrence, as well as fostering and creating conditions for behaviour or norms of life that are anti-violence against women. Domestic violence is a reflection of a woman's worthlessness in the eyes of her husband and an insult to the dignity and honour of women, whose rights must be guaranteed. So, in this case, law enforcers carry out outreach about domestic violence so that, by providing this outreach, the public can find out the extent of domestic violence and how legal witnesses are provided against perpetrators of domestic violence in accordance with the article that regulates domestic violence. the household.

So the preventive measures used to reduce husband violence against wives are:

1. Improve internal communication between husband and wife, and vice versa between wife and husband. There must be good communication between husband and wife, such as if there is a problem, husband and wife must both look for a solution, and in essence, there must be mutual openness.
2. Appreciate and respect your husband as the head of the household. As a wife, it is her duty to respect her husband, and the wife must do what is her duty, such as being able to divide her time between taking care of the household and children and her husband. Likewise, the husband must carry out his obligations as a husband, namely providing support for his wife and children.
3. Fulfil your husband's positive requests. As a wife, it is her duty to serve her husband; if she is no longer able to do so, then discuss it carefully.
4. Communicate economic needs within the family together.
5. Make plans for the family together.
6. Serve your husband with love and affection, and vice versa, serve your wife with love and affection.

7. Mutual Trust Between Husband and Wife

8. Finish (Zorza, 1992).

#### Curative Mitigation Efforts

What is meant are efforts to deal with domestic violence curatively, namely actions taken to treat victims in an integrated manner. There are many ways that both parties can avoid domestic violence, including:

1. The need for strong faith, good morals, and sticking to one's religion
2. Knowing that domestic violence has a negative impact later on in the household.
3. There must be good communication between husband and wife in order to create a harmonious household.
4. It requires mutual trust, understanding, mutual respect, and so on between family members.
5. For wives, they are expected to be good to their husbands. For husbands, at least be gentle towards their wives (Anas & Budianto, 2023).

The efforts made by the government to provide services to victims of domestic violence are as follows:

1. Providing officers, health workers, social workers, and spiritual guides.
2. Creation and development of cooperation systems and mechanisms for service programmes that involve parties that are easy for victims to access.
3. Provide protection for accompanying witnesses, family, and friends of victims.
4. Medical Treatment Efforts (Karina & Banjarnahor, 2023).

In an effort to overcome domestic violence, health workers are provided with medical services to undergo medical recovery therapy so that victims can return to their daily activities as regulated in Republic of Indonesia Law No. 23 of 2004. Efforts to overcome domestic violence, especially in its implementation, there is participation, assistance, and good cooperation from the wider community. Of the many cases of violence against women, many choose divorce rather than crime, and there are also those who survive because of the culture and values of society, which are shaped by patriarchal forces where men are culturally allowed to be the determinants of life. He added that this was more because women who were victims of domestic violence felt taboo about reporting their own husbands to the police. The victim chose to divorce because it was considered a quick and easy way. According to Wahyuni, divorce is considered an easy alternative to breaking the chain of violence.

Apart from that, another consideration is that the process of obtaining justice is not easy, such as having to collect evidence (visum) and bring in witnesses. The problem with the case not proceeding was not only because the police were slow, but also because the victim was still in love with her and couldn't bear to have her husband in prison. He continued that the victim is often considered to be bringing disgrace to her family and husband, so the victim often withdraws the report due to pressure like this. Reasons why women prefer to stay, even though they experience violence in relationships.

### **Afraid**

Women who have experienced domestic violence feel this is the fundamental and most important reason. This is why they choose to stay in toxic relationships. Fear of being punished by your partner, fear of leaving the relationship, and fear that no one can help you.

### **Social Influence**

Women who are victims of violence often receive judgement from many people. This also triggers fear for victims of violence. She will receive lots of questions, and people will judge her as a woman who cannot look after the household. This social influence is difficult for most women victims of violence to face.

### **Economy Problem**

The problem that will be rethought when victims of violence want to express the reality they have received is economic. Most women who don't work and are full housewives will choose to remain silent even though they accept domestic violence because they are afraid of not being able to support themselves and their children when they divorce.

### **Dependence on Partner**

The emotional ties that have been established make women hesitate to reveal violence. Dependence and not being able to leave your partner, whether it's a feeling of affection or a feeling of needing a partner, will make victims of violence choose to survive and remain silent. And for the sake of their children, a mother doesn't want her child to end up in a broken home, and that will have a big impact on her mental health.

### **Thinking that it's normal**

Sometimes there are some women who think that the violence they receive is actually normal. He believes that husbands have the right to hit women. For certain things, maybe yes, but even hitting has its limits, and this is what some women don't know. Because of these basic principles, sometimes a woman chooses to remain silent when she experiences physical violence from her partner. In fact, it would be better if you spoke up and got out of a relationship like this. Because women also have self-esteem.

### **CONCLUSION**

Factors that cause violence perpetrated by husbands against wives are economic factors, partner behavioural factors, and psychological factors. Economic factors are the things that most often trigger domestic violence. This starts with the husband's duty, which should not only fulfil basic needs but also other needs that must be met. Environmental factors, namely the place and social environment, sometimes bring their own colour to a person's life. Psychology is one of the causes of domestic violence because the psychological condition of a wife is different and can also determine the size of the actions taken.

Efforts made to overcome violence perpetrated by husbands against wives are preventive, curative, and medical. Preventive efforts are social control measures carried out to prevent or reduce the possibility of undesirable things occurring in the future. Curative efforts are efforts to overcome domestic violence or actions taken to deal with victims in an integrated manner. Medical efforts are efforts to overcome domestic

violence by providing the services of health workers again to undergo medical recovery therapy so that victims can return to their daily activities.

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