



Hegemony of Men and Violence against Women During Pregnancy-Post Childbirth in Sigibiromaru and Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi

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Abstract

The purpose of the study to analyzed the factors of hegemony in men was expressed in the relationship of husband and wife that affected the occurrence of violence during pregnancy-post childbirth. The study was conducted in Sunju, Sigibiromaru Regency and Tanjung Batu Village, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi. Samples were all married women of childbearing age who were pregnant, during childbirth, have experienced pregnancy and childbirth maximum of two years ago, and suffered violence at the time. Samples were as many as 94 respondents. Data collected through structured interviews, in-depth interviews, moderate participation observation, focus group discussions, and documentation. The results showed that the relationship of husband and wife were not balanced (unmet needs and desires of the husband, unwanted pregnancies by the husband, polygamous husband, and the husband had a grumpy character) as the cause of violence during pregnancy-post childbirth. The conclusion was that the violence of husband against wife during pregnancy-post childbirth because of hegemony of husband was the structure dominating husband to wife.

Keyword: Hegemonic of men; violence.

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1. Introduction

Violence of husband against wife during pregnancy-post childbirth is a serious problem faced by women because of the shape and quality is increasingly complex and its prevalence is increasing every year. Besides of violence during pregnancy and after pregnancy can seriously impact the health of mother and child [1]. In his study Heise found that approximately 6 percent to 15 percent of women have experienced sexual and physical violence by an intimate partner during pregnancy and 38 percent of these women had been abused in their life. Meanwhile Cury and his colleagues [2] said that in worldwide every one in four women during pregnancy experienced physical and sexual violence by a partner with the estimates vary widely. For example in the United States was estimated to violence against pregnant women ranged from 3 percent to 11 percent and among young people was more than 33 percent [3]. Gazmararian and his colleagues [4] said that the results of eleven studies of the prevalence of violence during pregnancy in some countries (Boston, Texas, Virginia, Baltimore, USA, Toronto and Australia) almost 156,000 to 332,000 of wife had experienced violence during pregnancy. This discourse indicated that violence during pregnancy existed and occurred in parts of the world. Similarly, in Indonesia, the prevalence of violence against pregnant women for the condition in Indonesia can be seen in Table 1.1 [3].

Table 1.1: Prevalence of Violence Against Pregnant Women in Indonesia

	Researchers / Institution	The Place / District	Forms of Violence	Prevalence	Multiple Violences During Pregnancy
1	Hakimi and his colleagues (2001)	Purworejo	Physical, emotional and sexual	18 percent of pregnant women from 725 women respondents	4 percent from 18 percent
2	Ni Komang (2004)	Bandung and Bali	Physical, emotional and sexual	85.7 percent of 105 pregnant women	26.6 percent of 85.7 percent
3	Indonesian Women's National Commision (2005)	Data collected from 11 hospitals of 9 provinces, 28 Special Service Rooms, 43 Non-Government Organizations and 20 State Court	-	9.49 percent of pregnant women of 6,630 women were reported as victims of violence	-

Source: Data was obtained from [3].

In Central Sulawesi, based on data from Central Sulawesi Regional Police Office during 2002-2004 showed that violence against women and the highest in the city of Palu were 86 cases and Donggala many as 78 cases, while other districts between 50-65 cases. Donggala District in 2005-2006 increased to 80 cases [3].

The prevalence of violence in pregnant women collected from Donggala General Hospital showed that in 2004-2005 a total of 14 cases and in 2006-2007 had increased to 27 cases. It is estimated there were more cases that undetected because especially in the villages not all midwives / health workers knew early screening of violence

in pregnant women and the concept of violence is understood still refer to physical violence (Head of Donggala Maternal and Child Health Hospital 2007 in [3]).

The series of the above data gives the sense that the woman due to her pregnancy have suffered persecution or violence. This phenomenon invites a fundamental question, "Why women during pregnancy get violence". Was the men hegemony factor expressed in the marital relationship affects the occurrence of violence against women during pregnancy-post childbirth. This study examined the influences of the hegemony of husband violence against wife during pregnancy-post childbirth in Donggala, Central Sulawesi.

Hegemony of Men and Violence against Women

Findings of Seymour [5], Raw [6] and Khairuddin [7] revealed that the pattern of relationships within the family is a trigger for violence against women. The husband who was too powerful in a household would continue to produce violence. Dominey [8] and Meiyenti [9] also found that factors that affected the level of violence in the family relationship was the husband of all decision makers in the family, dominated the economy (jobs and income) as well as a role model; boys who grew up in a family environment where abusive to his wife, prone to violence against his wife. These findings suggested that the behavior of violence not only as a result of the anger of men who were not controlled, but men as perpetrators of violence more dominant decision-making and controlled over all aspects of her life.

Research of Khisbiyah [10] suggested that pregnancy is not desired by the husband also triggers the occurrence of family violence. Frequent of violence is psychological violence and sexual eg, forced abortion. Unwanted pregnancy before marriage, forcing men out of the family unit in the traditional sense. Traditional family unit is considered ideal is the unity of men and women who have married and had children after the marriage. So that incident they expected not fit the definition of an ideal family. They have sex outside of marriage, even pregnant outside of marriage. Dissonance between ideals and reality are ultimately sparked anxiety, stress, anger with hatred of their partner.

According to Foucault [11], men have formed into owners of 'the power' which determined the direction of 'discourse knowledge' society. Violence against women in general ocured through the concept of their control over the women, both the personal, institutional, symbolic and material. Thus, when the relationship between the sexes is constructed through relations of domination-subordination, women are positioned as the parties is governed by men. The formation of this relationship to work through the entire social system which then led to the violence.

2. Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Sunju Village (rural area) Sigibiromaru Regency and Tanjung Batu Village (urban area) Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi. When the study was conducted, Sunju village and Tanjung Batu was included in Donggala Regency. Now it has a separate that Sunju village was included in Sigi Biromaru Regency and Tanjung Batu was in included Donggala Regency. Samples were taken throughout the married women of childbearing age who were pregnant, during childbirth, have experienced pregnancy and childbirth 2

years ago, and suffered violence at the time. Samples of this study were 94 respondents. Data collected through interviews, focus group discussions, and observation moderate.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the study results, then the causes of violence at the level of family relations was the need and desire unfulfilled husband, unwanted pregnancies by the husband, the husband was polygamous and the grumpy husband. More factors were presented in Table 1.2. To explore each of these causal factors described one by one below.

Table 1.2: Causal Factors Violence Against The Pregnant-Post childbirth on Families Level According Perceptions of Respondents in Sunju and Tanjung Batu

No	Causal Factors	Sunju	Tanjung Batu	Total			
1	Husband married again (polygamy)	2	5,8	5	8,9	7	7,8
2	Wife could not satisfy needs / wants the husband	21	61,8	31	55,4	52	57,8
3	Pregnancy Unwanted by husband	6	17,6	8	14,3	14	15,5
4	Grumpy husband	5	11,8	8	14,3	12	13,3
Total		34	100,0	56	100,0	90	100,0

1. Husband as Controller and Decision Makers in The Family

a. Not Fulfillment of Husband’s Needs and Desire

In Table 1.2 showed that the most dominant trigger factor was wife could not satisfy needs/wants the husband of 57.8 percent. The highest percentage of the individual condition factors was wife who was not able to satisfy the needs and desires of her husband caused by physical, psychological and sexual factors abused wife who at the time was in a weakened state. Even though, women during pregnancy and childbirth is recommended more rest and supported by a balanced nutrition while the husband still expect to be served all the needs and desires.

No convergence between husband wishes with reality wife physically weak, allowing husbands to violence. This fact was consistent with the inscription Harland [12] and Galtung & Galtung [13] that the physical condition of the man who is considered more powerful and superior, as well as women are considered weak to make women more vulnerable to violence. Similarly Mezey & Bewley [14] which showed that women in a state of menstruation, pregnancy, and childbirth which later became the reason that women are weak. Weak body condition during pregnanc and childbirth exploited by men for violence causing pregnant women experiencing multiple violences.

The view above was also supported by qualitative data. Testimony revealed by Mrs. Mila (32 years old) in Sunju that the inability to satisfied the needs and desires of husband quickly caused she often experienced violence from her husband.

"My husband was like being served. He would not eat if the food was not taken directly to his front. Then when he came home, he told me to massage him, and so on. But at the time when I was asked to do it all, I did not hear his voice, I really was in the kitchen Madam. Eh suddenly he kicked my stomach when I was five months pregnant Madam. He was doing it because I was not quick to do what he wants. I'm also a human being, especially in pregnant condition, I was tired and weary, and not all I can do right. "

Similar recognition by Mrs. Ig (34 years old) who was seven months pregnant in Sunju Village explained as follows.

"I wake up in the morning around 4:30 am, and begin preparing breakfast for my family, house cleaning, and bathing them. After the kids go to school and my husband to the rice fields, I start preparing the lunch. After my dishes all prepared, I take it to the fields. Up in the fields, I help my husband like weeding rice plants or revoke the grass that disturb it. Late afternoon, we go home together. My husband rest directly and I have to prepare dinner. So it goes Madam. None of this is over. I'm tired, but I do not know what to do, I have to yield. If my husband had not helped in the fields, he would be angry to me."

What was revealed in the interview above, it seems that women in this case were likely to budge. Attitudes and opinions of wife like that was a product of the cultural dimension concerned of ideologies system influenced the perspective of women and men as well as the people perception the relationship of husband and wife where man must be served and the woman is the maid [5, 16]. Women and men were not aware of the importance of "a woman's biological weakness" to legalized a form of violence. This fact confirmed that women did not have awareness and took for granted from unfair treatments from her husband. In these conditions, the actual resistance of the wife is required to show a form of bargaining power which is a system in which women have to start questioning the validity of the image and the reality that was built for her, including for reproductive health interests.

The relationship between the wife's inability to fulfilled the wishes of her husband and the violence appears also in the sexual state of the husband. Some husbands viewed that wives have a duty in the service of their sexual needs. Whereas the situation wives during pregnancy especially in the first trimester and the third of pregnancy, it is recommended for more resting and reduce its activity including sexual activity. Moreover, abstinence sexual activity began in childbirth continues until the post-parturition. This is clearly going to affect the husband's desire to express their sexual desires to their wives who are not as freely as normal conditions. Situations like these are often used as husband as a justification for violence on his wife even when pregnancy, childbirth and post childbirth used as compensation for husbands to look for other women because his wife is not considered to satisfy the biological needs.

Recognition of Mrs. Hs (29 years old) in Sunju that because she was in a state of post childbirth and therefore

could not serve the sexual desires of her husband making sexually abused and having an affair with another woman.

"Right, actually I also very much want to be noticed Madam, any women who does not want to be noticed by their husbands, especially in a state of pregnancy until I gave birth. But my husband actually did opposite, because I gave birth, then he could not distributed his sexual desires, so sometimes he had an affair with another woman. "

Similar testimony disclosed by Mrs. AW's husband (26 years years old) who stated that he did not keep his wife in childbirth due to until post childbirth because he did not like the smell of her blood. Every birth, he left his wife for 6-8 weeks. But these reasons firmly rebuffed by his wife that it is only justification as a defense of her husband.

"He left me because I've been 'down machine', I could not do sexual activity with him. So he looked for sex workers in outside. He did not know the pain of my heart be treated as such. His eyes just look to nice breasted woman."

The phrase of 'down machine' often expressed was likened by her husband was a car that could not be used and the machine must be serviced. At the time of parturition, the wife could not satisfied the sexual needs of the husband and the opportunity was often used by men to looked for another woman. The phrase actually have cornered the women. On the one hand, men make stereotype about women that was down machine and forced women to be strong despite being under certain conditions. On the other hand, this situation confirmed the entry into force of the control mechanism by men to defended its interests to have, so it had an exclusive sexual accessed to his wife's body.

It disregard the wife of any rights, such as sexual autonomy and reproductive rights. This reality was consistent with the analysis of the Women & July in 2008 and Reyneta in 2003 which states that when men liked to replace their partner, reflecting that men prioritize sexual desire and ego libido. Similarly Hilaly Basya [16] firmer revealed that men do this as a form of celebration of the libido and reflects the powerlessness of women in love and sex.

In the village, there was a tendency for violence was higher (61.8 %) due to non-fulfillment of the husband needs than in the city which was only 55.4 %. This phenomenon indicated that the dominance of husbands against wives in village also were more likely than in the city. And wives who live in the village had low education level and accessibility, causing their understanding of different gender equality with the wives who live in the city. In addition, women who work in the agricultural and mining properties identified as being submissive, obedient and not much demand, so supposedly further strengthening his authority [17]. The results in this study also support the theory. Puang Amir (34 years old) in Sunju Village revealed as follows.

"I have to work, I need served by my wife. If I say I want to eat, it means I was hungry and she had to quickly get me some foods. If I want to drink coffee, she should quickly create one. I've been working all day, then I'm so tired. It is impossible I myself had to go to the kitchen to fetch fish and rice. It is impossible, then she will

work what? If the woman be pregnant, world was not the end. Pregnancy is a condition of the ordinary, there is nothing to worry about from it. Is it because she is pregnant becomes an excuse not to serve me? I gave my salary every month for her. What it means that I am cruel men, am not I? Why would she want to get married if she does not capable of serving her husband. I'm a substitute parents for her. So she has to understand what I need. "

The relationship between violence and non-fulfillment of the husband needs is a new determinant in the framework [1]. This difference occurs because Heise researching violence against wives in normal conditions, while this study highlight during pregnancy to post childbirth. It seems different objects, then the determination of violence must also be different.

b. Pregnancy Not Desired by Husband

Pregnancy both before and after marriage turned out to be the cause of violence against his wife. From this study it was revealed that some wives have experienced violence during pregnancy to postpartum because from the beginning, the pregnancy was unwanted by the husband (15.5%). This figure is in line with research Khisbiyah [10] that unwanted pregnancy is variable causes of violence against women. The assumption is unwanted pregnancy before marriage makes a man is seen not meet the requirements to become an ideal family. The ideal family is a man and a woman who are married and have children from the marriage. Though the incident they experienced did not fit the definition of an ideal family. They have sex before married, even pregnant before it. The discrepancy between ideals and reality are ultimately sparked anxiety, stress, anger with hatred of his wife.

Unwanted pregnancies also have consequences for a responsible economy in his new family suddenly. The existence of the wife and birth of their child demanded the husband to meet their economic needs. If the husband is not able to meet these demands, so the wife who become targets of violence. As recognition Mrs. Yuli (20 years old) in Sunju Village.

"I never thought when I was pregnant, because we only had sex one time. At that time he was encouraged to have an abortion, but I did not want to because we were not ready to finance our child. Because I still did not want to abort, he kicked my stomach. I was forced to take high dose drug at home, ate pineapple, and so forth. "

Women who become pregnant before marriage was emotionally dependent on her husband. They feared left in a state of pregnancy. They thought has damaged the good name of the family and they were trying to restore the good name by getting married. Although they suffered from her husband's violence, they would be survive. This emotional dependence even made a helpless woman refused treatment and husband wishes.

"I keep survived. It's all already happened. Whatever my husband did to me, I had already made my family so embarrassed. So I am ready to accept the risks. I just hope my husband will change and accept this pregnancy."

Description recognition of woman above was also relevant to Edin (2006) that why pregnancy was a risk factor for violence. One reason is that an unwanted pregnancy by her husband and, if pregnant, her husband was

expecting a baby boy.

Unwanted pregnancy premarital relationship with the number of cases more violence in cities than in villages because of sexual behavior in the city and in the village were also different. Similarly, because of the influenced of mass media and electronic, low social control, accessibility more easily allowed the number of cases of unwanted pregnancy was greater in cities than in villages. Unwanted pregnancy could be a trigger for violence that was based on the views of people who think unwanted pregnancy was blacksheep in the family. They were considered the sinner who violated the family rules so unwanted pregnancy was considered a disastrous. Mrs. MN (21 years old) recognized as follows.

"I got pregnant before marriage. My pregnancy was considered a shame for the family. So my pregnancy was considered disastrous here. One time was never rains, because I'm pregnant right dry season. But people here accused that because I was pregnant before marriage so never rained here. I think these two things are not related but I accept it. "

Social judgment who blamed the perpetrator and the victim as above were no longer regarded as a complete human being was a human who had a weak side and the good side. These socially constructed perceptions influence the perception of the victim and the perpetrator. In the eyes of the victim and the perpetrator, they were a failure, destroyer of the family name, and did not know how the rest of their lives. They felt confused, anxious, embarrassed and guilty. Consequently, the victims sometimes considered themselves fair if the violence got out of her husband, while at the side of the perpetrators it became the trigger feelings of hatred and anger, so that the target of his anger often to his wife.

In the village, some husbands did violence as a reflection unwanted pregnancy of economic reasons. They believed that materially no longer able to provided for the child who will be borned by his wife. Therefore, when they knew she was pregnant, this was what makes them performed physical and psychological violence. Mrs. Hajar (32 years old), day-to-day work as sand miners, had five children who were still small, and her husband worked as a construction worker said as follows where the Question (Q) by interviewer and the Answer (A) by respondent.

Q: "When did your husband often hit you, Madam?"

A: "Since I got pregnant the first child and continues until now."

Q: "What the form of violence you got, Madam?"

A: "My husband often kicked my stomach, my nose was punched swollen and bones nearly broken, then he never threatened me with a machete length and then drove me away from home, lucky I could run to my neighbor's house. Later, when I was pregnant child third, he kicked me again, he said, a fetus is not a child she and I almost bled, but I could treat it with potions kaili. "

Q: "At the time when your husband is often rough or hit you, Madam?"

A: "My husband does not want to if I always pregnant, but he was always asking to have sex, if I do not want then he would be angry. He also forbade me to follow the family planning program, but if he knew I was pregnant, he went berserk and beat me. If it were not for the child, then it is time I left, I was not strong. If I was pregnant I was hit on. " (Crying and hugging researcher).

In a conversation with the victim who lived in city and village above display different things. In the city, the relationship unwanted pregnancy with a history of violence tend to be oriented toward premarital pregnancy, while the village is more oriented to economic pressures after marriage. This facts reinforces Hastuti study [17] found differences in physical and psychological conditions make a difference by region in decision making of husband. This finding is also in fact a new finding in the sub-level of the family in the framework of Lori Heise [1]. Heise've never found that unwanted pregnancy is one of the sub causes of violence against wives. This facts shows that the sub-variables contained in the framework of indirect Heise fit the objects and their living conditions are investigated.

b. Husband Married Again (Polygamy)

Poligamy factors triggering many husbands to abuse the rights of the wife's sexuality and other rights. Table 1.2 showed that the factors causing violence polygamy as much as 7.8 percent. Types of violence as a result of polygamy was economic violence (did not give a living and obstetric care, control of the work of his wife and force her to work). Similarly, physical and psychological violence (threatened, insulted, being compared with a younger wife, slapped, beaten and some even expelled from the house). Polygamy is also a factor contributing to sexual violence. Polygamous husband acted unfairly in providing a living mind including sexual needs. The tendency is that a polygamous husband more attention in terms of both economic and sexual needs of the young wife.

As evidence of the wife who felt neglected and abandoned by her husband can be seen from the expression of Mrs. SW (25 years old) as follows.

“At that time I had just given birth. My husband asked for permission to go to Kulawi because my in-law was sick. Turns out hhe came home about a month. Two days after my husband came home, there was the incoming message on his cell phone while he took bath. Then I read it, there was a message from a woman who claimed as the wife of my husband. I also asked her and she said that they were married. Since my husband caught remarried, we are no longer suited to one another. We'd always argued. Until now, he only goes home once every three months, sometimes four months, and he's spending more time at his young wife's home.”

In line with the case above, the husband of the respondent Mr. PM (32 years old) admitted to not knowing how many young women he'd dated and unregistered marriage even when his wife was pregnant until post childbirth as interview below where the Question (Q) by interviewer and the Answer (A) by respondent.

Q: “How is the wife feeling to hear and see your behavior?”

A: “I would never cheat because it's not fair to my wife, but I also could not resist this natural appetite.

Moreover, during the puerperium, I could not hold my sex desire, unregistered marriage was a way out. Im a man, right. So it was a commonplace.”

Q: “How your actions, if your wife do like that, too?”

A: Absolutely not. It cannot and cannot. I'll kill her. Men and women are not equal. Because men sex desire is greater. Anyway we are not asked to be kept holy man. But women should be sacred. I do not feel guilty, this is a common thing for a man who not desires unfulfilled.

The data above reflect that polygamy factors causing violence, because polygamy is a concrete manifestation of the hegemony of the men in the household. In addition, the Marriage Law and the rules of the religion of Islam to justify it. The phenomenon causes of gender inequality. This discovery studies strengthen Khairuddin (1998) and Darwin (2001) that polygamy are the root causes of violence against his wife. In contrast to Heise (2001) that the violence was a polygamous relationship with new findings in the family level. This is possible because research of Heise (2001) applied in developed countries / more modern and based on non-Muslims rules, while the research was conducted in developing countries based of Muslims rules so that customs and marriage system is also different.

In the city, the tendency of a polygamous husband is higher (8.9 %) than in rural (5.8 %). The disparity was likely due to environmental situations and different lifestyle. In Tanjung Batu City, the data found that men who do not cheat are considered outdated or old-fashioned. A real man is a man capable of cheating or polygamy.

“Well, marriage can be ageless. It's very enjoyable. Our age may be old but we have to stay young soul. Officials can also marries with unregistered marriages moreover we are just ordinary people, right. The man who old-fashioned if you just want to eat soybean continuously he he, Bugis stands to (Banyak Uang Ganti Istri / Much Money Change Wife), right (Bugis is one of the names of tribes in South Sulawesi Province) (Interview of Mr. SK, 2007).

Polygamy is not prohibited by the religion and also the government does not prohibit it. So it was not wrong. For me as a sailor that polygamy is like drinking sea water, the more he drank the more thirsty (Interview of Mrs. HJR's Husband, 2008).

Motivation of to be polygamy because of social prestige above, rarely found in the village. Recognition Mrs. Am (32 years old) in Sunju Village as below.

"According to him, his younger wife, she is young, beautiful and rich, so he's more often with a younger wife. If she had sex with me he felt bland. Because he thinks I smell, I smell the Moringa leaves, all sorts. I've also been trying to pretty in front of him, but I always being compared with her. Certainly it was very uncomfortable.
"

Differences on polygamy and violence in the city and village further reinforce the concept of geography probabilism. Suharjo [18] revealed that the concept of probabilism meant that nature provides various

possibilities for the benefit of human-like capabilities in science and technology, economics, lifestyle and socio-cultural. Differences in the conditions of the region is a phenomenon that will determine human behavior. The practice of polygamy is part of the behavior.

4. The Grumpy Husband

One of the causes of the violence is an grumpy husband character as much as 37.7%. According to Mrs. Mn (32 years old) in Tanjung Batu City, the causes of violence against her is a harsh temperament husband is ill-tempered, aggressive and likes to hit without a definite cause. According to Mrs. Mn, it is related that her husband comes from a family who often use violence to solve problems. His father and brother have the same habits that likes to hit and attacks his wife, especially during pregnancy undergo. According quick-tempered husband if his wish was not quickly followed. The harsh temperament husband who had learned after they married, because when they were dating, her husband are very friendly and nice.

"Everything is forbidden, I was forbidden to work, I was forbidden to dress up, I was forbidden to leave the house, I wanted shopping but did not have the money. Household finances are controlled by him. He always went to the market. He wanted me to just keep the house, I've tried to drink rat poison so that I can quickly die. But I remember the child in my belly again. "

The high demand for childbirth-post childbirth allows a husband to bear a heavy burden. Expenses husband often acted on those closest to that of his wife. This fact is actually not independent of gender role socialization of masculinity. Typical characteristics of masculinity is the role of control of economic resources such as employment and the strong control of men over women, especially in the domestic sector in order to establish the man's identity. Men of high socioeconomic class has the means to achieve broader highest identity of masculinity through work while men from lower economic classes have difficulty in fullfill the diverse attributes and identities of masculinity [19,20]. This is certainly an effect on her self-esteem as a man likely to behave distorted, especially in a conjugal relationship patterns in the family.

Although trivial issues such as the problems of children, but because of the emotional character, these problems led to violence. Recognitionof Mrs. Mia (30 years old) in Sunju Village as follows.

"Only a trivial problem, when my husband came home, and then he saw the face of our childs dirty or crying, or our childs asked for money, he became angry glance and tantrums. At that time I was 8 months pregnant, I was not strong doing all the housework. I wanted him also helped when he got home from work, but he just angry. He said he was ruling only in this house."

The same case experienced by Mrs. Mr, Mrs. Dn, Mrs. Hj, Mrs. Um, Mrs. Jn, Mrs. Hd and Mrs. Sl who said they had experienced violence caused by hard-tempered of husband. Exposure to some of these victims illustrated that the husband has the character of grumpy at risk of violence during pregnancy. This fact is relevant to the findings of Hakimi and his colleagues [21] and Hayati [22] that a wife who has a grumpy husband more vulnerable to violence, because it shows arrogance and superiority husband to wife. Inferiority-superiority relation gave birth to the gender imbalance resulting in women vulnerable to violence.

Grumpy husband is more prevalent in city than in village. This phenomenon is nothing new, as opposed to the common assumption has been that because of the husband's level of education is higher in the city, tend to be more able to control his emotions than in the village. The reality is not like that. The existence of these differences may be linked to differences in the character of its people. Mr. Pong (29 years old) in Tanjung Batu City in his testimony stated as follows.

"Well, I am Buginese people from Sulawesi, right. You already know the character of the Buginse, arent you. Buginese has loud voice, quick-tempered, outspoken, which for Javanese considered rude, but it is already usual. But their hearts are not like that. She just did not understand the character of her husband. "

The interview footage above is consistent with social learning theory developed by Albert Bandura that explain how people learn in a natural setting in the actual environment. Bandura [23] suspect that either behavior, environment and internal events that affect a person's perception and action are mutually influential relationship (interlocking). Broadly speaking, this theory underlines the important factors of past experience, such as the influence of upbringing, social norms, biological events, and how the environment shapes the way we think and how they act towards women as well as their wives.

5. Conclusions

Indeed, the epicenter of violence during pregnancy-post childbirth is the hegemony (domination) of men towards women. Expressive forms sense of domination, embodied in the relationship of the family level. Needs and desires of husband who did not met, unwanted pregnancies by the husband, polygamy, and husband who has a grumpy character into the causes of violence against women. From all of the most dominant factor in the village and city are the needs and desires unfulfilled husband. These findings reinforce the theory of Foucault that the structure dominating husband to wife as consistent as the cause of violence against wives.

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