



Identification of Incidents of Violence Against Household Women in Hulu Sungai Utara District

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Abstract – Cases of violence, especially violence against women, are crucial issues that must be addressed. In Hulu Sungai Utara District, there were 75 cases of violence during 2016–2019, consisting of 43 cases of violence against children and 32 cases of violence against women. The method used in this research is the descriptive method. Primary data collection was carried out by filling out questionnaires, while secondary data collection was carried out by examining documents and literature from several references. The determination of respondents was carried out randomly for the people of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency in 2021. The data analysis used was descriptive data analysis. The results of the study found that cases of violence against women in the household in Hulu Sungai Utara ranged from 11% to almost every respondent, but almost every respondent had experienced violence even though they were not aware of the specifications for the most types of violence, namely being scolded, which is included in the type of psychological violence. The most common cause of violence against women is a lack of communication resulting in misunderstandings, with the biggest impact of violence in the form of a lack of enthusiasm for the victims, while the actions taken after experiencing acts of violence are motivated by the victims getting better. The need for clear identification of violence against children and women as well as coordination and synchronization with agencies related to programs for handling violence against children and women for services for handling violence against children and women.

Keywords: North Hulu Sungai, domestic violence, women, impact of violence.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, cases of violence have become one of the most crucial problems and require great efforts to be resolved by all parties. One form of violence that often occurs is violence against women in the household. Violence against women is an act of humiliation and castration of human dignity. Violence can occur at all levels of life, whether at the level of education, economy, culture, religion, or ethnicity. Basically, violence occurs due to world understanding, which is still dominated by men (Amalia 2011).

UU No. 23 of 2004, in Article 1, Paragraph 1, defines domestic violence as any action against a person, especially women, that results in physical, sexual, or psychological misery or suffering and/or neglect of the household, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the household sphere. The issue of violence against women in the household in Indonesia is still seen as normal and considered just a dynamic of life that must be lived, so many victims do not have the courage to report the violence they experience because they think it is a disgrace in the family that other people shouldn't know about. The phenomenon of violence is like an iceberg (Meira 2021), meaning that only a small part of the cases that are revealed to the public have been exposed, and there are still many forms of violence against women in the household that have not been exposed.



Most of the victims of domestic violence are women (wives), and the perpetrators are husbands. Early marriage or child marriage under the age of 18 is vulnerable to experiencing domestic violence. A number of factors also influence the occurrence of crime cases in households resulting from early marriages. The KPAI Commissioner for Civil Rights and Child Participation said that in early marriage, it is certain that many family functions do not work. A number of factors can influence the occurrence of domestic violence in early marriages. These factors in the process of being married will lead to violence (Setyawan 2017).

Based on data from the 2020 Annual Records of the National Commission for Women, the number of cases of violence against women throughout 2020 amounted to 302,300. There were 8,234 cases handled by the Komnas Perempuan Partner Service Institution. Of these cases, it was recorded that the most dominant cases were in the personal realm, also called domestic violence or RP (case in the household or personal domain), with a total of 6,480 cases (78.70%). Among them, violence against wives ranked first in 3,221 cases (49.71%), followed by dating violence in 1,309 cases (20.20%), which took second place. The third position is violence against girls in 954 cases (14.72%) (Komnas Perempuan 2021).

In South Kalimantan, cases of acts of violence against women in several districts and cities are still quite high. From 2017 to 2020, cases of violence against women reached 912. If broken down, in 2017 there were 243 cases of violence against women, in 2018 there were 218 cases, in 2019 there were 222 cases, and in 2020 there were 229 cases. Viewed by district or city, from the cumulative cases of acts of violence in South Kalimantan, there are two districts with the lowest rates during the last 4 years (2017–2020), namely Hulu Sungai Tengah District (37 cases) and Tanah Bumbu (44 cases), while Barito Kuala District had 64 cases, Hulu Sungai Utara District had 75 cases, Balangan District had 78 cases, and Hulu Sungai Selatan had 95 cases.

Based on these data, there were cases of violence that occurred in Hulu Sungai Utara District. Furthermore, out of the 75 cases of violence, there were 43 cases of violence against children and 32 cases against women. Violence against women is one of the topics that must be explored and identified because Hulu Sungai Utara is one of the districts that is known for being religious, which requires women to maintain the good name of the family. This is why, even if there is an act of domestic violence, women must hide it. For this reason, in-depth research is needed regarding the discussion of violence against women in this district so that the handling of this incident can be carried out appropriately. The purpose of this study is to identify incidents of violence, factors that cause violence, and the impact of violence on women in the household in Hulu Sungai Utara, especially in 2021.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is the descriptive method. Primary data collection was carried out by filling out questionnaires, while secondary data collection was carried out by examining documents and literature from several references. The selection of respondents is done randomly. Questionnaires were distributed using the Google form via WhatsApp messenger to the people of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency with the assistance of the Diskominfo, Bappelitbang, or district or village government officials. The data analysis used is descriptive data analysis. Stages of data processing, namely editing (editing) in the form of checking the entire list of questions returned by respondents, coding (coding), which is the activity of giving symbols or signs in the form of numbers to the answers of research respondents, and tabulating (tabulating), namely activities of compiling and calculating data from the results of coding, which will then be presented in the form of tables and graphs.



3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Forms of Violence Against Women and Children

Based on Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, several forms of violence against women and children are as follows:

1. Physical violence is an act that results in pain, falling ill, or serious injury;
2. Psychological violence is an act that causes someone fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of the ability to act, feeling of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering.
3. Sexual violence is coercion of sexual intercourse perpetrated against a person who resides within the household sphere and/or coercion of sexual intercourse against one person within the scope of the household with another person for commercial purposes and/or certain purposes.

Based on the Regional Regulation of North Hulu Sungai Regency Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Implementation of the Protection of Women and Children:

- a. Physical violence is any act that results in pain, injury, or disability to a person's body, abortion, fainting, and/or death.
- b. Psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of the ability to act, a feeling of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering for someone.
- c. Sexual violence is any act in the form of sexual harassment or coercion of sexual relations, either unfairly or unwelcomely, with other people for commercial purposes and/or specific purposes.

3.1 Domestic Violence

According to Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, domestic violence is any act against a person, especially women, that results in physical, sexual, or psychological misery or suffering and/or neglect of the household, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or physical deprivation of independence against the law within the household sphere.

The law states that cases of domestic violence are all types of violence (both physical and psychological) perpetrated by family members against other family members (both husbands against wives, as well as violence perpetrated by wives against husbands, fathers against children, or a mother against her child, and violence perpetrated by a child against his father or mother). However, the dominant victims of violence are the husband's wife and children. Domestic violence can happen to anyone, including mothers, fathers, husbands, wives, children, or housemaids. However, in general, the definition of domestic violence is more narrowed to mean abuse by husbands against wives and children. This is understandable because most victims of domestic violence are wives and children. According to the results of the 2016 National Women's Life Experience Survey (SHPN), there are four factors that cause physical and/or sexual violence against women perpetrated by partners, namely: individual Factors, couple Factor, sociocultural Factors, economic factor

The Impact of Violence on Children and Women

The impact of acts of violence against children and women, namely:

1. Lack of enthusiasm or lack of confidence;

2. Psychological disorders resulting in systemic disturbances in the body (psychosomatic), such as anxiety, depression, stress, anorexia (lack of appetite), insomnia (trouble sleeping, frequent nightmares, heart palpitations, cold sweats, nausea, gastritis, stomach pain, dizziness, headache;

3. Mild to severe injuries, such as abrasions, bruises, cuts from sharp objects, broken bones, and burns;

4. Sexual problems, fear of sexual intercourse, pain during sexual intercourse, no sexual desire, frigid; And

5. If a woman victim of violence is pregnant, abortion or miscarriage can occur (Noviana, 2019).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cases of Violence against Women in the Household in Hulu Sungai Utara Based on the results of completing a questionnaire conducted by 228 random female respondents aged over 18 years, only 11% answered that they had experienced acts of domestic violence, while 89% answered that they had never experienced violence (Figure 1). This shows that acts of violence in Hulu Sungai Utara District still exist. Violence against women can be perpetrated by several parties, and what happened in Hulu Sungai Utara District was mostly committed by parents (36%), husbands (35%), siblings (24%), and followed by in-laws (5%)

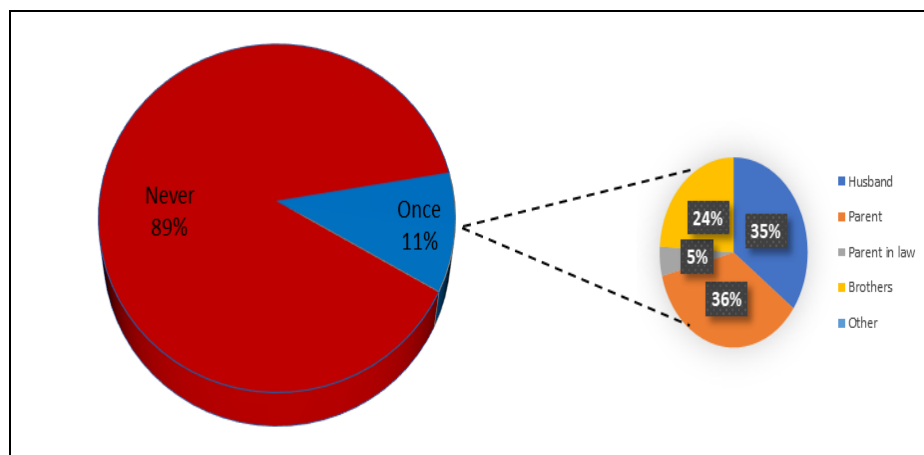


Fig -1: Percentage of Cases of Violence Against Women and the Perpetrators of Violence

From these data, it is known that acts of violence that occur against women are dominated by their parents. This is because 31% of respondents are not married and still live with their parents. There are even female respondents who are married but still live with their parents. The second-most prolific perpetrators of violence against women were husbands, who were also the closest people to the victims. The house is not always a safe place to live (Koffman and Garfin 2020) because it is often the main place for physical, psychological, and sexual violence for both adults and children (Jones and Isham 2020). As for acts of violence against women, most of the perpetrators are the people closest to the victims, such as parents and husbands (Hidayat 2020). Women are almost always victims of violence because the culture and values of our society are shaped by patriarchal forces, where men are culturally allowed to be the determinants of life. This system results in the emergence of men as the superior or prioritized party, while women are the party that is

weakened. The consequence of this gap is the emergence of gender-based violence against women (Lapian 2012).

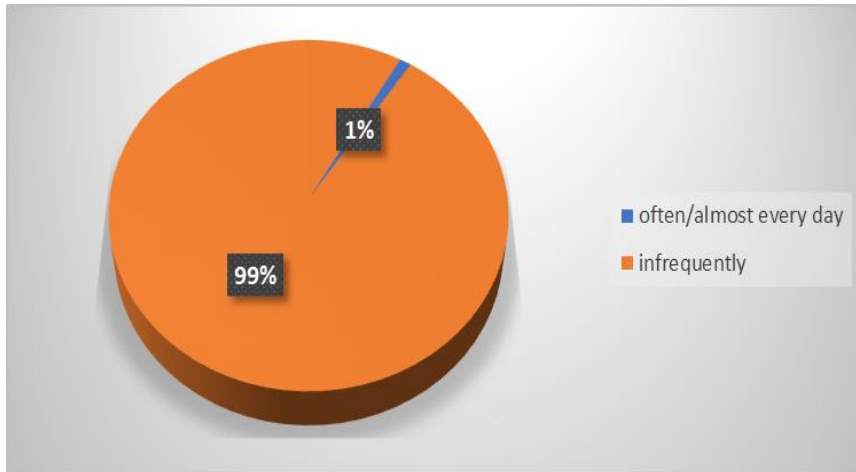


Fig -2: Frequency of experiencing violence against women

Another thing that needs to be identified is related to the frequency of acts of violence against women. The frequency in this context shows how often women experience acts of violence. According to Figure 2, only 1% of women are subjected to violence on a regular/almost daily basis, while the remaining 99% are subjected to violence on a rare basis.

Specifications for Types of Violence and Types of Violence Against Women

The identification continued with the specifications of the types of violence against women. This was followed by 228 female respondents aged over 18 years at random to find out how far the knowledge of women in North Hulu Sungai regarding the specific types of violence went (Figure 3). From this data, it will also be possible to determine the types of violence experienced by women in North Hulu Sungai.

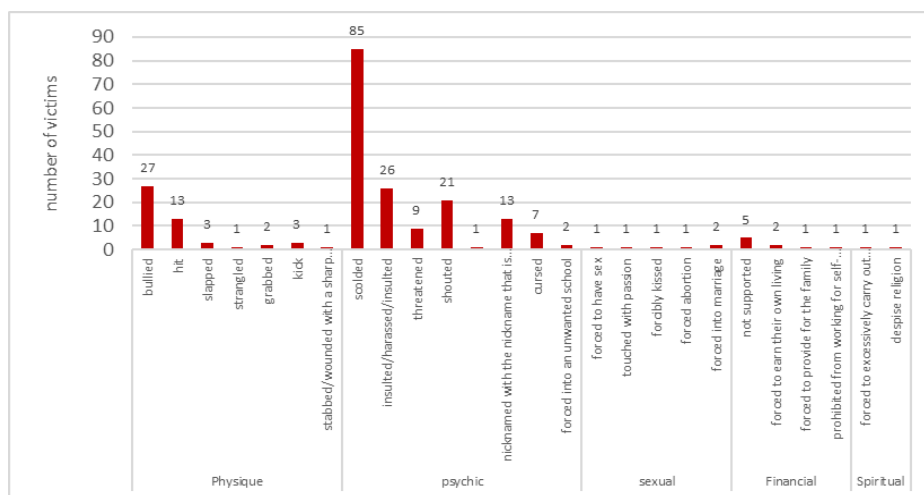


Fig -3: Specifications for Types of Violence Against Women in the Household in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency in 2021

The specifications for the types of violence most experienced by respondents were nagging or scolding (85 people), followed by bullying (27 people), being said to, harassed, or humiliated (24 people), being shouted at

(21 people), being labeled or nicknamed (13 people), and being hit (13 people). Furthermore, there are specifications for the types of violence in the form of threats (9 people), swearing at swearing (7 people), not being supported by their husbands (5 people), being slapped (3 people), kicked (3 people), grabbed (2 people), and forced to go to school they don't want. (2 people), forced to marry (2 people), and forced to make a living on their own (2 people).

The specifications for the next type of violence are strangulation, being held at gunpoint or injured with a sharp weapon, being belittled, forced to have sexual intercourse, touched with lust, forced to be kissed, forced to have an abortion, being forced to provide for the family, being prohibited from working to develop oneself, being forced to excessively practice worship or amaliyah, and demeaning the beliefs held by each person. From the data, it was found that, apart from being able to experience more than one specific type of violence, one woman even experienced several specific types of violence.

The specifications for the types of violence are included in five types of violence, namely physical, psychological, sexual, financial, and spiritual violence. In addition, there is also the term type of emotional violence (Wahyuni and Lestari 2018), but in this research survey, the terms physical, psychological, sexual, financial, and spiritual violence were used, which in the literature have represented all specifications for types of violence against women (Figure 4).

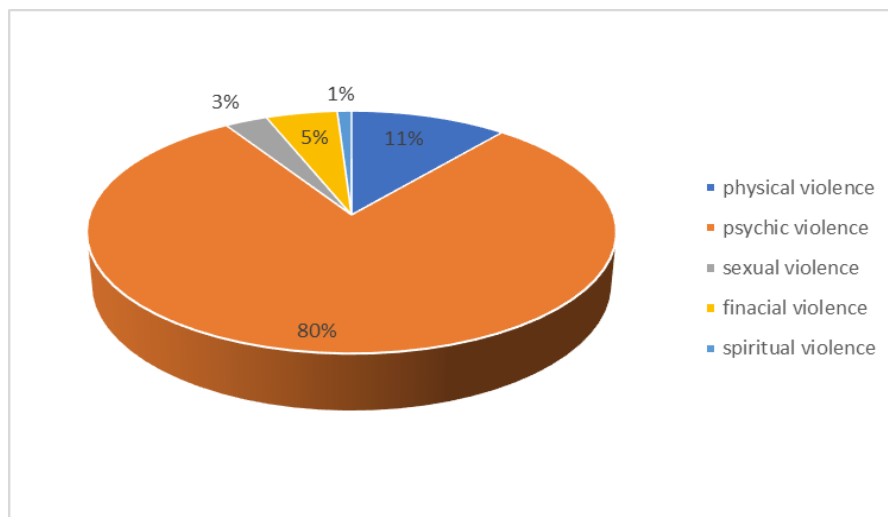


Fig -4: Types of Violence Against Women in the Household in Hulu Sungai Utara District

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the most common type of violence against women in the household in Hulu Sungai Utara is psychological violence (80%), followed by physical violence (11%). However, even though the percentage is small, financial and economic violence, sexual violence, and spiritual violence still occur among women in Hulu Sungai Utara. The percentages of the three types of violence are: financial/economic violence (5%), sexual violence (3%), and spiritual violence (1%). From the data collected, it was found that knowledge regarding the specifications of the types of violence was still very minimal. So in this case, they do not know that they have actually experienced acts of violence, even though they were not intensive.

Psychological violence, which is the most common type of violence experienced by women in Hulu Sungai Utara, includes being nagged or scolded, spoken words, harassed or insulted, shouted at, nicknamed or nicknamed by names they don't like, threatened, sworn at, forced to go to a school they don't like, and underestimated. Physical violence in this study took the form of being bullied, beaten, slapped, strangled,



grabbed, kicked, held at gunpoint, or injured with a sharp weapon. Financial violence includes not being supported by a husband, being forced to make a living on his own, being forced to provide for his family, and being prohibited from working to develop himself. Sexual violence that occurred against women in Hulu Sungai Utara included being forced to have sex, being touched with lust, being kissed by force, being forced to have abortions, and being forced to marry. Lastly, there is spiritual violence, which includes being forced to excessively practice worship (amaliyah) and degrading the beliefs one adheres to.

The 2016 National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN) revealed that there were several types of violence experienced by women aged 15–64 years, both by partners and non-partners, in the last 12 months or during their lifetime. The forms of violence experienced by women include physical violence, including hitting, slapping, kicking, pushing, gripping hard on the partner's body, and a series of other physical actions. 18.3% of married women aged 15–64 years have experienced physical and/or sexual violence. Physical violence dominates cases of domestic violence against women, which is 12.3% compared to sexual violence, which is 10.6% (SPHPN, 2016).

Emotional or psychological violence takes many forms, including threatening actions, calling inappropriate names, embarrassing partners, vilifying others, 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 provide for all the necessities of life, such as using or draining a partner's assets. As many as 1 in 4 women also experience 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 include sexual violence, such as hugging, kissing, touching, and forcing people to have sexual intercourse under threat. The rate of sexual violence in domestic violence against women is 10.6%. The next type of violence is the limitation of activities by partners; this violence often haunts women in their household life, such as with partners who are too possessive, too restrained, often suspicious, and always control whatever they do, so they get angry easily and like to threaten. This type of violence is the most common type of violence experienced by married women, reaching 42.3% (KemenPPA, 2018).

Factors Causing Violence Against Women in the Household in Hulu Sungai Utara. There are at least two factors that cause domestic violence. First, internal factors caused by the weakening of the adaptability of each family member among others tend to act discriminatory and exploitative towards weak family members. Second, external factors result from environmental interventions outside the family that directly or indirectly affect the attitudes of family members, which manifest in exploitative attitudes towards other family members, especially women and children (Wahab 2010). If these two factors are further elaborated, specifications will be found for the causative factors of violence against women in Hulu Sungai Utara, which are presented in Figure 5.

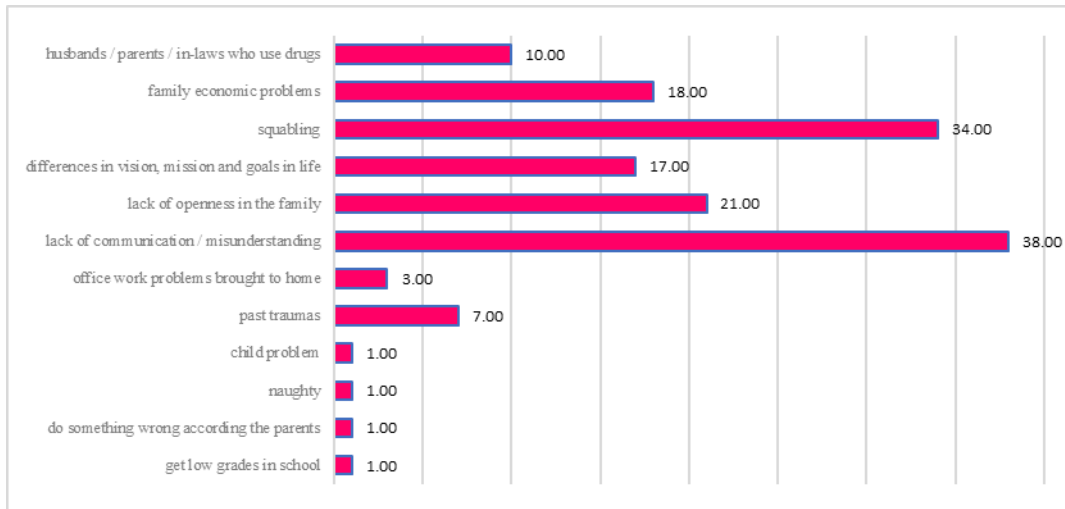


Fig -5: Causes of Violence Against Women in the Household in Hulu Sungai Utara District

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that 25% of the causes of violence against women in Hulu Sungai Utara were due to conditions of lack of communication resulting in misunderstandings, with quarrels being the second biggest cause of violence against women, namely around 22.4%, followed by the third biggest cause, the lack of openness in the family (13.8%). 11.8% of respondents answered that violence occurred because of family economic problems, and 11.2% of respondents answered that there were differences in views, vision, mission, and life goals. In addition, 6.6% of respondents answered that the violence occurred because the perpetrator was a drug user; 4.6% of respondents answered that it was because of past trauma; and 2% of respondents answered that it was because of office problems brought home.

Other causes of violence against women are child problems because children are considered naughty, do something wrong according to their parents, and get low grades at school, each of which occurs in respondents with a percentage below 1%. From the collected data, it was also found that violence perpetrated against one woman could be caused by more than one factor.

The results of research conducted by Farid show that acts of violence and acts of sexual harassment against women occur due to the low mindset of society about the equality of men and women that exists in interactions between people, both of whom are equally disadvantaged in this situation. There is a single factor that causes violence against women, namely due to socio-cultural factors or because of an imbalance in power relations that causes women's subordination (Farid 2019). Based on the results of the 2016 SPHPN, it was revealed that there were four factors causing physical and/or sexual violence against women committed by partners: individual factors, partner factors, socio-cultural factors, and economic factors.

a) Female individual factors

The factor of frequent quarrels with 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 frequently attack their husbands or partners first are also six times more at risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence than those who never attack their husbands or partners first.



b) Partner Factor

Women who have unemployed husbands are 1.36 times more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence than those whose partners are working/not unemployed.

The factor of husbands who have ever drunk alcohol: women with this condition tend to be 1.56 times more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence than those whose husbands never drink alcohol.

Women whose husbands get drunk at least once a week are 2.25 times more likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence than those who are never drunk.

Women whose husbands use narcotics are twice as likely to experience physical and/or sexual violence as those who have never used narcotics. Women whose husbands use narcotics recorded that 45.1% 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 was 74.8% experiencing activity restriction violence.

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.

c) Economic factors

Women who come from households with lower welfare levels tend to have a higher risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner. Women from households in the poorest 25% have a 1.4-times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner than women in the richest 25%. The economic aspect is an aspect that is more dominant as a factor of violence against women compared to the educational aspect. This is at least indicated by the work of the actors, who are mostly laborers, where we know that the level of labor wages in Indonesia is still relatively low, and this has an impact on the level of household welfare.

d) Socio-cultural factors

Such as the emergence of a sense of worry about the dangers of crime that threatens Women who are always overshadowed by this worry have a 1.68 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner compared to those who are not worried.

Women who live in urban areas have a 1.2 times greater risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by their partners than those who live in rural areas (Ministry of PPA, 2018).

Research conducted by Christovani and Pawithan reveals that perceptions of forms of violence against women are in a good situation; this is triggered by incessant outreach and public education. The majority of people perceive that victims of violence against women are other people; this condition reflects the majority view of society that violence against women is a problem outside of themselves. In addition, the majority of Indonesians perceive the causes of violence as economic or poverty problems. (Christovani and Pawithan, 2021).

The Impact of Violence Against Women and the Actions Taken.

The research was continued by identifying the impact of violence on women in the household in North Hulu Sungai, which is presented in Figure 6.

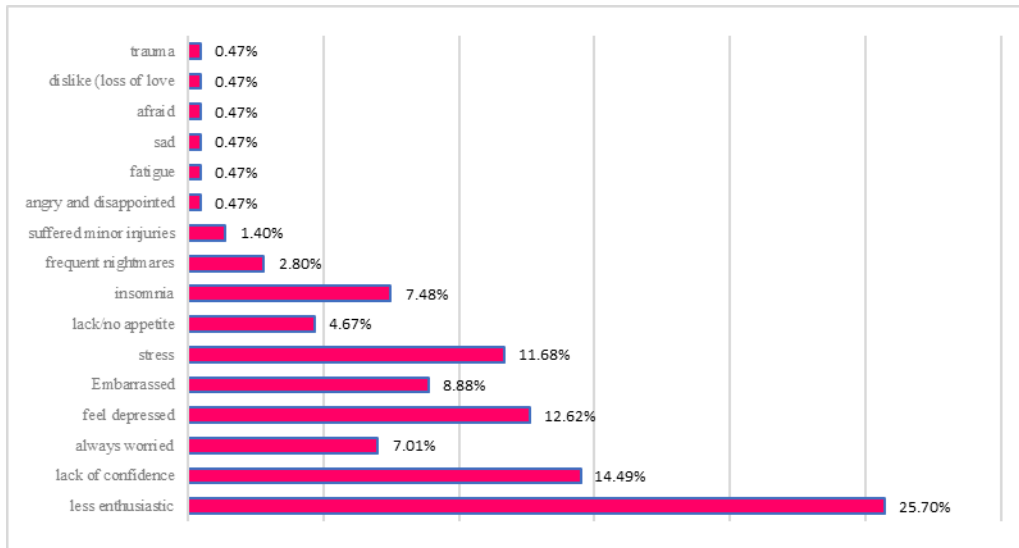


Fig -6: The impact felt by women as a result of receiving domestic violence in Hulu Sungai Utara, year 2021

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the impact felt by women victims of domestic violence varies. The impact felt by a woman due to the violence she experienced can be more than one. From the answers given, the most felt impact was being less enthusiastic by 25.7%, lacking confidence by 14.49%, feeling depressed by 12.62%, stress by 11.68%, being embarrassed by 8.88%, difficulty sleeping by as much as 7.48%, always anxious by as much as 7.01%, lack of appetite by as much as 4.67%, frequent nightmares by as much as 2.8%, and experiencing minor injuries by as much as 1.4%. Others, each with a percentage below 1%, namely feeling hurt, angry, and disappointed, tired, sad, afraid, becoming hateful (loss of love), and trauma.

The actions taken by women in Hulu Sungai Utara who were victims of violence varied and are presented in Figure 7.

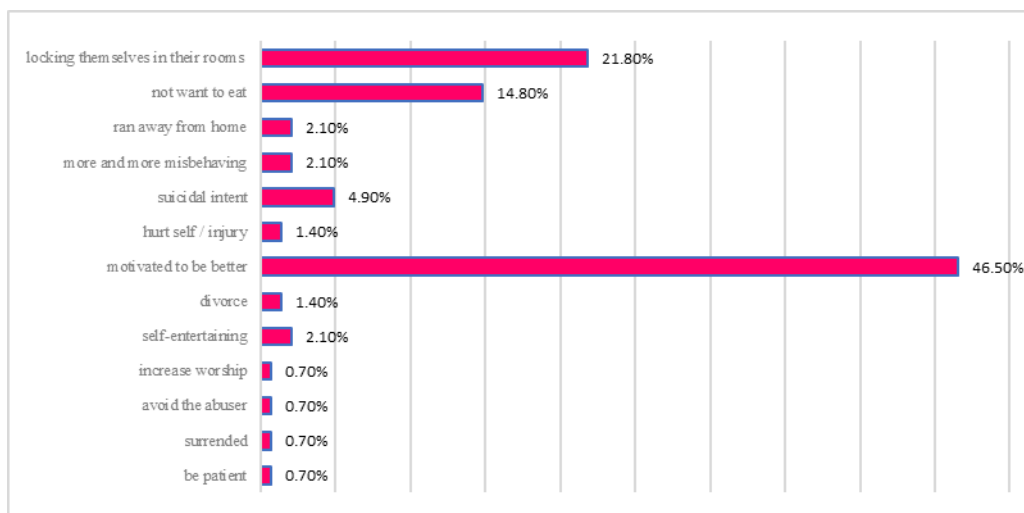


Fig -7: Actions Taken by Women After Experiencing Acts of Violence in Hulu Sungai Utara District



After experiencing acts of violence, the most actions taken by women in Hulu Sungai Utara were something positive, namely being motivated to be better (46.5%), increasing their worship (0.7%), being patient and surrendering (1.4%), avoiding the abuser (0.7%), and trying to comfort oneself (2.1%). However, apart from that, there are also those who actually do the opposite, namely, they are increasingly acting up and down (2.1%), locking themselves in their rooms (21.8%), not wanting to eat (14.8%), running away from home (2.1%), self-harm or injury (1.4%), and even attempted suicide (4.9%). In addition, married women even filed for divorce (1.4%).

The impact experienced by women who received violence in Hulu Sungai Utara is the same as that expressed by Sutriminah (2012), who said that the impact of violence on women (wives) is namely: experiencing physical pain, mental pressure, decreased self-confidence and self-esteem, experiencing a sense of helplessness, experiencing dependence on a husband who has tortured her, experiencing post-traumatic stress, experiencing depression, and wanting to commit suicide. According to Suryakusuma (1995), the psychological effects of abuse on many women are more severe than the physical ones. Fear, anxiety, fatigue, post-traumatic stress disorder, and eating and sleeping disorders are long-term reactions to acts of violence. However, it is not uncommon for acts of violence against wives to cause reproductive health to be disrupted biologically, which in turn results in sociological disturbances. Abused wives often isolate themselves and withdraw because they try to hide evidence of their abuse.

Most women often react passively and apathetically to the acts of violence they face. This strengthens the hidden condition of the occurrence of acts of violence against wives committed by husbands. This fact causes a lack of public response to the actions taken by husbands in marriage. The wife keeps the problem to herself, doesn't know how to solve it, and is increasingly convinced of the wrong assumption because the husband is dominant over her. The household, or family, is the smallest social institution and is autonomous, so that it becomes a closed domestic area within the reach of public power (Sutrisminah 2012). The lack of coordination, budget support, and supporting infrastructure has had an impact on the handling of cases and services for women victims of violence (Surtinah 2017).

Perpetrators or victims of domestic violence are people who have blood relations, marriage, breastfeeding, parenting, guardianship with husbands and children, and even housemaids who live in a household. Not all acts of domestic violence can be handled thoroughly because victims often cover things up on the grounds that they are tied to cultural structures and religion and do not understand the applicable legal system. Even though protection by the state and society aims to provide a sense of security for victims and take action against perpetrators, Of the many factors that trigger domestic violence, we need to understand that the importance of the concept of equality in the family is the key to stopping acts of domestic violence. In the family, the roles carried out by men and women are divided, and these roles determine various decision-making processes as well as noble values, including the values of gender equality and justice that are instilled. These values should be able to be communicated at the beginning of forming a family, namely at the marriage level. There needs to be a strong commitment that is built up in both the male and female person to carry out all the consequences that come with family formation. 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 unity, so that cases of domestic violence can be eliminated (KemenPPA 2018).

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION



The incidence of cases of domestic violence that occurred in Hulu Sungai Utara was 11%, with the greatest frequency of occurrence being rare. The type of violence that occurred a lot was scolding, with the number of victims, namely 85 people, belonging to the type of psychological violence. The cause of the most violence against women in Hulu Sungai Utara in 2021 is a lack of communication or misunderstanding. The biggest impact of violence against women is the lack of enthusiasm of the victims, but the actions taken by women after experiencing acts of violence are mostly positive, namely that as many as 46.5% of victims are motivated to be better.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

So that incidents of violence against children and women in the household in Hulu Sungai Utara can be reduced, then: 1) Clearly identify violence against children and women in Hulu Sungai Utara and synchronize data on types of violence; 2) Coordinating and synchronizing agencies related to programs for handling violence against children and women for services handling violence against children and women. This can be coordinated by Bapelitbang Hulu Sungai Utara as the leading sector.

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