



Analysis of the Causes of Domestic Violence among Women in Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency

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Article Information

Received: March 22, 2024

Revised: April 01, 2024

Online: April 04, 2024

Keywords

The Impact of Violence, Causes of Domestic Violence, Women Victims of Violence

ABSTRACT

(WHO), thirty percent of women worldwide have been victims of either non-partner sexual violence, relationship sexual violence, or both types of abuse. In West Sumatra Province, there were 964 violent cases, 311 of which involved male victims and 754 included female victims. There were 754 female victims of violence, or 27.92 percent of all women, per 100,000. 791 children were victims of violence, representing 4.34 percent of all victims (Kemenpppa, 2023). The aim of the research was to examine the reasons behind domestic abuse of women in Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency. This qualitative study used an informant phenomenology design. The 11 informants came from the Agam District DALDUKKBPPPA Office, Toma di Naga Sub-district, and female victims. The study was conducted from August 23 to September 20, 2023. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and document review. After that, the data was analyzed, presented, and conclusions were drawn. The results of the current policy input research are limited to the relevant agencies and the amount of funds and human resources available for the program. Existing facilities and infrastructure must be supported by the APBD. Many factors can lead to domestic violence, including third persons, jealousy, financial problems, and drug use. Due to lack of funding and resources, the program did not meet expectations. The conclusion is that programs and information media should be improved to maximize prevention services and decrease domestic violence cases.

Keywords: *The Impact of Violence, Causes of Domestic Violence, Women Victims of Violence*



INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately thirty percent of women worldwide have experienced physical or sexual violence, either from intimate partners or non-partners (WHO, 2019). This indicates that violence against women remains a global public health issue and a serious violation of human rights. In many cases, such violence occurs within domestic settings, making it more difficult to detect and address due to its private nature. Domestic violence not only affects women's physical health but also has long-term psychological, social, and economic consequences (Fauziah, 2021).

Globally, it is estimated that one in three women has experienced violence during her lifetime (WHO, 2019). Among women aged 15–49 who have been in relationships, a significant proportion report experiencing physical or sexual violence by their partners. Data as of September 2022 recorded 17,515 cases of violence, with 18,873 victims consisting of women, children, and the elderly. Of these, female victims accounted for 16,069 cases (85.14%), while male victims accounted for 2,804 cases (14.86%). This shows that women are disproportionately affected by violence, especially within domestic environments (KemenPPPA, 2023).

The prevalence of domestic violence varies across countries, with studies indicating rates ranging from 20% to 78% over a lifetime. Research by Semahegn and Mengistie (2015) found that the lifetime prevalence of physical violence by intimate partners ranges between 31% and 76.5%. These variations are influenced by socio-cultural, economic, and legal factors in different regions (Djikanovic et al., 2010).

In Indonesia, violence against women remains a significant concern. Based on data from KemenPPPA (2023), West Sumatra Province recorded 964 cases of violence, including 311 male victims and 754 female victims. This means that women represent the majority of victims, with a rate of 27.92 per 100,000 women. Additionally, 791 children were victims of violence, accounting for 4.34% of total cases. These figures highlight the urgency of addressing domestic violence through comprehensive prevention and intervention strategies (West Sumatra Province Government, 2022).

At the local level, Agam Regency has also experienced cases of domestic violence. Data show that there were 40 cases in 2020, 11 cases in 2021, and 12 cases in 2022. In Lubuk Basung District specifically, six cases were reported. Although the number appears relatively small, it is important to note that domestic violence is often underreported due to stigma, fear, and cultural norms that discourage victims from speaking out (Nafisah, 2017). Therefore, the actual number of cases is likely higher than reported.

Several factors contribute to domestic violence, including economic problems, infidelity, lack of communication between partners, jealousy, and low levels of education (Harefa, 2021). Social norms that reinforce gender inequality and patriarchal values also play a significant role in perpetuating violence against women. In many cases, women remain in abusive relationships due to financial dependence, concern for children, or lack of access to support services (Sulaeman et al., 2022).

Efforts to address domestic violence require not only legal frameworks but also effective implementation of policies, community awareness, and support systems for victims. Integrated



services involving government agencies, community leaders, and healthcare providers are essential to prevent and respond to cases of violence (Rohmah, 2021). Strengthening education, counseling services, and public awareness campaigns can also help reduce the incidence of domestic violence.

Based on preliminary interviews conducted in May 2023, it was found that the main causes of domestic violence in Lubuk Basung District include infidelity, financial problems, and educational factors. However, handling these cases remains challenging due to limited resources, lack of coordination, and insufficient outreach programs. Therefore, further research is needed to explore the underlying causes and evaluate the effectiveness of existing interventions.

This study aims to analyze the causes of domestic violence among women in Lubuk Basung District, Agam Regency, in 2023. By understanding the contributing factors and challenges in handling cases, this research is expected to provide insights for improving policies and programs to prevent domestic violence and support victims more effectively.

METHODS

This study employs a descriptive research design and a qualitative methodology. Scientific logic and the investigation of inductive thought processes connected to the dynamics of links between observed events are central to qualitative research and approaches. According to Sugiyono (2017), descriptive research may be seen as a process for solving problems that involves discussing a current issue based on facts that are readily apparent and characterizing the state of the subject or object in the study, which can be individuals, organizations, or society.

The Women's Empowerment Service at the Agam Regency will be the site of this study. Eleven persons make up the demographic and samples that will be used, including leaders in the community, heads of organizations that support women's empowerment, and victims of domestic abuse. The following methods of gathering data were employed: research documentation, observation, and interviews. Checklists and observation sheets were the research instruments employed in the study. Data reduction, data presentation following reduction, conclusion drawing, and verification are the phases of data processing.

The descriptive and qualitative analysis of this research data produced an overview and an explanation of the real situation. According to Miles and Hubberman, interactive analysis is used in this study. However, if preliminary judgments are backed up by reliable data, they may be seen as reliable or trustworthy. These observations' outcomes can be compared to theory in order to derive conclusions.

RESULTS

1. Input Components

- a. Policies: Policies for preventing violence against women have been included in the SPM and SDG as well as program activities, but only in the relevant agencies. In the District and Nagari, policies already exist, but are not yet operational.
- b. Human resources, Human Resources: Overall, the Women's Empowerment area of the



Daldukkbpppa service is still short of one worker, and functional staff have moved. Despite having sufficient human resources, a number of individuals work as PJ Nagari Pemekaran while on duty.

- c. Facilities and Infrastructure, the asset inventory list is not sufficient because the existing operational vehicles are not sufficient for all existing fields. However, the facilities and infrastructure for implementing activities already exist, but are not sufficient because two sectors only have one operational vehicle to carry out existing programs.
- d. Funds or Financing, There is no budget for case outreach; handling only non- physical cases; limited numbers for case outreach; and technical guidelines for budget implementation only for non-ASN; in sub-districts, budget deficit; and in nagari, the women's program budget is only for pkk activities.

2. Process Components

- a. Program Implementation, that the program is running well in all areas and that the PPA task force is working in the sub-district to deal with problems.
- b. Services for cases of violence. Services for handling cases that often occur include sexual harassment, physical abuse of husbands against wives, abandonment of wives, sexual harassment, and human trafficking.
- c. Causes of domestic violence cases. Some sources of domestic violence include infidelity, jealousy, husband-wife miscommunication, drug use, third party interference, and economic problems. Physical, psychological violence and neglect of wives are some types of violence experienced by women.
- d. The impact of domestic violence is that the consequences of domestic violence, including the trauma experienced by the victim, make women afraid that they will experience it again and become the backbone of the family in earning a living for their children. Families need help from psychologists to improve their physical and mental conditions so that they can reorganize their lives and their economy can return to normal.

3. Output Components

The obstacles that occurred during program implementation, such as a lack of manpower, limited budget, and the large number of activities, made case outreach difficult and not optimal. The success of a program is influenced by bureaucratic structure, communication, resources (resources), disposition, attitude and commitment. There is an opportunity to carry out program assessments and evaluations if implementation does not achieve the expected results.

DISCUSSION

1. Input Components

a. Policy

The results of the research show that policies regarding health services for women and children victims of violence only exist in the relevant agencies and this policy already exists in sub-



districts and Nagari. However, the implementation of the Violence Prevention Program against women has not been implemented.

In addition, subjective and objective dimensions interact with each other in the policy system. This is because decisions made by the government influence the pattern of involvement of policy actors in policy issues. In addition, the policy environment is the environment in which events related to policy issues occur and have an impact on policy makers and public policy (Nurul Fika, 2023).

Researchers say that the program will start throughout Agam Regency, as well as in Lubuk Basung and Nagari Districts, if there is a policy from the Agam Regency government. This policy can be applied to other agencies, such as sub-districts and nagari. One example is activating P2TP2A in sub-districts to make them better known to the community and enable them to interact with other people. Relevant agencies also increase collaboration with cross-sectors so that the program can run well.

b. Human Resources

The results of interviews with HR informants show that the number of jobs available in the department is still insufficient because two functional positions are still vacant. Because of this, the implementation of activities was slightly hampered. Human Resources are a person's mental and physical strength. Heredity and environment shape her behavior and character, while the desire to fulfill her needs drives her work performance Mathis and Jackson (2006:3).

This research is in line with previous research (Antari & Ma'ani, 2020). The research found that, when the LK3 social program was implemented to handle domestic violence cases, the human resources needed to run the program became an obstacle.

According to the researcher's assumptions, there should be two additional staff and employees so that services can be maximized. Apart from quantity, the quality of an organization's human resources is very important. Human Resources are all human resources that can be used to achieve organizational and personal goals.

c. Facilities and infrastructure

The results of interviews with informants showed that the facilities and infrastructure at the service were sufficient, although there were still operational obstacles for case outreach in two areas because there was only one operational vehicle for case outreach. However, surgery in other areas can help if other areas are not working.

Lack of facilities and infrastructure will disrupt the process of program activities, while good facilities and infrastructure will also result in good implementation of activities. Facilities and infrastructure, together with equipment and other supporting facilities, will increase the organization's human resources. Due to a lack of facilities and infrastructure, current capacity is very low. Therefore, to run the program, facilities and infrastructure as well as implementing guidelines are needed. This component is very important to ensure that activities are carried out effectively and efficiently due to the standardization of the quality of facilities and infrastructure used during



activities. The tools used during activities are also included in the facilities and infrastructure of organizational activities. This usually includes the necessary hardware to allow the process to run smoothly.

d. Dana

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants show that the department has a budget that is used through central funds from the Non-Physical DAK Fund. However, the technical guidelines for using this budget are limited to case assistance, so the general budget from the APBD is not available for this year due to plan revisions.

According to the researchers' assumptions, the operational costs required to provide services must be allocated from other budgets, such as the APBD, and included in the budget planning each year. This is because running the program requires funds for activities such as outreach to the community, cross-program activities, making posters, banners, and copying or printing.

2. Process Components

a. Causes of Violence Cases

The causes of domestic violence cases include infidelity, economics, third parties, because of poor communication between husband and wife. These facts are not much different from previous research on domestic violence (Gudiño León et al., 2021). The first is economic factors, which can cause tension and even acts of domestic violence. The second is the bad behavior factor, because there are many things we don't know about our partner.

According to previous research (Harefa, 2021), economic factors, emotional control and social factors are the main causes of domestic violence in Hilizalo'otano Village, Mazino District, South Nias Regency.

Researchers argue that the main causes of violence can be found everywhere and are not limited to certain socio-economic, religious or ethnic groups. Of course, the main sources of violence against women are unequal power relations and gender discrimination. Poverty, economic stress, and a poor criminal justice system are other sources of violence against women. As a result, breaking the chain of victims of violence, both children and women in the role of wives, is very important. Because they believe that this problem will embarrass the family, victims prefer to leave this problem alone at home without a clear solution.

b. Forms of Domestic Violence

The results of interviews with victims showed that their husbands committed physical and psychological violence, sexual harassment, neglected their wives, and fought over child custody. In research conducted by (Jatmiko, 2022), the P2TPAKK Rekso Dyah Utami institution has several counselors who specifically provide family counseling services.

Researchers are of the opinion that acts of domestic violence are still considered a secret crime and receive little attention and coverage in criminal law. Violence can include physical, psychological, sexual and verbal violence, as well as domestic neglect. There are many reasons for acts of domestic



violence. These include the defense of male power, economic restrictions and discrimination, childcare responsibilities, and criminal justice approaches for men.

c. The Impact of Violence

The results of interviews with informants show the impact of domestic violence, including the trauma experienced by the victim from previous events, which requires a psychologist to treat the trauma, and the economic situation for women who only become housewives will be difficult for their life in the future.

Researchers believe that to reduce the effects of domestic violence, there needs to be experts who handle cases and help victims. Management of cases of violence against women must be completed using case management, starting from outreach to comprehensive assistance. In addition, effects and benefits must be considered, not just law enforcement issues and the victim's health. In cases of violence against women, the recovery process is also a key word.

d. Program Implementation

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants show that the program is being implemented well despite limited funds. Even though the current budget is limited to non-physical DAK due to very limited technical guidelines for budget use, relevant cases are still being served. While funds for women are only available for PKK in District and Nagari.

This research is in line with previous research (Rohmah, 2021). The Yogyakarta city government, assisted by technical implementation units, makes various efforts to prevent and deal with violence against children and women. based on process accuracy.

Researchers believe that the program can be successful only if it is carried out with teamwork and supported by adequate funding. If not, outreach to violence cases will be hampered, especially in providing psychologist assistance in handling violence cases.

3. Output Components

Researchers believe that the program can be successful only if it is carried out with teamwork and supported by adequate funding. Without adequate funding, outreach to violence cases will be hampered, especially in providing psychologist assistance in handling these cases.

Poor family counseling can lead to discord among members of the larger family and even uncontrolled anger (Willis, 2017). This is in line with research conducted by (Rinalto, 2020) from the various comments above. Thus, the implementation of the Banda Aceh City government's policy to deal with domestic violence clearly faces various challenges, including:

According to researchers, in case service practice, case management must be implemented to manage cases of violence against women as a whole, starting from outreach to comprehensive assistance. In addition, effects and benefits must be considered, not just law enforcement issues and the victim's health. In cases of violence against women, the recovery process is also a key word.



CONCLUSIONS

The following are the input components found: First, policies, Minimum Service Standards (SPM), and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) have included policies on preventing violence against women in related program and service activities. This policy already exists at the Nagari and Sub-district levels, but has not been implemented in real terms. Second, human resources are limited in the number of employees at the Women's Empowerment Service, resulting in a shortage of workers due to busy programs. However, the Women's Empowerment Service continues to handle existing cases even with a limited number of employees. Third, the facilities and infrastructure available use one car unit to implement programs and case outreach. In general, the facilities and infrastructure in the service are quite adequate even though their operations are limited. However, considering that activities in both areas are quite dense, optimal operations are needed so that all programs can be implemented properly. The funds available, although the general APBD allocation is limited, are still assisted by funds from the center such as BOKB, Non-Physical DAK, and Physical DAK. In the handling process, the Women's Empowerment Division handles cases with a team in the office, maintains the confidentiality of victims, and collaborates with psychologists or counselors to handle cases of violence effectively until the victim gets help and support, including if necessary in court. Factors that can cause domestic violence include third party interference, lack of communication between husband and wife, drug abuse, economic problems, and interference from parents or other family members. Women who are victims of domestic violence experience various forms of violence, such as physical injuries, mental violence, and economic violence, which have an impact on past trauma, trauma to their children, and difficulty in finding work.

In the output component, handling cases of violence against women must involve cross-sectors and community leaders. Information about violence against women must be disseminated to the community so that women can avoid and eliminate various forms of violence, including physical, psychological or verbal violence, and sexual violence. The community must also have the courage to report violence against women and children so that victims can be immediately assisted and handled. The business process for final referral services for women and children victims of violence has been prepared by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), which includes complaints, outreach, case management, access to temporary shelters, mediation, and victim assistance.

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