

Non Psychological Conditions that Influence The Acceptance of Violence On Victims Of Domestic Violence: A Narrative Review

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Abstract

Cases of domestic violence that occur in Indonesia have increased every year, one of the causes is due to the patriarki culture that is still inherent in society, where men are considered superiority over women. This condition makes women vulnerable to become victims of domestic violence. Other conditions that cause a person to accept violence are caused by economic, educational, socio-cultural, infidelity, and third-party interference. This article aims to provide an overview of non-psychological conditions that affect the acceptance of violence in victims of domestic violence by using the method of literature study as well as the approaches that can be done by counselors discussed further.

Keywords: Non Psychological Conditions, Domestic Violence

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Introduction

In Indonesia, cases of domestic violence (domestic violence) are increasing every year. Evidenced by Komnas Perempuan's annual record report in 2016, there were 259,150 cases, in 2017, there were 348,446 cases, and in 2018, there were 406,178 cases (Komnas Perempuan, 2019). This case of domestic violence is almost happening throughout Indonesia, one of which is in the province of West Sumatra. Based on data from the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, West Sumatra Province noted that in 2016 the number of domestic violence in West Sumatra was 274 cases and in 2018 was 192 cases. Specifically for the city of Padang, the number of domestic violence in 2016 was 87 cases, in 2017 as many as 151 cases, and in 2018, 187 cases (Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of West Sumatra Province, 2018).

Domestic violence occurs in the family sphere, where the perpetrators themselves are people who are around him, such as violence committed by a husband to his wife, children or vice versa (Hariyanto, 2016). However, the most vulnerable to violence are women (wives) (Golu, 2014). Based on data from Komnas Perempuan in the Annual Notes it was revealed that the number of cases of violence against wives in 2016 was 5784 cases, in 2017 as many as 5167 cases and in 2018 as 5114 (Komnas Perempuan, 2019). Although the number of violence against wives decreases every year, in reality, cases of violence against wives rank first to the many cases handled by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan, 2019).

The increasing number of domestic violence cases in Indonesia is caused by various factors, such as the patriarki culture that is inherent in the community, socio-economic problems, infidelity, length of marriage. Perpetrators are dissatisfied with their marriages. Victims choose to remain in their marriages and choose to forgive the perpetrators' treatment of violence he experienced (Afdal, 2015; Golu, 2014; Laeheem & Boonprakarn, 2017; Puspita Dewi & Hartini, 2017). Other factors that cause wives to accept violence are by economic problems, patriarchal culture, third party interference, playing gambling, differences in principles and the main factors causing domestic violence are infidelity committed by husbands with other women (Jayanthi, 2009). Other conditions influence a person to accept violence due to the power of the husband against his wife. Masculine personality shows the existence of virility, dependence of the wife on the

husband in the economic field, domestic violence issues that are considered a disgrace to the family so that no one else knows, wrong understanding of the teachings of religion considers that men may dominate women (Junaidi, A., & Hidayah, 2017).

Cases of violence against victims have quite severe impacts both physically and psychologically victims. The physical impact felt by the victim is experiencing injuries, bruises, broken bones, lifelong disability can even lead to death, while the psychological impact experienced by the victim is emotional disturbances such as anxiety, feeling humiliated, depressed, feeling inferior and losing self-esteem (Atsari, A., & La Kahija, 2014). Incentive treatment needs to be given to victims of domestic violence. One of the ways that can be taken is through in-depth consultation and counseling services for victims of domestic violence. Counseling is interpreted as giving advice, such as legal advisors and marriage advisors (Yendi, Ardi, & Ildil Ildil, 2018). It aims to obtain a clear psychological impact from victims of domestic violence. With the counseling assistance provided by professional counselors, it is expected that victims of domestic violence are able to make decisions, motivate clients and provide clients with knowledge to avoid situations of violence.

Method

This research used approaches to library research. Literature study or literature can be interpreted as a series of activities relating to the method of collecting library data, reading and recording and processing research materials. In library research studies, there are at least four main characteristics that writers need to consider include: First, that the writer or researcher is dealing directly with the text (Khatibah, 2011) or numerical data, not with direct knowledge from the field. Second, library data is "ready to use" meaning that the researcher does not go directly into the field because the researcher is dealing directly with the data source in the library. Third, that library data are generally secondary sources, in the sense that researchers obtain material or data from the second hand and not the original data from the First Data in the field. Fourth, that the data library conditions are not limited by space and time (Zed, 2008). Based on the foregoing, the collection of data in research is carried out by examining and / or exploring a number of journals, books and documents (both printed and electronic) as well as other sources of data and / or information deemed relevant to the research or study.

Domestic violence

Violence is an act of violence from one person to another person or from one group to another group with any motives classified as deviant behavior, and cannot be justified according to social norms (Hufad, 2003). Households are the smallest organizations in society formed by marriage ties (Soeroso, 2012). Thus, domestic violence is an act of violence committed by someone against another family member with any motive, which is a violation of social norms that occur within the scope of the household.

Violence is controlling; coercion includes sexual, psychological, physical and economic actions carried out by individuals against other individuals in domestic or intimate relationships (Hasanah, 2013). The Home Affairs Select Committee (HASC) defines domestic violence as a form of physical, sexual or emotional abuse that takes place in the context of a close relationship between partners (married, cohabiting and others) or ex-spouse (Hanani, 2010; Rafikah, 2015). Domestic violence is an attack on the physical and psychological integrity of a person so that it can harm one of the weak parties (Ramadhan, R. A., & Nurhamlin, 2018).

Most victims of domestic violence are women (wives), and the perpetrators are husbands, although there also reverse victims or people who are under one roof of the house (Afdal, 2015; Golu, 2014; Hariyanto, 2016). Whereas the family functions as a protection where every family member should feel safe and protected, but women (wife), and children are vulnerable to the dangers of domestic violence (Ulfiah, 2016). Ironically, domestic violence cases are often covered by victims because they are linked to family problems and are considered a disgrace if others know about their family problems. The National Commission on Violence Against Women states that violence against women is any act of violence committed against women who results or tends to in physical, sexual, or psychological harm and suffering to women, both adult women or girls and adolescents (Aini, 2001).

So it is clear, that domestic violence is violence that occurs within the scope of the family where violence is committed by the husband against his wife or vice versa, which results in physical and sexual and psychological harm and suffering.

Forms of domestic violence

Common forms of domestic violence that have occurred in Indonesia are grouped into physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, economic violence (Afdal Afdal, Alizamar, Ildil, Erlamsyah, & Taufik, 2017; Soeroso, 2012). Law No. 23 of 2004 acts of violence against wives in the household are divided into four types, namely (1) physical violence is an act that results in pain, illness or severe injury by beating, slapping, spitting, pulling, kicking, hitting or injuring with objects sharp resulting bruises, bruises, broken teeth, deformities that lead to death. (2) Psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of painful comments or degrading self-esteem, isolation of the wife from the outside world, threatening or scaring the wife as a means to force the will. (3) Sex violence includes isolation of the wife from her inner needs, forcing sexual intercourse, forcing her own sex appetite, not paying attention to the wife's satisfaction. (4) Economic violence is an act that does not provide for the wife, even spending the wife's money (Aini, 2001).

Other forms of domestic violence can also be verbal violence such as shouting and insulting, social violence such as the prohibition of meeting relatives and associating with neighbors, spiritual violence such as the prohibition to carry out religious rituals in accordance with his beliefs (Rofiah, 2017). some forms of domestic violence are physical violence (such as hitting, slapping and strangling), psychological violence (such as shouting, swearing, and threatening), sexual violence (such as touching, kissing, and forcing sex without the consent of the victim), violence financial (such as taking victim's belongings, holding or not providing financial needs, spiritual violence (such as demeaning the victim's beliefs and beliefs, and forcing victims to practice certain rituals or beliefs) (Antasari, 2014). So it can be concluded that domestic violence that is often experienced by wives is physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and economic violence.

Non Psychological Conditions That Affect the Acceptance of Domestic Violence

Non-psychological conditions that influence the occurrence of domestic violence are caused by economic problems, patriarchal culture, third party interference, gambling, differences in principles and the main factors causing domestic violence are infidelities committed by husbands with other women (Jayanthi, 2009). Furthermore, Fathul Djannah stated that domestic violence is caused by economic factors, third-person attendance factors, wrong understanding of religious teachings, wrong role models, and psychological conditions (Djannah, 2003). Meanwhile, Aina Rumiati Azis (2002) stated the factors causing the occurrence of violence against women, namely: (a) patriarchal culture that places men as superior beings and women as inferior beings, (b) wrong understanding of religious teachings so that men consider men may dominate women and (c) imitation of a boy who lives with a father who likes to hit, usually will imitate his father's behavior (Afdal, 2015). A person's tendency to accept violence is the existence of patriarchal culture, stereotypes, wrong understanding of religion. Violence overlaps with the legitimacy of culture, family and country (Mufidah Ch, 2006). conditions that cause domestic violence are demographic conditions, including the age of first wife's marriage, family income, wife education, wife's work status and gender inequality (Septi Rani Dafeni, Atik Mawarni, Djoko Nugroho, 2017).

The several factors causing violence in the home as mentioned above the most dominant factors are patriarchal culture, economy, infidelity and wrong understanding of religious teachings.

Conclusion

Domestic violence is an act that results in physical, psychological, sexual and economic suffering that occurs in the family environment. Forms of violence received by victims in the form of physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, economic violence to neglect of the household. Factors that influence a person to accept violence are caused by non-psychological conditions, which are influenced by socioeconomic status, social culture, infidelity and wrong understanding of religious teachings so that men may be in charge of women. The impact of violence on victims can be physical such as injuries, injuries. While psychological effects such as stress, trauma.

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