

---

---

## Assessing The Causes Of Household Abandonment

Resta Relita Munte<sup>1</sup>, Dian Ekawaty Ismail<sup>2</sup>, Suzwitno Yutye Imran<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo [thebormun@gmail.com](mailto:thebormun@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia. [dian.ekawaty23@gmail.com](mailto:dian.ekawaty23@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia [suzwitno.imran@yahoo.co.id](mailto:suzwitno.imran@yahoo.co.id)

Korespondensi: [thebormun@gmail.com](mailto:thebormun@gmail.com)

---

### ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords :**  
Cause; Abandonment;  
Household

**How To Cite :**

Munte, R.R ., Ismail D.E ., Imran. S.Y (2021). Assessing The Causes Of Household Abandonment . *Estudiante Law Journal*. Vol. 3 (1): 234-248

**DOI :**

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the causes of household neglect. The method used in this research is empirical or sociological research methodology. This study uses a qualitative approach, purposive sampling, and descriptive analysis techniques. The results of this study indicate that the cause of household neglect is influenced by two things, including internal factors and external factors. The internal factors can cause education and psychological instability so that it often violates the provisions of the law and factors from self-awareness. Meanwhile, external factors can come from outside, such as the surrounding environment and the lack of harmonious relations in the household. Domestic neglect can lead to domestic violence. Therefore, the relevant parties, in this case, the institution, should give the mandate to protect women and must be active in campaigning for the anti-domestic violence movement, more specifically neglect in the household.

[@2021 Munte, R.R ., Ismail D.E ., Imran. S.Y](https://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/eslaw/index)

Under the license CC BY-SA 4

## 1. Introduction

Everyone is inseparable in social situations as long as there is the interaction between people. Humans have limitations that must be realized in this life as productive creatures created by Allah Subbhanahu Wata'ala. People cannot develop if they are not in contact with other humans. Humans have aspirational ideals and fantasies. It is very important to positively impact the course of human history.

If people are not remind of the limitations of their ideals and dreams, they will be misled by them. Moreover, humans destination to succumb to evil. <sup>1</sup> If people are not remind of the limitations of their ideals and dreams, they will be misled by them. Moreover, humans destination to succumb to evil. Life in society in fulfilling the necessities of life, there are often crimes and violations committed by certain people and people who threaten some community members, which in the science of law are known as criminal acts.<sup>2</sup> One of the effects of a criminal crime is that humans cannot adapt to increasingly sophisticated technological developments, many people who use technology make them forget their obligations because they often follow the trend in that development. So the rapidly growing development of internet technology has had a very big impact on the world community.<sup>3</sup>

Because of this criminal act, there is a need for responsibility. The term liability in legal terminology is often also replaced by liability. Responsibility can be interpreted as a basic willingness to carry out what is an obligation.<sup>4</sup> The local government is a subsystem of the government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, all the goals and ideals mandated by the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are also the ideals and goals of local governments that must be achieved.<sup>5</sup>

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the welfare of each of its citizens, including the protection of human rights. The reason is that government policies,

---

<sup>1</sup>Ende Hasbi Nassaruddin. *Kriminologi*. (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2016), 2

<sup>2</sup> Dian Ekawaty Ismail, Mohamad Taufiq Zulfikar Sarson. (2021). Criminology Analysis Of Women's As Perpetrators Of Domestic Violence Crimes. *Jurnal Law Review*. 3 (3), 58

<sup>3</sup> Mohamad Rivaldi Moha. (2020). Urgensi Pendaftaran Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik Bagi Pelaku Usaha E-Commerce. *Jurnal Law Review*. 2 (2), 115

<sup>4</sup> Tijow, Lusiana. (2010). *Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Teriiadap Hak Hidup Anak Dalam Kandungan Di Luar Pbrkawinan Yang Sah*. *Jurnal Legalitas*. 3 (2), 88

<sup>5</sup> Novendri M. Nggilu. (2020). Tinjauan Yuridis Pengaturan Sanksi Pidana Dalam Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Gorontalo. *Lambung Mangkurat Law Journal*. 5 (2), 112

as outlined in laws and regulations, are always followed by criminal sanctions<sup>6</sup> and the involvement of the State, which is also one of the characteristics of the conflict phenomenon.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, the form of the legal system also requires people to have a sense of love and affection, mutual respect, mutual help, loyalty, honesty, and adequate physical and spiritual support, so that the implementation of the legal system can run following people's lives in general.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, an important point in the preparation of every policy issued by the government comes solely from the people's wishes.<sup>9</sup> So that when this does not cause problems and if the policy is not following the behavior patterns of the community, then the government must resolve a problem with the community itself.<sup>10</sup> Everyone, including the government, must heed it by making laws based on natural rights.<sup>11</sup> Because of this, one of the aims of the recognition and establishment of the rule of law is to protect human rights, meaning that individual rights and freedoms are recognized, respected, and upheld.<sup>12</sup> Considering that Indonesia is also one of the countries that put forward the constitution in every aspect of the life of the nation and State.<sup>13</sup>

*Marriage* is a place that binds the parties consisting of a man and a woman. In short, marriage is an activity to unite 2 (two) people into one in a legal bond.<sup>14</sup> In marriage, a man and a woman are bound by rights and obligations that are legally attached since the marriage took place. The obligations attached to the couple are regulated and determined in various formulations of religious norms and norms outlined in various laws and regulations.

---

<sup>6</sup> Hwian Christianto, Michelle Kristina. (2022). Fulfilling The Right Of Education During Covid- 19 Pandemic Period: A Comparative Study. *Jurnal Law Review*. 4 (1), 1

<sup>7</sup> Yudha Chandra Arwana. (2019). Jalur Mediasi Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Pertanahan Sebagai Dorongan Pemenuhan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Law Review*. 1 (2), 216

<sup>8</sup> Dedi Sumanto, Titin Samsudin, Fikri Asnawi Amiruddin. (2021). The Existence Of The Religious Court In Handling Divorce Cases On The Reason Of Domestic Violence. *Jurnal Law Review*. 3(2), 228

<sup>9</sup> Nurdin, Putri Handayani. (2019). Politik Hukum Pengaturan Pendidikan Politik Oleh Partai Politik. *Jurnal Law Review*. 1 (2), 146

<sup>10</sup> Fitriyadi, Ahmad Adi. (2020). Diferensiasi Pengungsi Dan Pencari Suaka Dalam Hukum Pengungsi Internasional Dan Hubungannya Dengan Prinsip Non-Refoulement. *Jurnal Law Review*. 2 (2), 127

<sup>11</sup> Bakung, Dolot Alhasni. (2020). Determinasi Perlindungan Hukum Pemegang Hak Atas Neighboring Right. *Jurnal Law Review*. 2 (1), 67

<sup>12</sup> Badu, Lisnawaty. (2012). Euthanasia Dan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Legalitas*. 5 (1), 1-11

<sup>13</sup> Fakhris Lutfianto Hapsoro. (2020). Interpretasi Konstitusi Dalam Pengujian Konstitusionalitas Untuk Mewujudkan The Living Constitution. *Jurnal Law Review*. 2 (2), 145

<sup>14</sup> Tinuk Dwi Cahyani. *Hukum Perkawinan*. (Malang: Univ. Muhammadiyah Malang, 2018), 1

One of the things that should be considered by couples who have bound themselves in marriage is to maintain trust and responsibility.<sup>15</sup> In addition, according to the Civil Code (KUHPerdata), couples who have bound themselves in marriage are obliged to be loyal, love, provide for, educate and care for children for the sake of harmonious relations within the family.<sup>16</sup> In family life, there is a concept of the fulfillment of both husband/wife and children, where the fulfillment also includes economic rights.<sup>17</sup>

The existence of rights and obligations attached to every couple is a logical consequence for every couple who has officially married and formed a family. In addition, in building a household ark, every couple bound by marriage ropes must maintain the good values and principles specified in religious norms and norms in positive law. This is intended to harmonize the relationship between the couple.

Abandonment in the household is classified as domestic violence because it is considered to cause misery for the victim of the act. Agung Fakhruzy described the act of neglect as an act in which the perpetrator economically hinders the victim.<sup>18</sup> Furthermore, he explained that domestic violence (including neglect) is gender-based violence.<sup>19</sup>

Seeing this condition, because neglect in the household is a complaint offense case, the efforts made by the Gorontalo City Police will depend on the parties themselves. The point is if the report is not withdrawn, then, of course, the Gorontalo City Police will continue the legal process for both parties as a form of the responsibility of the police institution in realizing Justice for the community. The case of domestic neglect handled by the Gorontalo City Police can be seen as passive, which means it depends on the victim as the reporter to carry out further legal proceedings.

Suppose you refer to what Prof. Fenty Puluhulawa in his writings that the government, through the law, has provided a starting point for the judiciary, which is carried out for the sake of Justice based on the Almighty God.<sup>20</sup> As said by Fence M. Wantu in his Journal,

---

<sup>15</sup> Mentioning from ketentuan hak dan kewajiban pasangan suami-istri dalam UU Perkawinan.

<sup>16</sup> Pasal 103-107 KUHPerdata.

<sup>17</sup> Mutia Cherawaty Thalib. (2021). Refleksi Perlindungan Hak “Anak Butuh Kasih” di Kota Gorontalo. *Jurnal Obsesi*. 5. (1), 567

<sup>18</sup> Agung Fakhruzy. *Mediasi Penal Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana KDRT (Teori dan Implementasi)*. (Pamekasan: Duta Media, 2019), 93.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*, 2

<sup>20</sup> Fenty Puluhulawa, Lusiana M, Tujow, Sutrisno. (2020). Penerapan Asas Keadilan, Kepastian Hukum Dan Kemanfaatan Dalam Putusan Hakim. *Jurnal Gorontalo Law Riview*. 3, (2), 174

the essence of Justice is an assessment from one person to another, which is generally seen from the party receiving the treatment only.<sup>21</sup> Quoting, as said by Suwitno Yutye Imran, that Justice serves as a guide to distinguish between fair and unfair actions, elements of the aspect of Justice can be contained in the substance.<sup>22</sup>

Today, cases of neglect in the household are increasingly prevalent in Indonesia. As quoted from the media Kompas.com, the number of cases of domestic violence in general (including neglect of homes) is as many as 544,452, which occurred from 2004 to 2021. Furthermore, the violence referred to mostly occurs in wives and children. The number of cases of domestic violence that is so large certainly deserves attention and solutions and efforts to deal with it by the parties giving the authority to suppress the number of cases that continue to grow yearly.<sup>23</sup> Domestic violence, especially neglect in the household, also occurs in areas. In Gorontalo City itself, the number reported is quite large. This is based on complaints or reports submitted to the Gorontalo City Police Resort (in the future abbreviated as Gorontalo City Police). The number of complaints of household neglect that are submitted to the Gorontalo City Police is as follows:

Types of Domestic Violence	Number of Cases				Jumlah kasus (From the last 4 years)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Physical domestic violence	67	21	24	14	126 cases
Psychological Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0 cases
Sexual Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0 cases
Domestic Abandonmen	9	2	0	1	12 cases

*Source: Gorontalo City Police, 2021*

Based on the data above, from 2018 to 2021, the number of household neglect cases 2018 was quite high. Then in 2021, it was reported to have decreased. However, the small number is certainly not the main indicator in determining the importance of the case.

<sup>21</sup> Fence M. Wantu. (2013). Kendala Hakim Dalam Menciptakan Kepastian Hukum, Keadilan, Dan Kemanfaatan Di Peradilan Perdata. *Jurnal Mimbar Hukum*. 25 (2), 206

<sup>22</sup> Suwitno Y. Imran. (2021). The Urgency Of Regulation Of The Ultra Qui Judicat Principle In Criminal Judgments. *Jurnal Law Review*. 3 (2), 398

<sup>23</sup> Article from Kompas.com : "Sepanjang 2004-2021, Komnas Perempuan Catat 544.452 Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga (<https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/09/28/10181941/sepanjang-2004-2021-komnas-perempuan-catat-544452-kekerasan-dalam-rumah?page=all>), accessed on , 29 Desember 2021. At 12.29 wita.

Because both small and large, there must still be law enforcement against the parties involved, both perpetrators and victims. Given the number of cases shown in the table above, it is certainly interesting to study the causes of the criminal act of neglect in the household in Gorontalo City. In addition, this study is intend to look at the criminal act of neglect of the household from the causes of its occurrence. Then it will be linked to the existing criminological theory with what is happening in the field.

## 2. Method

The type of research used is empirical legal research. According to Mukhti Fajar, empirical research is legal research that will provide a complete understanding of law in the context of norms when applied in a social context.<sup>24</sup> This research was conducted through interviews and real actions obtained through direct observation. At the same time, the sampling uses purposive sampling and a qualitative approach, and data analysis techniques using descriptive research.

## 3. Analysis or Discussion

### 3.1 Assessing the Causes of Domestic Abandonmen

There are crimes or what are also known as unlawful (criminal) acts that cause someone to commit the crime, including the criminal act of neglecting domestic violence in the household. At the UN congress held in Havana, Cuba, there were at least several causes, including poverty, ignorance, unemployment, loosening of family ties, difficult circumstances, declining or declining quality of life, and special encouragement or encouragement or motivation.<sup>25</sup> Therefore, law enforcement, especially all stakeholders, must act decisively and seriously in dealing with crime to ensure social welfare for the community.<sup>26</sup> The improvement of people's welfare facilitated by this law is certainly synergistic with Subekti, who thought that "the law is dedicated to the direction of the state which in essence is to produce glory and joy for the people."<sup>27</sup>

In this discussion, the researcher divides what causes neglect in the household into 2

---

<sup>24</sup> Mukti Fajar & Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum (Normatif Dan Empiris)*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010), 153.

<sup>25</sup> Sahat Maruli Tua Situmeang. 2021. Fenomena Kejahatan Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Perspektif Kriminologi. *Majalah Ilmiah Unikom*, 37

<sup>26</sup> Ariefulloh, Abd Asis, Maskun. (2019). Dilema Penerapan Sanksi Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Terhadap Anak. *Jurnal Law Review*. 1 (2), 198

<sup>27</sup> Jufryanto Puluhulawa, Mellisa Towadi, Dan Vifi Swarianata. (2020). Perlindungan Hukum Situs Bawah Air Leato / Japanese Cargo Wreck. *Jurnal Reformasi Hukum*, 24 (2), 201

(two), namely internal factors and factors based on the results of interviews with respondents both from the victim's side and the investigator at the Gorontalo City Police:

### **3.1.1 Internal Factors**

Related to these internal factors, it can also divide into first education. Abandonment in the household can occur because the perpetrator does not know what is prohibited and what is not prohibited. In addition, neglect in the household is a common phenomenon. So it is considered an ordinary act and not a big problem. In this condition, the perpetrator cannot distinguish what is right and whether his actions violate the law or not. Neglect in the household is an act that harms the victim because it does not provide economic support.

Second, neglect in the household carried out by the perpetrator (especially the husband) can occur because the perpetrator experiences a condition where his psyche is unstable. Then, of course, he will tend to deviate from the norm (violate the law) to neglect and neglect his obligations as a person charged with the responsibility to provide for the family in the household. In addition, in that condition, humans tend to want more things out there that they cannot find at home, thus motivating the perpetrators to look for new things. The perpetrator will look for another woman as a substitute for his wife at home.

Indah Sri Utami, in her book, also asserts that someone commits an act that deviates from the norm because of self-motivation. In the case of neglect in the household, it can be understood that the perpetrator wants to find something new because he is not satisfied with what is in his household. For example, he (the husband) feels bored with his wife at home, which he considers no longer attractive, so he is motivated to find a replacement. The principle is that neglect in the household is a crime caused by a person's psychological state.<sup>28</sup>

Crime usually occurs due to economic factors, the opportunity to commit the intended act, social factors, and others. Meanwhile, in several other references, it is stated that crime arises because of certain factors such as a person's nature, an urge in a person to do so, and so on. Therefore, the factors for the occurrence of crimes in general will be related to the results of interviews with respondents. In the interviews conducted, the respondents are victims of the criminal act of Abandonment in the Household are 3 (three) people. As for the questions asked to the victim, of course, it is a question about what and how the act of Abandonment in the household experienced by the victim can occur.

---

<sup>28</sup> Indah Sri Utami. *Aliran dan Teori Dalam Kriminologi*. (Yogyakarta: Thafa Media, 2012), 48

One respondent with the initials HR, who was interviewed by filling out a google form, stated that he had experienced neglect in his household and even ended up beating him. He also stated that when he was abandoned (abandoned), he was not given economic support. On that occasion, she also stated that she experienced neglect due to jealousy by the perpetrator (husband), family interference, and did not accept the shortcomings of her partner, the presence of a third person in her household, and the nature of the perpetrator who was her husband, until at the less economic problems.<sup>29</sup>

On the same occasion, another respondent with the initials C. State that he had also experienced neglect in the household from his partner (husband). According to his confession, he stated that his partner sometimes couldn't control his emotions until he abandoned him as a victim. Meanwhile, another respondent, initials WS, answered that a third person in his household caused the neglect in the household that he experienced. Another respondent (initials AD) revealed why the perpetrator was neglecting himself because the perpetrator stopped working and did not want to support himself and his children.<sup>30</sup>

It is also worth noting that according to the confession by almost all of the victims who were interviewed, the victims not only experienced acts of neglect in the household but also experienced domestic violence in other forms, such as physical, psychological, and sexual violence from their partners. Domestic violence, whether physical, psychological, or sexual, to neglect in the household is not appropriate, especially if the victim is a group of women who are also a vulnerable group. From the interview results above, if it is associated with criminological theory, one of the factors for the existence of crime (including the crime of neglect) is the nature of the perpetrator. According to biological theory in criminology, someone who commits a crime, especially an act of neglect of the household, is due to the bad nature of the perpetrator, which causes the perpetrator to deviate from the norms that the perpetrator should obey as part of social society.<sup>31</sup>

As quoted by Ali Zaidan, Sigmund Freud explained that the factors that quite influence a person to commit crimes and violations are behavioral factors or a person's personality (biological). Furthermore, in his study, he stated that humans have a nature that tends to

---

<sup>29</sup> Interview via google form Has been submitted on 4/13/22, 6:30 PM

<sup>30</sup> Interview via google form Has been submitted on 5/5/22, 9:48 AM

<sup>31</sup> Anang Priyanto. *Kriminologi*. (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ombak, 2012), 86



be selfish in fulfilling their needs.<sup>32</sup> This is true where the perpetrator, as stated by the victim (HR and WS), that his partner (perpetrator) is considered not to accept the shortcomings of his partner (victim) and tends to look for better things by establishing a relationship with a third person (woman). others) and forgets his obligation to abandon his partner. It is different from the theory stated above; according to Khairullah et al., there are 3 (three) causes of crime or violations, namely, first, individual factors, where the weak relationship or relationship between partners is not harmonious so that the perpetrator tends to violate the law, especially neglect in the household. This, if you look at the confession by the victim (HR), does not accept the lack of a partner, which leads to disharmony in the relationship between the couple.

Second, systemic factors cause perpetrators to commit criminal acts, including neglect in the household, where violence occurs because of a system that does not fully guarantee the welfare of the community and sometimes neglects to fulfill and protect human existence. While the third is the education factor. Khairullah et al., in their study, suggest that people who lack an understanding of what impacts (especially legal impacts) are produced when they commit a crime will tend to commit criminal acts, including the criminal act of neglect in the household because they do not know the consequences of the impact that will result.<sup>33</sup>

Another theory explains that another common cause of a person committing a crime is due to economic factors, which pressure a person to commit acts such as stealing and robbing.<sup>34</sup> In the case of neglect in the household, pressing economic factors can be used as a reason for someone to commit acts of neglect in the household. Economic factors suppress, influence, and shape attitudes (motivation).<sup>35</sup> Perpetrators commit acts of neglect in the household. This is closely related to the condition where the perpetrator, for example, is the wife, and then, of course, she will sue her husband to meet the economic needs. Otherwise, this will result in the perpetrator committing acts of neglect in the household.

### 3.1.2 External Factors

In the case of neglect in the household, there are other causes apart from internal factors that are more dominant in the individual, namely external factors. These external factors

---

<sup>32</sup> M. Ali. Zaidan. *Kebijakan Kriminal*. (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016), 59

<sup>33</sup> Khairullah dkk. (2017). Tindak Pidana Penelantaran Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Wilayah Hukum Pengadilan Negeri Kualasimpang *Jurnal Smaudera Keadilan*. 12. (1), 154

<sup>34</sup> Izza Aliyatul Millah. (2020). Penanggulangan Kejahatan Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Dalam Perspektif Kriminologi Dan Viktimologi). *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum*. 6 (2), 501.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid*

have been identified by other researchers whom criminologists also support. The factors can identify in the first interaction with the surrounding environment. In the case of neglect in the household, the environment plays an essential role in shaping the perpetrator's motivation to commit neglect. When the perpetrator leaves the house, he will meet many people, including other women (third person). The perpetrator will feel attracted to the woman so that he is obsessed with being able to have her. This will have the potential to start a rift in the household and lead to the perpetrator not fulfilling the obligations of the perpetrator to fulfill his family's economic livelihood.

In another study written by Nur Ruhyantsani,<sup>36</sup> it was stated that one of the factors of domestic violence, including neglect in the household, is the presence of a third person. This third person can be translated as another woman if the perpetrator of the neglect in question is the husband. Meanwhile, if the perpetrator is the wife, the third person here is another man. The third person, according to the researcher, is part of the environment that interacts with the perpetrator so that it forms the personality and motivation of the perpetrator to carry out acts of neglect in the household.

Second, the lack of harmonious relations in the household is also one of the triggers for neglect in the household. Dishonest feelings between partners (husband and wife) will result in poor communication and lead to quarrels between the couple.<sup>37</sup> The problem, of course, will cause one partner to look for an outlet outside to entertain themselves and can lead to neglect in the household.

The results from the description cause neglect in the household, in general, can be caused by 2 (two) things, causes that come from within the individual and causes that come from outside the individual. Those reasons must have been based on experience (empiricism), which is also supported by various views from experts to match what is called neglect in the household. To harmonize the results of this study, interviews were also conducted with investigators from the Gorontalo City Police, represented by Brigadier Alhidayat Abas, an assistant investigator at the institution. The interview with the investigator is intended to determine what is behind or is the cause of the criminal act of neglect in the household, which is based on the investigation and investigation by the investigator at the Gorontalo City Police. In the interview, the researcher asked about what was behind

---

<sup>36</sup> Nur Ruhyantsani D.I. 2015. Tinjauan Kriminologis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Studi Kasus di Polsek Kecamatan Tallo Makassar Tahun 2012 - 2014). *Skripsi*. Univ. Hasanuddin, 50

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid*

the occurrence of neglect in the household. According to investigators at the Gorontalo City Police, he stated in the interview as follows:<sup>38</sup>

"I think most of this is called neglect, and maybe because they are separated, they do not live together anymore. The second may be material or economic. There is also a third person (pelakor). That is what has been, yes, and I am here, that is what you know. That is because there are already two blanks (pelakor), so the time is more than two blanks. So that he has forgotten empty one (his legal partner) and children, so it was reported as neglect. It can be found, sir. The money is all there, the same empty two. It is a household problem, and it has called a household. There must be a conflict too."

In addition to the factors mentioned in the interview above, the investigators also stated that economic factors also influenced the occurrence of neglect in households in Gorontalo City.<sup>39</sup> Furthermore, the investigator stated that the economic factor here is when in one family, where the husband does not earn enough so that later (the wife) feels less able to meet the needs in the household.<sup>40</sup> Economic factors are indeed a common reason for crimes and violations.

From the interview results above, it can be seen that the core causes of neglect in the household, based on the results of the investigation by the Gorontalo City Police, are separate factors, the economy and the presence of a third person in the household. These factors align with what was stated by experts, including A.S Alam, in his book, which also quotes what was stated by R. Owen, that one of the causes of crime and violations is an unfavorable environment, thus making someone (perpetrators) do evil.<sup>41</sup> This opinion, if associated with the results of interviews with investigators and victims of neglect in the household, where one of the causes is the presence of a third person. According to the researcher, this third-person phrase can be interpreted as part of the environment where the perpetrator lives and causes the perpetrator to be motivated to focus more on the third person so that he forgets his wife and children.

In principle, from the results of interviews with the victim and the investigator at the Gorontalo City Police, the leading cause of neglect in the household in Gorontalo City is that there is a third person present in the household between the victim and the

---

<sup>38</sup> Interview on 14 April 2022. Pukul 13.30 wita

<sup>39</sup> Interview on 14 April 2022. Pukul 13.30 wita

<sup>40</sup> Interview on 14 April 2022. Pukul 13.30 wita

<sup>41</sup> A.S Alam dan Amir Ilyas. *Kriminologi: Suatu Pengantar*. (Jakarta: Kencana, 2018), 20-21

perpetrator. In this condition, what should be targeted is the behavior of the perpetrators, who tend to fulfill their needs as if they want to try new things outside of their household with a legal partner. Regardless of the cause, neglect in the household in Gorontalo City, as stated by the victims and investigators, viewed from various perspectives, there are 2 (two) views that are closest to the cause, namely, interaction with the environment and the psychological condition of a person who tends to fulfill their needs. Where to fulfill that, the perpetrator who previously only interacted with the environment, then the environment in which he interacted will respond to the person, regardless of whether it was good or bad for the continuity of his household.

In addition to the above, it is also important to note that although the trigger is more dominant to the perpetrator, everyone in the family is responsible for each other. Therefore, the victim of neglect should also be questioned about the need to cause the perpetrator to abandon the victim. The point is that, in this condition, the perpetrator is more dominant in fulfilling their needs because they are considered unable to be fulfilled at home because of things described above, namely because they are squeezed by the economy and because of a third person.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The causes of household neglect are influenced by two things: internal and external factors. The internal factors can cause education and psychological instability so that it often violates the provisions of the law and factors from self-awareness. At the same time, external factors can come from outside, such as the surrounding environment and less harmonious relationships in the household. Domestic neglect can lead to domestic violence. Therefore, the relevant parties, in this case, the institution that is given the mandate to protect women, must be active in campaigning for the anti-domestic violence movement, more specifically neglect in the household.

#### **Reference:**

##### **Book's**

A.S Alam dan Amir Ilyas. *Kriminologi: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2018.

Agung Fakhruzy. *Mediasi Penal Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana KDRT (Teori dan Implementasi)*. Pamekasan: Duta Media, 2019

Anang Priyanto. *Kriminologi*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ombak, 2012

Ende Hasbi Nassaruddin. *Kriminologi*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2016

Indah Sri Utami. *Aliran dan Teori Dalam Kriminologi*. Yogyakarta: Thafa Media, 2012

M. Ali. Zaidan. *Kebijakan Kriminal*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016

Mukti Fajar & Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum (Normatif dan Empiris)*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010

Tinuk Dwi Cahyani. *Hukum Perkawinan*. Malang: Univ. Muhammadiyah Malang, 2018.

### Journal's

Ariefulloh. Dilema Penerapan Sanksi Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Terhadap Anak. *Jurnal Law Review*. 1 No. 2 (2019), 192-211.

Arwana, Yudha Chandra. Jalur Mediasi dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Pertanahan Sebagai Dorongan Pemenuhan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Law Review*. 1 No. 2 (2019), 212-236.

Badu, Lisnawaty. Euthanasia Dan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Legalitas*. 5 No. 1 (2012), 1-11.

Bakung, Dolot Alhasni. Determinasi Perlindungan Hukum Pemegang Hak Atas Neighboring Right. *Jurnal Law Review*. 2 No. 1 (2020), 65-82.

Dedi Sumanto, Titin Samsudin, Fikri Asnawi Amiruddin. The Existence of the Religious Court in Handling Divorce Cases on the Reason of Domestic Violence. *Jurnal Law Review*. 3 No. 2 (2021), 214-230

Dian Ekawaty Ismail, Mohamad Taufiq Zulfikar Sarson. Criminology Analysis of Women's as Perpetrators of Domestic Violence Crimes. *Jurnal Law Review*. 3 (3), (2021), 57-76

Fence M. Wantu. Kendala Hakim Dalam Menciptakan Kepastian Hukum, Keadilan, Dan Kemanfaatan Di Peradilan Perdata. *Jurnal Mimbar Hukum*. 25 No. 2, (2013). 205-218.

Fenty Puluhulawa, Lusiana M, Tujow, Sutrisno. Penerapan Asas Keadilan, Kepastian Hukum Dan Kemanfaatan Dalam Putusan Hakim. *Jurnal Gorontalo Law Riview*. 3 No. 2, (2020), 168-187.

Fitriyadi, Ahmad Adi. Diferensiasi Pengungsi dan Pencari Suaka dalam Hukum Pengungsi Internasional dan Hubungannya dengan Prinsip Non-Refoulement. *Jurnal Law Review*. 2 No. 1 (2020), 120-138.

- Hapsoro, Fakhris Lutfianto. Interpretasi Konstitusi dalam Pengujian Konstitusionalitas untuk Mewujudkan The Living Constitution. *Jurnal Law Review*. 2 No. 2, (2020). 139-160
- Hwian Christianto, Michelle Kristina. Fulfilling the Right of Education during Covid- 19 Pandemic Period: A Comparative Study. *Jurnal Law Review*. 4 No. 1 (2022), 1-17
- Izza Aliyatul Millah. Penanggulangan Kejahatan Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Dalam Perspektif Kriminologi Dan Viktimologi) *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum*. 6. No. 2 (2020)
- Jufryanto Puluhulawa, Mellisa Towadi, dan Vifi Swarianata. *Jurnal Reformasi Hukum*, 24 No. 2, (2020), 189-208.
- Khairullah dkk. Tindak Pidana Penelantaran Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Wilayah Hukum Pengadilan Negeri Kualasimpang *Jurnal Smaudera Keadilan*. 12. No. 1 (2017)
- Linda Ikawati. Fenomena Kejahatan Kriminologi Berdasarkan Ciri Psikis dan Psikologis Manusia. *Jurnal Hukum Responsif*. 7 No. 2. (2019).
- Moha, Mohamad Rivaldi. Urgensi Pendaftaran Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik Bagi Pelaku Usaha E-Commerce. *Jurnal Law Review*. 2 No. 2, (2020), 101-119.
- Mutia Cherawaty Thalib. 2021. Refleksi Perlindungan Hak “Anak Butuh Kasih” di Kota Gorontalo. *Jurnal Obsesi*. 5 No. 1
- Novendri M. Nggilu. Tinjauan Yuridis Pengaturan Sanksi Pidana Dalam Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Gorontalo. *Lambung Mangkurat Law Journal*. 5 No. 2, (2020), 109-121.
- Nur Ruhyantsani D.I. 2015. Tinjauan Kriminologis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Studi Kasus di Polsek Kecamatan Tallo Makassar Tahun 2012 - 2014). *Skripsi*. Univ. Hasanuddin
- Nurdin, Putri Handayani. Politik Hukum Pengaturan Pendidikan Politik oleh Partai Politik. *Jurnal Law Review*. 1 No. 2, (2019), 144-166.
- Sahat Maruli Tua Situmeang. Fenomena Kejahatan Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Perspektif Kriminologi. *Majalah Ilmiah Unikom*, 2021

Suwitno Y. Imran. The Urgency of Regulation of the Ultra Qui Judicat Principle in Criminal Judgments. *Jurnal Law Review*. 3 No. 2 (2021), 395-410

Tijow, Lusiana. Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Teriadap Hak Hidup Anak Dalam Kandungan Di Luar Pbrkawinan Yang Sah. *Jurnal Legalitas*. 3 No. 2 (2010), 79-90.