



International Journal of Advanced Research in Education and Technology (IJARETY)

Volume 12, Issue 2, March-April 2025

Impact Factor: 8.152



Identifying the Main Factors of Domestic Violence (Case Study in Samarinda City)

Sillakhudin*

University of 17 Agustus 1945 Samarinda, Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 80, Air Hitam District, City of Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: Domestic violence can take many forms, including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, technological, and psychological abuse. Perpetrators may target their partners (called intimate partner violence), children, siblings, parents, or anyone else in their household. Knowing the causes of domestic violence could be the key to the elimination of domestic violence from our society. The cause creates a casual relationship between phenomena which are unchangeable. The causes of violent behaviour in domestic violence have never been accurately and unequivocally proven. The findings of this study unveil notable relationships between the aforementioned variables and levels of violence within households. The domestic violence scale is compiled based on indicators related to, among others: physical violence; psychological violence and sexual violence; which includes forcing, torturing, humiliating.

KEYWORDS: domestic violence, abuse, women. behaviour

I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is any act based on gender differences that results in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of certain actions, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether it occurs in public or in private life. The domestic violence scale is compiled based on indicators related to, among others: 1) physical violence; which includes hitting, kicking, grabbing, slapping, 2) psychological violence; which includes shouting, berating, accusing, belittling, using harsh words, threatening, laughing, insulting, looking down on the ideas of a partner/wife, 3) sexual violence; which includes forcing, torturing, humiliating (Walker *et al* 2021).

Often an individual does not realise that they have committed or been a victim of violence. This is because according to the individual it is common, but the more the individual is unaware, the more difficult it will be to recover because emotional abuse that lasts long and intensively, will cause critical issues regarding self-esteem, self-confidence and self-image of the individual. If this goes on for a long time, the individual's psychological strength will weaken so that they lose the courage to get out of the situation. The individual will become increasingly dependent on the dominant party despite suffering. However, individuals feel they have no other choice in life. This is also supported if from the beginning the individual has a weak locus of control, so that they only surrender to fate. This causes the dominating party to have increasingly severe attitudes and behaviour because he sees his partner as increasingly helpless, weak and easily destroyed (Vyas and Watts, 20019).

According to Suryaningsi and Muhammad (2020), violence and the use of violence initially follow a predictable cycle. An important factor in this cycle is that violence increases over time, making it difficult to identify exactly where it begins. The term cycle of violence does not mean that there is no way out. The cycle describes how a relationship usually develops. At the beginning of the relationship, everything seems great. The perpetrator is loyal, loving and attentive to the victim. But after a while there is a strain, because of something that disturbs the harmony of the relationship.

The victim hopes that talking will solve the problem, but the tension continues. The victim thought that the only way to regain harmony was to give in to the perpetrator even though the victim felt unheard and humiliated. Harmony returns. The 'honeymoon' phase of the cycle begins again. But there is tension again. This is called the 'tension building' phase of the cycle. The same thing happens again, but this time there is an explosion. The abuser yells at the victim, demeans them, threatens them, insults them or does something violent to them so that the victim will do anything to appease the abuser and then it's back to the honeymoon phase (Nira *et al* 2022)

II. METHODS

This research method is qualitative with document studies are carried out by collecting secondary data by reading and studying articles in magazines, tabloids, newspapers and other reading books that are closely related to the problems discussed. The data obtained through literature study activities were analysed qualitatively and then presented descriptively, namely by describing, explaining and describing in accordance with the problems that are closely related to this research. The use of qualitative analysis techniques includes all data that has been obtained, thus forming a description that supports the qualifications of this study. The data analysis technique used with a qualitative approach, solves and deepens thoroughly and completely from the object under study

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Precipitating factors for domestic violence behaviour

The above case is probably one of the many cases that are often experienced by a wife. The problem that occurs above is actually not a new phenomenon because it has occurred since centuries ago (Walker *et al*, 2021). The abuser behaves more violently, but the abuser apologise for his excessive behaviour and says that it will never happen again. But slowly the victim begins to realise that the violent behaviour is not going away and is even increasing. The victim may not like what the abuser has done. She may feel hurt and unhappy. But the victim feels this is a normal part of a relationship (Suryaningsi and Muhammad, 2020). From the description above, it can be concluded that the causes of domestic violence behaviour can be classified into several factors, namely:

1). Internal factors of the perpetrator either due to natural innate, namely the psychological condition and personality of the husband as the perpetrator of violence or due to environmental influences, namely the existence of beliefs regarding male authority over his partner, where the husband is the leader of the family and the belief that violence is a form of legitimised punishment, In the study 72% of respondents experienced this

2) external factors, the perpetrator either through the patriarchal paradigm that develops in the social system, biased understanding of religious teachings as well as the submission of the wife (the victim herself), unbalanced power relations, both gender, social class, ethnicity, race and nationality. In the study 18% of respondents experienced this.

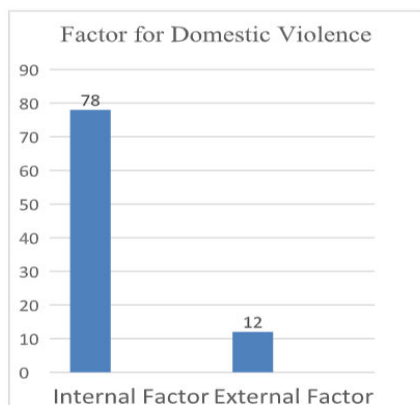


Figure 1. Percentage Factor Domestic Violence

Subhan (2006) and Anita *et al* (2017) argues that there are several causes of violent behaviour, namely: a. the perception of something in the mind of the perpetrator, the reasons conveyed by the perpetrator are almost always only based on his assumptions and it is not uncommon for the perpetrator to deny that he has acted maliciously and dishonourably, b. laws governing violence against women are still gender biased. Often the law does not favour women who are victims of violence.

B. Characteristics of Violent Relationships

According to Walker *et al* (2021) and Balotara *et al* (2021), in general, male violence against women occurs due to several factors, namely:

- a. Patriarchal culture that believes that men are superior and women are inferior so that men are justified to dominate and control women.
- b. Wrong interpretation of religious teachings. Often teachings that place men as leaders are interpreted as allowing

them to control and dominate women.

- c. The influence of role models. Boys who grow up in a family environment where the father likes to hit or is abusive to the mother. Tend to imitate this pattern to their partners.

According to Carmo *et al* (2011), two of the common signs of violent relationships are:

- a. Violent relationships usually include violent happenings patterns. There is generally a repetitive, behaviours destructive pattern that rises each time.
- b. Violent relationships involve the use of power and control. The purpose of using violence is to ensure that she is in complete control of the relationship. Control tactics may be subtle and not easily recognised. The abuser also uses a wide range of strategies and is able to render the victim helpless and fully control the relationship.

At the beginning of the relationship, the victim does not notice any negative behaviours. Some behaviours seem loving and affectionate. The abuser's jealousy may be extreme, but the abuser says it is because of how much the abuser loves the victim. Some behaviours appear to be loving and affectionate. The abuser's jealousy may be extreme, but the abuser says it is because of how much the abuser loves the victim (Anderberg et al 2016, Sumara, 2017).

The following characteristics personalities are commonly shared by perpetrators of partner violence :

- a. Highly temperamental or difficult to control temperament;
- b. Unreasonable jealousy of partner;
- c. Love addiction;
- d. Having an excessive fear of being abandoned by a partner;
- e. Having a traumatic past, whether it is experiencing sexual, emotional, physical abuse, alcoholic parents, or as a rejected child;
- f. Having an unrealistic expectation;
- g. Having a traumatic past, whether it is experiencing sexual, emotional, physical abuse, alcoholic parents, or as a rejected child.
- h. The abuser's behaviour is reckless and inconsiderate;
- i. Likes to isolate himself but displays an anti-social temperament;
- j. Does not want to take responsibility for his actions even if they harm others;
- k. Shows cruelty towards children or animals;
- l. Often threatens to commit malicious acts;
- m. Harbours a sense of shame and low self-esteem;
- n. Experiencing co-dependent personality disorder;
- o. Unable to appreciate and maintain boundaries interpersonal relationships built between himself and others or his partner;
- p. There is signals drug, alcohol dependence;
- q. The urge to dominate and control others, especially partners, as compensation for low self- esteem and insecurity;
- r. There are signs of having bipolar or borderline personality disorder;
- s. There is an increase in abusive behaviour if the partner leaves (to return)

The following characteristics personalities are commonly shared by couples:

- a. Chronic need for love and attention;
- b. Low self-esteem and negative self-perception;
- c. Dependence on something (e.g. work, drugs, alcohol, etc.);
- d. Having a traumatic past due to emotional, physical or sexual abuse;
- e. Having a serious dependence on love and attention or having a personality disorder;
- f. Wanting to always feel needed, so that they get angry if they are not able to fulfil their needs. Wanting to always feel needed, so get angry if isolated;
- a. Want to always bond with others as a means of validating their identity;
- b. May have a history of alcoholic, abusive or other types of dependency;
- c. Feels very valuable from a guarding, nurturing and nurturing attitude;
- d. Is unable to establish boundaries between one self and others;
- e. Has difficulty expressing anger and tends to keep it in or release it in unproductive attitudes and behaviours;
- f. Is loyal to an abusive partner. Is loyal to an abusive partner;
- g. Have a clichéd belief that with more effort, things can change;
- h. Always trying to make it seem like they want to leave their partner;
- i. If there is a conflict, it is never resolved but instead leaves the partner, and then returns. The pattern keeps repeating itself;
- j. Suffering from depression that is serious enough to require treatment;
- k. Suicidal ideation.

d. Forms of Domestic Violence Behaviour

Domestic violence behaviour is divided into three forms, namely physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence.

- 1) Physical Violent Behaviour. Physical violent behaviour is violence that can result in physical injury or death. Further explained by Vyas and Watts (20019) states that what is meant by physical violent behaviour is any attitude or action that causes pain, injury, wound, or disability to a person's body and or causes death, such as being hit, slapped, thrown with a plate, grabbed by the hair. Physical violent behaviour towards wives includes: hitting with the use of limbs, punches with bare hands, punching, hitting with tools / objects, throwing objects, banging the wife's head against the wall, cigarette strokes, sprinkling with hard liquids, whipping, trampling, burning, slicing, pinching, twisting, strangling, and dragging (Cintya et al 2023)
- 2) Psychological violent behaviour. Psychological violent behaviour is violence that can cause prolonged trauma. According to Nira et al (2022) and Adenberg et al (2016), the behaviour of psychological violence against wives includes insulting the wife and or throwing words that degrade and or hurt the wife's self-esteem, prohibiting the wife from visiting relatives and friends, prohibiting the wife from being involved in social community activities, threatening to divorce the wife and separate her from the children if she does not comply with the wife's wishes. Psychologically violent behaviour takes the form of swearing, cursing, insulting, degrading comments and hurting other people's self-esteem, restricting the wife's social life, threatening to return the wife to her parents, divorcing and separating from the children and forcing the wife to obey the husband's wishes, leaving the wife without permission, authoritarian, gambling, getting drunk (Aloncco & Carrocco, 2016).
- 3) Sexually Violent Behaviour. Forms of sexually violent behaviour are being harassed after sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse without the wife's consent, and not fulfilling the wife's sexual needs because the husband has another wife, as well as infidelity or the husband's relationship with another woman outside of marriage.

IV. CONCLUSION

Unfortunately, it is distressingly common to find alarming levels of violence, abuse, and aggression within the confines of the home This econometric analysis investigates the nexus between household factors and domestic violence. By considering diverse variables encompassing mood, depression, health consciousness, social media engagement, household chores, density, and religious affiliation. Domestic violence incurs significant social, emotional and economic costs to victims, their families and the broader community. Findings from victimisation surveys suggest that women are more likely than men to become victims of domestic violence, but that domestic violence can occur in a range of different relationship types, circumstances and settings.

REFERENCES

- 1) Walker-Descartes, I, Mineo, M, Condado, LV, and Agrawal, N. Domestic violence and its effects on women, children, and families. *Pediatric Clinics of North America*. (2021) 68:455–64. doi: 10.1016/j.pcl.2020.12.011
- 2) Anita Ruddle, Afroditi Pina, Eduardo Vasquez. Domestic violence offending behaviors: A review of the literature examining childhood exposure, implicit theories, trait aggression and anger rumination as predictive factors. (2017). *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 34 (154-165). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2017.01.016>
- 3) Sumara Dadan. Juvenile delinquency and its treatment. *Journal of Research and PPM*. 2017;5(2):129-389.10.
- 4) Ramadani M, Yuliani F. Domestic Violence as a Global Public Health Issue *Andalas Public Health Journal*. 2015;9(2):80-87. DOI:10.24893/jkma.v9i2.19111.
- 5) Saloko, Murniati. Domestic violence in human rights perspective. *Islah Scientific Journal*. 2011;13(2):261-270
- 6) Cintya Lanchimba, Juan Pablo Diaz-Sánchez, Franklin Velasco. Exploring factors influencing domestic violence: a comprehensive study on intrafamily dynamics. *Front Psychiatry*. (2023);14:1243558. doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2023.1243558
- 7) Vyas S, and Watts C: How does economic empowerment affect women's risk of intimate partner violence in low and middle income country settings?: A systematic review of published evidence. *Journal of International Development* 2019, 21: 577-602. 10.1002/jid.1500.
- 8) Anderberg D, Rainer H, Wadsworth J, Wilson T. Unemployment and domestic violence: theory and evidence. *Econ Journal*. (2016) 126:1947–79. doi: 10.1111/econj.12246
- 9) Carmo, R, Grams, A, and Magalhães, T. Men as victims of intimate partner violence. *Journal Forensic Legal Medical* (2011) 18:355–9. doi: 10.1016/j.jflm.2011.07.006
- 10) Alonso-Borrego, C, and Carrasco, R. Employment and the risk of domestic violence: does the Breadwinner's gender

- matter? SSRN Electron Journal. (2016) 49:5074–91. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.2748885
- 11) Bhalotra S, Kambhampati U, Rawlings S, Siddique Z. Intimate partner violence: the influence of job opportunities for men and women. *World Bank Economic Review*. (2021) 35:461–79. doi: 10.1093/wber/lhz030
 - 12) Suryaningsi and Muhammad A. The role of a female head assistant at Al-Walidaturrahmah Orphanage in Implementing Just and Civilized Humanity in Samarinda. *SALASIKA: Indonesian Journal of Gender, Women, Child, and Social Inclusion's Studies*. 2020; 3(2):103–116. Available:<https://doi.org/10.36625/sj.v3i2.71>.
 - 13) Sen S, Bolsoy N. Violence against women: prevalence and risk factors in Turkish sample. *BMC Womens Health*. (2017) 17:1–9. doi: 10.1186/s12905-017-0454-3
 - 14) Nira Yustika, Yuhastina, and Abdul Rahman, Gender Analysis of Domestic Violence: Case Study of Female Domestic Violence Survivors at the Spek-HAM Foundation Surakarta, *Scientific Journal of Social and Cultural Studies*. 2022;24(2)
 - 15) Jayanthi T. Evi. Factors that cause domestic violence among survivors handled by the Magelang Women's Friends organization. *Dementia journal*. 2009;3(2):40-45



International Journal of Advanced Research in Education and Technology

ISSN: 2394-2975

Impact Factor: 8.152