

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: An Analysis from Mental Healthperspective

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ABSTRACT

It is not surprising that violence against women tends to happen repeatedly in Indonesia. Generally economic violence is completely an invisible form of violence in society. Economic violence has attracted less attention from most people as it is considered common in a couple or in the family. This is essentially deemed a small matter, in which one of the causes is the concept of authoritarianism embedded in society. This research aims to investigate economic violence frequently experienced by women and its impact on their mental health. A qualitative method was employed with a case study approach. A purposive sampling was used with two sampling participants. The research was conducted in Liwa, Lampung Barat where the social system is patriarchal, and in that men are supposed to have more power. Findings showed that there are several varieties of economic violence against women, such as inhibiting the development of women's career, taking women's financial well-being without permission, controlling family assets strictly, and obligating women to create a financial report.

This violence has a significant deteriorating effect on women's mental health including frustration, conflict, fright, stress, and threats. Lastly, there is a relevance between economic violence and other types of violence.

Keywords: Economic Violence, Women, Mental Health.

A. Introduction

It is widely acknowledged that cases of violence against women are the subject of endless discussion. The cases show a very significant increase each year. Although the government has enacted laws to address cases of violence against women, these occurs repeatedly. Accordingly, the word "violence" comes from Latin, namely "violentus", formed by a derivation of *vī* or *vīs* which means power. Violence can be defined as any expression that illustrates an intention to cause harm both physically or verbally or an action intentionally directing attacks against person or groups and this generally occurs in the context of human relationship (Husaini, 2017; Karim & Lessy, 2022; Stylianou, 2018).

Violence against women generally is affected by economic, religious, and cultural factors. This means that these violence acts are the most widespread form of cases recorded at all levels of society (World Health Organization or WHO, 2021). Violence against women means the behavior of husbands against their wives, fathers against children, or people who have power over a weak person. Violence can result in physical, psychological and sexual harm to the victim. The most frequent form of violence experienced by women is continuous insults or repeated threats and various other forms of controlling behavior such as limiting access to financial or social resources, closely monitoring the wife's movements and so on (WHO, 2021).

WHO(2021) noted that violence against women is a global phenomenon which requires the involvement of all individuals

regardless of race, ethnicity, age as well as other disparities. In Indonesia, all preventive and curative measures have been taken to address these problems, including legal reform, campaigns, education, and the provision of services for victims and perpetrators. However, violence against women continues to rank first in all forms of violence against women according to the National Commission on Violence Against Women or Komnas Perempuan (2021). Many studies on violence against women have mentioned negative consequences not only for victims but also families and people. As a precaution, we need to be insightful in exploring how to deal with this problem appropriately.

Violence is basically divided into four types, namely physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and economic violence. Based on the four types of violence, we are interested in researching economic violence. Economic violence refers to the authority which is intentionally carried out by the perpetrator over the finances and family resources so as to prevent women from receiving financial independence, causing economic difficulties. In fact, there are many men who refuse to dedicate themselves financially to fulfill the food needs and other basic needs that are expected by their families (Fawole, 2008; Rusyidi, 2017).

The term “economic violence” first appeared in the late 1980s. Economic violence involves controlling women’s ability to obtain, use, and maintain economic resources, thereby threatening economic security and potential for self-sufficiency. Economic violence can be a very powerful tactic in manipulating, dominating, and controlling a person for the purpose of encouraging dependence or abusing the individual financially. Economic violence focuses on creating economic dependence on men. This happens when the financial resources of the victim (woman) are under the complete control of the man. Economic violence against women is characterized by male partners, who have absolute control over financial resources, save financial

resources or refuse to make financial contributions to their female partners, causing women to feel completely dependent on men (Akar et al., 2010).

Based on the Annual Records (*Catatan Tahunan*) of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan, 2021), it was recorded that conflicts of economic violence against women experienced an increase from 2020 to 2021. In 2020, forms of violence that occurred in the public/community sphere meant that sexual abuse was 590 cases (56%), then psychic abuse was 341 cases (32%), economic violence was 73 cases (7%) and physical abuse was 48 cases (4%). The number of violence was recorded mostly at the personal aspect because a victim can experience more than one form of violence or it was usually claimed with multiple layers of violence. Meanwhile, in 2021, physical abuse with (31% or 2025 cases) will be followed by sexual abuse (30%/1,938 problems). Furthermore, psychic abuse accounted for 1792 cases or 28%, and finally economic violence reached 680 cases or 10%. Sexual abuse made up consistently the second largest and showed that home and personal relationships had not been a safe place for women yet. However, on the issue of economic violence, we concluded that there was a very significant increase in cases of economic violence where in 2020 there would be 73 cases while in 2021 there would be 680 cases.

Economic violence also has a negative impact on women's mental health. Limiting women's financial resources, causing economic dependence on men. When a woman realizes how bad her partner is, she can only be locked and inseparable with her partner. The absolute control by men over women in the economic aspect continuously not only hampers mental health, but can also impede women's economic, physical, and psychological health. Exposure to economic violence can threaten women's economic security and independence, limit the capacity to leave abusive relationships, and have the potential to cause adverse mental health effects (Chowbey, 2017; Gonzales et al., 2018).

The existence of economic violence can put women at greater risk of poor mental health conditions. Good mental health is an indication of tranquility and stillness of mind, consequently it enables us to enjoy everyday life and more or less appreciate the people around us. A mentally healthy person can completely use his abilities or potential against life's challenges, as well as establish positive relationships with others (Yusuf, 2018). Previous research by Voth Schrag, Sarah R. Robinson and Kristen Ravi (2019) stated that there a relationship between economic abuse and mental health, which economic dependence can cause an unsafe life and security of either the husband or wife. Given the research, researcher wants to study more deeply the misuse of power by the husband as he forbids his wife to work for additional income. Instead, he considers his wife as unemployed as weak; thus he can threat psychologically or physically. This study was conducted by the research in Liwa, Regency of Lampung Barat, where most residents embrace a patriarchal system.

All this time, research on economic violence has been carried out and a study of Alsawalqa (2020) interestingly demonstrated the economic abuse of women in Amman, Jordan by using a quantitative study. After statistical analysis, Alsawalqa concluded that the level of economic violence against women was 38% or at moderate level. According to the study, there were two correlations between economic violence and the research problem proposed, namely significant correlation and insignificant correlation. Based on a significant correlation, it was found that the variables of women's education level, length of marriage, and husband's work situation can reduce the level of economic violence. Meanwhile, on the non-significant correlation it was found that women's monthly income, age, and number of children had no effect on economic violence.

Furthermore, a study of Jozica Kutin et al. (2017) examined the economic abuse between intimate partners in Australia. The

study aims to determine the prevalence of economic violence among intimate partners in the Australian community by gender and also to explore the relationship between economic violence on income, education, financial distress, disability status, and health. Based on the results of the study, it was found that women had a greater chance of experiencing economic violence than men, where the prevalence of economic violence in women reached 15.7%, more than twice as much as 7.1% for men. In addition, the results of the study show that people with disabilities and health conditions, financial pressure, and low levels of education are conditions that have a greater chance of getting economic violence from men.

The purpose of this study is to determine the forms of economic violence and to examine the impact of economic violence on individual mental health. The study took place in Lampung, where the research questions are formulated as: (1) What are the forms of economic violence? (2) How do economic violence impacts on individual mental health?

This study is a qualitative research with a case study approach. Qualitative research means that research aims to explore cases as experienced by research subjects, for example perceptions, motivations, actions and others holistically, as well as using a description process in the form of words and language, in a specific context which is natural and utilizes various kinds of natural methods (Moch & Gates, 1999). While the case study approach (case study) is a framework of thinking on exploring a bounded system in some cases or in some problems in detail using in-depth or multiple data mining. Rich sources of information are accessed in exploring the data more depth (Creswell, 2017).

The sample in this study amounted to two participants. As they represented the research problem given previously. The case of economic violence is a unique case because much research investigated mainly physical, psychological, verbal, or sexual violence. Therefore, the researcher wants to fill the gap

and intends to contribute to the development of knowledge related the topic. This research focused on a case study, which according to Azwar (2002), it is a process of investigating on a case, or a small case/sampling, or limited case, yet on a person. In addition, Yin (2018) stated that a case study is used to understand the contexts related to a daily life of participants.

In the research, the participants were selected using the purposive sampling technique. Through this technique, we choose the research subject and research location with the aim of studying the main conflict that will be studied. Then, they are synchronized using the research objectives (Best & Kahn, 1999; Sedlack & Stanley, 2002).

The research subjects or participants was selected using the key person technique, where the researcher already knew the initial information of such case. In such a case, many women in Lampung Barat have experienced the economic violence. The researcher, however, focused on two participants as their cases have been known by the residents in their neighborhood. The two participants are the research subjects as well as the research participants. The location of the research sample is in the area of West Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia. This area was chosen because it is very vulnerable to cases of economic violence due to the fact that many Lampung people still adhere to patriarchal ideology. Patriarchy is a social system that places men as the main central authority figure in social organization (Earley, 2007). In this system, men have authority over women, children and wealth. Implicitly, this system gives privileges to men and blocks the development of women (Andersen et al., 2011). The following table is about the characteristics of two women who experience economic violence problems.

Table 1. Respondents Experiencing Economic Violence

Name	Age	Participant Profile	Description
Mrn (initial) Al (initial)	27 Years	-Weight 57 kg and height 155 cm -Honorary teacher in private schools -Has one child of 3 years old -Has a white stature, and likes to wear skirts and headscarves. -S1 majoring in primary teacher education (PGSD) -Husband's occupation: furniture craftsman	Mrs. Mrn has a dream to become a career woman even though she is already a housewife. Even without her husband's blessing, Mrs. Mrn continues to work as an honorary teacher to help the family finances.
LR(initial)	49 Years	-Weight 55 kg and height 166 cm -Housewife -Has 3 children aged 18, 13, and 8 years' old -Has a beautiful stature with a tall and slightly bulky body -S1 majoring in Management -Husband's occupation: government employee	Mrs. LR has a dream to make a career by working in a company. After graduating she was betrothed by her parents with a financially independent man. Her dream did not come true because she did not get permission from her husband to work.

Data collection techniques in this study used semi-structured interviews and observation. Semi-structured interviews are intended in the research process to be more open and searching for information can take place in more depth.

The data analysis process includes three activities, namely data reduction, summarizing, selecting the core focusing on crucial situations, looking for themes and designs, displaying (presenting data) conducting analysis and drawing conclusions, and making decisions or verification processes (Damayanti et al., 2013).

B. Discussion

1. Economic Violence and Mental Health

Violence is a terminology related to the notion of "suffering", both studied from the perspective of psychology as well as the law which contains attitudes (a person/group of people) that can cause affliction to others, (exclusively/group). Acts of violence according to Code (2000: 482) is "an ambiguous term whose meaning is established through political process." In terms of behavior, Levi (2007) then asserts that violence's content and cause are socially constructed. Based on this image, the meaning of violence is very suitable when using the meaning of individual behavior that is cruel and inhuman. This context has become an aspiration of minorities (women and children) who have been sensitive to violence (Pasalbessy, 2010).

In everyday life, there are various examples of cases of economic violence against women (Akar et al., 2010). An example of cases of economic violence is:

Intervention at work, stopping the spouse from running out of doors of the house or the community, harassing or demanding the partner in her place of work, preventing or proscribing training, regulating get entry to to cash or refusing get entry to to monetary statistics, stopping or restricting budget essential for needs such as food

and clothing, stealing money from spouse, refusing to work and the growing debt on the part of the lady, dominating own family financial system by using making unilateral decisions, ruining the credit word of woman on motive.

In addition, according to Akar et al. (2010), behaviors together with taking jewelry given to female at the bridal ceremony and soliciting for bride charge and dowry are also taken into consideration as financial violence. These examples show some facts where there is complete control of the male figure. Men put themselves where he mostly dominates in the family environment so that women are in a secondary position.

Economic violence has been defined as a pattern of deliberate control in which individuals interfere with their partner's ability to acquire, use, and maintain economic resources. Academics have attempted to categorize various forms of economic violence. For example, Postmus et al. (2020) revealed that economic violence involves behavior that controls, exploits, or sabotages an individual's economic resources including work. Violence can be illustrated as affecting women's economic or financial security or causing economic and financial insecurity.

Domestic violence against women is a major social problem arising from unequal power relations between men and women. Violence perpetrated by men is often used to show and strengthen the position of men as heads of households. A man's control over his wife is an important part of his identity and states that he is a draconian ruler so that men are allowed to dominate women. The husband's role is authoritarian and the husband has the right to use all means to support his family, while the role of women is to only take care of

family members and their husbands. In a patriarchal society, it is believed that the management of the family economy is in the hands of men. This belief can lead to higher rates of economic abuse.

According to the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH) in 1948, mental health is a condition that allows progress for the individual physically, intellectually, and emotionally as long as it does not conflict with the interests of others. According to the law on mental health number 3 of 1966, mental health refers to a condition the a person's physical, intellectual, and emotional development must be in harmony with the circumstances of others (Hidayat & Herdi, 2013).

Mental health is an individual who has the ability to place himself, behave intelligently, behave in understanding the feelings of others, and can fight a willingness (Dewi, 2012; Notosoedirdjo & Latipun, 2014). These abilities are an illustration of individuals who have good mental health. Someone who has good mental health, must be able to behave in accordance with the customs prevailing in society. Meanwhile mental hygiene is a skill to stimulate and realize principles related to mental health and adaptability, so as to avoid signs of unhealthy mental health (Siswanto, 2007; Yusuf, 2018). There are signs of poor mental health, namely the emergence of anxiety and anxiety, feeling jealous, long-lasting sadness, feeling inferior, being angry and always doubting in determining attitudes (Zulkarnain & Fatimah, 2019). So, maintaining good mental health is very important for every individual. One way to maintain mental health is to always think positively. In addition, according to Putri et al. (2015) individuals who have good mental health are individuals who can function normally, and are also able to solve all the problems in their lives.

2. Forms of Economic Violence against Women by Their Husbands Prohibition of Women's Career Development

In the light of the aforementioned definition, the conditions for prohibiting or controlling, restricting financial access are a form of economic violence. Just like men, women also have equal rights to get a job and earn a decent living without being limited by one thing. In this case, the husband of the participant strictly forbade his wife to work, even though the husband knew that his wife had done her duty well as a wife. This condition is of course very common in our society today. There are many positive things that we can take from the financial independence of a woman. With the wife's income, many household burdens can be helped, for example future savings, deficiencies in household needs, as well as the wife's personal needs that may not be covered properly (Farmawati, 2020). As by Mrs. Mrn who said:

I was actually strictly forbidden to work by my husband. But I still insist on working as my husband's income is still not enough to meet household needs. the company's earning is very erratic, sometimes it gets a lot if there are many orders but if it is no order, there no income. (Interview with Mrs. Mrn and Mrs. Al, October 16, 2021)

Similarly, Mrs. LR stated:

Initially I agreed to be matched by my parents to marry a man who was very well financially independent man. With my bachelor's degree, after getting married I want to work in a company because I have a dream to become a career woman. But now my dream has come to an end because my husband only wants me to be a housewife and take care of the children. (Interview with Mrs. LR, October 16, 2021)

The prohibition for women to develop their abilities not only happened to these two participants, but this has become a normal thing and is very commonly seen in society. Currently, the condition of development is still male-centred. This condition certainly affects development efforts and economic growth in Indonesia (Sofiani, 2009). The violation of women's rights has placed women in a more vulnerable position among the poor. Women's human capital at a low position in education plus an unbiased culture, and understanding of gender biased religious interpretations results in women being cornered in a vulnerable position. Finally, marginalization, subordination, double burden, stereotypes and violence against women are still strategic issues in the development.

There are many types of economic violence against women. First, taking women's financial funds without permission. Men are obliged to make a living for their families, but when the wife works, the income is entirely the right of the wife. The wife is not his domain to earn a living in the sense that even though the wife works, the wife is not obliged to be the breadwinner of the family. As stated by Mrs. Mrn in an interview:

My husband forbids me to work, but if he doesn't have money he takes money from my wallet without permission. At first I didn't know why my money was often lost in my wallet. But one day, when I entered the room I saw my husband taking money from my wallet. (Interview with Mrs. Mrn, October 18, 2021).

With the wife's financial independence, it is hoped that it can help her husband's financial condition. But in reality, there are many men in society who feel they are

in control of their wives. Everything a wife has is hers too, including money. So that men feel when taking wife's money is not a crime or something wrong. In fact, this is not justified, even from a religious point of view, husbands are strictly forbidden to take wife's money, unless they have asked her for permission first.

Second, Full Control of Family Assets. Household finances are the right of a wife because women are figures who are supposed to take care of financial problems. The wealth of a husband in it is also part of the wife. But the wife's wealth is wholly owned by the wife. In the case of the research, we concluded that the husbands of the participants feel they have full authority over their property. From the results of the interview, it was found that the husband of Mrs. LR took personal property that should have been owned by his wife. The property in the form of land which is an inheritance from the late parents of LR, is replaced by the ownership of her husband. Based on the interview with Mrs. LR as follows:

My husband said he was the only one who managed the land. He said, after all, it will also be passed on to our children as well. Let me manage everything, the important thing is that every week I give shopping money. (Interview with Mrs. LR, October 26, 2021)

Third; women's obligation to make expenditure reports. Demanding women to make financial reports is also one of the economic violence in the household. The couple's trust as the foundation in marriage is like being questioned. Wives who take care of all household needs, household chores still have to be required to provide financial reports. This condition certainly does not describe a harmonious household, but like a private

industry that requires its employees to do all kinds of work including financial administration without getting anything in return. Based on the interview with Mrs. LR as follows:

The money for my shopping is given by my husband once a week. But somehow he always asked for a receipt from my shopping. If there is no receipt, I have to write a grocery list along with the prices. Every expense must be recorded clearly and what is purchased must be known by my husband. (Interview with Mrs. LR, October, 18, 2021)

Fourth, impact of economic violence on women's mental health frustration. Frustration arises from a process that causes people to feel a sense of inability to fulfill their needs or a something that becomes upset due to the powerlessness to do anything about the problems it creates. Reber and Reber (2011) mentioned that frustration is the act of blocking, interfering with or disrupting behaviour that is directed towards some goal. It is normal for someone to have a desire, hope or need. However, in fulfilling these, there are many things to go through obstacles that ultimately lead to disappointment. According to Sundari (2018) frustration is as a process which our behavior is blocked. The obstacles experienced by each individual are different even though they have the same conditions. These differences can occur due to a factor or experience that is different for each individual.

As for the case of Mrs. Mrn, she is frustrated with all of her husband's behavior. This frustration arises as a result of Mrs. Mrn's expectations as a woman as well as a wife who wants to be treated well, without violence, and to be respected for her every wish. From the case of Mrs. Mrn, we concluded that there are three components of

hope that her husband deprived of, namely the hope of an inappropriate marriage, the hope to be understood, and the hope to be loved completely. However, considering the conditions that Mrs. Mrn should have felt, she could not feel as she should. So in the end frustration come up.

As mentioned by Esman (2014), conflict is a dispute between two people or parties that can interfere with work results, either productivity or efficiency. Meanwhile, Pangabebean (2006) stated conflict is embedded in social interaction and therefore is complex and multifaceted. Also, conflict is a form of natural conflict generated by individuals or groups or intergroup conflicts because those involved have different attitudes, beliefs, values and needs (Bar-Tal & Bennink, 2004). Based on this opinion, in the case of Mrs. Mrn and Mrs. LR, we concluded that there has been a conflict between the two husband-wife pairs. Conflicts at the case of Mrs. Mrn and Mrs. LR can occur owing of differences in attitudes, differences in beliefs, differences in values and also differences in needs between one another. For example, in both cases, the wife really wants to keep a career even though she is married, but her husband always forbids it.

Fear is a reaction to an external stimulus appearing episodic and is related to autonomic awareness when an individual is exposed to a stimulus (Ramdaniati et al., 2016). According to Reber and Reber (2011), fear is an emotional and psychological response to a known or recognized danger or overlooking an ongoing danger. Fear is usually characterized by an internal, subjective experience of extreme agitation, a desire to flee or attack, and a variety of sympathetic reactions. In general, individuals will experience several symptoms, such as sweating, shortness of breath, so that individuals may experience syncope (loss of consciousness).

Based on the aforementioned condition, the fright of participant 2 is classified as very deep. We concluded that this fright is a form of scare of husband's behavior in conjugal relations, fear of not being able to escape from her husband, fear of losing her children and fear of getting a threat by the husband. With the feeling of constant fear, one of the symptoms which is often experienced by participants is losing consciousness.

As mentioned by Lindquist and McLean (2010), daydreaming is thoughts unrelated to sensory input or the task at hand have been. In addition, they asserted that daydream generally reflects an individual's current concern. Daydreaming conditions can be dangerous for individuals, because in these conditions, individuals usually imagine things that are too excessive so that when they wake up, the individual may feel disappointed. In addition, someone who often daydreams will find it difficult to concentrate and many activities will be delayed.

All living conditions that are not in accordance with the wishes lead to the condition of daydream. According to participants, daydreaming has become a habit in her daily life. Her mind was always at the point where the hopes of her dream wedding were cherished such as marriage full of love and affection, mutual understanding, mutual understanding between one another. However, these dreams have disappeared and are only memories in the imagination, until finally the participants unconsciously always daydream about their fate.

According to Mylsidayu (2021), stress is a response of one's body that arises as a reaction to there are external demands that are considered dangerous or threatening. Symptoms and management of stress in each individual

vary greatly from one individual to another, especially in men and women. In general, women are more prone to stress than men. This is caused by several factors, namely biological factors, psychological factors as well as social and cultural factors.

Based on this opinion, we concluded that there are several conditions that are dangerous or threatening so that participants experience stress. In participant 2, the condition was a sexual violence and also verbal threats from the participant's husband. This situation is very heavy for participants, where biologically the participant is a woman who has weak feelings compared to men.

Accordingly, economic violence affects the mental health of woman victims. Thus, the use of word 'threat' refers to an emotional threat. The research shows that the women participants faced such a situation as it hurts them, so they sought to find a way out. On the one hand, their husbands responded with threat. This condition threatens them.

Threat is a condition that can cause self-discomfort, due to crime, accident, damage, loss, disaster and so forth. The sources of threats are varied but the perception of them is internal, depending on each person (Yusuf, 2018). Threats refers to a possibility that something unwanted will happen. Most generally, it is any action, gesture, or response that indicates an intention to attack, harm or intimidate another (Reber & Reber, 2011). The participants experience a threat if asking for a divorce, they will no longer be able to see their children, which is very contrary to their expectations and wishes.

3. Relevance of Economic Violence to Other Types of Violence Story on the Case of Mrs. Mrn

Mrs. Mrn (27 years old) is an honorary teacher at a private school. In her daily life, Mrs Mrn feels she has done her duty as a wife very well. Cooking, washing clothes, cleaning the house became her daily activities before and after coming home from work. Even though she has done everything well, but almost every day Mrs. Mrn gets verbal abuse from her husband. According to her, her husband often uses harsh words that should not.

Mrs. Mrn realized that her husband wanted her not to have to work and just focus on taking care of the household. But according to her, it does not matter if she is working because the work does not interfere with her obligations as a wife and she also feels that the salary she gets is quite decent and can cover the family's finances. The income of her husband's furniture business is very uncertain, depending on other people's orders. If it is not accompanied by Mrs. Mrn's salary, the necessities of life cannot be covered properly.

Based on the interview, Mrs. Mrn stated that her husband had a tough personality. What he wants must be followed, even her husband always brings up the problem of the work that Mrs. Mrn does. Under her husband's ban, Mrs. Mrn continued to work as an honorary teacher as she was not comfortable with the school owner who was their uncle. The economic violence happens at which he is stealing the wife's money. Mrs. Mrn said that sometimes her husband just took the money in her wallet without asking her permission or approval.

Mrs. Mrn wants to rebel against her husband, but she feels sorry for her only child who is still kid. She felt very frustrated with all her husband's behavior in which

she experienced all kinds of domestic violence that she never imagined in her life, causing frequent conflicts in her domestic life. Even at work, Mrs. Mrn often has daydreams and has been reprimanded by other teachers several times.

Based on the illustration of this story, the presence of economic violence leads to other types of violence. In accordance with the results of a study, it was said that economic abuse can increase the risk of other forms of violence, including physical, emotional, and sexual violence. Scientific studies show strong positive relationships between economic abuse and both physical and emotional violence (Sedziafa et al., 2017). There are two types of violence in this case, namely verbal violence and domestic violence. Verbal abuse are words used to demean, belittle or slander and hurt others (Paramita, 2012). Mrs. Mrn's husband often utters inappropriate words where the cause is Mrs. Mrn's reluctance to follow her husband's desire not to work. Furthermore, domestic violence according to the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan, 2021) and Sutrisminah (2012), all acts of violence committed against women result in or tend to cause physical, sexual, and psychological harm and suffering to women. Mrs. Mrn experiences the psychological suffering such as frustration, daydreams and finally all of those things disturb her daily activities.

A story of Mrs. LR (49 years old) has revealed that there is a conflict between Mrs. LR and her husband. Their acute conflict stemmed from an absenteeism of agreement between her and her husband in the family. Mrs. LR is a housewife who in her life aspires to be a career woman. At first, after getting married, Mrs. LR thought that she could still find a job with the permission

of her husband. But who would have thought that her husband did not give permission and ordered her to just take care of the house. After marriage she realized that her husband has an authoritarian personality. Mrs. LR can only surrender and accept the situation, and hope that maybe one day her husband can change himself. As a good wife, she always follows her husband's orders, and does all the housework without any helpers. Mrs. LR already has three children, where the children are supposed to always get a good grade in class. If they do not get that, then their children are given punishment in the form of being locked up for two days in a room so that they can introspect themselves.

Mrs. LR's husband also makes an effort to hold all family assets. Yet, when Mrs. LR inherited the land when her father died, the land was renamed to her husband. In addition, every time she goes shopping to the market, her husband always asks for a receipt to see the amount of money spent. Even though her husband has never done physical violence openly, she still feels that her heart is no longer able to control everything.

At first, she accepted the situation, but her condition became worse when her husband had excessive sexual fantasies. Her husband was getting out of control and at the time of intercourse, asked for things that were beyond the limit. According to Mrs. LR, actually, she really wanted to get a divorce, but she couldnot get away from her husband. According to Mrs. LR, her husband gave her threats, one of which was a threat that if Mrs. LR wanted a divorce, her husband would take custody of the children and the family's assets as a whole. Mrs. LR felt very stressed and even repeatedly entered the hospital due to frequent fainting and unconsciousness.

Based on the aforementioned illustration, apart from economic violence, Mrs. LR experienced sexual violence and emotional violence. The sexual violence is reflected on husband's coercion which comes from excessive sexual fantasies. In having sex her husband asked for things out of bounds and forced Mrs. LR to follow him. Of this United Nations Human Rights (2014) stated:

Sexual violence is a form of gender-based violence and encompasses any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. Sexual violence takes multiple forms and includes rape, sexual abuse, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, forced prostitution, trafficking, sexual enslavement, forced circumcision, castration and forced nudity.

Furthermore, Mrs. LR was exposed to the emotional violence with the threat and full control of her husband over Mrs LR. Due to this violence, Mrs. LR experienced an emotional abuse, which is any nonphysical behavior or attitude that is designed to control, subdue, punish, or isolate another person through the use of humiliation or fear (Karakurt & Silver, 2013). Everything in Mrs. LR's life is fully controlled by her husband and her husband constantly threatens Mrs. LR. Although it is not directly related to the economic violence, women who experience economic violence are vulnerable to other violence such as physical, verbal, psychological, emotional, sexual and other types of violence (Kalra & Bhugra, 2013; Omer et al., 2021). This is in line with a research results that economic abuse tends to occur along with other forms

of violence (Antai et al., 2014). Also it has been found that women who are exposed to economic violence are also more likely to be affected by other types of violence (psychological, physical, or sexual (Antai et al., 2014).

C. Conclusion

Economic violence against women is taking women's financial well-being without permission, controlling family assets strictly, and obligating women to create a financial report. This violence has a significant deteriorating effect on women's mental health including frustration, conflict, fright, stress, and threats. As the last point, it was found that there is a relevance between economic violence and other types of violence.

The cases found in this study are only a small exemplary among the many cases in the society. Examining the case of economic violence can be described as an illustration of Iceberg's theory, where the appearance of the Iceberg only looks small when it is viewed from the distance. Interestingly, it is only one of many similar instances in society today. Therefore, the cases of economic violence in this research are still required to expand and developed due to some limitations. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there are several forms of economic violence and its impacts of economic violence on the mental health condition of individuals. These forms of economic violence include the prohibition of women's career development, As the last point, it was found that there is a relevance between economic violence and other types of violence taking women's financial well-being without permission, full control over family assets and women's obligations to report financial report and so forth. Furthermore, the impacts of economic violence on individual mental health conditions are frustration, conflict, scare, daydreaming, stress and threats. In this study, to conclude, there is a relevance between economic violence and other types of violence.

The research concluded that economic violence has caused other consequences, such as psychological and physical violence. In the aforementioned cases, the economic tensions in the family, between a wife and a husband resulted in both physical and verbal violence. And, in the context of sexual violence, the researcher did not have evidence that there is a relationship between the sexual violence and economic violence, and this may become the agenda of future research. However, the researcher believes that due to a wife's intention to work but it may not be agreed by her husband; thus, this situation triggers reluctance of the wife to make love with her husband.

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