

# Perception of Women against Domestic Violence

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**Abstract.** The influence of social culture has an important role through violence, such as women in marginal status, helplessness, those at risk of domestic violence. The aim of this study is to describe the perceptions of women against domestic violence, and some factors led the occurrence of such action. They are physical, psychological, neglect, and sexual abuse. These actions happened to women at aged 21-35 years in 56 percent of the population, and they are high school graduated and also as a housewife. Therefore, it is needed to against abusers of violence, as well as government and NGO's by monitoring and following the reports, preventive and curative actions are needed to reduce the domestic violence.

**Keywords:** Perception, Domestic Violence

## 1. Introduction

Some people argue that they have treated well their partner, but in fact, they never listen and responses the complaint of his partner. It cause of violence. Women or wife is treated as marginal and powerless status by the community. Almost all actions of violence are committed by men as her husband, and it is increased significantly. This is shown at a research conducted by Facrina & Anggraini (2007), as many as 63 percent of cases of violence occurred during the years 2006-2007.

Based on data obtained from The Women and Children Protection Unit, at Police Resort Pekanbaru, Riau, domestic violence that occurred in the period 2009 to 2010 have been increased, which consists of physical violence, physic, neglect and physical abuse in children. The result is as presented in table 1.

Table 1. The Description of data on cases of violence on women and children Women Children Protection Unit, Pekanbaru, Riau 2009 to 2010

Types of Violence	2009	2010
Physical	32	39
Psychic	4	1
Neglect	18	19
Child abuse	2	2

Women National Committee's annual records also shown from 2001 to 2007, the domestic violence is increased each year. Meanwhile, by the year 2001 to 2004 9,662 of cases were reported, and in 2005 to 2007 increased to 53,704 reports (Rahayu, 2010). The phenomenon of violence is taboo to be discussed (Susilowati, 2008), women unable to resist and defend themselves. So a desire to kill is occurred, stressed, and physical disorder (Sagala, 2009)

### 1.1. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence under the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2001 is any action against a person, especially women, which result in misery of suffering physical, psychological, sexual, and neglect, including coercion, and deprivation of freedom (Rahayu, 2010). This also supported by Bekti (2010) that violence against women can be interpreted as an act of physical violence, sexual and psychological violence occurring within families, and infringes to the women rights. Herkutanto (2000) examines the violence issue needs to be restricted. They are namely; act of physical and non physical violence, carried out actively and passively, desired and intended by the suspected, and also harm the others. National Committee of Women (2008) explained that any violence against women is forbidden. Because of it will lead the tendency of

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physical psychological and sexual abuse to women and girls. Sukerti (2005) in her research explained the kind of violence against women consists of:

- Physical violence: Beaten, strangled, pulled hair, clapping, etc
- Psychological violence: Threatened, sworn, un respected partner's opinion, limited the socialize, humiliating, etc
- Economic violence: running the position fully as household does not provide financial fulfillment and neglecting the family.

According to Sukri (2004) the fact of the violence are age, education level, and economic condition. Azis (2002) supported that cause of violence is misperception of patrilineal, which indicated the husband as the superior and powerful. These will imitated by his son toward his mother and sister. Abuser often beat his partner all time.

## **2. Method**

### **2.1. Participants**

The participants are one hundred and seventy eight (178) women in Pekanbaru by using randomized technique. They are one hundred and one women in 21-35 years old, sixty one in 36-45 years old, 46-55 oled are fourteen women, and two women are more than 56 years old.

### **2.2. Instrument**

The Instrument of these researches is primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through the research instrument in the form of checklists or questionnaires to subjects, who had experienced violence and tendency (severe, moderate and mild). In addition, interviews and observations were conducted, as a follow-up of the answers given from the questionnaire. While the secondary, data obtained from the documentation, records, transcripts obtained from community leaders, police Women and Children Protection units, NGOs, religious courts and prosecutors Pekanbaru.

The perception domestic violence questionnaire scale by Department Research and Development Research Provinsi Jawa Tengah (2008) is three aspect of violence, they are: Physical, Psychological and Sexual violence, then each of them have two to four of items. The development of the questions adjusted by the research conducted by Sukerti (2005) Physical violence; Beaten, strangled, pulled hair, forcibly shaved, be blasted the head etc. Psychological violence; threatened, sworn, do not value the opinions of the victim, is prohibited associating, humiliated etc. Economic violence; impose household expenses fully to the wife (be formally working), does not provide financial fulfillment and neglecting the family

## **3. Result**

Based on the descriptive results indicated, there is 63 per cent of women have physical violence at mild category on 27 percent have violence as much as 10 percent moderate and severe violence. A physical fact is often the first indication of abuse, since there are trails or signs of violence experienced.

Based on the results, researchers found that psychological violence experienced commonly by women. As for psychological violence arising from the abuser are restraints control, manipulation, exploitation, mistreatment, humiliation, and insult, in the form of prohibition, coercion and social isolation. An abuser also do actions or speech that demeans or insults, stalking, or threats of violence and physical violence, sexual and economic, each of which resulted in psychic suffering. It is known that women have psychological violence, resulted in 26 percent of individuals become fearful and anxious, withdraw in 27 percent, 29 percent feel powerless and 18 percent feel less confident. Generally, victims who experienced psychological violence have psychiatric disorders and a tendency to lose contact the outside world, which ended in a physiological disorder. Sexual violence is in the form of physical and non physical. Sexual violence is physically like grabbing, touching sexual organs, forced kissing, embracing as well as other acts that cause unpleasant taste, including also terrorized, humiliated, forced, injured and feeling controlled. While sexual violence is non-physical sexual harassment verbally, porn jokes, whistling, giving nicknames and or non-verbal, such as facial expressions, body movements or other actions that require the attention of unwelcome sexually harassing the victim is an individual and or insulting. Based on data collection

conducted found that women experienced sexual violence of physical and non physical. A total of 56% of women experienced sexual violence non-physical, such as pornographic jokes, whistles, jeers and epithets and or non-verbal. In addition there is a physical sexual violence committed, these actions are taken without the wishes and consent of women, such as grabbing, touching the sexual organs, forced kissing or sexual intercourse without desired by the individual, as much as 44%.

Based on demographic data has been shown that is 56.7% of victims of violence aged 21 to 35 years. In general, they are finished high school, is 65 w% and as a household. Furthermore, the abuser of the violence is mostly has been finished in Senior high school education and also, who has a job in private sector, each with more than 60 percent of the number of subjects.

#### 4. Discussion

Domestic violence often occurs due to a very fundamental deference status between couples. It caused a superior side and the other becomes the subordinate. Patriarchy systems that exist in the social life of Pekanbaru, can be on the role and power of men to be superior and marginalize his wife in order of family life. Feldman (1983) explains that the system patriarchy and hierarchy in the family are much influence the occurrence of domestic violence. According to him, the traditional system of social is a form of learning outcomes of the social order that supports women are treated as the inferior status of the community.

The same opinion expressed by Ilika (2005) reducing violence against that partner is determined by the attitude of partner. This happened because partner received cultural hegemony society. Self-acceptance as a public secondary status, women are reluctant to repost acts of physical violence or psychological and sexual abuse to the party required.

In Indonesia, domestic violence has been stated in chapter 1 of Law No. 23 of 2004, concerning the elimination of domestic violence is an act against a person, especially women (Rahayu. 2010). It seeks to prevent the occurrence of violence in Household, by cracking down on perpetrators and protect victims. Things that can be done by local governments according to Messi (2010) are: Provide assistance to the victims of the litigation until the non-litigation; Providing a safe house / shelter; Providing for the needs of victims during the shelter; Providing legal consultant; Provide counseling for strengthening and restore the confidence of the victim; to advocate against various parties to support the accelerating process of the case; Helping care and inspection by a doctor.

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