



Violence Against Women And Its Strategic Role In Covid-19 Control

Reveny Vania Rugebregt

Faculty of Law, University of Pattimura, Ambon, Indonesia
reveny_rugebregt@yahoo.com

Abstract: *Violence against women does not only mean physical violence. It is broader and includes sexual, emotional, psychological and financial issues. In fact, in real life women make a lot of positive contributions so that the terms women entrepreneurs, smart women, heroines, and so on are known. Finally, women are still considered and valued negatively in meaning. Moreover, with the patriarchal culture that dominates in Indonesia, women are often the object of violence and complement the sufferers of men. This study used the method of normative. It is called juridical-normative because this paper was aimed to explore the principles of law to solve the problems that would be studied in this paper. The data used was secondary data, in the form of an inventory of positive legal norms in force in Indonesia governing the civil rights of illegitimate children and children's rights. The data was analyzed using qualitative analysis.*

Keywords : *Violence; woman and role*

INTRODUCTION

Individually, women are seen as masters or which means valued. Like the master in the master finger, it means to strengthen the finger, so that the finger cannot hold firmly if the foreman is not present (Hamka, 1996) but before God, men and women are equals before Him.

Plato, said that women in terms of physical and spiritual strength, women's mentality is weaker than men, but these differences do not cause any differences in talent.¹⁶ While the description of women according to a view based on medical, psychological, and social studies, is divided into two factors, namely physical and psychological factors. Biologically from a physical point of view, women have differences with men, their voices are smoother, women's body development occurs earlier, women's strength is not as strong as men's and so on. Women have a calm demeanor, women feel faster to cry and even faint when facing serious problems. Meanwhile Kartini Kartono said that the physiological differences experienced by women from birth in general would then be strengthened by the existing cultural structure, in particular by customs, socio-economic systems and educational influences. The cultural and pedagogical influences are directed at the personal

development of women according to a pattern of life and a certain idea. This development is partly adapted to the talents and abilities of women, and partly adapted to the general opinion of tradition according to certain feminist criteria. In the concept of gender, it is said that differences in a trait inherent in both men and women are the result of social and cultural construction. For example, that women are known to be gentle, affectionate, graceful, beautiful, polite, emotional or motherly and need protection. While men are considered strong, tough, rational, manly, mighty, and protective. However, these properties are interchangeable. Worse yet, the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KKBI) provides an understanding which has a large connotative meaning towards women. Whereas the Great Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is a general dictionary that is historical in nature. That is, the KBBI records all linguistic facts that have ever existed and are currently living in Indonesian speaking communities. Apart from being a historical dictionary, the KBBI is also a living dictionary. Every time a new concept or meaning appears at a time, the concept and meaning are recorded in chronological order. These words and meanings are presented in the order of their development, starting from the meaning that first appeared to the meaning that is understood today.

This information does not seem to be fully understood by the public. This is because the definition of the word woman in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) has received attention from various parties who demand an improvement in the definition of the word. In the KBBI the word woman is defined as follows: women/women/ (1) n people (humans) who have a vagina, can menstruate, become pregnant, give birth to children, and breastfeed; woman (2) n wife; wife; and (3) n females (only for animals). In addition, there are compound words as follows: deck woman; bad girl; street women; and bitch.

The highlighting party considered that the positive connotation of the word woman in the KBBI was minimal. In fact, in real life women make a lot of positive contributions so that the terms women entrepreneurs, smart women, heroines, and so on are known. Finally, women are still considered and valued negatively in meaning. Moreover, with the patriarchal culture that dominates in Indonesia, women are often the object of violence and complement the sufferers of men. Even in the field of education, it dominates, for example, the first grade elementary school books have also provided justification that the father works while the mother sews and cooks at home. His father's job is to read the newspaper and mother to make coffee, etc. In addition, in the patriarchal culture in the family environment, there is a term that as high as a woman goes to school, she stays in the kitchen where she is, or whatever happens, a woman cannot do such and such jobs. So there are various treatments that lead to violence against women. And this has happened since the past until now, even the statistics have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic related to violence against women.

METHOD

This study used the method of normative. It is called juridical-normative because this paper was aimed to explore the principles of law to solve the problems that would be studied in this paper. The data used was secondary data, in the form of an inventory of positive legal norms in force in Indonesia governing the civil rights of illegitimate children and children's rights. The data was analyzed using qualitative analysis.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

1. Violence Against Women

There are several types of violence experienced by women, namely physical violence, emotional or psychological violence, economic violence to violence against activity restrictions. Of the various types of violence, the most common type of violence is sexual violence, as much as 38%.

Violence against women does not only mean physical violence. It is broader and includes sexual, emotional, psychological and financial issues. The United Nations definition of violence against women is any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm that can injure or cause harm to women, including threats of action, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

It is estimated that around 87000 women were intentionally killed in 2017 worldwide, more than half or about 50000 people / 58 percent were killed by their intimate partners or family members. That means around 137 women worldwide are killed by members of their own families every day. More than a third or 30,000 women who were intentionally killed in 2017 were killed by their previous or current partner. Based on the little data above, a woman who is a victim of violence can be someone's daughter, wife, mother, spouse or sister.

1. Trafficking in Persons¹
2. Couple violence
3. Genital Mutilation
4. Sexual Violence²
5. Child marriage
6. Murder in the Name of Honor
7. Dating Violence
8. Financial Violence
9. Human Trafficking
10. Emotional And Verbal Violence
11. Family Violence
12. Harassment
13. Rape
14. Cultural Torture

Findings in the 2021 Annual Notes³ :

1. The number of cases of Violence against Women (KtP) throughout 2020 was 299,911 cases, consisting of cases handled by: [1] District Courts/Religious Courts totaling 291,677 cases. [2] Komnas Perempuan's partner service agencies totaled 8,234 cases. [3] Komnas Perempuan's Service and Referral Unit (UPR) totaled 2,389 cases, with a record 2,134 cases were gender-based cases and 255 cases of which were not gender-based or provided information.

¹ Artikel ini telah tayang di [Bisnis.com](https://lifestyle.bisnis.com) dengan judul "Kenali Jenis-jenis Kekerasan pada Perempuan", Klik selengkapnya di sini: <https://lifestyle.bisnis.com/read/20210304/219/1363863/kenali-jenis-jenis-kekerasan-pada-perempuan>. Author: Janlika Putri Indah Sari Editor : Mia Chitra Dinisari

² <https://dosenpsikologi.com/jenis-kekerasan-pada-perempuan>

³ <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/catahu-2020-komnas-perempuan-lambar-fakta-dan-poin-kunci-5> -maret-2021

2. The significant decrease in the number of cases collected in the 2021 CATAHU shows that the ability to record and document VAW cases at service institutions and at the national scale needs to be a priority of mutual attention. A total of 299,911 cases were recorded in 2020, a decrease of 31% from cases in 2019 which recorded 431,471 cases. This is because the returned questionnaires decreased by almost 100% from the previous year. In the previous year the number of questionnaires returned was 239 institutions, while this year only 120 institutions. However, as many as 34% of institutions that returned questionnaires stated that there was an increase in case complaints during the pandemic. Data on complaints to Komnas Perempuan also experienced a drastic increase of 60% from 1,413 cases in 2019 to 2,389 cases in 2020.
3. Data on KtP from Service Institution Partners⁴ From a total of 8,234 cases handled by Komnas Perempuan partner service agency, the types of violence against women were recorded:
 - a. The most prominent cases were in the Personal Area (RP) or so-called Domestic Violence/RP (Cases in the Household/Personal Area) as many as 79% (6,480 cases). Among them there is Violence Against Wives (KTI) which ranks first 3,221 cases (50%), followed by violence in dating 1,309 cases (20%) which occupies the second position. The third position is violence against girls with 954 cases (15%), the rest is violence by ex-girlfriends, ex-husbands, and violence against domestic workers. Violence in the private sphere experienced the same pattern as in previous years, the most prominent form of violence was physical violence 2,025 cases (31%) ranked first, followed by sexual violence in 1,983 cases (30%), psychological 1,792 (28%), and economy 680 cases (10%).
 - b. The next VAW is in the Public or Community Domain by 21% (1,731 cases) with the most prominent case being sexual violence with 962 cases (55%) consisting of other sexual violence (or not specifically stated) with 371 cases, followed by rape 229 cases, 166 cases of sexual harassment, 181 cases of sexual harassment, 5 cases of sexual intercourse, and 10 cases of attempted rape. The terms obscenity and sexual intercourse are still used by the Police and Courts because they are the legal basis for articles in the Criminal Code to ensnare perpetrators. In the CATAHU Community Area this year there was an increase in cases of trafficking in persons compared to the previous year from 212 to 255, and there was a decrease in cases of violence against women migrant workers from 398 to 157.
 - c. Next is KtP in the realm of State Actors, the cases reported are 23 cases (0.1%). Data comes from NGOs as many as 21 cases, WCC (Women Crisis Center) 2 cases and 1 case from UPPA (unit in the Police). Violence in the realm of the state includes: women dealing with the law in 6 cases, violence related to eviction in 2 cases, discriminatory policies in 2 cases, violence in the context of prisoners and similar detainees in 10 cases, and 1 case with perpetrators of public officials.
4. Since the last 10 years, the CATAHU form has been equipped with a sheet related to special issues that serves to record data on victims of violence experienced by sexual minority communities, women with disabilities, women vulnerable to discrimination

⁴ Ibid

(HIV/AIDS), women human rights defenders and cases of violence. Cyber Gender Based or *kasus-kasus Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Siber* (KBGS).

- a. In 2020, there were 77 cases of violence against women with disabilities and women with intellectual disabilities were the group most vulnerable to violence at 45%.
- b. Meanwhile, there were 13 cases of violence against LBT, an increase of 2 cases from 2019 (11 cases), with the dominant violence being psychological and economic violence. It is interesting to note that there was only 1 case of violence against LBT which was forwarded to the legal realm until the investigation stage in Central Java.
- c. In 2020 there was an extraordinary increase in the number of cases of women with HIV AIDS, which was 203 compared to 2019 which was only 4 cases. This increase in the number of cases comes from data from LBH APIK Bali which carries out outreach and assistance in cases of violence against PLWHA women and children.
- d. The violence experienced by Women Human's Rights Defenders (WHRD) in 2020 was 36 cases, up from last year which only reported 5 cases.
- e. Service Provider Agency data shows that KBGS (Cyber Gender-Based Violence) increased from 126 cases in 2019 to 510 cases in 2020. The form of violence that dominates KBGS is psychological violence 49% (491 cases) followed by sexual violence 48% (479 cases) and economic violence 2% (22 cases).

Data on Violence against Women from the Religious Courts Agency

5. Since 2017 Badilag has categorized divorce more specifically, including categories containing violence against women. Still the same as the previous year, data from the Religious Courts shows that the biggest cause of divorce is continuously as many as 176,683 cases. The second largest was the economy with 71,194 cases, followed by leaving one of the parties with 34,671 cases, and then on the grounds of domestic violence 3,271 cases.
6. Marriage dispensation is another thing where there has been an extreme threefold increase based on The Religious Court Agency data or in Indonesia we call Badan Peradilan Agama (BADILAG), from 23,126 cases in 2019, a sharp increase of 64,211 cases in 2020. This is due to the pandemic situation such as the intensity of the use of gadgets and family economic problems as well as the existence of amendments to the Marriage Law which increased the age of marriage to 19 years for women.

KtP Data Complaints Directly to Komnas Perempuan

7. In 2020, although there was a decrease in victim complaints to various service institutions during the COVID-19 pandemic with a number of system constraints and social restrictions, Komnas Perempuan actually received an increase in direct complaints of 2,389 cases compared to the previous year, which was 1,419 cases, or there was an increase in complaints. 970 cases (40%) in 2020, this was due to Komnas Perempuan providing online complaint media through the Google complaint form.

8. The most areas of violence that were reported directly to Komnas Perempuan were domestic violence/RP with 1,404 cases (65%), public/community 706 cases (33%) and the State 24 cases (1%).
 - a. In KDRT/RP, violence against wives (KTI) was recorded at 456 cases and KTI in unrecorded marriages 19 cases were the most reported cases. Then successively ex-girlfriend violence, 412 cases, 264 cases of dating violence, 125 cases of violence against girls, 49 cases of KMS, 78 other cases of domestic violence/RP, and 1 case of domestic workers. Other domestic violence/RP such as: violence against daughter-in-law, cousin, violence by brother/sister-in-law or other relatives.
 - b. The forms of violence that occurred in the Public/Community Domain were sexual violence as many as 590 cases (56%), then psychological violence 341 cases (32%), economic violence 73 cases (7%) and physical violence 48 cases (4%). The number of forms of violence is more the same as in the personal sphere because one victim can experience more than one form of violence or what is commonly called layered violence.
 - c. The most cases in the State that were reported to Komnas Perempuan were in the DKI Jakarta area as many as 8 cases and the second in the West Java area with 5 cases, South Sulawesi 2 cases, Central Java 2 cases, North Sumatra 2 cases, Riau, West Sumatra, Maluku and Papua 1 case each.
9. During the pandemic, women with multiple vulnerabilities also face various types of violence and discrimination. Cases of sexual violence still dominate cases of violence against women. There were 42% of the 77 cases of violence against women with disabilities were cases of sexual violence, 3 women with different sexual orientations and gender expressions experienced sexual violence, and almost all of the 203 women with HIV/AIDS who reported their cases experienced sexual violence. In the disabled group, vulnerability to violence is mainly faced by persons with mental/intellectual disabilities. Meanwhile, for women living with HIV/AIDS as well as women with same-sex and transsexual orientation, apart from cases of violence, cases of discrimination in public services were also reported, including in accessing assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic.
10. The COVID-19 pandemic has not reduced the number of cases of violence in conflict, whether related to disputes over Natural Resources (SDA), land grabbing, such as the Pubabu case in NTT, the Makassar New Port case, the eviction of Tamansari Bandung, residents of Alang-alang Lebar, Labi- Labi Palembang City, and the Mining Case in Dairi Regency, North Sumatra. In these cases, the women who led the protest actions had to deal directly with violence by state officials as well as by other members of the community who were opposite. Some of them, also in Papua, face criminalization and even serve time in prison. Meanwhile, state policies related to freedom of religion/belief are the triggering factors for cases of intolerance in the form of discrimination in the marriage registration of the Ahmadiyya Congregation in Tasikmalaya, the closure of the Al Furqon Mosque in Parakansalak village, Sukabumi, and the sealing of the Sunda Wiwitan tomb in Kuningan. Along with rampant intolerance, there was an act of terrorism in Sigi, Central Sulawesi.

11. Komnas Perempuan monitored based on online mass media coverage throughout 2020, there were 97 cases of femicide spread across 25 provinces, with the highest 5 (five) provinces namely West Java (14 cases), East Java (10 cases), South Sulawesi (10 cases), South Sumatra (8 cases) and North Sumatra (7 cases). The four major triggers for femicide are jealousy, offended masculinity, refusing sexual relations, being held responsible for unwanted pregnancies (KTD).
12. In 2020, several progress was noted in legal protection for women, including the fulfillment of the rights of migrant workers in the Law on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Decree of the Governor of Aceh 330/1209/2020 concerning the Determination of Recipients of Reparations Urging the Restoration of Victims' Rights to Victims of Human Rights Violations.), Government Regulation No. 39 of 2020 concerning Adequate Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities in Judicial Processes, Government Regulation no. 35 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning the Provision of Compensation, Restitution and Assistance to Witnesses and Victims.
13. Meanwhile, in 2020 there has been an affirmation of the legal umbrella for recovery for victims of terrorism through a Presidential Regulation. However, Komnas Perempuan noted that there was no significant progress in dealing with past human rights violations. Until this CATAHU was written, the Aceh Governor's Decree to compensate victims of human rights violations based on the findings of the Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which included victims of sexual violence, had not yet been implemented. Likewise in Papua, the Perdatus regarding the handling of victims of human rights violations and violence also only reaches on paper. In addition, the Law on Social Conflict Management has not become a reference in preventing and dealing with natural resource conflicts or land grabbing that have turned into horizontal conflicts.
14. In the midst of a pandemic, it was also observed the growth of community support groups for victims of sexual violence. This support creates resilience for victims so that they become empowered and feel not alone⁵

Violence against women is a global reality that cannot be denied throughout the history of human civilization, especially those experienced and felt by women. For centuries women have experienced acts of violence either through words or physical suffering by men. There are even some cases of them being carried out by their own people (women). Wahyuni¹, Indri Lestari BASA TAKA University of Balikpapan Vol. 1, No. 2, December 2018 20 has two functions, namely "dulce et utile" which is fun and useful. So literature can also

beneficial to society. Indeed, literature has a role as one of the educational tools that should be utilized which is focused on the role in the effort to shape and develop the child's personality, the role as character building. If used correctly and carried out with the right strategy, literature is able to play a role in the development of a complete human being in

⁵ <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/catahu-2020-komnas-perempuan-lembar-fakta-dan-poin-kunci-5-maret-2021>

a fun way. Violence against women is a global reality that cannot be denied throughout the history of human civilization, especially those experienced and felt by women. For centuries women have experienced acts of violence either through words or physical suffering by men. There are even some cases of them being carried out by their own people (women). Until now, there is still a lot going on in society, both in the domestic sphere and in the public sphere. Since time immemorial, the female gender has been the object of oppression compared to the male gender. Culture makes women subordinated, inferior, patriarchal culture makes understanding of gender inequality, up to the millennial era. There are still people who commit acts of violence against women, as in the novel *Room* by Emma Donoghue. These are important notes that until now women are still the object of unavoidable violence.

2. The Strategic Role of Women in Controlling the Covid-19 Pandemic

Women experience a lot of dynamics in life. Apart from what women experience where violence occurs against their personal bodies, women are also the sexiest creatures of God. Not sexy because of her body and curves, or just her facial features, but also because of her strategic role in the environment and family. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is impacting the lives of all families around the world. There are so many activities that have stopped. Learning and work are being asked to take place from home, while advice to maintain a safe physical distance from others continues. This situation is not easy for anyone, especially parents. The dual role of women shows that in addition to playing a role in the domestic sector as wives, women must also be able to play a role in the public sector by working. By working, women can help to meet the needs of the family. As citizens, women and men have rights the same one. Women feel that it is not enough for their family needs to be met just by relying on their husband's income, therefore the wife feels that she has to work in order to have an income to help meet the needs of the family. Women and men now have the same opportunities and roles to develop in various fields of life. Along with the times and the increasingly advanced era of globalization, Indonesian women are now given the same opportunities and roles as men to participate in work. The increasing role of women in work is getting more attention. This increase occurred because the role of women in the labor market was quite good. The need for women's participation is very large in the current era, especially when a community-based development model is established. The main reason underlying this policy is that women actually hold a number of central functions in the family and are at the same time an economic resource that is no less important than men.

Women in the job market are doing quite well. The need for women's participation very big in today's era, especially when the model is set community-based development. The main underlying reason In this policy, women actually hold a number of central functions in the family and at the same time is an economic resource that is not inferior importance compared to men. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2019 noted that the informal sector dominated employment in Indonesia. In February 2019, it was recorded that residents who 74 million people aged 15 years and over who work in the informal sector.

Meanwhile, only 55.3 million people work in the formal sector. So, in general can It can be concluded that there are two economic sectors in Indonesia, namely the formal sector and the informal sector, but between the two the informal sector is the one that is most in demand by the public, especially women in the Indonesian workforce. Judging by

gender, LFPR (labor force participation rate) is still dominated by men with a participation of 83.18%. Meanwhile, women's TPAK (labor force participation rate) is only 55.5%. On an annual basis, TPAK (Labour force participation rate) men rose 0.17% while women only slightly increased 0.06% (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019). The existence of women entrepreneurs in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is the reality of the economic life of most Indonesian people. The role of women micro-enterprises in the Indonesian economy has gradually become more of a "gatekeeper" for the people's economy. And according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2009 ownership Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) show in detail that 44.29% of micro-enterprises are managed by women, as well as in the small businesses as much as 10.28%. Meanwhile, the report of the State Minister for Empowerment Women stated that 60% of the 41 million micro and small entrepreneurs in Indonesia is a woman.

The contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the national economy is undoubted, especially in the absorption of labor, the formation of the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the value of national exports, and national investment. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has contributed to the economy and development of Indonesia. The success of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia cannot be separated from the participation of women. More than 50% of the economic actors of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are women. Other challenges faced by women entrepreneurs is how to increase capabilities, and entrepreneurship.

Linda Amalia Sari Gumelar's statement as State Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia at the APEC Women And The Economy forum some time ago took the theme 'Women As Economic Drivers'. The reason is, 96% of entrepreneurship actors are Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), while 60% of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are women. By looking at these conditions, Linda concludes that women are currently the drivers of the country's economy or "Women as Economic Drivers".

Data from the National Development Planning Agency, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the United Nation Population Fund predict that the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia in 2018 will be 58.97 million people. Meanwhile, Indonesia's population in 2018 is predicted to reach 265 million people. Deputy for Financing at the Ministry of Cooperatives for Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) Yuana Sutyowati as Kemkop Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) said that the number of micro-enterprises was 58.91 million units and small businesses 59,260 units. The number of women entrepreneurs reached 14.3 million people, where this number increased by 1.6 million people from 12.7 million people in the previous year. Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) Republic of Indonesia (2010) around 60% Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) managed by Indonesian women. It is unwittingly that women plays an important role in improving the country's economy.

The role of women in economic activity does not only play a role in strengthening economic resilience of families and communities but also:

1. Reducing the effects of economic fluctuations
2. Contribute to efforts to reduce poverty and
3. Ensure sustainable economic growth.

Women entrepreneurs are considered to have the potential to move the people's economy in facing the Economic Community of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) or abbreviated as MEA. Given that most of the business actors in Indonesia, especially the home industry and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are women. The role of women clearly cannot be underestimated, the resilience of women in facing the crisis in 1998 is one of the real evidences recorded in the history of the nation's economy. According to the World Bank (2010) In many developing countries, women move from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector faster than men. In 1960 the proportion of women working in the industrial sector was 21.00 percent and increased to 26.50 percent in 1980. The growth has accelerated when the number of export-oriented industries has expanded⁶.

Minniti and Arenius state that women's participation in activities for business establishment is lower, where men are twice as frequent as women. This proportion gets worse in developing countries, where male participation is almost 75%. The above inequality is supported by Wilson (2007) which states that women's ownership of businesses in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America is only 25%, while the rest is owned by men (Widowati, 2012).

The pandemic has become a major threat to women's jobs and livelihoods, especially in the formal and informal sectors.

The Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic has had a significant impact on Micro and Small Enterprises (SMEs), including decreased sales, difficulty in raw materials, hampered distribution, and decreased production. In an appeal made by the government to implement the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), women are not only at home, but are also vulnerable to domestic violence which carries a heavy burden for women. Work From Home (WFH) which is centered at home creates a domestic burden for women. According to Gardiner (2020) (in the Women's Journal 2020) The domestic role of women to take care of the household and work for family and household care affects the magnitude of the impact of the Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic on women. The family or household is a unit that is directly affected by the Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic. Thus, the impact of the pandemic on the family has caused an increase in the workload and responsibilities on women. During a pandemic, women must be responsible for ensuring that children learn at home, take care of family members who are sick due to the pandemic, manage rising prices for daily necessities, and at the same time face the possibility of declining income or losing their jobs. The domestic workload during the pandemic has also increased for women who work as domestic workers (PRT). Without a fair division of roles in domestic work, women must bear a greater domestic workload. Furthermore, during the pandemic, women also face challenges in accessing health services, especially reproductive health services. These things have an impact on violence for women as described above.

⁶ Fenny Monica A. Hasugian and Lenny Panggabean, 2019, Peran Perempuan dalam Mengembangkan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah dalam rangka menuju Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN di Kota Tangerang Selatan, Jurnal INADA, Vol. 2 No. 2 (2019): Desember

CLOSING

Violence against women does not only mean physical violence. It is broader and includes sexual, emotional, psychological and financial issues. The United Nations definition of violence against women is any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm that can injure or cause harm to women, including threats of action, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Violence against women is a global reality that cannot be denied throughout the history of human civilization, especially those experienced and felt by women. For centuries women have experienced acts of violence either through words or physical suffering by men. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is impacting the lives of all families around the world. There are so many activities that have stopped. Learning and work are being asked to take place from home, while advice to maintain a safe physical distance from others continues. This situation is not easy for anyone, especially parents. The dual role of women shows that in addition to playing a role in the domestic sector as wives, women must also be able to play a role in the public sector by working. By working, women can help to meet the needs of the family. As citizens, women and men have rights the same one. Women feel that it is not enough for their family needs to be met just by relying on their husband's income, therefore the wife feels that she has to work in order to have an income to help meet the needs of the family. Women and men now have the same opportunities and roles to develop in various fields of life.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Fenny Monica A. Hasugian and Lenny Panggabean, 2019, Peran Perempuan dalam Mengembangkan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah dalam rangka menuju Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN di Kota Tangerang Selatan, *Jurnal INADA*, Vol. 2 No. 2 (2019): Desember
- [2] Artikel ini telah tayang di [Bisnis.com](https://lifestyle.bisnis.com/read/20210304/219/1363863/kenali-jenis-jenis-kekerasan-pada-perempuan) dengan judul "Kenali Jenis-jenis Kekerasan pada Perempuan", Klik selengkapnya di sini: <https://lifestyle.bisnis.com/read/20210304/219/1363863/kenali-jenis-jenis-kekerasan-pada-perempuan>. Author: Janlika Putri Indah Sari Editor : Mia Chitra Dinisari
- [3] <https://dosenpsikologi.com/jenis-kekerasan-pada-perempuan>
- [4] <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/catahu-2020-komnas-perempuan-lembar-fakta-dan-poin-kunci-5-maret-2021>
- [5] <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/catahu-2020-komnas-perempuan-lembar-fakta-dan-poin-kunci-5-maret-2021>