

The Effect of Domestic Violence (KDRT) on the Level of Harmony in the Family

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ABSTRACT

The family is the smallest unit of society comprising of the head of the family and a few individuals who are assembled and live in one put beneath a roof in a state of interdependency. Problem formulation how the influence of Domestic Violence (KDRT) on the level of harmony in the family. In married life, both for husband and wife, children and family members, as well as the community to get a sense of security, and be free from all forms of violence that are harmful to themselves and to others, and which can cause trauma or fear for those who others because of treatment by means of violence, which is not in accordance with the philosophy of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The purpose of this research is to find out the effect of Domestic Violence (KDRT) on harmony in the family and ways to anticipate the occurrence of domestic violence (Domestic Violence). This research uses descriptive analytical research method, the approach used is normative juridical. The approach method used in this research is the statutory approach.

KEYWORDS

Domestic Violence; harmony; family

INTRODUCTION

The harmony and integrity of the household is the dream of everyone in the household. Current developments show that there are many acts of Domestic Violence (KDRT), and the victims are mostly women (wives) and children. So far, domestic violence is considered a private matter, so there should be no state intervention in the resolution of such acts of violence. This is very closely related to the culture of the people who think that everything that happens in the household, including acts of violence, is a disgrace that must be closed tightly.¹

A harmonious and beautiful household is certainly the dream of every couple. Living with love and affection and continuing to have pleasant behavior are some of the most desirable things in a household. However, the fact is that not all married couples get a beautiful home life. In fact, not a few who end up experiencing domestic violence. Domestic violence is an act carried out in the household by both husband, wife, and children that has a negative impact on physical, psychological needs, and harmonious relationships.

Domestic violence or commonly referred to as domestic violence is a very distinctive problem because domestic violence occurs at all levels of society, from people with low social status to people with high social status. Most of the victims of domestic violence are

¹Rika Saraswati. (2009). Women and the Resolution of Domestic Violence, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, p.5

women, whether wives or daughters and the perpetrators are usually husbands (although there are also victims on the contrary) or people who are subordinated in the household. The relationship between the perpetrator and domestic violence is people who have blood relations, marriage, breastfeeding, parenting, guardianship with their husbands, and children and even housemaids who live in the house. Violence occurs in an environment of people who bind themselves in the name of love.²

1. The victim is ashamed because this incident has polluted him physically, psychologically and socially.
2. The victim is obliged to protect the good name of his family, especially the perpetrator is a family member.
3. The victim feels that the criminal justice process may not necessarily result in the perpetrator being convicted.
4. The victim is worried that the processing of this case will bring even higher contamination to her, such as publication in the mass media.
5. The victim is worried about reprisals from the perpetrator.
6. The location of the police station which is far from where the victim lives makes him reluctant to report.
7. The victim's belief that even if he reports he will not receive special protection from law enforcement.
8. The victim's ignorance that what was done to him was a form of violence.

In addition, factors that cause domestic violence are related to the power of husband and wife and discrimination in society. In society, the husband has influence over his wife and other family members. Differences in roles and positions between husband and wife in society are passed down culturally in each generation, even believed to be religious provisions. This results in the husband being placed as a person who has higher power than the wife. The husband's power over his wife is also influenced by the husband's control in the economic system, this causes people to view the husband's work as more valuable. The fact also shows that violence also affects working wives,

Therefore, the household can be harmonious if the household can be arranged in accordance with the existing and directed order. So that husband and wife, children and families can know their respective functions and can carry out their respective rights and obligations properly, and if this is done then domestic violence will not occur. And every household in living a married life, especially for married couples who understand their respective rights will live as a harmonious and peaceful household. Besides that, towards children, good parents or husband and wife will be able to be an example for their children and their families with good behavior so that they can become role models for them or for others. namely by educating their children and their families not in an arbitrary way, because they are also human beings who want to be appreciated and loved and need attention. In addition, if the household wants to be respected by the community in general, then husband and wife or parents, as well as families, should or should avoid speaking or speaking in a high and harsh voice or tone, and omitting words or words. - swear words with dirty words and pretend that your friend or interlocutor is like an animal or animal. The problem in this research is how the influence of Domestic Violence (KDRT) on the level of harmony in the family, and what ways or things can anticipate the occurrence of Domestic Violence (KDRT). Thus, every occurrence of domestic violence, the victim must report the perpetrator to the competent authority.

²<http://social.kompasiana.com/kdrt/> 20 February 2011

RESEARCH METHODS

This analytical descriptive research method describes legal issues related to the effect of domestic violence (KDRT) on the level of harmony in the family. The approach used is normative juridical. The approach strategy utilized in this investigate is the statutory approach. Auxiliary information incorporates essential and auxiliary and tertiary legitimate materials. The essential legitimate fabric is within the frame of statutory directions. Auxiliary legitimate materials comprise of course readings, legitimate diaries, comes about of past inquire about, conclusions of researchers, and other distributions. Tertiary Lawful Materials that give enlightening or clarifications for essential and auxiliary legitimate materials such as legitimate lexicons, encyclopedias and others (Johnny Ibrahim, 2005: 295-296).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Influence Domestic Violence (KDRT) on the level of harmony in the family

Cases of domestic violence (KDRT) against women in Indonesia are very worrying. In response to this, the government continues to try to handle cases of domestic violence, which have a very high incidence rate in Indonesia

Emotional or psychological violence, its forms include threatening actions, calling with inappropriate names and shaming partners, vilifying and others. As many as 1 in 5 married women have experienced emotional violence, which is 20.5%.

As for economic violence, it can be in the form of asking a partner to fulfill all their life needs, such as using or draining the spouse's property. As many as 1 in 4 women also experienced economic violence or 24.5%. The higher the level of social welfare, the lower the level of violence experienced by women.

Other forms of violence are sexual violence, such as hugging, kissing, fingering and forcing to have sexual intercourse under threat. The number of sexual violence in domestic violence against women is 10.6%.

The next violence is the restriction of activities by partners, this violence haunts many women in their domestic life, such as partners who are too possessive, too restrained, often suspicious, always regulate whatever they do, so they are easily angry and like to threaten. This violence is the most common type of violence experienced by married women, reaching 42.3%.

Factors Causing Domestic Violence

The factors that cause domestic violence, especially physically and sexually against women by their partners. 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.

Female individual factors

When seen from the frame of confirmation of relational unions, such as through unregistered relational unions, religiously, standard, legally binding, or something else, ladies who wed in a serial, legally binding, and other way have 1.42 times more prominent potential to encounter physical and/or sexual savagery than ladies who wed legitimately. formally recognized by the state through the gracious 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.

Couple factor

Women whose husbands have other partners have a 1.34 times more prominent hazard of encountering physical and/or sexual viciousness than ladies whose spouses don't 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

Ladies who come from family units with lower welfare levels tend to have the next hazard of encountering physical and/or sexual savagery by a accomplice. Women who come from families within the poorest 25% bunch have a 1.4 times more noteworthy hazard of encountering physical and/or sexual savagery by a accomplice than the wealthiest 25% gather. The financial angle is the more overwhelming perspective of viciousness against ladies compared to the instruction angle. 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

Just like the rise of a sense of stress almost the perils of wrongdoing that debilitates. Ladies who are continuously eclipsed by this stress have a 1.68 times more noteworthy hazard of encountering physical and/or sexual viciousness by a partner, compared to those who don't feel stressed. Women living in urban areas have a 1.2 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner than those living in rural areas.

Of the many factors that trigger domestic violence, we ought to understand that the significance of the concept of correspondence within the family is the key in halting household savagery. The family is partitioned into parts that are carried out by men and ladies where these parts decide different decision-making, as well as respectable values counting the values of sex balance and equity that are ingraining. 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 both in the person of both men and

women, to carry out all the consequences that come when the formation of a family 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,

We need to understand together that, the husband and wife relationship, is not a "Superior with Subordinate" or "Employer and Labor" relationship or "Number one person and the back person", but is a "democratic" personal relationship, individuals who unite into a unified unit that is based on mutual need, mutual protection, complementarity and mutual love for one another to be equally responsible in the community and before God Almighty.

The government through the Service of Women's Strengthening and Child Assurance (Kemen PPPA) has really issued Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the End of Residential Savagery in arrange to address the far reaching marvel of residential viciousness that happens in society. The government accepts that each citizen has the proper to feel secure and free from all shapes of savagery. Every citizen, counting ladies, must get assurance from the state and/or society in arrange to dodge and be free from viciousness or dangers of viciousness, torment, or treatment that corrupts the degree and nobility of humankind.

Responding to the high number of domestic violence cases in Indonesia, the PPPA Ministry has initiated various programs, including resilient households. The PPPA Ministry targets education targets for couples who are preparing for marriage (pre-marital) to prevent acts of violence that eventually lead to divorce. Strong households are expected to give birth to quality children as the nation's next generation, it takes the cooperation of all parties to support tough family programs, improve education, knowledge, and change the mindset of couples who will marry about the concept of a harmonious family. The PPPA Ministry will also conduct early education for school children, especially young women in preparation for their married life and household in the future.

The involvement of third parties in the mediation process when a problem occurs is needed, if it cannot be handled, immediately report it to the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) or to the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) or to the Women and Children Service Unit (UPPA) Local Police. Don't wait until the case is too fatal to be difficult to resolve. Register your marriage at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) so that it can be protected by the state based on applicable laws and regulations.

CONCLUSION

The influence of Domestic Violence (KDRT) on the level of harmony in the family results in neglect of the family (wife and children) and mental damage to the wife which causes high trauma.

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