



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **Violence Against Women in Every Women's Age Period**

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**T**he definition of violence according to the large Indonesian dictionary is an act of a person or group of people that causes injury or death of another person or causes physical damage or other people's property or coercion (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa Kemdikbud, 2020). Other definitions of violence are listed in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (KDRT). The definition of domestic violence is every action against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or neglect of the household, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or illegal deprivation of liberty within the scope of the household (DPR RI, 2004). Another definition of violence is found in Rule No.35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Rule No.23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which is any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual, and/or neglect suffering or suffering. including threats to commit acts, coercion, or illegal deprivation of liberty (DPR RI, 2004). It can be concluded about the definition of violence based on the description above, that violence is an act committed by an individual or a group that can cause physical, psychological, sexual damage or neglect, which can affect all ages.

#### **A. DIVISION OF VIOLENCE**

Violence can be classified as physical, psychological, sexual, or neglect violence, even making threats to commit acts of coercion or deprivation of liberty using unlawful means can be categorized as violence. Physical violence is interpreted as an act that can cause pain, illness, or serious injury. It is referred to as psychic violence when doing an action that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and/or causes a person to experience severe psychological suffering. Regarding sexual violence, the government has regulated in Rule No. 23 of 2004, that

sexual violence includes forcing sexual relations against people who live in the household environment or forcing sexual relations against one of the people within the scope of the household with other people, with a purpose for commercialization and or certain other purposes. Furthermore, in article 9 of Law no. 23 of 2004, it is stated that what is referred to as violence in terms of neglect is an act that results in another person becoming economically dependent, by limiting and/or prohibiting proper work inside or outside the home so that the victim is under the person's control. In this case, this person is a person who has been neglected within the scope of his household, while if based on the law that applies to him or because of an agreement or agreement, this person is obliged to provide life, care or care for the victim(DPR RI, 2004).

Violence can also be reviewed based on its domain, which is divided into the personal domain (RP), the community domain, and the state domain. This personal sphere is related to incidents of violence against women in their environment, both in the personal space and in the work space or in the community room or crowd. Violence against women including RP violence is women in marriage or the household (KDRT), violence against women committed by boyfriends, violence against women based on the age of the child, violence perpetrated by ex-husbands or ex-boyfriends, violence that occurs in domestic workers. and other personal spheres(Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

Sexual violence can occur to women even in the personal sphere. Forms of sexual violence in the personal realm include marriage with siblings or incest; rape; intercourse; sexual immorality; sexual exploitation; rape in marriage; cyber crime; being forced to have an abortion; sexual slavery; and attempted rape. Whereas the above forms of sexual violence are real incidents based on reports to service agencies, especially the government, in this case, the police.

Other forms of violence against women, when viewed from the public and community spheres, include: physical violence in the form of abuse, beatings, and killings; Psychic violence in the form of threats; sexual violence in the form of sexual exploitation, cyber crime, sexual intercourse, sexual harassment, attempted rape, rape, and sexual immorality; and there are other terms for violence in the form of trafficking and migrant workers, namely referred to as special violence; as well as violence targeting economic aspects, namely economic exploitation(Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

Forms of violence against women within the State include beatings in eviction cases, attacks on journalists during reporting, difficulties in making child identity papers, difficulties in accessing health, violations of basic rights, evictions, criminalization, terrorism, drugs, neglect of supervision of financial institutions in the form of online loans and land dispute(Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

During the childhood period, violence can also occur. According to the Center for Integrated Services for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) and the definition of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the World Report on Violence and Health, WHO, 2002 states that the types of violence against children are 1). Physical violence in the form of hitting, slapping, kicking, pinching, etc. Physical violence in

the form of abuse involves not only physical and psychological, including physical sexual violence which most often occurs not only at home but also in environments such as schools and orphanages; 2). Emotional Violence in the form of harsh words that frighten, threaten, insult, curse, and curse harshly and harshly; 3). Sexual Violence in the form of pornography, pornographic speech, abuse of children's sexual organs, sexual acts that do not involve contact such as voyeurism, acts of sexual trafficking and exploitation through social media; 4). Neglect and neglect: in the form of all forms of neglect that violate children's rights in fulfilling nutrition and education; 5). Economic Violence in the form of exploitation by employing minors with economic motives and child prostitution; 6). Bullying is negative aggressive behavior by other children or groups of children who are not siblings or related to the victim. The impact of bullying can be in the form of physical, psychological, social, and recurring disturbances with the realm of the incident in schools, where children gather or online media; 7). Juvenile Violence is concentrated among children and young adults aged 10-29 years, with the most frequent incidents of being pranks, bullying and physical attacks with/without weapons, and violence between gangs; 8). Intimate partner violence usually occurs against girls in child marriages and forced early marriages or violence in dating; 9). Emotional or psychological violence includes restricting children's movements, defamation, ridicule, threats and intimidation, discrimination, rejection, and other non-physical forms of unfriendly treatment(Pusdatin Kemenkes RI, 2018).

## **B. WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE AGE PERIOD**

The reproductive period is the period in which women carry out their life tasks, namely starting to become pregnant, giving birth, postpartum, and breastfeeding, and the intermediate period, namely planning the number or distance of children using contraceptives(Prijatni. I dan Rahayu. S, 2016). The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) determines that a healthy reproductive age is a period during which a healthy mother gives birth between the ages of 20 - 35 years. In Marriage Law No.1 of 1974, it has also been stipulated that the minimum age of marriage that is allowed for women and men to marry is 19 years old.

The age limit set is of course based on the readiness of the reproductive organs in women. If there is pregnancy at the age of fewer than 20 years or more than 35 years, there is a risk of various kinds of risks, including resulting in the outcome of a newborn with congenital abnormalities (Maryanti, 2017), tends to develop complications during delivery (Maryanti. D dan Hikmah. N, 2017), and can affect early neonatal mortality (Maryanti. D, 2019).

In more detail, WHO categorizes adolescents in the age range of 10-19 years, the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Health Regulation No. 25/2014 stipulates that adolescents are in the 10-18 year age range, and the BKKBN determines adolescents are those aged 10-24 years(Kemenkes, 2014). Adolescence has the characteristics of high curiosity, adventure and tends to dare to be responsible for the risks received. With these

peculiarities, for reproduction that is not physically and mentally ready, the government also provides adolescent reproductive health services to prevent and protect adolescents from risky sexual behavior and preparing adolescent reproduction to be healthy and responsible (Kemenkes, 2014).

The age of more than 35 years, can be categorized as no longer in reproductive age. Not being included in the non-reproductive age category is because there has been a decrease in estrogen levels in the blood due to a decrease in egg production. This decrease in hormones causes physical and psychological changes in women and affects their reproductive organs as well.

### **C. VIOLENCE EVENTS IN WOMEN WERE ASSESSED FROM FORM OF VIOLENCE, AGE, AND WOMEN'S CHARACTERISTICS.**

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) releases a report on the situation of the world population or the State of World Population (SWOP) that every day, hundreds of thousands of girls around the world are harmed physically or psychologically with the full consent of the families, friends, and communities of the victims. Violence against women in the form of genital mutilation which is often rationalized as a ritual transition from childhood to womanhood; Involving or selling or exchanging girls for money or valuables, often in the name of a marriage where the harm is more dangerous (Baker et al., 2020).

The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) writes in its annual notes on cases of violence against women. Data on cases of violence against women have been received by Komnas Perempuan from various community institutions and government institutions in almost all provinces in Indonesia as well as direct complaints by Komnas Perempuan through the Referral Complaints Unit (UPR) via official email within the past year (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

Apart from physical violence, another issue raised was psychological violence. Psychic violence can be in the form of accepting actions that cause fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, and/or causing a person to experience severe psychological suffering. UNFPA, through the release of a report on the world population situation in 2020, is a dangerous practice that can have an impact on psychological violence, namely child marriage and boy's preference.

#### **1. EVENTS IN THE WORLD**

By definition, violence that is physically committed is in the form of actions that can cause pain, illness or serious injury. The report on the situation of the world population in 2020 states that there are dangerous practices that cause serious pain or injury, namely female genital mutilation (FGM). Another term for FGM is the Slaughter / Genital Injury of Women (P2GP), stated by the UNFPA as included in socially approved gender-based violence (Baker et al., 2020). The world health agency (WHO) divides 4 types of P2GP, namely:

- a. Type I: partial or complete removal of the clitoris and/or foreskin (Clitoridectomy/removal of the clitoris). There are 2 types for Type I:
  - 1) Type Ia: removes only the tip of the clitoris and foreskin (prepuce) only
  - 2) Type Ib: remove all clitoris and foreskin (prepuce)
- b. Type II: partial or complete removal of the clitoris and labia minor, with or without cutting the labia majora (excision. There are 3 types for Type II:
  - 1) Type IIa: removes only the labia minora.
  - 2) Type IIb: removes only part or all of the clitoris and labia minora.
  - 3) Type IIc: partially removes the clitoris, labia minora, and labia majora.
- c. Type III: Narrowing of the vaginal opening by making a seal by cutting and positioning the labia minora and/or labia minora with or without cutting the clitoris (infibulation / suturing of the genitals). There are 2 types of type III:
  - 1) Type IIIa: removes and apposition the labia minora
  - 2) Type IIIb: remove and apposition the labia majora
- d. Type IV: all dangerous procedures on the female genitals for non-medical reasons, for example pricking, piercing, incising, scraping, and cauterization(Susilastuti et al., 2017).

Data in the 2020 world population situation report shows that 200 million women and girls currently living are affected by P2GP. P2GP incidents are concentrated on the African continent, from the Atlantic coast to the Horn of Africa, and are common in countries such as Iraq, Yemen, and several countries in Asia such as Indonesia. Recent data shows the proportion of women aged 15-49 years having experienced P2GP with details based on country location as follows: 1% in Cameroon and Uganda in 2004; 90% in Djibouti in 2006; 90% in Egypt in 2015; 90% in Guinea in 2018; and 90% in Mali. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP) in the United States in 2012 stated that there had been P2GP in 513,000 girls and women. The incidence of P2GP in the US is thought to be related to the increase in immigration from countries where P2GP practices. In 2015, it is estimated that there will be a P2GP in England and Wales as many as 137 girls. In 2017, in Australia, the incidence of P2GP was estimated at 50,000. Reports on P2GP in other countries were also known in 2011 in Colombia; 2012 in Malaysia; 2014 in Oman; 2010 in Saudi Arabia; 2002 in the United Arab Emirates. A study conducted by the European Institute for Gender Equality estimated that 1,600 girls in Ireland, 1,300 girls in Portugal, and 11,000 girls in Sweden have P2GP (Baker et al., 2020).

P2GP survivors can be viewed from various characteristics: characteristics of economic level, it is known that more poor women are experienced than rich; based on the characteristics of the place of residence, it is more experienced by women who live in villages than in cities; based on educational characteristics, there was more P2GP among those with low education(Baker et al., 2020). The incidence of P2GP in Egypt, 90% is experienced by women in rural areas than in cities with a percentage of 77%. Likewise in Kenya, women in villages were 2x more likely to experience P2GP than in cities. In

Mauritania, it is known that 90% of poor women experience P2GP compared to 37% of rich women. In the countries of Burkina Faso, Egypt, Iran, Nigeria, and Yemen, it is known that women who experience P2GP are women with low education (Baker et al., 2020).

Child marriage is universally prohibited there are 33,000 child marriages a day around the world. An estimated 650 million girls and women currently living are married as children, and by 2030 it is estimated that 150 million girls under the age of 18 will have married. Nearly 2/3 of countries show a decrease in child marriage, from 1990 to 2018. In terms of education level, it is known that girls with only primary education are known to be girls with only primary education, so they are 2x more likely to marry early than secondary education or higher. Girls with no education are 3x more likely to marry early than with secondary education or above. In India, 51% of women without education and 47% of women with a basic education were married by the age of 18. Based on the characteristics of income level, in India, 46% is in the lowest income group. In Nigeria, the third poorest country in the world, it is known that 76% of girls first marry at the age of 18 (Baker et al., 2020).

Child marriage has been shown to increase during humanitarian crises such as natural disasters and conflicts. In Yemen, > 65% of girls are married before 18 years of age. In Lebanon, 41% of young Syrian women who fled, married before 18 years. In Jordan, the start of the Syrian conflict in 2011, 12% of the marriage of women aged 15 & 17 years, and in 2018 increased to 36% (Baker et al., 2020).

## **2. EVENTS IN INDONESIA.**

### **a. Personal Domain Violence**

Violence against women (KTP) in Indonesia, it is known that from 2008 to 2019 there was an increase of up to 800% over a period of 12 years. The increase in the period of 12 years shows that women are in an unsafe condition, there is neglect, women do not report, women are embarrassed when they report, and even become cultured. Reports of violence occurring came from government agencies, the police, and the courts. Government agencies such as hospitals (RS), the Women Empowerment Service for Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB / P2TP2A). Court institutions such as Religious Courts (Badilag) and District Courts (PN). Police agencies such as the Women and Children Service Unit (UPPA) (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

The incidence of VAW in Indonesia by Province in 2019, the highest occurred in West Java Province with 2,738 cases (18.6%), the second position of VAW occurred in Central Java as many as 2,525 (17.1%) and the third-highest occurred in DKI Jakarta with 2,222 (15%). Violence against women can be categorized based on personal, community, and state spheres. The riskiest domains for women, namely violence in the personal sphere, namely marriage or in the household (KDRT), and personal relationships (personal relationships/dating), namely 11,105 (75%) cases. The personal sphere has consistently increased each year and includes sexual bullying (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

The highest incidence of VAW in Marriage and Personal Relationships in 2019 was in cases of Violence Against Wife (KTI) of 6,555 (59%) cases, second place was cases of violence against girls (KTAP) of 2,341 (21%) and third was dating violence (KTP) 1,815 (16.3%)(Komnas Perempuan, 2020). Violence against wives was mostly reported by police agencies, namely UPPA with 2,307 (20.7%) cases, second place in reports from Women Care Centers (WCC) and NGOs as many as 1,700 (15.3%), and third place reports from P2TP2A as many 1,071 (9.6%). When viewed from the form or type of domestic violence, it consists of economic violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and physical violence. The highest incidence of forms or types of domestic violence in 2019 was physical violence by 43%, followed by the second position was sexual violence and the third and fourth positions were psychological violence 19% and 13%(Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

The central statistical agency conducted a National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN) in 2016. The SPHPN results found that 1 in 3 women aged 15-64 years experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner and other than a partner during their life and about 1 in 10 women ages 15-64 years experienced it in the last 12 months. The most prevalent forms or types of physical violence during life among women aged 15-64 years were slapping (9.4%); Beaten (6.2%); Pushed/pulled (4.4%) and kicked/dragged (3.1%). The prevalence of forms or types of sexual violence by partners during life, known to be physically forced to have sex when they do not want to (7.8%); Having sex because of fear (6.3%) and being forced to commit sexual acts that are humiliating/humiliating (2.0%). Physical violence and sexual violence are not only committed by partners but are also known to be committed by non-partners. The prevalence of physical violence committed by other than a partner and committed during life is detailed based on its form as follows: beatings (5.2%); Slapped (5.0%); Pushed/grabbed (3.6%) and kicked/dragged (1.4%). Likewise, sexual oversight is not only done by the partner but it is known that the perpetrator is not a partner. The following forms of sexual violence by other than partners are based on the following forms: Talking/sending messages with a sexual tone (10.0%) as well as the prevalence of emotional violence based on its form, which is done by the partner with the highest is insulting / low self-esteem (14.9%); Scare/intimidate 10.8% and condescend in front of others (6.7%). The prevalence of economic violence perpetrated by a partner based on its form is not allowed to work by a partner (19.5%); Spouse refuses to give shopping money even though he has money (5.1%) and Spouse takes income / savings without consent (3.6%)(Statistics Indonesia, 2017).

In further detail, sexual violence can take several forms or types, namely: Incest; Rape; Intercourse; Fornication; Sexual Exploitation; Sexual harassment; Marital Rape; Cyber Crime; Forced abortion; Sexual Slavery; Attempted Rape. The highest incidence rate in incest cases was 822 (29.2%) cases, the second order was rape 503 (17.9%) and the third place was sexual intercourse with 503 (17.9%). It was known that many of the victims' fathers and uncles had committed incest. Perpetrators of sexual violence in

personal Rana, out of 2,807 cases, mostly committed by boyfriends, amounting to 1,320 (47%); The second rank was 618 (22%) cases where the perpetrator was the victim's biological father; The third rank with the stepfather and adopted actors amounted to 469 (16.7%)(Statistics Indonesia, 2017).

Domestic violence victims can be viewed from the age characteristics, the majority are aged 25-40 years, as many as 3720 (33.4%) people; a second-place were victims aged 13-18 years as many as 2,262 (20.3%) people, and the third-order is the victims aged 19-24 years as many as 2213 (19.9%). Another matter with the age of the perpetrator, the majority is the same as the age of the victim, namely the age of 25-40 years as much as 4,556 (41%); Second, the perpetrators were over 40 years old as many as 3179 (28.6%); and third, the perpetrators aged 19-24 were 2,235 (20.1%) people. Judging from the characteristics of education level, the highest number of perpetrators and victims were high school graduates. There is the uniqueness of the characteristics of victims and perpetrators based on job characteristics. It is known that the majority of victims' occupations are housewives, amounting to 4,824 (43.3%), but from the perpetrators, the majority are private employees at 3,853 (34.7%). The occupation of the second-largest victim was student, amounting to 2,890 (26%), while the second-largest perpetrator was unemployment, amounting to 1,482 (13.3%) people. Judging from the characteristics of the place where women live, physical / sexual violence tends to occur more in urban areas (36.3%) than in rural areas (29.8%)(Statistics Indonesia, 2017).

Another violence against women is P2GP practice. The practice of cutting or injuring female genitalia in Indonesia is carried out from generation to generation from parent to child, from society to society. The cutting process is done both traditionally and medically. Most of the women who have children who experience P2GP experience the practice of P2GP on themselves. The assumption that P2GP is a religious ritual and the strength of the community in maintaining traditions causes many people to practice P2GP. In 2017 the results of the P2GP survey showed 11,222 female household members experienced P2GP out of 11,582 (96.89%). Of the 11,222 household members: 56.8% are less than 11 years old and 53.2% are over 11 years old (Susilastuti et al., 2017).

Based on the type of P2GP that is widely practiced is the type of cutting the clitoris and prepuce (32.7%); Type of removing the tip of the clitoris (32.2%); All types of procedures were harmful to female genitals for non-medical reasons (28.2%). In terms of the P2GP facility, it is carried out by professional staff on average 61.7%; By medical personnel 38.3%; and by traditional officers, namely TBAs and TBAs as much as 52.6%. Characteristics of the age of women and places of residence who experience P2GP are the majority aged 1-4 months, some 1,093 (66.3%) live in urban areas and 1,536 (42.6%) live in rural areas; 1-3 years of age live in rural areas, with 1,124 (31.2%) and 153 (9.3%) living in urban areas; and aged 1-10 days as many as 112 (6.8%) live in urban areas and 325 (9%) live in rural areas(Susilastuti et al., 2017).

It has been mentioned above that in 2019, the incidence of Violence Against Children (KTAP) jumped by 65% more than the previous year, in 2018 there were 1,417,



and in 2019 there was a jump to 2,341. The forms of KTAP and their occurrence rates are detailed as follows: KTAP Incest (32.8%); KTAP Sexual (24.3%); Physical KTAP (22.8%); Psychic KTAP (13.6%) and Economic KTAP (6.2%). Most KTAP cases were reported to DP3Ap2KB as many as 717 (6.45%) cases and P2TP2A as many as 695 (6.25%) cases. Based on the age characteristics of the victims, here are the details of the number of KTAP: <5 years old as much as 129 (1.16%); Age 6-12 years as many as 653 (5.88%); Ages 13-18 years were 2,262 (20.3%). Violence was not only committed by adults but also by children aged 6-12 years as many as 83 (0.74%) cases and ages 13-18 years as many as 652 (5.87%) cases (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

#### **b. Violence in The Public or Community Domain**

Violence in the public or community sphere is in the work environment, in the community, in the neighborhood, or educational institutions or schools. Violence in the public sphere includes special categories of migrant workers and trafficking. The total incidence of VAW in the Community realm was 3,602 (24.5%) of the total VAW cases (14,719) cases throughout 2019. The form or type of VAW in the community realm based on the category of violence, are as follows: b.1) Sexual Violence: most cases are cases Rape cases were 715 (19.8%) cases, second place was sexual harassment cases totaling 551 (15.3%) cases followed by sexual harassment cases in 520 (14.4%) cases; b.2). Physical violence category: most cases were beating violence as many as 395 (10.9%) cases and the second position was maltreatment cases totaling 356 (9.88%) cases; b.3). The psychic case category consisted of threatening psychological violence as much as 4 (0.11%) cases and other psychological physical violence as many as 63 (1.7%) cases; b.4). 69 (1.9%) cases of economic exploitation violence; b.5). The most specific violence cases were migrant worker violence cases totaling 398 (11%) cases and trafficking violence cases totaling 212 (5.8%) cases (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

Perpetrators of community sexual violence in 2019 are psychics, pimps, heads of orphanages, school employees, lecturers, model agencies, customers, hotel employees, no data, parent friends, seller-buyers, parents of friends, strangers, acquaintances, Koran teachers, teachers, boarding house men, superiors and subordinates, friends and neighbors. The highest-ranking of perpetrators of sexual violence in the community domain in 2019 were unknown people as much as 756 (36.1%); Second is neighbors as much as 559 (26.7%) and Third is friends as much as 463 (22.1%) (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

Based on the age characteristics of victims and perpetrators of sexual violence in the community domain, it is known that the youngest age is <5 years and the oldest is more than 40 years, but it is different in terms of number. Most victims of sexual violence in the community realm were aged 13-18 years with a total of 963 victims (26.7%); Second, victims aged 19-24 years with the number of victims 845 (23.4 &); The third-largest number is aged 25-40 years with 837 (23.2%). Judging from the perpetrators, the majority were 125-40 years old as many as 1,381 (38.3%); The second majority of

perpetrators of sexual violence in the community realm were aged 19-24 years as many as 876 (24.3%) and the third largest, perpetrators > 40 years old were 857 (23.7%). The next characteristic is based on education, both victims and perpetrators are mostly high school graduates. Characteristics based on the occupation of victims of sexual violence in the community, the majority are students, amounting to 1,200 students (33.3%), followed by jobs of 638 private employees (17.7%) and 443 (12.2%) not working. Furthermore, based on the characteristics of the majority of the perpetrators' work, 982 (27.3%) were unemployed, 712 (19.7%) were private employees, and 395 (10.9%) others (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

Violence against women, not only attacks normal women but also attacks women with disabilities. Violence against women with disabilities occurred in 87 cases throughout 2019. The types of violence consisted of 4 forms, namely: sexual violence (79.3%); physical violence (11.4%); psychological violence (5.74%) and economic violence / neglect (3.44%). The characteristics of the types of disabilities in women who experience violence are as follows: Netra (2.29%); Ruwi (21.8%); Psychosocial (20.6%); Daksha (8%) and the majority are Grahita / intellectuals (47.1%) (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

#### **D. THE EFFECT OF VIOLENCE ON WOMEN**

##### **1. P2GP**

Forms of violence against women can have an impact in the short and long term, especially in terms of health. It is known that the short-term risk effects of P2GP are as follows: the survivor experiences pain; Bleeding, can occur if it hits the artery in the clitoris or other blood vessels; Shock, can be caused due to shock due to pain or shock due to bleeding and even septic shock can occur; Swelling of the genital area, due to inflammation or infection; Infection, can occur due to the use of non-sterile instruments or the use of the same instrument for several survivors; HIV infection; Urine retention, which is the effect of swelling of the genitals; Death, can occur due to infection, tetanus and bleeding; Scar tissue appears, as a result of the wound healing process is not optimal and mental disorders can also occur, due to pain, physical pressure, shock as if feeling that the family has agreed and even requires doing P2GP which is felt by the survivor as a traumatic event (Baker et al., 2020)

##### **2. Early Marriage**

Early marriage will certainly have an effect both physically and psychologically. There are many violations of the rights of girls. Unfinished education levels, health at risk of poor pregnancy, childbirth and childbirth, gender-based violence, social exclusion, depression and suicide, limited mobility, and household responsibilities.

Marriage at the age of children is a very big risk when there is pregnancy and childbirth at an early age. Girls need to prepare not only physically, but also emotionally, intellectually, and financially to become mothers at a very young age. Maternal or neonatal outcomes from mothers born less than 20 years of age have a high risk of death or death in the first month of life. In 2019, it is known that the results of a demographic

survey for 34 countries in the African continent, it is known that 96% of married girls are married before the age of 18. Of this 96%, 56% gave birth at the age of 19 and 28% had given birth to a baby less than 24 months after the first birth. UNICEF research in 2019, in Latin America and the Caribbean, found that 86% of women were married before the age of 18 and had given birth before the age of 20 and 34% were married after 18 years. IN India, 60% of women give birth before the age of 18 and 79% before the age of 20. The World Health Organization in 2019 released that pregnancy complications and disorders are the leading causes of death among adolescents aged 15-19 years globally (Baker et al., 2020).

Girls who give birth at the age of 15-18 years have a 28% risk of dying compared to those aged 20-24 years. Apart from age, other factors that are at risk of death for girls are poverty and lack of access to health services. Another risk that can be accepted by girls with early marriage is a fistula, which is a hole that forms between the vagina and bladder. This fistula is caused by labor jams or prolonged labor in about 90% of developing countries. Prolonged labor in women at an early age is due to the immaturity of the pelvis. As a result of prolonged labor, the fetus's head is stuck in the birth path for a long time, so that the result of this pressure develops a fistula. It is estimated by the UNFPA that in 2019 around 2-3.5 million women are living with obstetric fistulas and that between 50,000 and 100,000 new cases have emerged (Baker et al., 2020).

Besides having an impact on health, child marriage also has an impact on education. As a result of early marriage, a girl who marries can drop out of school is at risk of high illiteracy rates, poor education can damage the prospects for work and thus fail in economic independence. Married girls will find it difficult to continue their education due to the busyness of taking care of their children and responsibilities as mothers as well as the sexual demands of their partners. This couple's sexual prosecution occurred to girls who were forcibly married (Baker et al., 2020).

### **3. Violence Against Women In The Personal Sphere**

Violence against women in the personal realm, namely violence against wives, identifies various types of violence. The types of violence identified were dominated by psychological violence. Psychological violence against wives in the form of cheating, threats, verbal violence in the form of insults, criminalization of husbands reporting wives with child neglect in the Child Protection Law because the wife who works then entrusts her child to the caregiver while the husband does not work. The type of violence against the wife is the wife who proposes to cancel the marriage because her husband remarries, but the husband acts to create a Facebook and Instagram account and then posts the wife's photos and threatens to post their sex videos. Other abuses involved wives filing for divorce but were prevented from meeting their children and sending nude photos of their wives to their co-workers.

Various types of wife violence occur because there is a gender imbalance in the household, where gender relations are controlled by the husband. Violence can continue

until outside of marriage it becomes violence of the ex-husband. Likewise, dating violence (KDP), in the form of forcing sexual intercourse, forced sex video calls, sending sexy photos, and forcing variations in sexual relations with sadism and machoism or hurting the victim's body. KDP can also occur economically in the form of extortion. KDP perpetrators can also be ex-girlfriends. Other forms of KDP include cyber violence, the threat of spreading photos of sexual nuances

Other cases of violence against women befall domestic workers and girls. Maybe there is still much data that have not been covered because victims are reluctant to report because they are afraid. After all, they are embarrassed, or because they are under threat from the perpetrator. Failure to report the victim immediately can be caused by several points, including the client's lack of perception or knowledge that what they experienced was sexual violence; the client does not understand whom to report to; There were several cases when they reported the victim felt that he was being cornered as if he was the perpetrator or thought to be lying, and the general public has not been exposed to violence against women. Not only normal women in general experience violence, even women with disabilities or disabilities and women activists also experience violence.

As a result of the violence experienced by women, women not only suffer physical losses such as bleeding, injuries, disabilities, illnesses, and so on, victims also experience moral, mental, and psychological losses. Assistance is needed for victims who have experienced violence for physical, mental, moral, and psychological recovery as a way to get through the trauma they have experienced.

#### **E. HOW TO BREAK THE CHAIN OF VIOLENCE IN WOMEN.**

The need to break the chain of violence against women, as quoted in the 2020 annual disability report by Komnas Perempuan, states that Komnas Perempuan provides recommendations in the form of:

1. Encourage the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religion to incorporate Reproductive Health and Sexuality Education (Comprehensive Sexuality Education) into the curriculum starting from early childhood education, primary and secondary education according to SDG goals 3, 4, and 5.
2. To ensure the protection of women human rights defenders;
  - a. Urge the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to ensure the protection of women human rights defenders through the Mechanism for the Protection of Women Human Rights Defenders.
  - b. Komnas HAM established and streamlined a desk for women human rights defenders.
  - c. Encourage Commission III of the DPR RI to revise the Human Rights Law by including a mechanism to protect women human rights defenders.

3. Komnas Perempuan encourages the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection:
  - a. Develop and make gender-just education effective as part of the passage of the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence specifically in the prevention and handling of cases of sexual violence in the family.
  - b. Building cooperation with related institutions to increase the capacity of service institutions in the regions specifically for recording and documenting cases of violence against women and ensuring budget allocations in the outermost, deepest, and underdeveloped areas such as Eastern Indonesia and archipelagic areas
4. Encourage KPAI to proactively socialize and carry out supervision of the implementation of child protection as stated in Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.
5. To protect women victims of online gender-based violence (KBGO):
  - a. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection established a protection system for women victims of KBGO
  - b. The government together with the DPR RI revised Law number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) and Law number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography
  - c. The Indonesian Police handle cases of KBGO violence using the perspective of victims of KBGO violence
  - d. The Ministry of Social Affairs increases the capacity of social workers and service institutions for women victims of KBGO in handling cases of women victims of KBGO.
  - e. Encourage all Ministries / Agencies to ensure the sensitivity of the special needs of vulnerable and minority groups including persons with disabilities in the preparation of information and service mechanisms(Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

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