

Economic Consequences of Domestic Violence (Study of Besilam Village, Langkat Regency)

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Abstract— Domestic Violence (DV) is a detrimental and complex phenomenon, involving social, psychological, and economic aspects in the context of the family. This study aims to identify and analyze economic factors that contribute to the occurrence of domestic violence in Besilam Village, Langkat Regency. A comprehensive approach that includes economic, social, and educational aspects is needed to address the problem of domestic violence in Besilam Village. Efforts are needed to strengthen women's economy through skills training and better access to jobs, as well as education about the importance of equality in marital relationships. In addition, support from the government and related institutions is needed in providing protection and services for victims of domestic violence, as well as social campaigns to raise public awareness of the negative impacts of domestic violence. Efforts are needed to strengthen women's economy through skills training and better access to jobs, as well as education about the importance of equality in marital relationships. In addition, support from the government and related institutions is needed in providing protection and services for victims of domestic violence, as well as social campaigns to raise public awareness of the negative impacts of domestic violence.

Keywords: *Economic Consequences, Occurrence, Domestic Violence, (Study of Besilam Village, Langkat)*

I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of domestic violence (DV) cases against women in Indonesia is very concerning. Domestic violence is a serious and complex social issue in many countries around the world. Domestic violence not only damages the victim's physical and emotional well-being, but also has a negative impact on society as a whole. The efforts made to take action against perpetrators of domestic violence are by providing criminal sanctions. Sanctions for perpetrators of domestic violence have been formulated in Articles 44 to 50 of Law no. 23 of 2004. If domestic violence occurs, the perpetrator who is legally and convincingly proven can be subject to criminal sanctions. The increase in the number of cases of domestic violence is certainly a cause for concern. From the data above, it can be said that violence is prone to occur in the household environment. In this case, victims of domestic violence not only affect the wife or husband but also people within the household. However, in general, victims of domestic violence fall on women who are considered weak creatures. Domestic violence clearly brings immeasurable consequences and losses. Violence against victims in excessive forms can result in the loss



of their future. A child who is a victim of domestic violence will lose opportunities and enthusiasm in life, including the opportunity and enthusiasm to continue their education, because of the physical disability and trauma that continues to haunt their mind. This means that domestic violence to a certain extent can cause great losses in terms of physical and non-physical. In addition, often the consequences of domestic violence do not only affect the victim directly, but also other members of the household indirectly. Violence by a husband against his wife or vice versa, for example, can leave a deep negative impression in their hearts, children and other family members. Violence after violence experienced by women turns out to leave a very heavy traumatic impact. In general, victims feel anxious, stressed, depressed, traumatized and blame themselves. While the physical effects that arise are bruises, broken bones, damage to body parts and even death. Even though women (wives) are victims of violence, they tend to survive. This is because the wife is in a threatened situation, has no place to take shelter, for the sake of the child, is afraid of being criticized by society because of the shame that will be inflicted on women, and the reason for maintaining the marriage. Crimes in domestic violence as in general other criminal acts cannot be eliminated or eliminated only by implementing criminal law sanctions as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004. From a sociological perspective, recognizing the social background of the perpetrator and victim will make it easier for anyone to better understand the events and the factors that cause them. Domestic violence cannot be separated from the influence of the perpetrator's dominance and power over the victim which is formed from the mindset and outlook on life (world view) based on the culture and value system that he/she practices. Religion as a belief system from a sociological perspective is a social institution in addition to the institutions of family, education, and economy.

II. METHODS

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method with a jurisprudential model. In using this method, the primary and secondary data obtained will be elaborated in order to obtain a picture of the situation and conditions in the research area. The population of Besilam Village is 2,456 families. From the results of the interview with Mr. Rahmat as Secretary of Besilam Village, Langkat Regency. This open interview technique can be the right means to obtain real information. This study aims to test and provide empirical evidence of economic factors that cause domestic violence.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

Domestic violence is not only limited to incidents of violence in the domestic arena (household), but must also include elements of social relations between the victim and the perpetrator. Therefore, even though violence occurs in the public sphere, if it is carried out by people who have a kinship or marital relationship, it is still categorized as domestic violence or domestic violence. Even husbands and wives have the same rights and positions in household life and in society, and have the right to take legal action. Included in the scope of households in Article 2 of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, namely: a) Husband, wife, and children (including adopted children and stepchildren). b) People who have blood relations, marriage (eg in-laws, sons-in-law, brothers-in-law, and in-laws), care, and guardianship, who live in the household, and people who work to help the household, during the period of time in the household concerned. Violence has various forms that can be grouped as in cases of domestic violence (KDRT). This form is grouped into large categories, namely: 1) Domestic violence/intimate personal relationships: Forms of violence from the perpetrator and victim have family relationships/other close relationships. 2) Violence in the public area: Forms of violence

that occur outside of family or personal relationships. 3) Violence committed by/within the scope of the state: physical, sexual, and psychological violence that is carried out, justified or allowed to occur by the state wherever it occurs. In this partner factor, it can occur in husbands who have other partners who are 1.34 times more at risk of experiencing physical or sexual violence compared to husbands who do not have other partners. And also for husbands who have affairs with other women will tend to have a risk of physical or sexual violence 2.48 greater than husbands who do not have affairs. In economic factors we can see that women who have unemployed husbands are 1.36 more at risk of experiencing physical or sexual violence compared to their partners who work. And if 35 women from low economic levels will tend to have a higher risk of experiencing physical or sexual violence. Women from low-income groups are 25% and have a risk level of physical or sexual violence 1.4 times greater than 25% of women from the above economic groups. In this economic aspect, it is the most dominant aspect that is a factor in violence against women compared to the aspect of education. Domestic violence according to Law No. 23 of 2004 is any act against a person, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the scope of the household²⁸. In cases of domestic violence, a pattern is shown that shows a cycle of violence between husband and wife. Based on theory and research results, it turns out that economic factors are not the main factor causing domestic violence, where acts of violence do not only occur in households with worrying economic conditions, but can also occur in households whose economic conditions are relatively well-off. This means that the patriarchal hegemonic culture factor is the main cause that triggers domestic violence. This patriarchal hegemonic culture is seen as the root of the problem of domestic violence. Therefore, as a solution to solving the problem

of domestic violence, we must eliminate or dismantle the patriarchal hegemonic culture that is still strong in society. Legal protection for women victims of domestic violence is in Law Number 23 of 2004, the purpose of establishing this Law is to save victims of domestic violence. This is certainly a good progress so that victims of domestic violence can sue and they will feel safer because they are protected by law. The existence of legislation greatly determines the realization of a state of legal order, this is very necessary because the law is a primary source of law.

IV. CONCLUSION

The occurrence of domestic violence is influenced by several factors, such as economic conditions, patriarchal cultural hegemony, declining social concern and solidarity, lack of empathy in poor communities, and the incomplete implementation of the Law on Prevention and Handling of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT). After conducting factor analysis and supported by theory and previous field research results, patriarchal hegemony culture was identified as the main root of domestic violence. Further development and refinement are needed to overcome this problem.

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