

## Legal Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence: The Pandemic of Covid-19

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**Abstract** : During the pandemic of Covid-19, cases of domestic violence (KDRT) in Indonesia increased. This is because the people experience stress during the pandemic. The stress arises due to the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) set by the Government. In the PSBB period, all normal activities were disrupted, and even affected the economic situation of the community. Accordingly, the researcher discusses the following research problem: The form of legal protection for victims of domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic and the factors influence the increase in domestic violence during the pandemic of covid-19. This study employed normative juridical approach. The legal materials in this study were derived from statutory regulations, books, other scientific works, or dictionaries. In conclusion, to impose Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), the Regional Government needs to review the impact of PSBB on the family. Accordingly, this research is expected to provide an understanding to the public relates to the form of legal protection for everyone who experiences domestic violence during the pandemic. This is stipulated in Law No.23 of 2004 concerning the elimination of domestic violence and the factors influence the domestic violence

**Keywords:** Covid-19; Domestic Violence; Victims protection

### *Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Korban Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga selama Masa Pandemi Covid-19*

**Abstrak** : Selama masa pandemi Covid-19 menyebabkan kasus kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) di Indonesia meningkat, hal tersebut disebabkan oleh rasa stress yang dialami oleh masyarakat selama masa pandemi. Rasa stress tersebut timbul akibat diberlakukannya Pembatasan Sosial Bersekala Besar (PSBB) yang ditetapkan Pemerintah di mana pada masa PSBB tersebut seluruh aktivitas normal masyarakat menjadi terganggu, dan bahkan mempengaruhi keadaan ekonomi masyarakat. Rumusan masalah yang akan dibahas adalah mengenai bentuk perlindungan hukum terhadap korban KDRT selama masa pandemi Covid-19 dan faktor – faktor yang mempengaruhi meningkatnya KDRT selama masa pandemi. Metode penelitiannya adalah yuridis normatif dengan bahan hukumnya berasal dari peraturan perundang – undangan, buku – buku atau karya ilmiah lainnya serta kamus – kamus yang menerangkan tentang permasalahan. Berdasarkan hal tersebut maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa untuk memberlakukan Pembatasan Sosial Bersekala Besar (PSBB) Pemerintah Daerah perlu untuk mengkaji ulang mengenai dampak yang dapat ditimbulkan dari PSBB terhadap keluarga. Serta diharapkan melalui penelitian ini dapat memberikan pemahaman kepada masyarakat mengenai bentuk perlindungan hukum bagi setiap orang yang mengalami KDRT selama masa pandemi sebagaimana telah diatur di dalam UU No.23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga dan faktor – faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya kekerasan dalam rumah tangga.

**Kata Kunci** : Covid-19, KDRT, Perlindungan Korban

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## INTRODUCTION

In 2020, almost all countries in the world experience the pandemic of Covid-19 including Indonesia. Since entering Indonesia, the Covid-19 Pandemic has been declared a national disaster in Presidential Decree No.12 of 2020, the determination of non-Natural disasters. Data shows on December 5, 2020, there were an additional 6,027 new positive cases of Covid-19, bringing the total

number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia to 569,707 cases. The Covid-19 has spread across 34 provinces and 505 regencies/ cities.<sup>1</sup>

Since the spread of the Covid-19 case in Indonesia, various social problems have emerged in society such as the increase of Domestic Violence (KDRT). Based on data from an online survey conducted by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), respondents who earn below five million rupiahs stated that their relationship with their partners had become tenuous since the pandemic of Covid-19. The tenuous relationship between husband and wife became the initial trigger of domestic violence. Based on types of KDRT, women found to experience all types of violence than men. During the pandemic of Covid-19, psychological and economic violence tended to be the cause of violence. For psychological violence, 15.3% answered sometimes and 3.5% answered frequently. For the same violence, only 10.81% answered occasionally and 0.54% answered frequently. Meanwhile, the economic violence, almost 10 percent of female respondents experienced it (sometimes or frequently), while only less than 4% of men experienced it.<sup>2</sup>

The emergence of psychological and economic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic was due to the regional government policy regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). This is stipulated in the Regulation of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta No.33 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restriction in Handling Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta Province. The purpose of implementing Pergub No. 33 of 2020 is to limit certain activities and movement of people and/or goods to suppress the spread of Covid-19. The impact of the imposition of PSBB is the closure of public places such as schools, offices, places of worship, centers. shopping, etc. The impact of the implementation of the PSBB by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government makes workers/employees work from home. This activity is carried out continuously as the extension of the PSBB period in Jakarta. This makes a person experience stress. According to Rini Sugiarti, a psychologist from the Indonesian Psychological Association (HIMPSI), one of the factors that caused the increase in domestic violence during the pandemic was psychology. This is because in the pandemic, the pattern of daily activities changed and people were required to do work from home. The increase in the intensity of meetings in the family during the work from home period causes boredom and stress. These things trigger domestic violence.<sup>3</sup> Besides, economic factors also play a role in the increase in domestic violence.

Violence, in the Great Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), means: <sup>4</sup> *first*, It is hard in character. *Second*, an act of a person or group of people which causes injury or death to another person or causes physical damage or other people's property. *Third*, a force. According to Soetandoyo, violence is an action by a person or a number of people who are in a strong position (or who are feeling strong) against someone or a number of people who are in a weak position. This is based on their superior physical or non-physical strength which deliberately causes pain to the party being the object of violence.<sup>5</sup>

Meanwhile, Domestic Violence (KDRT) refers to any action against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or household neglect.<sup>6</sup> Domestic violence is generally committed by men against women, which is committed by husbands to wives.

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<sup>1</sup> Sali Susiana, *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19*, Kajian Singkat Terhadap Isu Aktual dan Strategis Vol.12 No.24 Desember 2020, p.13-16

<sup>2</sup> Komnas Perempuan (2020), *Kajian Dinamika Perubahan di Dalam Rumah Tangga Selama Covid- 19 di 34 Povinsi di Indonesia*, Executive Summary, p.5

<sup>3</sup> Suara.com, <https://www.suara.com/news/2020/06/10/181712/kdrt-meningkat-selama-psbb-ini-beberapa-faktornya?page=all>, accessed on October 12, 2020 at 11:24 WIB

<sup>4</sup> Moerti Soeroso Hadiati (2011), *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga : Dalam Prespektif Yuridis-Viktimologis*, p.58

<sup>5</sup> Sofia Hardani & Wilaela (2010), *Perempuan Dalam Lingkup KDRT*, Riau: Pusat Studi Wanita UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim, p.16

<sup>6</sup> NS Aini Khusnul (2020), *KDRT Dalam Prespektif Keperawatan Kesehatan Jiwa*, Bandung: Reflika Aditama, p.16

Thus, it is often referred to as spouse abuse (violence against partners). The violence includes psychological and mental violence that can be repeated through words. - words of abuse, harassment (ridicule), confinement, and confiscation of physics, financial, and personal resources<sup>7</sup>.

From the abovementioned explanation, it can be seen that women tend to be victims of domestic violence. Accordingly, why do women often be victims of domestic violence? According to Arif Gosita, someone who can become a victim is those who suffer physically and spiritually as a result of others' actions who seek fulfillment for themselves or others that are contrary to the interests and rights of those who suffer. In cases of domestic violence, the parties that are vulnerable to becoming victims of violence are those who are against the party in power (in family ties) and have the trust to be in power (but instead abuse the power). In this case, the party in power is a man.<sup>8</sup>

In Indonesia, there is a patriarchal culture where men have the privilege to access the material basic of power. This starts at an early age.<sup>9</sup> Patriarchal culture in Indonesia prevents women from being given status and roles that are in accordance with their rights. This is because the household control is fully held by their husbands. In this condition, the husband can easily commit acts of violence physically, psychologically, and economically. Domestic Violence (KDRT) is actually a form of gender-based violence. Violence occurs because of the assumption that men are more powerful in society. Domestic violence is not just a form of dispute between husband and wife but a form of acts degrading human dignity.<sup>10</sup> To protect women from domestic violence, the government on September 22, 2004, issued Law No. 23 of 2004, the elimination of domestic violence (UU PKDRT). In this Law, the government has regulated the parties that can provide protection to victims of domestic violence, the Police. based on Article 16 paragraph (1) of Law No.23 of 2004, the form of protection provided by the Police is temporary protection. Temporary protection is a form of protection provided to victims of domestic violence before the issuance of a protection decision from the court. Accordingly, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the form of protection provided by the Police for victims of domestic violence and the factors that influence the increase of domestic violence during the pandemic of Covid-19. This study aims to find the form of protection to victims of domestic violence and the factors that influence the increase in cases of domestic violence during the pandemic of Covid-19. This study is expected to serve as reference material regarding Legal Protection Against Victims of Domestic Violence for the readers. The research question is formulated as follows: What kind of protection the police can provide for victims of domestic violence during the pandemic of Covid-19? and What are the factors that led to the increase of domestic violence during the pandemic of the Covid-19?

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study used normative a legal approach. Normative legal research is examining library materials or secondary data as the basic material for research. This is done by conducting a search of the regulations and literature related to the problem under study.<sup>11</sup> In this study, researchers used a statue and a conceptual approach, the research on legal concepts such as sources of law, legal functions, legal institutions, and so on. In this study, the researchers used secondary data sources. The secondary data is used to answer the problems in this study using library research. The secondary data was not obtained directly from the subject or object of research. In this study, the researchers used three legal materials as follows: (1) Primary legal materials consisting of Law No. 23 of 2000, the elimination of domestic violence and Pergub No.33 of 2020, the Implementation of

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<sup>7</sup> Aroma Elmina Martha (2016), *Hukum KDRT*, Yogyakarta: Aswaja Pressindo, p.5

<sup>8</sup> Sulistyowati Irianto (2006), *Perempuan dan Hukum : Menuju Hukum yang Berperspektif Kesenjangan dan Keadilan*, Jakarta: Pustaka Obor Indonesia p.196

<sup>9</sup> M. Munandar Sulaeman & Homizah Siti (2019), *Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan: Tinjauan dalam Berbagai Disiplin Ilmu dan Kasus Kekerasan*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, p.17

<sup>10</sup> Erna Sujardi (2011), *Bagaimana Mencegah KDRT?*, Jakarta : Pustaka Sinar Harapan, p. 1

<sup>11</sup> Soerjono Soekanto (2015), *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: UI Press, p.50

Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta Province. (2) Secondary legal materials consisting of journals/scientific articles. (3) Tertiary legal materials consisting of Wikipedia, legal dictionaries, and other internet materials. In this study, the data were analyzed qualitatively by processing data related to domestic violence (KDRT) and comparing the level of increase in domestic violence cases before and After Covid-19. Meanwhile, the analysis of legal materials used content analysis, a technique to analyze and understand the text. The writing technique was descriptive. The researchers process the obtained data and explain the problem-solving in a detailed and systematic manner.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. The Forms of Protection for KDRT Victims During the Pandemic of Covid-19**

It is often difficult to reveal the truth in Domestic Violence (KDRT) before the pandemic of covid-19 and during the pandemic like now. Most of the victims choose to be silent and do not want to report the domestic violence they have experienced. This is because there is a stereotype in society that considered domestic violence as a personal problem. In addition, this thing is also considered a family disgrace. Thus, the victims are reluctant to file a report to the authorities. Furthermore, the current pandemic limits the community to carry out activities outside the home. Thus, this even makes the victim more difficult to file a report. Therefore, a policy is needed to minimize the increase in domestic violence during the pandemic of Covid-19. The role of law enforcement officers is one of the legal breakthroughs made by Law No.23 of 2004 concerning the elimination of domestic violence. Particularly, the police provide protection and services for victims of domestic violence. In handling this case, the Police, the Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Police (Polda Metro Jaya), have an investigation unit at the General Criminal Directorate known as the Sub-Directorate for Youth Women and Children (RENAKTA). They have a duty to deal with general crimes where the perpetrators and victims are adolescents, children, and women who need special treatment<sup>12</sup>.

Prior to the pandemic of Covid-19, the police actually played a role in receiving domestic violence reports. They had to immediately explain to victims about services and assistance. In Articles 16, 20, 26, 27, 35, and 36 of Law No. 23 of 2004, the elimination of domestic violence, the police are obliged to identify their identity by explaining that the police are protecting the victims from domestic violence. After receiving the report, the next steps that can be taken by the police are as follows: providing temporary protection to the victim, requesting a protection order from court, and conducting an investigation.<sup>13</sup> However, in the midst of the pandemic that is still hitting DKI Jakarta, the handling and services for victims of domestic violence must be adjusted to the health protocol established by the government. Therefore, the RENAKTA Sub-Directorate has made a special Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to provide protection services for victims of domestic violence. This SOP was formed based on the Protocol for handling cases of violence against women and children in the Pandemic of Covid-19 by the Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment (Kemen PPA).

The form of the Protection Procedure for victims of domestic violence during the pandemic of Covid-19 begins with the stage of complaints of domestic violence. During this pandemic, the process is carried out via e-mail or WhatsApp which can be sent by the victim or other party who knows the occurrence of domestic violence. This report will be followed up by the complaint receiving officer (PP) and the report maker will be directly contacted by them. This is to proceed to the initial assessment stage.<sup>14</sup> Meanwhile, for cases that require immediate handling, face-to-face

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<sup>12</sup> RENAKTA Polda Metro Jaya, melalui : <https://reskrimum.metro.polri.go.id/site/sub-direktorat-renakta> , accessed on November 5, 2020 at 12:15 p.m.

<sup>13</sup> M. Ishar Helmi (2016), *Gagasan Pengadilan Khusus KDRT*, Jakarta: Deepublish, p.54

<sup>14</sup> Deputi Kemen PPA (2020), *Protokol Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan di Masa Pandemi Covid-19*, UNFPA, p.16

services are still enforced by complying with face-to-face protocols. This can be done by sterilizing the room first, keeping a distance from each other, and wearing masks.

Further protection procedures implemented if victims of domestic violence require referral to health services. Accordingly, the protocol applied is a referral protocol to health services. The complaint receiving officer (PP) will conduct a rapid assessment of the need for health rehabilitation in the form of: (1) For non-critical services, (2) For semi-critical services, (3) For critical services, (4) For medicolegal services. Furthermore, the officer explained to the victim about the procedures at the Public Health Center (Puskesmas)/RSUD/RS (hospital) appointed by the government. In addition, the PP also explains the procedures for preventing the transmission of Covid-19, information on filling out a screening form related to the prevention of Covid-19 transmission. This also includes the victim who needs Covid-19 isolation<sup>15</sup>.

The third protection procedure for the victims is in the investigation process. During the pandemic of Covid-19, the handling of this case continues to run without work from home (WFH). For this reason, an SOP is required for investigators to handle cases during the pandemic. The SOP applied to the investigation process is in the form of confirming the schedule of assistance by the officer to the appointed education office. This coordination is to minimize the spread of Covid-19 in the examination process (sterilization of the examination room, the distance between seats is two meters, use of masks, wash hands or use hands sanitizer before and after the process). In addition, the officers also ensured only limited parties accompanying the victim. The priority parties were those who had an interest in the legal process.<sup>16</sup>

The fourth protection procedure for the victim is given after the victim finished completing the investigation process and has to return home. In this case, the victims are free to return to their house or stay temporarily in a safe house provided by the police. If the victim decides to return home, the officer can apply the Self-Rescue Plan protocol, a step to reduce the risk of danger and violence in an unsafe situation, the victim has to live with the perpetrator of violence or other family members. this can be conveyed and discussed by the officer and the victim online when the victim's safety criteria (online service guide) are fulfilled<sup>17</sup>. Victims who decide to return home guard themselves against further acts of domestic violence by the perpetrator by calling the domestic violence hotline (P2T2A) at 0813-1761-7622 (for the DKI Jakarta area). Furthermore, the fifth protection procedure for victims is given during the mentoring process in court. For the assistance protocol at the prosecutor's office, the officer is obliged to ensure the schedule and agenda of assistance to the assigned Prosecutor (max. 1 day before the trial). Officers can coordinate with the assigned Prosecutor on security procedures to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The security procedures include: (1) Ensuring the health support equipment (masks, hand sanitizers, plastic, and spare folders) and work support required (two pens, id cards, assignment letters, or service forms) are available, (2) The officer conduct screening for the potential risks of Covid-19 and the health condition of the victim. If the victim's condition is not good, they have to coordinate with the Prosecutor on the possibility of rescheduling, (3) The officer ensures limited party accompanies the victims. The priority parties are those who have an interest in the legal process<sup>18</sup>.

## **2. The Factors Increasing Domestic Violence Cases During the Pandemic of Covid-19**

Domestic Violence (KDRT), according to Article 5 of Law No.23 of 2004, the elimination of domestic violence, has 4 four forms of violence: physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and family neglect (economic violence). According to Kompol Endang, the Head of PPA Polda Metro Jaya, November 19, 2020, in Subdit 2 RENAKTA Polda Metro Jaya, stated

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid, p.22

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, p.30

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, p.33

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, p.32

during the pandemic of covid-19, domestic violence experienced by victims were mostly psychological and economic violence where most of the victims were women<sup>19</sup>.

The violence experienced by women (wives) during the Covid-19 pandemic cannot be separated from a patriarchal culture in society. Generally, the patriarchal culture is a picture of male power. The patriarchal culture in society makes men act more dominantly against women. The men have control over women.<sup>20</sup> Meanwhile, the psychological and economic violence experienced by women during the large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) set by the local government. This is stated in Governor Regulation No.33 of 2020, Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta Province. The focus of this PSBB is to handle and prevent the Covid-19. It does not yet cover the impact that occurs on society, on women and families.<sup>21</sup>

In the PSBB period, all community activities outside the home were limited by the government, and public places such as houses of worship, shopping centers, schools, offices, etc. were temporarily closed. The closure of schools and offices makes students and workers work from home. During this work from home period, women experience a double burden. This is because women are required to take care of the housework and their children simultaneously. Work from home which is done continuously can make a person experience stress. Canon states stress is a homeostatic disorder that causes changes in physiological balance resulting from physical and psychological stimuli.<sup>22</sup> According to Canon, stress is a person's reaction physically and emotionally (mentally/psychologically) to changes in the environment that require adjustment from one person. According to Rosleny Marliani, to respond to this feeling of stress, emotions are needed. If a person is in a state of stress, he will use various ways to overcome it. The person can use one or more of the available coping resources. This method is called Task-Oriented Reaction<sup>23</sup>.

There are three types of Task Oriented Reaction completion:<sup>24</sup> (1) Compromise, a constructive method used in solving problems by adopting a negotiation/deliberation approach. (2) Withdrawal, can be shown with physical or psychological reactions. Physical reactions are avoiding sources of stressors, while psychological reactions show apathetic behavior in the form of self-isolation. (3) Offensive behavior is a reaction displayed by a person in facing a problem. This can be constructive or destructive. the constructive form can be in the form of frank actions, the dislike of the unpleasant treatment of himself. Meanwhile, the destructive method is carried out by attacking the stressor by himself, other people, or the environment.

Based on the explanation above, in dealing with stress due to work from home, women tend to use attacking behavior that is applied to their partners. The actions and emotional feelings of women during the work from home period can trigger disputes and fights with their partners. Thus, psychological violence such as insults and humiliation by partners who think that women are unable to carry out their duties properly arises. Women often become victims of domestic violence because of certain perceptions. Women are psychologically in a marginal position which makes them vulnerable to becoming victims of violence. Mezy and Stanko stated the condition of fear of crime in women as a psychological atmosphere, gives a special signal for perpetrators of violence to take action. This fear of crime is usually reflected in the fear of rape. This shows women are always in a gloomy position. This also depicts the image that women "deserve" to be victims. In addition, there are also economic factors that influence the increase in domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic. According to research from Setiawan, Bhima, and

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<sup>19</sup> RENAHTA Polda Metro Jaya (2020)

<sup>20</sup> M. Munandar Sulaeman & Homizah Siti (2019), Op.cit, p.61

<sup>21</sup> Winda Ayu Fazraningtyas, Dini Rahmayani, Indana Fitriani Rahmah, *Kejadian Kekerasan Pada Perempuan Selama Masa Pandemi Covid-19*, *Dinamika Kesehatan Jurnal Kebidanan dan Keperawatan* Vol.11 No.1 2020, p.362-371

<sup>22</sup> Nasib T.L Gaol, *Teori Stress Stimulus Respon, Transaksional*, *Buletin Psikologi Jurnal UGM* Vol.24 No.1 2016, p.1-11

<sup>23</sup> Rosleny Marliani, Narudin Endin, *Regulasi Emosi, Stress, dan Kesejahteraan Psikologis: Studi Pada Ibu Work Form Home dalam Menghadai Pandemi Covid-19*, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati May 2020 p.5

<sup>24</sup> Rasmun (2009), *Keperawatan Kesehatan Mental Psikiatri Terintegrasi dengan Keluarga*, Jakarta: CV Sagung Seto, p.18

Dhanardhono (2018), economic problems causing domestic violence are caused by low family income. The husband's salary is low and the husband's income is not fulfilled.

Based on a case handled by Kompol Endang, the Head of PPA Polda Metro Jaya, during the pandemic of Covid-19, an economic problem occurred. This is due to Employment termination (PHK).<sup>25</sup> This was an effect of the implementation of PSBB by the Government DKI Jakarta Province. The husband, the head of the family, is unable to meet the needs of his family. Thus, it triggers pressure and causes excessive emotions in the breadwinner which leads to physical violence.<sup>26</sup>

The current pandemic condition that is still hitting Indonesia has the potential to increase the number of unemployed. The National Development Planning Agency (BAPENAS) has even predicted the unemployment rate reach to 4.22 million people.<sup>27</sup> This figure is obtained from the number of people who have experienced layoffs (PHK). The PHK, according to Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, is the termination of a working relationship for certain reasons. This also resulted in the termination of rights and obligations between workers/laborers and entrepreneurs. The layoff policy that was taken was aimed at reducing the impact of losses suffered by entrepreneurs and producers during the implementation of the PSBB period in DKI Jakarta. In the implementation of the PSBB, many entrepreneurs temporarily closed their businesses. This unable them to get income while the expenses (outcomes) are continued to run. Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia, quoted through CNBC Indonesia, it was recorded that up to May 27, 2020, there were 3,066,567 workers affected by Covid-19. They had to be laid off or sent home by the company. Economically, layoffs clearly stop the income process for the family and put the family in poverty.<sup>28</sup>

According to Abu Hanifah and Suyanto, the vulnerability level of poverty can be divided into two:<sup>29</sup> First, chronic poverty refers to poverty that lasts for a long time, is hereditary, or is also known as structural poverty. Second, temporary poverty is poverty characterized by a temporary decrease in income and welfare of community members as a result of changes from normal conditions to critical conditions. This covers victims of social conflicts, earthquake victims, and victims of employment termination (PHK). From this explanation, PHK refers to a policy that can affect the level of welfare of its victims. The problem of poverty is not only referred to as economic problems but also multidimensional in nature. This is because it deals with non-economic problems in reality such as social, cultural, and political. Elis revealed the dimensions of poverty can be in the form of: First, poverty has an economic dimension. This dimension is manifested in various material basic of human needs such as clothing, food, and shelter. Second, poverty has social and cultural dimensions. The measurement of this poverty is qualitative. The economically poor stratum will form cultural pockets called a culture of poverty for their survival.<sup>30</sup> For this reason, attacks on poverty are tantamount to the erosion of culture. If this culture is not eliminated, economic poverty cannot be overcome. Thus, the economic and psychological impacts of layoffs can worsen the quality of life for a family. The economic impact makes someone lose income from their work. This in turn leads to family poverty. Meanwhile, the psychological impact makes a person stressed and frustrated. This is because the costs of family living continue

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<sup>25</sup> RENAKTA Polda Metro Jaya (2020)

<sup>26</sup> Theresia Vania Raditya, Nunung Nurwati, Maulana Irfan, *Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*, Jurnal Kolaborasi Resolusi Konflik Vol.2 No.2 2020, p.111-119

<sup>27</sup> Ikfina Chaerani, *Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 dalam Perspektif Gender di Indonesia*, Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia Edisi Khusus Demografi dan Covid-19, 2020, p.39-42

<sup>28</sup> CNBC Indonesia, *3 Juta Orang Terkena PHK di Indonesia*, accessed on <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20200612180328-4-165046/update-data-terbaru-ada-3-juta-orang-kena-phk-di-indonesia>, October 6, 2020 at 01:22 p.m.

<sup>29</sup> Abu Hanafiah & Suyanto (2010), *Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Keluarga Pasca PHK*, Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial Vol.15 No.3 2010, p.244-253

<sup>30</sup> Abu Hraerah (2018), *Kebijakan Perlindungan Sosial : Teori dan Aplikasi*, Bandung: Nuansa Cendikia, p. 125

to run every day.<sup>31</sup> These two impacts of layoffs cause domestic violence, the economic violence occurs more frequently during this pandemic period

The economic violence occurred during the pandemic of covid-19, did not solely happen because of the perpetrators. This more likely happens because of the pandemic which made them (husbands) lose their jobs. According to Kompol Endang, the Head of PPA Polda Metro Jaya, the employment termination (PHK) occurs to men, the head of the household, makes men emotional and takes their frustration out on their partners.<sup>32</sup> In addition, patriarchal culture in society thinks that men must be reliable leaders. The men cannot share their conditions or frustrations after experiencing layoffs. This situation ultimately makes domestic violence unavoidable.

To overcome this problem, President Jokowi has actually issued several policies that can help the community's economy in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Family of Hope Program (PKH). PKH is a program of providing conditional social assistance (bansos) to poor and vulnerable families that are registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and are designated as PKH beneficiary families.<sup>33</sup> In addition to PKH, the government has also implemented the Basic Food Card Program for those affected by layoffs. These two programs have been implemented since April 2020. However, these policies have not been able to reduce domestic violence that occurred during the pandemic of covid-19.

## **CONCLUSION**

Domestic Violence (KDRT) is a social problem that existed in society before the pandemic of Covid-19. However, since the entry of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, the number of domestic violence in DKI Jakarta has increased. The regional government policy on Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), aiming to reduce the number of positive cases of Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta, the Governor Regulation No.33 of 2020, has actually created a new social problem, an increase of Domestic Violence (KDRT) during a pandemic. To protect victims from domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Police, in this case, the Sub-Directorate of RENAKTA Polda Metro Jaya, has made a special Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This is to provide services and protection to the victims. The protection was made based on the provisions for handling Covid-19. The SOP was made to provide protection for victims of domestic violence from the reporting stage to handling cases in court during the pandemic of Covid-19.

Based on data collected from the Sub-Directorate of RENAKTA Polda Metro Jaya, it is found that the factors causing the increase in domestic violence cases in DKI Jakarta are psychological and economic factors. These factors emerge when the policy on PSBB is implemented by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. This policy requires people to limit their activities outside their homes. This limitation of activities makes most people work from home for months. The length of the work from home makes their psychological condition unhealthy. The excessive intensity of meetings between family members and the workload that had accumulated during work from home makes the community feel stressed. The stress influences the women's emotional attitude which during the work from home period, women have multiple burdens. This covers a demand to properly take care of household chores and their children. The emotional pressure the women experience while working from home becomes the cause of quarrels in the household. This then leads to acts of violence. Women who often perceives as weak, make them easily become the victims of domestic violence. In addition, the patriarchal culture in society makes men have full control over women. Apart from psychological factors, the increase in domestic violence cases in DKI Jakarta is also influenced by economic factors. This covers the employment termination (PHK) by workers

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<sup>31</sup> D. Anisa Sunija, Febriani Septia (2020), *Pekerja Sosial Industri dalam Menangani PHK di Dunia Industri Indonesia*, Prosiding & PenelitiN Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Vo;.6 No.3 2019, p.181-191

<sup>32</sup> RENAKTA Polda Metro Jaya (2020)

<sup>33</sup> Kementerian Sosial (2020), *Pedoman Pelaksanaan Keluarga Harapan*, p.1



who work in DKI Jakarta. The closing of offices and shopping centers requires entrepreneurs to reduce the number of workers. This is to avoid the losses they encounter during PSBB.

### **SUGGESTION**

The increase in Domestic Violence (KDRT) occurred during the pandemic of Covid-19 should be an issue that must be concerned by the government and the community. In addition, to reduce the occurrence of domestic violence, social institutions and law enforcement need to conduct education on this matter to the wider community. Do not let the pandemic that is hitting our country cause a new social problem. Hopefully, all of us can join a force to tackle the pandemic of Covid-19. This can be done by maintaining healthy lives, complying with health protocols, and implementing 3M continuously. Thus, the pandemic of Covid-19 can end soon and there are no more families out there who experience the bad effects of the covid-19.

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