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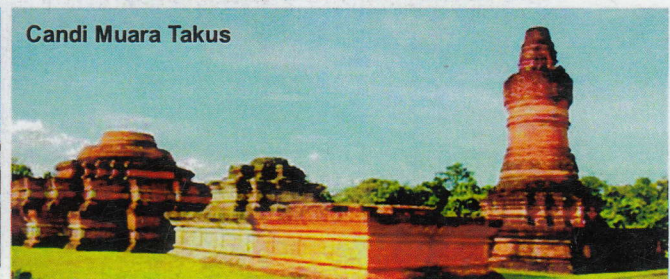
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# Women Actors of Corruption in Governance: the concept of “Demonizing” “Violent Girls” and “Woman”

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**Abstract**—The crime of corruption categorized as white collar-crime is not based on any form of adverse action but preferably based on the characteristics of the perpetrator. This becomes interesting if the crime of corruption is committed by women. So the view that comes up when a woman commits a crime is that there will be a lot of views that increasingly cornered or "condemned" the woman in the event of a crime she has committed. Meda Chesney-Lind explains in the Demonizing Violent Girls and Woman concept that women's constructions are generally described with subtle, well-behaved behavior. When committing a crime, women are seen out of their supposed behavior and then considered to be very evil. Female perpetrators of cursed crime are based on the assessment of the subjectivity of the offender's character rather than the context of the place and time of the crime. If in the process of blaming the perpetrator is a moral duty to be responsible for his conduct, then condemning or demonizing the perpetrators of the crime of women's corruption can not be attributed to the moral obligation he must accept to be responsible for what he does, because after all the position of women as the perpetrator of the violation of the law should seen the same as other criminals

**Keywords**—Woman; Corruption; Demonizing

## I. INTRODUCTION

Crime is one of the social phenomena that occur in society. Crime in the community can not be eliminated by the existence of social gaps and aspects that influence or provoke the perpetrators to commit criminal acts. Experts in the field of Sociology Durkheim argue that evil is a normal and unavoidable part of society. For Durkheim, crime and perpetrators are functional for every society. Increasing crime in a country is seen by some experts and experts of sociology and the law is a matter of course. Some experts argue " Everyone has the opportunity to do deviant acts, because crime is a phenomenon that concerns everyone" (Widiyanti and Warsita, 1987: 6). The most corrupt crime committed in the community is the abuse of power due to an inherent position in a state apparatus. For example, the corruption of a certain budget, corruption of the budget by the treasurer at a particular agency.

The crime of corruption categorized as white collar-crime is not based on any form of adverse action but preferably based on the characteristics of the perpetrator. The basic concept proposed by Sutherland in 1968 was to designate the type of offender of a crime that is a person of a high socioeconomic class who commits violations of the law made to govern his work (Mustofa, 2007: 193). This refuted the explanation that not only the poor and uneducated are as perpetrators of crime. White collar-crime pattern in Indonesia, suspected by Mustofa (2010: 194) colored mainly by the existence of a conspiracy between bureaucrats and corporates. The victims of the crimes committed by these bureaucrats and corporates are primarily nations. Based on these realities, then the type of *kajahatan* which is especially detrimental to the State's finances is called Kleptocracy.

Djaja quotes Myrdal, who describes the scope of corruption, where corruption includes activities related to power, government activities, or certain attempts to improperly position, as well as other activities such as bribery (Djaja, 2008: 6) Crime by these elite people has emerged since the beginning of human life in society, at the stage of complex social organization began to emerge. Humans have been bothered by symptoms of corruption for at least several thousand years. (Alatas, 1987:1).

In Indonesia alone the practice of corruption is so severe and acute. There have been many descriptions of corrupt practices exposed to the surface. In this country itself, corruption is like a malignant cancer that spreads to the cells of public organs, infecting to high institutions of the State such as legislative, executive and judicial to the state. Especially considering that at the end of the New Order era, corruption almost we meet everywhere. Starting from small officials to high officials.

Nowadays many corruptors have been caught including some regional heads and officials in this country are no exception made by women either as an official in an institution or a partner company working in partnership with the institution so it must languish behind bars inmates within the Penitentiary.



So the view that comes up when a woman commits a crime is that there will be a lot of views that increasingly cornered or "condemned" the woman in the event of a crime she has committed. Meda Chesney-Lind in J. Ferrel and Neil (1999: 115-140) explains that women's constructions are generally described with subtle, good behavior. When committing a crime, women are seen out of their supposed behavior and then considered to be very evil.

## II. DISCUSSION

### *"Demonizing" Violent Girl "and Woman" By Meda*

In the writings of Meda Chesney-Lind in Jeff Farrel and Neil Websdale (1999: 115-140) on the concept of "Demonizing" Violent Girls "and Women" explains how the construction of women who committed crimes was described by the media or society. In his writings, Meda explains how the media or society plays a role in constructing women both as victims, as well as women as perpetrators of crime.

The construction of women described in this text is not only done by the mass media in reporting the perpetrators of crimes that are women. More specifically how the media and society describe women who are abused for violating the law, where women act as perpetrators. This is related to the image of women who should be good and behave subtly.

In addition, Meda also explains how the position of women as perpetrators of lawlessness should be seen the same as other delinquency actors. Women's construction in general is described with a subtle, well-behaved behavior. When committing a crime, women are seen out of their supposed behavior and then considered to be very evil.

### *Women and Corruption*

The emergence of many names of women in the bondage of this corruption case implies the existence of women's emancipation in various heresies have been going well including also in the realm of corruption. The emergence of feminization of corruption submitted by Muhammad Afifuddin (2012) which is based on the involvement of women as important actors in the mafia network of people's money robbers in cases of public sphere. The assumption that can be taken is money has no gender and can not choose who owns it. Anyone would have the 'talent' of corruption provided that the right intentions and opportunities must be corrupt. Looking at a series of case-by-case incidents where women's involvement becomes a vital variable in the people's budget robbery scenario, it seems to be accidentally difficult to reason.

The phenomenon of many women involved in corruption is a relatively new phenomenon in Indonesia. The emphasis is not on the problem of coincidence or by

design, but rather on how we interpret the sociological changes in the context of gender and feminism related to the scandalskandal finance. Euphoria taps antidomestifikasi socio-political freedom that is open post-reform seems to have a positive impact on the strengthening acceleration of women in the public sector. After a long time of being dominated by gender-biased discourses and policies, slowly but surely women in Indonesia began to find 'identity'. The rise of movements of feminists demanding equality of opportunity to access socioeconomic-political resources as well as men has begun to be widely affirmed by the rank and file of decision makers in this country. (Aditjondro, 2007: 33)

This situation in Indonesia is important in view of some studies, which proves the existence of a relationship between the low level of corruption of a State and the participation of women in government. Based on the World Bank's 1999 study of 150 countries, it shows that a high level of women's participation in parliament will encourage lower levels of corruption in a country. This is supported by research conducted by Vivi Alatas in 2006 against corrupt behavior in 4 countries: Australia, India, Indonesia, and Singapore are not found significant from male and female corrupt behavior. The difference of corrupt behavior according to this research is not based on Gender but by Culture. This study shows that there is a perspective in assessing women's behavior in corruption. Furthermore, in a survey conducted by Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer in 2009 in more than 60,000 households in over 60 countries, it proves consistently that women pay less bribes compared to men.

In addition there are women in Indonesia who occupy important positions such as ministers, regional heads, and chairman of the commission showed a good performance quality improvement. But it still lacks the idea that women in the new sphere of the layman altogether seem to make themselves easily trapped in unintentional mistakes. The blowing of women's issues is very important in this corruption is one of proof of gender injustice. In fact, women are always the victims of any problems, including in the issue of corruption, especially when victims or perpetrators. This can be seen from how the media proclaim related discovery of corruption problems. Public treatment is also bad against women suspected of corruption. This is where gender inequality is clearly visible. Yet women somehow have the potential to contribute to combating corruption.

### *Blaming Perspective*

The perspective in making judgments to blame people is often narrow. Therefore, perspective plays an important role when conducting an assessment. The use of perspective can slip into a partial attitude, especially when judgments are done in a hurry or ignore other perspectives. In the attribution of responsibility, the real danger is that the

perspective of the person committing the offense will not be considered. The consideration of ignoring the perpetrators' perspective is okay because there are many perspectives. The change of form of error is thus a failure to take account of the perpetrators' perspective. The accuser immediately claims that his allegations are true. (Williams, 2003: 427445)

Accusing or blaming basically reflects the emotional state of the accuser, which will eliminate the accuser's aggravation of the offender's actions, so the accuser is unable to consider through a wider perspective. If the perspective is narrowed, then at the time of accusing actually there has been a contradiction. Accusations are a means of releasing emotions rather than making judgments or responding to unexpected outcomes. The consequence of this contradiction is clear, that is, increasing the deep-rooted disagreement and conflict. Furthermore, it will not affect the behavioral changes to the party to blame in the future

### III. CLOSING

The explanation of the process of blaming a woman who commits a crime to getting such a big reaction or demonizing the offender is important in understanding the process of victimization (crime and structural) more deeply. The theories that explain it mainly highlight aspects of subjectivity in the blame process that tend to be done immediately and without rational consideration. The most used to blame is the character of the person being blamed, not the contextual reality when the questionable event occurs.

Although contradictory explanations by Meda and Williams are more used to explain allegations of wrongdoing perpetrators, which are based on the assessment of subjectivity of the offender's character rather than the context of the place and time of the crime. If in the process of blaming the perpetrator is a moral duty to be responsible for his conduct, then condemning or demonizing the perpetrators of the crime of women's corruption can not be attributed to the moral obligation he must accept to be responsible for what he does, because after all the position of women as the perpetrator of the violation of the law should seen the same as other criminals.

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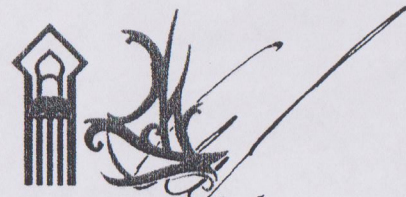
# CERTIFICATE

Nomor : 036/Panpel-Icodag/KAPSIPI/EX/XI/2017

**That Is To Certify That  
KASMANTO RINALDI, S.H., M.Si  
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