

Criminological analysis of violent crime in Household Assistant

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this research is to Women who are victims of domestic violence must be braver and more open in reporting acts of domestic violence, because the performance of the Bandar Lampung Police PPA unit can be helped. There is a need for the important role of authorized institutions in handling criminal acts of violence against domestic helpers, to be increased so that they provide more assistance and assistance to victims of crimes of violence against household assistant.

Methodology/approach: This study employs a normative empirical method with a descriptive analysis approach. Secondary data is acquired through meticulous literature review and subjected to qualitative analysis. Rigorous literature selection ensures data validity. The outcomes of the analysis serve as the cornerstone for accurate conclusions within the research.

Results/findings: The research results show that Based on the results of research and discussion, it shows that the factors causing violent crimes against household assistants are environmental factors (differential associations), such as environmental factors, economic factors, religious factors.

Limitations: The problem in this research is what are the factors that cause violent crimes against domestic assistants from a criminological perspective and what are the efforts to overcome violent crimes against domestic assistants.

Contribution: Violence is an act that is contrary to legal regulations which can have negative physical, emotional and psychological effects as well as threats to act which are intended to cause other people to feel fear, pain, suffering treatment and death.

Keywords: *Criminologist, Household Assistant, Violence*

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1. Introduction

A household assistant is a person who works for someone in the household, to carry out daily activities within a household, and there are also household members who live permanently in their employer's household. Household assistants are an important part of the daily lives of married people, and sometimes they even become trusted people of the employer to take care of all the needs in the household. The profession of domestic assistants is vulnerable to violence by their employers. Sometimes the problem of differences in social status often makes employers act arbitrarily and treat domestic assistants (ART) very unfairly. Very cruel and very rude treatment as an expression from employers when the assistant makes a mistake, is not considered to violate the law at all but is only an act to deter the assistant and not repeat the mistake again (Aurora, S.D., Tisnanta, HS., Triono, A, 2023).

Household members who have carried out their duties will be given compensation, the compensation given is in the amount agreed upon by the household member and the employer. There are household members who finish carrying out their duties and are immediately given compensation, and there are also household members who stay overnight at the employer's place and will be given compensation on

the agreed date. ART who stay overnight at the employer's premises will be provided with room, meal and soap facilities, in accordance with the agreement between the ART and the employer. In the employment sector, the existence of household members is not included in the employment category in government and private agencies. In Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Employment in conjunction with Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, it is stated that a worker is anyone who works and receives wages or other forms of compensation.

Referring to the meaning that is normative in Law Number 2 of 2022 in conjunction with Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, Household Assistants should be included in it. But ART is included in the informal scope. The informal sector, which is filled with domestic workers such as household members, is vulnerable to various acts of violence due to the lack of optimal protection for these workers. This certainly requires extra attention and protection from the state (Akib, Triono, Tisnanta, Medlimo, 2023).

Lampung PPPA Head Fitrianita Damhuri said the number of cases was spread across 15 City Districts in Lampung Province. Regarding the incidence of violence cases from January to May 2023. The details are Central Lampung Regency 58 cases, Bandar Lampung 39 cases, Way Kanan 33 cases, East Lampung 19 cases, Tubaba 15 cases, South Lampung 12 cases. Then Pesawaran, Pesisir Barat, Tanggamus, Tulang Bawang 10 cases each, North Lampung, Mesuji 7 cases, Pringsewu 6 cases, Metro and West Lampung 3 cases each.

Based on (UUPKDRT) No 23 of 2004 Article 1 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence Violence, domestic violence or what is abbreviated as KDRT is violence committed within the household, whether by husband, wife or children, which results in physical suffering. , psychological, and harmonious relationships including threats to commit unlawful acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty within the household sphere (Medlimo, R. A., Septania, A.D., Hapsari, H. O., Zuleika, M. F., & Agustin, T, 2022).

Violence is a form of behavior that aims and intends to hurt someone physically and psychologically, violent behavior can be verbally directed at oneself or other people around them. The legal basis for acts of violence is regulated in the Criminal Code Article 351 which states that "Mistreatment is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of two years and eight months or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiah."

Acts of violence never reflect norms and values that reflect human rights, because perpetrators of acts of violence must be immediately punished in order to have a deterrent effect. Violence can also be referred to as actions that are deliberately carried out by individuals or groups with the aim of oppressing the weak so that they continue to suffer. This violence can be in physical form or it can also be in psychological form. As for acts of physical violence, such as someone hitting or kicking, and so on. Meanwhile, psychological violence is like forcing other people to do things they don't like. Both forms have an impact that can be detrimental to the victim.

One of the domestic violence cases in the Bandar Lampung area is a case that recently occurred in Sukabumi, with a case of abuse that befell DL (24) and DR (15) who worked as Household Assistants (ART) by their employer. The female DL, a resident of Hamlet 1 Tanjunganom, Ambarawa District, Pringsewu Regency and DR, a resident of Pesawaran Regency, were often abused by their employers while working as domestic servants. The perpetrators with the initials SA (35) and SD (64) were named as suspects in this case. The two SD and SA perpetrators are mother and child (Alim, M.Z., 2024).

Victims DL and DR worked as household members from February 2023 to May 2023, during that time, the victims often experienced violence from both employers. The abuse they received included hitting the victim on the cheek and kicking the victim because the employer was not satisfied with the results of the victim's work as a household member.

Apart from being abused, the victim also often received indecent treatment, such as when the victim was taking a shower and then the victim was ordered to clean the floor without wearing clothes. The victim also never received a salary while working as a housemaid. The two of them managed to escape

from their employer's house where they worked by climbing the water tower in their employer's house. The two of them were then helped by a travel driver and taken back to their home.

A manifestation of the Indonesian government's concern for the rise in domestic violence cases was the passing of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UUPKDRT) which clearly and firmly regulates sanctions for perpetrators of criminal acts of domestic violence. However, it cannot be said to be optimal in providing satisfactory results because criminals in general can cause various kinds of problems such as economic, social, political and many other things. In efforts to prevent, protect victims and take action against perpetrators of domestic violence, the state and society are obliged to carry out prevention, protection and action against perpetrators in accordance with the philosophy of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The state is of the view that all forms of violence, especially violence in the household, is a violation of human rights and a crime against human dignity as well as a form of discrimination.

One of the first cases in this research occurred when a household assistant (ART), suffered injuries as a result of alleged violence perpetrated by her own employer, Tuesday (7/6/2022). Not only were they tortured, this resident of Pagar Banyu Village, Arma Jaya District, North Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu was also denied a salary by his employer who was a member of the police. Yesi suffered bruises on her head, neck, hands and body. "Apart from the violence, while I was working I didn't get a salary, I was even threatened not to tell anyone about the incident," said Yesi at his residence. Yesi said that she had been working as a household assistant in Bengkulu City for the last five months. When he first started working, the employer was nice. However, recently he received unpleasant treatment.

He started receiving rough treatment since last Ramadhan. His employer abused him by dousing him with hot water, chili juice, stabbing him with an iron, tying his neck with an iron cable and hitting him in the eyes. This heartbreaking incident was discovered when Yesi left the house and was seen by her neighbors. Then Yesi was directed to report the incident he experienced to the police. Separately, the Head of Public Relations of the Bengkulu Regional Police, Kombes Pol Sudarno, confirmed that this case had been received by the Bengkulu Resort Police. He assured that if any member is involved in a criminal act, they will be dealt with according to applicable law.

The second case example of violence against a domestic helper (victim) named Eka Febriyanti, occurred on May 7 2019 in Buruan Village, Blahbatuh District, Gianyar Regency. The perpetrators of the violence were an employer named Desak Made Wiratningsih and two of his subordinates, namely Santi Yuni Astuti, who previously worked as a housekeeper for her employer. Kadek Erik Antara was a security guard at the house of the perpetrator, Desak Made Wiratningsih. The three perpetrators committed violence against the victim Eka Febriyanti by pouring hot water on the victim's body so that her skin blistered. Tragically, the victim had been working for 7 months and had never been given a salary, instead she received violence from her employer.

This case was reported by the victim's attorney, Supriyono, to the Bali Police Integrated Police Service Center (SPKT) on Wednesday 15 May 2019. In the report numbered LP/202/V/2019/BALI/SPKT, three people were reported as the perpetrator poured hot water on the victim's body. First, the employer insisted Made Wiratningsih. Second, Santi Yuni Astuti, a housemaid who is the half-sister of the victim Eka Febriyanti. Third, Kadek Erik was among the security guards at the house of the perpetrator, Desak Made Wiratningsih. Desak Made Wiratningsih and Kadek Erik Antara have been named suspects and thrown into the Bali Police Detention Center. Meanwhile, Santi Yuni Astuti was released because Santi Yuni Astuti was also a victim of violence from her employer. Santi Yuni Astuti wanted to participate in pouring hot water on the victim's body because she was ordered or instructed by her employer with threats if she didn't want to do it.

Due to the large number of cases of violence occurring within the household, the government enacted Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. It is hoped that the stipulation of this law will be able to provide legal protection for those who are victims of violence in the domestic sphere. Apart from that, the enactment of this Law is also expected to prevent all forms of violence in the domestic sphere. However, in reality there is still a lot of violence occurring within the household in several regions in Indonesia. In Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of

Domestic Violence in article 1 number 1 it is stated: "Domestic violence is any act against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or domestic neglect, including threats.

2. Literature review and hypothesis/es development

2.1 *Differential Association Theory*

Sutherland hypothesized that criminal behavior is learned through associations with those who violate societal norms, including legal norms. The process of studying a person's attitudes and behavior which can be influenced by the environment in which the person lives and the person's interactions in their environment greatly influence a person's behavior and personality.

Regarding environmental factors and a person's behavior, Riska Putri said that the influence of the environment and behavior greatly influences a person to commit a crime. In the absence of environmental control and a person's behavior will definitely be easily influenced by their environment. For example, someone who grows up in a family where physical violence is considered a legitimate way to resolve conflict, then that person may consider violence as a natural solution in dealing with problems or conflicts in their lives. In line with what was conveyed by Riska Putri, she also believes that one of the main reasons why someone commits a crime is someone who is in a bad environment, so that this environment normalizes violence, so that a person's desire to commit this violence arises. The author agrees with what was conveyed by Riska Putri that, what was conveyed by the resource person, the author analyzes that the formation of a person's behavior can be influenced by environmental factors and daily interactions where a person lives, in the absence of environmental control and a person's behavior will definitely easily affected by the environment.

Sutherland stated that a person can commit a crime if there are:

- a) An environment that provides opportunities for crime to occur.
- b) Social environment that provides examples or role models.
- c) Economic environment.

Teuku Fahmi stated that the environment can provide opportunities to cause crime and will easily encourage someone to commit a crime. In cases of violence, it can occur due to factors in the environment that are not good so that someone commits an act of violence. If within the household scope physical violence is considered as a way to resolve a conflict, and the person may consider violence as a solution to resolve the conflict, then it is important to change your mindset, views, and have awareness of the negative impacts of committing acts of violence.

Firganefi believes that crime occurs due to environmental factors in cases of violence, the environment can play an important role in providing opportunities and occasions to commit acts of violence and encourage someone to commit these acts, and also in people's lives they can tend to follow the behavior of the surrounding environment, regardless of it really is causal factors from within a person who really likes the action.

As based on the author's interviews with sources, the author can analyze that environmental and social influences greatly influence a person to commit a crime. So it is important for someone to be able to change their mindset, views, and have awareness of the negative impacts of committing acts of violence and the environmental impacts of negative relationships. The solution to avoid being in a bad environment is to provide better access to education, employment, and social services and supportive mental health. Strong regulations are also needed to ensure protection for individuals and communities from the negative impacts of crime and violence (Rahma, S., Triono, A., & A.T., M.E.P, 2024).

2.2 *Anomie Theory*

According to Merton, the concept of anomie is defined as a discrepancy or the emergence of discrepancies/differences between cultural goals and institutional means as a result of the way society is organized (societal structure) due to class divisions. The theory of anomie is a situation that exists without social norms and without direction so that the life that is carried out is not in harmony with

reality. The result of various tensions in the structure of society creates someone experiences pressure or tension that makes them behave painfully anomie.

As stated by Riska Putri, one of the anomie theories is economic factors, namely the existence of an unequal power relationship between the employer and his assistant who deliberately behaves arbitrarily towards his assistant because the employer feels that the employer has the power in the household (Alim, M.Z., Triono, A., & Yudhi, R, 2023). Riska Putri also conveyed that the factors that caused domestic violence against the assistant itself were the factor of making mistakes in carrying out orders from the employer so that the employer was not satisfied with the work of the domestic assistant so that the employer committed violence against the domestic assistant. There are other factors in the occurrence of violence against women in the household, especially by employers against their assistants, which can be summarized as follows:

2.2.1. There is an unequal power relationship between the employer and the household assistant.

Assuming that the employer is more powerful than his assistant, it has been structured in such a way within the scope of the household and the structure of society. That the assistant must carry out everything the employer wants. This causes the employer to feel powerful and ultimately behaves arbitrarily towards his assistant.

2.2.2. Economic dependence

The assistant's economic dependence on the employer forces the assistant to comply with all the employer's wishes even though he feels suffering. In fact, even if harsh measures were taken against the assistant, the assistant still did not want to report his suffering. This is what employers take advantage of to act arbitrarily towards their assistants.

2.2.3. Violence as a tool to resolve conflict

This factor is the dominant factor in cases of domestic violence. Usually this violence is carried out as a form of dissatisfaction with assistants who are deemed not to fulfill their employer's wishes. This violence is a way to express their dissatisfaction.

As also stated by Firganefi, the factors that cause domestic assistants to experience violence are economic factors which create an imbalance between the employer and the assistant. Economic factors greatly influence a person to commit crime. A person can do anything, even committing a crime. Without caring that his actions have violated the rules and regulations. Because in order to fulfill their living needs, someone tends to commit crimes.

As seen from the data above, the author can analyze that from the perpetrator's perspective, there are factors that encourage someone to commit a crime from the victim's perspective, they focus on the psychological, physical and social impacts experienced by crime victims. while from a societal perspective, criminologists consider how the environment, norms, and social structures influence crime and prevention efforts.

3. Methodology

This study employs a normative empirical method with a descriptive analysis approach. Secondary data is acquired through meticulous literature review and subjected to qualitative analysis. Rigorous literature selection ensures data validity. The outcomes of the analysis serve as the cornerstone for accurate conclusions within the research.

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Factors causing the occurrence of violent crimes against domestic helpers from a criminological perspective

Household Assistants (ART) are individuals who work for someone in the household, to carry out daily activities within a household, such as cleaning the house, cooking and doing other housework, there are also household members who reside permanently in the household. in the employer's household.

Household assistants are an important part of many modern households because they help lighten the workload at home, and sometimes even become trusted people of the employer to take care of all the needs in the household.

Their protection is still an issue that needs further attention by the government and society. Efforts to provide better standards of protection for domestic helpers are an important step to safeguard social justice and their welfare. A manifestation of the Indonesian government's concern for the rise in domestic violence cases was the passing of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence

Laws (UUPKDRT) which clearly and firmly regulate sanctions for perpetrators of acts of domestic violence. In Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Employment in conjunction with Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, it is stated that a worker is anyone who works and receives wages or other forms of compensation. Referring to the meaning that is normative in Law Number 2 of 2022 in conjunction with Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, Household Assistants should be included in it. According to data obtained by the author from the Bandar Lampung Police, in 2020-2023 there were cases of violent crimes against household members in the Bandar Lampung area.

Violent crime cases from a criminological perspective can be analyzed from various criminological theories. In this writing the author will use criminological theories, namely theories: Differential Association Theory (Sutherland), Anomie Theory and Social Control Theory. Apart from using criminological theory, the author will also use crime prevention theory and these efforts, namely penal efforts and non-penal efforts. Penal measures are countermeasures that focus more on repressive nature, namely actions carried out after a crime has occurred by enforcing the law and imposing punishment for crimes that have been committed. Apart from that, through this penal effort, actions taken in order to tackle crime can include coaching and other actions rehabilitation. Meanwhile, non-penal efforts are countermeasures that focus more on preventive nature, namely actions in the form of prevention before a crime occurs. Through this non-penal effort, the main target is to address the conducive factors that cause crime (Kartika, Medlimo, 2023). Before the author describes the results of the research and discussion, the author first describes the number of violent crime cases in household members. Based on data obtained by the author from the Bandar Lampung City Police, there were several cases of violent crimes against household members in Bandar Lampung. Riska Putri said that throughout 2023 there would be 1 report regarding cases of violence against household members.

Based on (UUPKDRT) No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence or what is abbreviated as KDRT is violence committed within the household, whether by husband, wife or children, which results in physical, psychological suffering and harmonious relationships including threats. to carry out unlawful acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty within the household sphere (Kartika, Septiana, Ariani, Kasmawati, Nurhasanah, 2023).

One example of a case of violence against domestic assistants in the Bandar Lampung area is the case that recently occurred in Sukabumi, with cases of abuse that befell DL (24) and DR (15) who worked as Domestic Assistants (ART) by their employers. The female DL, a resident of Hamlet 1 Tanjunganom, Ambarawa District, Pringsewu Regency and DR, a resident of Pesawaran Regency, were often abused by their employers while working as domestic servants. The perpetrators with the initials SA (35) and SD (64) were named as suspects in this case. The two SD and SA perpetrators are mother and child. For their actions, the two suspects were subject to Article 44 of the Domestic Violence Law concerning criminal provisions for perpetrators of domestic violence (KDRT) with a maximum threat of 5 years in prison (Zahrani, S.S., Nurmayani, N., & Deviani, E, 2022).

Based on data obtained by the author from the Bandar Lampung police station, the number of cases of violence against domestic assistants in 2021-2023 or the last three years is only one case, but of course this is not the final figure regarding the number of cases of violent crimes that occurred in the city of Bandar Lampung, there are many cases. which may occur but is not reported.

Based on this data, the author analyzes that only those who dare to report are listed in the table above, there are definitely more cases of violence that are not reported. Violent crime in household members is one of the crimes that is increasing over time, therefore, according to the author, various efforts are made to prevent it from happening. Prevention of violent crime must be carried out immediately with the support of related parties such as the government and legal entities involved in it so that the prevention of violent crime must be truly resolved properly.

Based on this description, there are many cases where law enforcement has been carried out and the government's efforts to deal with acts of violence against women must be optimal because ART is not part of employment. Criminology can help answer this problem in the background aspect of the crime because criminology is a science that studies crime, the causes of crime, how to deal with crime and the reactions caused by crime (Lamintang, P.A.F, 2014).

4.2 Efforts to Prevent Violent Crimes Against Domestic Assistants

Crime, especially violence, is a form of deviant behavior that always exists and is inherent in all levels of society. Crime prevention efforts or commonly referred to as criminal policy. Crime prevention efforts are closely related to criminal punishment policy (criminal law politics) which is an effort to overcome crime through rational criminal law enforcement, namely fulfilling a sense of justice through criminal law enforcement and effectiveness so that the goal of crime prevention itself can be achieved, protecting the community. and achieve social welfare. As in the Criminal Code (KUHP), data is obtained that criminal threats can be imposed on the perpetrator, whether the criminal act was committed intentionally or through negligence. Differences in criminal threats between those threatened. The author quotes articles in the Criminal Code which contain criminal acts committed intentionally or negligently with the severity or lightness of the criminal threat.

As in article 354 of the Criminal Code regarding maltreatment, it is stated: "Anyone who intentionally seriously injures another person is threatened, for committing serious ill-treatment, with a maximum imprisonment of eight years." Meanwhile, Article 360 of the Criminal Code states: "Any person who, through negligence, causes another person to receive serious injuries, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of five years or imprisonment for a maximum of one year." Thus, physical violence against assistants carried out by employers, even if done negligently, can still be criminalized. Broadly speaking, crime prevention efforts can be divided into 2 (two), namely through "penal" channels (criminal law), and through "non-penal" channels (outside criminal law). Efforts to overcome crime through the penal route focus more on the repressive nature (suppression/eradication/suppression) after the crime (occurs), while the non-penal route focuses more on the preventive nature (prevention/deterrence/control) before the crime occurs. The Theory of Crime Prevention according to Barda Nawawi Arief is:

4.2.1. Penal Efforts

Penal measures are countermeasures that focus more on repressive nature, namely actions carried out after a crime has occurred by enforcing the law and imposing punishment for crimes that have been committed. Repressive action is an action in social control that is carried out after a violation or bad event occurs. In this case, what is meant by repressive action is, for example, imposing sanctions for violations committed. Countermeasures using repressive measures are used to take action against perpetrators according to the actions they have committed and to correct them so that the perpetrators are aware that the actions they have committed are unlawful and detrimental to society (Rosidah, Nikmah, 2019).

Firganefi believes that one of the efforts to reduce cases of violence that is rampant in society is by increasing legal protection for household assistants through clear regulations and providing strict sanctions against perpetrators of violence, as well as ensuring that there is a safe and effective complaint mechanism for household assistants. who are victims of violence, including access to legal aid and protection. Efforts like this aim to create a safe and supportive environment for domestic helpers, as well as changing social norms that become norms that support respect for the human rights of every individual (Medlimo, 2022). One example of an effort is to have good communication between the

employer and the assistant. Establishing good communication will create a good relationship between the employer and the assistant.

As in article 354 of the Criminal Code regarding maltreatment, it is stated: "Anyone who intentionally seriously injures another person is threatened, for committing serious ill-treatment, with a maximum imprisonment of eight years." Meanwhile, Article 360 of the Criminal Code states: "Any person who, through negligence, causes another person to receive serious injuries, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of five years or imprisonment for a maximum of one year." Thus, physical violence against assistants carried out by employers, even if done negligently, can still be criminalized (Andrisman, Tri, & Raharjo, Eko, 2023).

As said by Riska Putri, Riska Putri Iskandar said that the efforts made by the police in dealing with violence perpetrated by employers against their domestic assistants, namely enforcing the law against perpetrators of violence, as well as providing protection and justice to victims, and if there are reports, especially domestic violence against assistants. The household is immediately followed up in the first process, namely the investigation process, the process of taking information, then the witnesses, then the victim is taken for a post-mortem, after the witnesses are complete and the post-mortem evidence has also come out, the police carry out an investigation into the case.

A manifestation of the Indonesian government's concern for the rise in domestic violence cases was the passing of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UUPKDRT) which clearly and firmly regulates sanctions for perpetrators of criminal acts of domestic violence. However, it cannot be said to be optimal in providing satisfactory results because criminals in general can cause various kinds of problems such as economic, social, political and many other things.

The author agrees with what was conveyed by the source that one of the efforts in dealing with cases is enforcing the law against perpetrators of violence and increasing legal protection for household assistants through clear regulations and providing strict sanctions against perpetrators of violence, as well as ensuring that there is a safe and effective complaint mechanism. for household assistants who are victims of violence, including access to legal aid and protection.

4.2.2. Non-Penal Efforts

According to Barda Nawawi Arief, efforts to overcome this non-penal route can also be called efforts carried out through channels outside criminal law. This effort is a countermeasure that focuses more on preventive nature, namely action in the form of prevention before a crime occurs. Through effort The main target of this non-penal is to deal with the conducive factors that cause crime, which includes problems or social conditions that can directly or indirectly give rise to or foster crime (Rayi Saputri, Maya Shafira, & A Irzal Fardiansyah, 2022).

As stated by Riska Putri, in non-penal efforts, each institution and community has its own way of solving a problem. The Bandar Lampung police are making non-penal efforts by conducting outreach with the community, using material presentation methods, or explaining criminal acts including violent crimes, providing the public with an understanding of their rights and obligations, and how to resolve problems without having to go through a formal legal process (Medlimo, R. A, 2024). It is hoped that this will have a good impact on society. The function of the police as maintaining security and public order is still the basis of public hope. To ensure the upholding of the law, maintenance of security and public order, to create stable domestic security so as to enable every individual in society to carry out all the dynamics of life well, safely and peacefully.

As has been stated, the author agrees with the non-penal efforts carried out by the police that there is a need for outreach to the community in order to provide the public with an understanding of the norms, values and culture in society, this will have a good impact to society. Socialization is a means of spreading and preserving values, norms and culture. The aim is for each member to understand the

norms, values and social roles, as well as to strengthen social solidarity and preserve cultural values within it.

As stated by Teuku Fahmi, it is necessary to educate or socialize all elements of society regarding acts of violence, violence in a criminological perspective tends to be seen as a deviation in behavior (deviant behavior) in contrast to the legal approach which is a crime, so the consequences need to be there. Facilitation so that all components of society know that this act of violence is a violation of the law. From a criminological perspective, there is a community-based crime prevention approach which technically involves the community and society in efforts to prevent this case from occurring.

The community sphere can carry out various social control initiatives to report indications of violent crimes against household members, for example: creating a community of household members in a particular environment to be able to monitor each other, the RT/RW scope periodically intensely checking the whereabouts of household members in their environment, involving related agencies, NGOs/NGOs in an effort to campaign against violence against household members

As stated by Firganefi, good non-penal efforts are carried out by socializing with the entire community, so that what is conveyed can touch the hearts and minds of the community, that bad behavior cannot be justified for any reason. The police must also be able to make efforts to handle cases of violence, many cases of violence may not be reported because they are afraid to report it to the authorities, the role of the community is also very important in providing information if acts of violence occur in the community.

Opinions expressed by several sources, the author can argue that to prevent violence, institutions need to carry out direct outreach so that they can reach the community so that the deep impact of non-penal efforts can be felt by the entire community, because humans actually live in a social group. Therefore, using socialization methods is an effective effort to prevent violent crimes that are rampant in society.

In order to avoid violence against domestic helpers, methods of dealing with domestic violence are needed, including:

- 1) The need for strong faith and good morals and sticking to one's religion so that domestic violence does not occur and can be handled well and with patience.
- 2) Harmony and peace must be created between the employer's family and his assistant. So that family members can respect each other's opinions, including the opinions of household assistants.
- 3) There must be good communication between the employer and the assistant. Establishing good communication will create a good relationship between the employer and his assistant. If within the household there is no good communication, this will trigger domestic violence.
- 4) There is mutual respect and trust between the employer and his assistant. If we respect each other, it will create a more positive and harmonious relationship, and if there is mutual trust within the household, then it will be easy for us to carry out all activities. If there is no mutual respect and trust, conflict will arise.

5. Conclusion

Factors that cause violent crimes against domestic assistants are environmental factors (differential associations), economic factors (anomie theory), religious factors (control theory), in cases of domestic violence violence is usually committed as a form of dissatisfaction with the assistant who is considered does not fulfill the wishes of his employer. This violence is a way to express their dissatisfaction. The most dominant factor that causes violent crime is economic factors which cause employers to behave arbitrarily towards their household assistants. Within the scope of the household and community structure, the assistant must carry out everything the employer desires. This causes the employer to feel powerful and ultimately behaves arbitrarily towards his assistant. Usually this violence is carried out as an outlet for offense or disappointment because their desires are not fulfilled, then acts of violence are carried out with the aim of getting the assistant to carry out his wishes and not put up resistance.

Efforts to overcome violent crimes against household assistants can be carried out using penal and non-penal means. The penal effort taken is that the government must make more specific regulations regarding acts of violence, and the parties involved make repressive efforts, namely the last resort, if the complaint from the victim of the domestic helper has been proven that the perpetrator actually committed violence, the perpetrator will be given sanctions in accordance with the articles of the Law. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UUPKDRT) which clearly and firmly regulates sanctions for perpetrators of criminal acts of domestic violence. Meanwhile, non-penal outreach/counseling is carried out through outreach to the community in order to provide the community with an understanding of this matter in order to have a good impact on the community. Socialization is a means of spreading and preserving values, norms and culture. The aim is for each member to understand the norms, values and social roles, as well as to strengthen social solidarity and preserve cultural values within it.

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