



Motif and Dynamics of Women in Assault Crimes: An Empirical Study at the Gorontalo Resort Police

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Abstract: The criminal act of abuse committed by women is an intriguing phenomenon to study, particularly in the context of social dynamics and gender roles that influence such actions. This research aims to delve deeper into the factors that drive women to commit violence, as well as the countermeasures implemented by the Gorontalo Police Resort to address this issue. The methodology employed in this study is a qualitative approach with empirical analysis, involving in-depth interviews with law enforcement officers, victims, and perpetrators of violence. Data was also gathered through document studies, including case reports of criminal abuse involving women as perpetrators. The findings reveal that criminal abuse by women is often triggered by emotional factors such as heartache, anger, as well as social and economic pressures. Furthermore, past experiences of violence also contribute to violent behavior in adulthood. In terms of intervention, the Gorontalo Police Resort applies a three-stage approach: preemptive, preventive, and repressive. This approach includes public education, support for victims, and strict law enforcement against perpetrators. Rehabilitation for perpetrators of violence is also an essential part of long-term efforts to prevent recurring violence. This study is expected to contribute to the development of more effective policies aimed at reducing gender-based violence.

Keywords : Abuse; Women; Countermeasures; Police; Gender-Based Violence.

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1. Introduction

Criminal abuse is a form of violence that can have serious physical and psychological impacts on the victim. This crime does not only involve male perpetrators, but increasingly, cases involving women are being reported. This phenomenon indicates a significant social shift, as women have typically been seen more as victims of violence rather than perpetrators. Therefore, criminal abuse committed by women is a phenomenon that requires more attention, especially within criminological studies that focus on the causes and impacts of violence perpetrated by women, particularly against other women.¹

In Indonesia, although the number of abuses committed by women remains lower than that committed by men, the trend suggests that this issue needs greater focus. Based on data from the Gorontalo Police Resort, there were 69 cases of criminal abuse committed by women between 2021 and 2024. This figure highlights a social phenomenon that requires further identification. Despite being quantitatively lower than male-perpetrated abuse, it is important to understand how women who are often considered more gentle and nurturing can become involved in acts of violence.²

As part of efforts to understand this phenomenon, this study aims to identify the various factors that underlie women committing criminal abuse against other women and to delve deeper into the motives and social dynamics involved. This research not only examines internal factors that may influence women to commit violence, such as uncontrolled emotions, heartbreak, and anger, but also explores external factors related to social situations, such as marital conflicts, economic problems, or even social pressures that lead to violent actions.

In our society, women are often viewed as more physically and emotionally vulnerable, so it is not commonly anticipated that they could be involved in criminal acts of violence. However, in reality, women also have the capacity to commit violence, and in many cases, violence committed by women is not a spontaneous act but rather the result of a prolonged process involving significant emotional and social pressures. Therefore, it is important to critically examine the factors that cause women to engage in these criminal acts, as well as how these patterns of violence committed by women can be understood in a broader social context.³

¹ Nur Azizah and Febri Rahmawati, "Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Di Pakistan," in *Proceedings of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Graduate Conference*, vol. 1, 2020, 317–39, https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Nur-Azizah-58/publication/358634893_Kekerasan_Berbasis_Gender_di_Pakistan/links/620c9328cf7c2349ca17eb94/Kekerasan-Berbasis-Gender-di-Pakistan.pdf.

² Dakwatul Chairah, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo," *Al-Jinayah: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Islam* 5, no. 1 (2019): 153–75.

³ Maria Febrianti Dia, Daud Dima Tallo, and Rudepel Petrus Leo, "Tinjauan Kriminologi Penganiayaan Dan Pemerkosaan Oleh Anak Kandung Terhadap Ibu Kandung Di Kabupaten Manggarai Timur," *Eksekusi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Administrasi Negara* 2, no. 2 (2024): 64–80.

Based on initial findings in the field, one of the main factors often found in cases of abuse committed by women is interpersonal relationships, particularly those involving family members or close individuals. For example, in cases occurring in Gorontalo, women are often the perpetrators of violence due to marital conflicts or disagreements with other family members. In many cases, women who feel insulted, degraded, or threatened in their position within the family tend to resort to violence as a form of self-defense. Abuse committed by women in such cases not only reflects personal conflicts but also illustrates how social pressures and rigid gender roles influence behavior within the family.⁴

In addition to interpersonal factors, socio-economic issues also serve as a driving factor for women to commit violence. Many women are trapped in difficult situations, such as financial problems or an inability to meet basic needs, which leads to frustration and pressure. Social injustices, such as gender inequality in employment, education, and other rights, can also lead women to feel oppressed and powerless. In such situations, violent acts may emerge as a way to control the situation or cope with feelings of helplessness. External factors such as financial difficulties, debt, or infidelity can also exacerbate the situation and prompt women to become involved in violent acts.

It is important to remember that, despite often being seen as more emotional and weak, women still have the capacity to commit violent acts. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of violence committed by women requires a deeper understanding of how gender roles, social expectations, and psychological factors contribute to shaping this violent behavior. In many cases, women who commit violence against other women often face significant internal dilemmas, where they feel trapped in roles expected by society, yet at the same time, they feel they have no control over their lives.⁵

Furthermore, this research also aims to explore the efforts made by the Gorontalo Police Resort in handling cases of criminal abuse committed by women. The countermeasures taken by the police involve three stages: pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive. The pre-emptive stage includes preventive actions to reduce the occurrence of criminal acts from the outset, such as educating the public about the dangers of violence and the importance of resolving conflicts peacefully. Additionally, preventive measures are also implemented by advising the community and perpetrators of violence to prevent future incidents.

⁴ Stevano G. Lekatompessy, Margie Gladies Sopacua, and Iqbal Taufik, "Pencegahan Kekerasan Fisik Terhadap Istri Oleh Suami (Studi Kasus Pada Polresta Pulau Ambon Dan Pulau-Pulau Lease)," *Pattimura Law Study Review* 1, no. 2 (2023): 319–31.

⁵ REZA INDRIANA LELLOLTERY, "Peran Lembaga Perlindungan Perempuan Dan Anak Dalam Penanganan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang, 2024), <http://repository.unissula.ac.id/38083/>.

The repressive stage is enacted when a criminal act of violence has already occurred, where the police take action to address and penalize the perpetrators of abuse, in accordance with the applicable laws. This stage focuses not only on strict legal action but also on rehabilitation for perpetrators, many of whom are women involved in violent crimes.⁶ Moreover, this research will examine how the community and law enforcement agencies can collaborate to create more holistic solutions to address violence involving women, with special attention to the critical role of education and social awareness in preventing violence.

Overall, this study aims to provide a clearer picture of the phenomenon of violence committed by women, as well as the social and psychological factors that underpin such actions. The research is also expected to enrich criminological studies with a new perspective on the dynamics of violence committed by women and contribute to the development of gender-based violence prevention policies in Indonesia. With a more inclusive and gender-sensitive approach, it is hoped that a better understanding of the causes and impacts of violence committed by women will be achieved, and that this can help reduce the prevalence of such cases in the future.⁷

It is important to remember that the phenomenon of violence committed by women is not an issue that can be solved solely through legal approaches. It requires the involvement of various parties, including the community, families, and law enforcement agencies, to create a safer and more supportive environment for women. Therefore, this research is expected to make a significant contribution to raising greater social awareness about gender-based violence and introduce better and more effective solutions to tackle criminal abuse committed by women.

2. Method

The research method used in this study is an empirical research method with a qualitative approach.⁸ The qualitative approach was chosen because the main objective of this study is to understand the social and psychological phenomena underlying criminal abuse committed by women, as well as to explore in-depth the factors influencing this violent behavior. This study relies on data collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and document studies.

In-depth interviews were conducted with law enforcement officers, particularly from the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Gorontalo Police Resort, as well as with

⁶ Ani Purwanti, "Kekerasan Berbasis Gender," 2020, <http://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/id/eprint/8087/1/Buku%20Kekerasan%20Berbasis%20Gender.pdf>.

⁷ Haryani Putriana and Sekar Ayu Ariani, "Agama Dan Budaya Patriarki: Sebuah Telaah Kekerasan Berbasis Gender [Religion And Patriarchal Culture: An Study Of Gender-Based Violence]," *Acta Islamica Counsesnesia: Counselling Research and Applications* 3, no. 1 (2023): 21–34.

⁸ Muhammad Chairul Huda and MH S HI, *Metode Penelitian Hukum (Pendekatan Yuridis Sosiologis)* (The Mahfud Ridwan Institute, 2021), <https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=xySyEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=metode+penelitian+hukum&ots=3dz5ydySG8&sig=JthSyFzvTUIjNRfY-0FUdoJqNk4>.

perpetrators and victims of criminal abuse. These interviews aim to gather information related to the motives, underlying factors, and dynamics of violence committed by women. Observations were carried out to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the social conditions and environments surrounding the cases of violence under study. Additionally, document studies were conducted to analyze data recorded in the case reports of criminal abuse committed by women at the Gorontalo Police Resort.

The data obtained from these three sources were then analyzed using thematic analysis techniques, in which the researcher identifies specific patterns in the data that can provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics and motives behind criminal abuse committed by women.

3. Social Dynamics that Promote the Crime of Maltreatment by Women

Criminal abuse committed by women has become a significant focus in criminological studies because this phenomenon contradicts the common stereotype that views women as softer, more compassionate individuals who tend to avoid acts of violence. In many cultures, women are often portrayed as more emotional and prioritizing harmonious social relationships. However, the social reality on the ground reveals that women can also become involved in acts of violence, even violence committed by women against other women. This shows that the existing social dynamics are far more complex than previously imagined. In this context, it is important to examine in greater depth the social, psychological, and structural factors underlying criminal abuse committed by women.⁹

Based on data obtained from the Gorontalo Police Resort, although the number of abuses committed by women is lower compared to men, the trend indicates that cases of abuse involving women continue to increase, particularly in the context of interpersonal relationships. Domestic violence or family-related violence is often a primary cause of violence committed by women. Cases such as disputes between partners, infidelity, or prolonged family conflicts often drive women to commit violent acts against their partners or other family members. This demonstrates that violence by women is not just a temporary phenomenon but can occur in a broader relational context, and is often rooted in long-standing tensions.¹⁰

However, when analyzing this phenomenon, we cannot view it solely as an individual act. Abuse committed by women is often a product of broader social conditions, involving various internal and external pressures. In many cases, women involved in

⁹ Juan Augusto Tatimu, "Analisis Yuridis Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Berbasis Gender," *LEX ADMINISTRATUM* 12, no. 3 (2024), <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/administratum/article/view/55676>.

¹⁰ Tsamara Aph Tsamara Aph, "Peran Unhcr Dalam Menanggulangi Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Terhadap Pengungsi Perempuan Di Makassar Tahun 2015-2020= Unhcr's Role in Tackling Gender-Based Violence Against Women Refugees in Makassar 2015-2020" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Hasanuddin, 2023), 2015-20, <https://repository.unhas.ac.id/id/eprint/30051/>.

violent acts are not only influenced by emotional factors such as anger or heartache towards someone, but also by their inability to cope with social and personal pressures. As members of society, women are often burdened with various roles they must fulfill, from being a good mother and a caring wife to being a socially and financially independent individual. The pressure to meet these roles, coupled with unrealistic societal expectations of women, creates deep inner tension.¹¹

Amidst high societal expectations of women, their inability to meet these roles often leads to feelings of being unappreciated and even marginalized. This condition often exacerbates the psychological pressure women experience. When they feel trapped in roles they cannot fulfill or when they feel that their lives are undervalued both in their households and in society, violence can emerge as an outlet for the frustration and helplessness they feel. In this case, abuse does not only occur as a response to personal or relational conflicts but also as a response to the sense of injustice they experience, both in the family and in the broader social environment.

In addition to the social pressures related to the gender roles expected of women, economic inequality is also an important factor driving women to commit violence. In many societies, women often have limited access to economic and social resources. When women are in unstable economic situations or lack control over their income and employment, they may feel trapped in difficult circumstances. When these social and economic pressures increase, women often feel that the only way to control the situation or protect themselves is through violence. In certain cases, women who feel they have no way out or no control over the situation they face may resort to violence as a form of self-defense or to maintain their position in a relationship or society.¹²

Past experiences of violence also play a significant role in shaping violent behavior in women during adulthood. Many women who have experienced physical or psychological violence in their childhood or surrounding environment carry psychological trauma that can influence how they interact with others, including partners and other family members. This trauma often forms patterns of thought and behavior that make women more vulnerable to engaging in violence. For example, women who grew up in violent households or who have been victims of violence may view violence as an acceptable means of resolving conflicts or protecting themselves from perceived threats. In many cases, these childhood experiences of violence continue into adulthood, increasing the likelihood of women committing abuse.¹³

¹¹ Nyoman Widyani, "Analisis Peran Polri Dalam Penanganan Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Kabupaten Jembrana," *Pariksa: Jurnal Hukum Agama Hindu* 3, no. 1 (2020), <https://jurnal.stahnmpukuturan.ac.id/index.php/pariksa/article/view/701>.

¹² Muhammad Afrizal Fadli, "Tinjauan Kriminologi Terhadap Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Yang Dilakukan Suami Terhadap Istri Di Polresta Pekanbaru," *Skripsi. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam: Pekanbaru*, 2021, <https://repository.uir.ac.id/15966/1/151010584.pdf>.

¹³ DINA NUR AYU FEBRIYANTI, "Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Di Pakistan Pada Tahun 2017-2019," 2023, 2017-19, <https://dspace.uir.ac.id/handle/123456789/42343>.

It is important to note that the factors driving women to engage in criminal abuse cannot be viewed solely as individual factors. Broader social conditions, including gender inequality, social pressures, and economic injustice, also play a major role in creating an environment where violence by women can occur. In societies that place women in lower social and economic positions, women often feel trapped in situations they did not choose, ultimately pushing them toward committing violence. This inequality is often rooted in social norms that limit women's freedom and opportunities, while imposing heavy pressures to meet difficult roles.

Therefore, it is important for us to understand that criminal abuse committed by women is not just an individual or psychological issue but also a product of broader social conditions. When women are trapped in limiting gender roles, feel undervalued in their homes or society, and lack control over their lives, violence becomes one way they seek control or cope with the frustration they experience. Consequently, addressing violence committed by women cannot solely focus on legal actions against perpetrators but must also involve efforts to change the existing social structure, including promoting gender equality and providing women with greater access to economic and social resources.¹⁴

The social dynamics that drive criminal abuse by women must be viewed in a broader context. To create a more just society free from violence, we need to reduce gender inequality and create a supportive environment for women to thrive without harmful pressures. ¹⁵In this regard, it is crucial for both the government and society to collaborate in creating policies and programs that empower women, provide them with equal access to education, employment, and other resources, and encourage a shift in how society perceives women's roles. Additionally, it is also important to strengthen social support for women, in the form of psychological services, education, and legal protection, so they do not become trapped in a cycle of violence that harms both themselves and others.

4. Strategies to Combat Violence against Women by the Gorontalo Police Department

Criminal abuse involving women as perpetrators has increasingly become an important issue in criminological and societal studies. Despite the fact that in many cultures, women are often perceived as gentler and more compassionate figures, the reality shows that women too can be involved in acts of violence. This demonstrates that social reality is very complex and cannot be simplified into traditional gender stereotypes. In this context, the Gorontalo Police Resort has formulated a series of

¹⁴ Syva Octaviani and Nur Azizah, "Implementasi Program Anti-Dowry UN Women Dalam Upayanya Mengatasi Permasalahan Dowry Death, India," accessed May 11, 2025, <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/9bc1/e8bb648b418af56761057dc1cc6fd7b848bb.pdf>.

¹⁵ Enjelica Lomban Palangiran, "Hubungan Usia Dan Jenis Kelamin Dengan Kualifikasi Luka Pada Kasus Penganiayaan Di Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Kota Kendari," *Nursing Care and Health Technology Journal (NCHAT)* 4, no. 1 (2024): 19–23.

measures to address criminal abuse committed by women with a more comprehensive and holistic approach.¹⁶ These countermeasures are not only repressive but also preventive, encompassing three main stages: pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive. Each of these stages plays a crucial role in creating a safer, peaceful, and harmonious society, and in addressing gender-based violence involving women as perpetrators.

In the pre-emptive stage, the Gorontalo Police Resort prioritizes education and outreach to the community, particularly women, about the dangers of violence in various forms. This education focuses on the importance of resolving conflicts without violence, as well as providing a deeper understanding of the negative impacts of violence in the family, community, and society. The police actively provide broader information about women's rights that are protected by law, emphasizing the importance of peaceful conflict resolution. Additionally, this education aims to change societal views on violence, teaching that violence is not a legitimate solution to the problems at hand.¹⁷

The importance of the pre-emptive approach is not only focused on legal outreach but also on shaping mindsets and attitudes that are more sensitive to gender issues and violence. Through structured social campaigns that involve various elements of society, the Gorontalo Police Resort strives to change negative stereotypes about women, who have often been placed in subordinate roles and seen as vulnerable to violence. The campaign aims to educate society that women have the same rights as men to live free from violence and that respecting women's rights is part of creating a more civilized and just society.

One of the efforts made is to organize social activities that involve the community, from youth groups to community leaders, to discuss the importance of resolving conflicts without violence and to better appreciate the role of women in the family and society. By raising awareness from an early age, it is hoped that society will understand that both physical and psychological violence damages family life and society as a whole. By spreading the message that violence is not a solution, it is expected that women and society can work together to find healthier and more productive ways to address problems.¹⁸

The preventive stage in the strategy for addressing criminal abuse focuses on preventing violence from happening again, especially after education has been provided to the community. The Gorontalo Police Resort plays an active role in advising the community to avoid using violence to solve problems and to seek more

¹⁶ Nur Fajri Fauziah Pantu et al., "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Sebagai Korban Penganiayaan Dalam Hubungan Pacaran Di Polres Gorontalo Kota," *Politika Progresif: Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Humaniora* 1, no. 2 (2024): 170–83.

¹⁷ Darmawan Nuryudha Pramana, "Bentuk Perlindungan Hukum Korban Online Gender-Based Violence Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia," *Recidive: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan* 9, no. 2 (2020): 161–73.

¹⁸ Rodliyah Rodliyah, Widodo Dwi Putro, and R. R. Cahyowati, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Perempuan Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Indonesia," *Prosiding Saintek* 3 (2021): 237–60.

peaceful resolutions. One important aspect of this preventive effort is reaching out to women who are victims of violence and providing support that is not only physical but also psychological.

Support for women who are victims of violence is crucial to prevent them from feeling isolated and losing hope. Many women who are victims of violence often feel trapped in difficult situations, unsure of where to turn, or feel they have no social support. Therefore, in this preventive stage, the police aim to provide support to victims through intensive communication and counseling services. The police provide clear information about the rights victims have and offer guidance on the legal steps they can take to protect themselves. Additionally, this support aims to help victims break free from the cycle of violence they are experiencing and begin a safer, healthier new life.¹⁹

This preventive approach also involves education programs aimed at raising women's awareness of the importance of maintaining their mental and emotional well-being. Many women become trapped in the cycle of violence because they lack effective mechanisms to manage stress, frustration, and the pressure they experience. These programs provide education on the importance of mental health, emotional management techniques, and the significance of social support in preventing violence. The education also teaches women to recognize the early signs of violence and gives them the skills to deal with problems in a more constructive manner, without resorting to violence.²⁰

Although prevention is crucial, the reality is that criminal acts of violence still occur and require strict law enforcement. In the repressive stage, the Gorontalo Police Resort emphasizes a fair, transparent, and firm legal process for those committing acts of violence. This is important to ensure that perpetrators of violence, especially those committed by women, are held accountable for their actions in the eyes of the law. The police ensure that legal processes are conducted properly, involving competent parties to guarantee justice for the victims. Strict law enforcement against perpetrators of violence is expected to provide a deterrent effect and show that acts of violence will not be tolerated.²¹

Furthermore, the Gorontalo Police Resort also places extra attention on the rehabilitation of perpetrators of violence, particularly women involved in criminal abuse. Rehabilitation is crucial because women who commit violence are often in

¹⁹ Margie Gladies Sopacua, "Konsep Ideal Pencegahan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perempuan," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (2022): 213–26.

²⁰ Aulia Mutia Zain, Hanuring Ayu Ardhani Putri, and Yulian Dwi Nurwanti, "Analisis Perbedaan Perlakuan Berbasis Gender Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Seksual Perspektif Kesetaraan Gender," *Indonesia Journal of Criminal Law* 6, no. 1 (2024): 27–37.

²¹ Awanisa Agsel, "Pengaturan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Siber (Kbgs) Dan Permasalahan Penegakan Hukumnya Dalam Sistem Hukum Di Indonesia (Studi Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Berbasis Gender Siber Dalam Putusan Nomor: 785/Pid. Sus/2020/Pn Tjk, Dan Putusan Nomor: 471/Pid. Sus/2022/Pn Tjk Di Kota Bandar Lampung)" (PhD Thesis, FAKULTAS HUKUM, 2023).

psychologically stressful or traumatic conditions. Therefore, rehabilitation aims to help perpetrators understand the root causes of their violent actions and offer them the opportunity to improve their behavior. This rehabilitation program involves counseling, therapy, and guidance for perpetrators, providing them with support to become productive members of society again.²²

Rehabilitation also aims to help women involved in criminal violence understand their role in society and the family and how they can manage their emotions and stress in healthier ways. The police collaborate with psychologists and counselors to ensure that perpetrators of violence receive the necessary care. With effective rehabilitation, it is hoped that perpetrators of violence can change and not repeat violent acts in the future.²³

The strategy implemented by the Gorontalo Police Resort in addressing criminal abuse committed by women involves not only law enforcement as an institution but also various elements of society and related institutions. This includes educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, and various parties working for women's empowerment and child protection. This collaboration is crucial for ensuring that gender-based violence countermeasures are effective.²⁴

The government, society, and law enforcement agencies need to collaborate in creating a safer and more supportive environment for women. Additionally, policies should be made that support women's empowerment in economic, educational, and social fields so that they do not feel trapped in dependency or violence. By creating awareness at the societal level and providing sufficient resources, it is hoped that gender-based violence can be reduced and women can live without fear.²⁵

With a comprehensive approach involving multiple parties, it is hoped that criminal abuse involving women can be minimized. The Gorontalo Police Resort not only focuses on law enforcement but also on prevention and rehabilitation, aiming to create a more harmonious, safe, and just society. Education, outreach, counseling, and rehabilitation efforts are expected to reduce violence while strengthening the role of women in society. In the long term, these steps aim to create a more inclusive social

²² Zahriani Anugerah Arman, "Strategi Kerja Sama UN Women Dan Meksiko Dalam Menangani Kasus Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Di Meksiko" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Hasanuddin, 2023), https://repository.unhas.ac.id/id/eprint/39381/3/E061191100_skripsi_05-10-2023%20dp.pdf.

²³ Muhammad Jadi, "Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan: Pemicu Dan Alternatif Penanganan," *Afiasi: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 6, no. 2 (2021): 110–26.

²⁴ Jesica Jesica and Rahmi Zubaedah, "Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak," *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan* 10, no. 11 (2024): 308–15.

²⁵ Indra Kertati and Setyohadi Pratomo, "Pemberdayaan Jaringan Perlindungan Perempuan Dan Anak (JPPA) Dalam Pencegahan Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak," *Perigel: Jurnal Penyuluhan Masyarakat Indonesia* 1, no. 3 (2022): 101–9.

environment where every individual, both men and women, can live without fear and without violence.²⁶

5. Conclusion

Criminal abuse committed by women is not a phenomenon that can be viewed unilaterally, but rather as the result of complex social dynamics. In the first discussion, we identified that abuse by women is often triggered by various factors, including emotional pressures related to interpersonal conflicts within households or families, socio-economic inequality, and limiting gender roles. Past experiences of violence and the inability to cope with frustration also contribute to the emergence of such violence. This shows that women, despite often being depicted as gentle figures, can also become trapped in patterns of violence that harm themselves and others.

In the second discussion, the countermeasures implemented by the Gorontalo Police Resort demonstrate a comprehensive approach based on three main stages: pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive. The pre-emptive efforts include education and outreach to the community, particularly women, about the dangers of violence and the importance of resolving issues peacefully. The preventive stage involves providing support to victims of violence, while the repressive stage focuses on strict law enforcement against perpetrators, including rehabilitation to correct the behavior of those involved in violence. This approach is expected to reduce violent acts and create a society that is more aware of the importance of peaceful conflict resolution, as well as foster a safer and more harmonious environment for all parties involved.

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²⁶ Laxmi Laxmi et al., "Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Kekerasan Masa Pacaran Bagi Mahasiswa Kost Yang Tinggal Di Lingkungan Kelurahan Lalolara Kendari," *Indonesian Journal of Community Dedication* 1, no. 3 (2023): 232–38.

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