

THE ANALYSIS OF HUSBAND VIOLENCE ACTION ON WIFE IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN PALU CITY

*(ANALISIS TINDAKAN KEGANASAN SUAMI TERHADAP ISTERI DALAM
RUMAH TANGGA DI BANDAR PALU)*

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Abstract

Domestic violence and gender-based abuse not only a family matters but also become a long-drawn and widespread humanitarian case. A wife that become a domestic violence victim by their husband are suffering, miserable, even disabled or died. A veiled domestic violence is hard to be detected by outsiders because it is a disgrace to the family. This research utilizing survey methods based on domestic violence concept with physical, psychological, sexual and economical abuse approach. All 180 respondents said that they experience psychological abuse. 37.78% of them also suffer from physical abuse; 31.67% from economical abuse; and 18.89% from repetitive sexual abuse. The domestic violence intensity is in relation with wife's employment status, self esteem, and socio-cultural aspect concerning the violence itself.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Household, Abuse

Abstrak

Keganasan rumah tangga dan penyalahgunaan berasaskan jantina bukan hanya masalah keluarga tetapi juga menjadi kes kemanusiaan yang meluas dan meluas. Seorang isteri yang menjadi mangsa keganasan rumah tangga oleh suaminya menderita, sengsara, bahkan cacat atau mati. Kekerasan rumah tangga yang terselubung sukar dikesan oleh orang luar kerana ia adalah satu kehinaan kepada keluarga. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kaji selidik berdasarkan konsep keganasan rumah tangga dengan pendekatan penderaan fizikal, psikologi, seksual dan ekonomi. Semua 180 responden berkata bahawa mereka mengalami penderaan psikologi. 37.78% daripada mereka juga mengalami penderaan fizikal; 31.67% daripada penyalahgunaan ekonomi; dan 18.89% daripada penyalahgunaan seksual berulang. Keamatan keganasan rumah tangga adalah berkaitan dengan status pekerjaan isteri, harga diri, dan aspek sosio-budaya mengenai keganasan itu sendiri.

Kata Kunci: Keganasan Rumah Tangga, Rumah Tangga, Penyalahgunaan

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is becoming a serious case lately. Just as published, the victims are suffering, miserable, even disabled and died. Even after United Nations' declaration concerning violence against women abolition in 1993, the fact is that domestic violence is still happening. Based on

the statistical data from a few countries, such as Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Kenya and Thailand, it is found that half of the woman murder cases are done by their spouse (M. Reza, 2002). A survey in United States of America (A. Matulesky and I. Fauziyana, 2002) points that women have bigger chances to be tortured, injured, raped, or killed by their spouse or relationship partner rather than a stranger. A research by Steinmetz and Gelles (D. Damayanti, 1999) stated that about 26 to 30 million women are abused by their spouse. Those numbers are not entirely different from the research result by Reza (M. Reza, 2002) that showed 11.4% or 24 million women from 217 million Indonesians in the rural areas experience a form of violence.

Detailed data concerning domestic violence on Central Sulawesi is not available until today. Nationally, Ministry of Women Empowerment stated that 24 million women or 11.4% from the total Indonesian population experience a form of violence (Q. Uyun and S. Hadi, 2005). Referring to the national percentage (11.4%), about 229,482 women from 2,013 million population of Central Sulawesi, and 31,734 women from 278,368 population of Palu City expected to have experienced a form of violence. If half of those numbers are categorized as domestic violence, so there are 114,741 cases on Central Sulawesi and 15,687 cases on Palu City alone.

Concerning on the number of violence against women nationally, within Central Sulawesi, and within Palu City, domestic violence needs to be profoundly reviewed, not only based on gender equality but also the factors and effects. Based on the statements above, the main problems of this research are : (1) what kind of violence does the husband done towards their wife within their household and what is the dominant factors that underlies the violent acts? (2) what is the effects that are inflicted by domestic violence? (3) what is the behaviour and strategies applied by the victims to confront, prevent, avoid, and solve domestic violence within their household? (4) what is the social-cultural point of view concerning domestic violence within a household?

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Saraswati (T. Saraswati, 1996), violence is a form of acts committed against other people, whether its just one or more perpetrators, which can lead to suffering to other parties. Wider opinions about violence are expressed by Wignjosoebroto (S. Wignjosoebroto, 1997) which states that violence is an action perpetrated by a person or person who is strong or strongly positioned against a person who is weak or sitting in a weak position, possessing superior physical strength to be able to cause pain on the part of the victims of the violence deliberately.

The current popular term of violence has much to do with violence against women or gender-based abuse and Domestic Violence. Gender-based abuse is a violent act that can result in a physical or psychological disturbance or illness. According to Cholil (W. V. I. Winta, 2001), such actions can be threats, coercion and deprivation of women's liberty committed in publicly and or privately. In the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Abolition of Violence against Women, it is believed that domestic violence encompasses any act committed by a person against another person, resulting in or may result in physical, sexual or psychological misery or suffering, including the threat of certain acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, economic emphasis, occurring within the household (R. Munti, 2000). In addition, the United Nations has also published through the Division for the Advancement of Woman, Center of Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which contains violence against wives as an act which included in the definition of domestic abuse in the household.

Forms of Domestic Violence in this case violence that is often done by husband towards the wife are identified into four types, namely physical, psychological, sexual, and economical abuse.

Physical Abuse

According to Saraswati (T. Saraswati, 1996) physical violence is a violence act that can result in physical injuries to death of the victim. While the Anti Domestic Violence Act states that physical violence means any attitudes or actions that cause pain, injury, or disability to a person's body, and

or to the cause of death (T. Saraswati et. al., 2001). The act of physical violence by husbands against wives, according to Triningtyasasih, et. al. (T. Triningtyasasih et. al., 1997), is often done by slapping, punching, kicking, burned by cigarettes, attacking with weapons / objects that consequently leave a trace physically.

Psychological Abuse

In the Anti Domestic Violence Act, it is stated that what is meant by psychological abuse is any attitudes or actions that result in fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and or to suffer severe psychological disturbances or mental illness to a person. The impact of psychological abuse according to Saraswati (T. Saraswati, 1996) is violence that can cause prolonged trauma. While psychological abuse often occurs in the wife, according to Hayati (E. N. Hayati, 2000) it also includes insulting a wife and throwing words that degrade and injure self-esteem, forbidding wife to visit relatives or friends, forbidding wives to engage in social activities, threatening to divorce, separating them from the children if they do not obey the will of their husbands. The same opinion is expressed by Triningtyasasih et al. (T. Triningtyasasih et. al., 1997) that psychological abuse has forms such as humiliation, degrading comments and injuring others' pride, socially limiting the wives, divorcing and separating from children, and forcing her to obey the will of her husband.

The result of domestic violence research in Yogyakarta conducted by Wimbarti (S. Wimbarti, 1999) found that the husband's behavior which is considered as violence by wife in rural area is; rude, intimidating, having affair with another Woman, are not trusted in managing household's spending, and are not being talked to for a while. While the husband's violent behavior according to the urban area households are terrorizing, throwing insults, threatening, economically limited, and husband has affairs.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse in the Domestic Violence Act is expressed as an attitude or act that includes sexual harassment, forcing a person to have sexual intercourse without consent, or at the time of not wanting to, having sexual intercourse in ways that are unusual or disliked and or coercive approach in having sex with others (T. Saraswati et. al., 2001). According to Triningtyasasih et al. (T. Triningtyasasih et. al., 1997), sexual abuse is a form of violence in which a husband forces a wife to have sexual intercourse even if she refuses, sick, an unwanted and unusual sex, and forcing her to become a sex slave. The same opinion about husband's sexual assault towards the wife was also raised by Grant (A. Chusari, 2000) which included coercion of sexual intercourse in a rude, indecent or unacceptable manner by the wife. The results of Wimbarti's (S. Wimbarti, 1999) study identifying sexual abuse by Javanese women includes coercion for sexual intercourse while the wife is not interested or ill, or having sex in an unusual manner.

Economical Abuse

The economical abuse expressed in the Domestic Violence Act is any action that results in economic losses and which creates economic dependence by limiting someone to work indoors or outdoors, and or letting someone work to be exploited outside and inside the household and or abandoning family members (T. Saraswati et. al., 2001). Triningtyasasih et al. (T. Triningtyasasih et. al., 1997) argued that the forms of economic violence by husbands against wives include; not providing for a living, limiting the wife by utilizing her wife's economic dependence, dominating her wife's work profits, and forcing her to work to meet her husband's needs. According to Hayati et al. (E. N. Hayati, 2000), the forms of economical abuse by husbands against wives is: not giving enough sustenance, arbitrarily limiting the livelihood, forcing the wife to work to meet the needs of the husband, and controlling the wives earnings. Munti (R. Munti, 2000) added that not giving her a sustenance after the divorce, is also considered as a violent act by her husband.

Characteristics of Domestic Violence Perpetrators

Sociologically, the characteristics of husbands who frequently commit domestic violence, according to Kartiningrum (T. Kartiningrum, 2000), are husbands who are: (1) easily jealous; 2) trying to isolate his wife; 3) always controlling his wife; 4) having multiple personality; 5) temperamental; 6) irate for no apparent reason; 7) believe in violence as a common practice; and 8) came from a family that used to experience violence. While Munti (R. Munti, 2000), states that the characteristics of the husband's acts of domestic violence are: 1) not wanting to be rivaled in terms of income; 2) believing that he is the deciding family leader and decision maker; 3) belittling wives; 4) light handed; 5) emotional; and 6) assuming reasonably concerning violence against wives.

Characteristic of husbands who often commit domestic violence, according to some opinions above, on one hand indicates the innate or hereditary factor of the family in which he came from. While on the other hand showing more arrogant attitude and superiority of cultural attribute as the highest and most responsible ruler in the household. A similar assumption is used as legitimacy by the husband that he has the right to educate and teach his wife in whatever way he wishes.

Victims' Responses of Domestic Violence Action

Responding to external symptoms, self-esteem functioned as the earliest reference. Self-esteem can serve as a significant indicator or hint to understand human behavior. Self-esteem is the psychological building of the self concept, which according to Calhoum (D. Damayanti, 1999) is a mental self-image consisting of: 1) self-knowledge; 2) self-esteem; and 3) self-assessment.

Robinson and Safir (W. V. I. Winta, 2001) stated that self-esteem is an evaluative component of self-concept. Wives who have high self esteem will not allow acts of violence against women. Conversely, wives with low self esteem are generally powerless to resist or avoid when faced with violence committed by the husband, whether physical, psychological, economical, or sexual violence. If the wife's self esteem can balance the husband, then she is not easily treated arbitrarily. Otherwise, she will become a victim and is difficult to escape from the cycle of husband violence.

Supardi (W. C. Supardi, 2001) stated that if a wife has to make a decision to break up marriage is often become into doubt, being unsure of being indeoendent, fear of failure, low self-esteem, so that she is afraid to get out of a violent marriage. According to Oesman (D. Oesman, 2001), women who do not work and become housewives under the pretext of the future of their children and husbands, inevitably must be resigned to the acts of violence. In relation to this, Wandita (G. Wandita, 1997) argues that the dependence on the cost of living allowance often leaves women vulnerable from the cycle of violence they experience in the household rather than independent women.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study of domestic violence against husbands in Palu city was designed using survey approach that spread over three areas; downtown, suburbs, and countryside. The population of this research is all wife or housewife in Palu city. The number of head of households in Palu city based on the latest data obtained is 60,170 (Pemerintah Kota Palu, 2010), which is spread over four districts, each of which is; West Palu, South Palu, East Palu, and North Palu. The number of samples that purposively assigned are 180 respondents. For in-depth interviews, it is conducted to 6 informants.

Data analysis was performed using frequency distribution tables and cross tables. While to understand the relation between symptom of domestic violence and to test the hypothesis, this research utilize statistical formula (χ^2) with significant level applied is α 0.05. Then calculating Contingency Coefficient to understand the level of the relation that happened (M. Singarimbun and S. Effendi, 1989).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent's characteristic

Characteristics of housewives who become respondents of this research are:

- Generally between 21-40 years (171 or 95%), <21 years (1 or 0.6%), and > 40 years (8 or 4.4%).
- Age at marriage between 21-35 years (157 or 87.2%), ≤20 years (13 or 7.2%), and > 35 years (10 or 5.6%).
- Age of marriage / household ≤10 years (52 or 28.9%), 11-20 years (126 or 70%), and > 20 years (2 or 1.1%).
- Marriage backgrounds that are courtship or consent (157 or 87.2%), matchmaking parents or family (16 or 8.9%) and matchmaking by others (7 or 3.9%).
- Couples who already have children from the marriage of 174 (96.7%) and who do not have children as many as 6 (3.3%).
- Wives who also work as much as 93 (51.7%) and solely as housewives of 87 (48.3%).

Shape and Factor of Domestic Action

Forms of domestic violence that have been and often experienced by respondents are as follows.

Table 1. Forms of abuse experienced by the wives

FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	RESPONDENTS RESPONSE		TOTAL
	Ever Experienced	Not Yet Experienced	
Physical abuse	68 (37.78%)	112 (62.22%)	180 (100.00%)
Psychological abuse	180 (100%)	0 (0.00%)	180 (100.00%)
Economical Abuse	57 (31.67%)	123 (68.33%)	180 (100.00%)
Sexual Abuse	34 (18.89%)	146 (81.11%)	180 (100.00%)

Source: Research Data, 2014.

Physical abuse experienced by the respondent is a direct action on the body and limbs, causing pain, and injury but none of them cause permanent scars. Psychological abuse experienced by all respondents generally associated with three other forms of violence, namely physical, economical, and sexual abuse. Psychologically, the act of domestic violence experienced is a feeling of fear, anxiety, and depression that always haunts him because at any time the husband can get angry and injuring by hitting, slapping, or throwing with whatever objects he holds. Economical abuse is by not or limiting the sustenance of households, controlling all household facilities, mortgaging or selling household property, and taking loans whose payments are charged to the wife. While the sexual abuse experienced by the respondents include: forced to sexually serve the husband when the wife is menstruating, sick / unhealthy, and when she does not want to have sex. In addition, the husband also sometimes impose a way of intercourse in strange ways. Husband's intercourse habit is forced to be obeyed for fear of the anger of the husband and the husband often threatens with hitting or finding other women.

From in-depth interviews, it is known that the four forms of violence that husbands often make to wives are essentially the same. The difference is only contextual. The form of physical, psychological, economical, or sexual abuse which in substance is fear, anxiety, and dependence of the wife due to various household considerations, especially against children.

The factors that cause domestic violence from marriage background is marriage factor through matchmaking (60.9%). Family background or intervention from the family of the wife or husband both have been the cause of domestic violence, but most of them are the intervention factor of the wife's family (58.1%). The background of family composition that causes domestic violence is family factor without children (66.7%). From the background of work, the dominant

factor that causes domestic violence is the husband and wife who both work full time (57.3%). From the socio-economic background of households, the family poverty factor is often the trigger of domestic violence (63.3%). From the circumstances of the wife's self-esteem, it turns out that the higher factor of self-esteem of the wife is more easily triggering domestic violence (57.3%). From the background perception, the factor perception of the wife who considers domestic violence as a normal or commonplace in domestic life causes the frequent occurrence of domestic violence (67.5%).

Strategies to Face Up Domestic Violence

The acts of domestic violence by husbands against wives as behaviour that is considered normal is indicated by frequent repetition. The intensity of domestic violence is ≥ 5 times during the last year which is categorized as high as 61 (33.4%) and < 5 times or low as many as 119 (66.6%) respondents. From the results of statistical tests found that the status of wife work related to the intensity of domestic violence. The results of this study also show that (1) wives who have no productive employment other than housewives, (2) wives with low self esteem, and (3) spouses or family environments that value violence as ordinary, has a high intensity treated as a victim of domestic violence from her husband.

The wife does not have alternatives and strategies to face acts of domestic violence that is often done by the husband that indicate assertiveness or as a wife that should also be taken into account by the husband. In general, the wife just silent and resigned while avoiding the anger of the husband. Even if the wife does something, then it is nothing more than a conventional strategy, that is to invite / seducing husband or complaining to parents / in-laws, which is not a solution but only as shock therapy.

Status and Functions of Wives in Local Perspectives.

In the gender study, the term feminism is more familiar as a construct that suggests that sex is a fundamental axis irreducibly by social organization and has subordinated women to men. Barker (C. Barker, 2004) argues that the feminism that approaches sex and the principles of social life arrangement, is entirely influenced by power relations. From the same construct of thinking, feminists argue that subordination to women exists in all structural social institutions and practices. The very real beginning fact is in the family institution.

The position and function of wives in the household of various cultures are generally placed under the husband in the patriarchal system. It is rare to find a husband under a wife or a matriarchal system. Both Kaili culture as indigenous and other cultures brought by migrants who have experienced the acculturation process in Palu City, which in this case is called local culture, also embraced patriarchal system. The position and function of the wife is seen only as a companion and as a housewife. The wife's function is to take care of household affairs, serve her husband, childbearing, parenting, and providing all household needs from the income generated by her husband. From this traditionally inclined perspective, wives should not work because the task of earning a living is the husband's duty. Even if working outside the home, then it only helps the husband's job, not looking for or doing other work full time.

The local perspective implicitly implies strong and rigid structural and power nuances in the household. Relations and power structures that are still centre on the position and function of the husband, on the one hand, still put the wife in the traditional inferior position. But in reality, local cultural perspectives have been relaxed because of the urgency of change as evidenced by the growing number of wives who work productively outside the home.

CONCLUSION

All respondents have experienced psychological domestic violence. Physical, economical, and

sexual violence is experienced only by some wives but the amount can not be underestimated. Dominant factors that cause domestic violence are the marriage models, family intervention of both parties (husband and wife), family without children, husband and wife who both work full time, economic background, self esteem, and a false perception of violence.

The strategy of dealing with domestic violence by respondents generally does not lead to problem solving. The most common way is to let and avoid or keep silent and resigned. The position and function of wives in a local cultural perspective embraces the patriarchal system. In this system the position of the wife subordinated under the superiority of the husband in various ways, is still very far from the nuances of equality, so that the position and domestic functions of the calculus wife seemed to continue to legitimize the abuse of husband's behaviour.

Although local cultural perspectives are still classical in view, but indicators of the strengthening of equity in the form of the wife's productive role outside domestic affairs, along with awareness of self esteem, and ongoing social change support, it seems that the position and function of wives in the household are gradually toward balance. prayers.

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