

## Uncovering the Psychological Impact of Domestic Violence: A Case Study on Housewives in Village Asei Besar East Sentani District Jayapura Regency

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### Abstract

**Background:** Forty percent of women in Papua experience domestic violence, and one of the causes is alcohol consumption. Violence against housewives impacts maternal psychic. This research aims to identify the types of domestic violence and their psychic impact and identify the dominant violence affecting them. **Method:** Data on domestic violence were collected using the Rasyid Questionnaire and Psychological Variables using a questionnaire developed by the World Health Organization, namely WHO QoL-BREF. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis was used to study the forms of violence that affect the psychic of housewives. **Result:** The highest form of violence having a psychological impact was sexual; domestic violence was 86 (100%). The highest psychological impact of housewives is not feeling satisfied and not proud of themselves 103 (78%). The most sequentially significant types of domestic violence are sexual violence P value; 0.000, Having an affair (p-value; 0.001), Mild physical violence (p-value; 0.004); psychological violence: abuse, humiliation (P value; 0.013, harassment, insulting (P value; 0.017), drunkenness and spanking (p-value; 0.028), violence kicking, hitting, attempted murder of family members at home (0.038), irritability (p-value; 0.04). The most dominant influence on the mother's psychological is having an affair p-value of 0.015 and OR 14.2 (1.6-122.4). **Conclusion:** The most common form of violence is hitting, trapping, and pushing, and the dominant form of violence affecting the mother's psyche is that the husband has an affair. It is necessary to monitor and identify domestic violence, especially in pregnant women, which is integrated with Antenatal Care and services at the Community Health Center.

**Keywords:** domestic violence, psychic, maternal health

### INTRODUCTION

A Happy Family is the dream of all couples. Harmonious home life and family relationships free from violence will create happiness [1, 2]. A happy family will improve family well-being and makes people more productive [3, 4]. Violence in the family threatens physical and mental Health [5, 6]. Data on 416.441 domestic violence identified 64.587 events (15,51%) affected by mental illness [7]. A quarter of women aged 15-49 years and an average of 1 in 3 (35%) Women worldwide experience physical and sexual violence from an intimate [8, 9]. Data in 2020 showed 299.911 cases of violence against wives, ranked first at 49%. [10]. Violence is a severe problem that needs to be addressed because it severely hinders women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on an equal basis with men [4, 11, 12].

Domestic violence is a vital factor influencing the mother's psychological condition and risk of abortion[13]. A psychically healthy mother will give birth to a healthy and intelligent child. Conversely, mothers who are stressed and depressed during pregnancy can harm the fetus [14, 15]. Stressed pregnant women will get sick quickly, and Cause their quality of life to be worse[16, 17]. In addition, violence in the family also affects the behavior of children born [18].

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Domestic violence also has an impact on children's growth and development [19]. Domestic violence against women is significantly associated with alcohol consumption [20] 40% of women in Papua experience domestic violence, and one of the causes is alcohol consumption [21] Based. On the results of the study found that physical violence is associated with alcohol consumption from abusers and has an impact on chronic mental illness in victims [22]. According to Alves that 64% of housewives who experience violence have medical problems and higher stress levels [23, 24]. In addition, mothers who experience violence have barriers to accessing support in overcoming the violence experienced, so it is necessary to protect them [25]

This study aims to identify the types of domestic violence and the psychological impact of domestic violence experienced by housewives in Papua and identify the types of domestic violence that have a dominant influence on housewives' psychics.

### METHOD

This study was cross-sectional design. The population is all housewives in Asei Village, with as many as 222 housewives. The convenience sampling technique took a total of 132 samples ) and the sample is calculated based on the formula adopted from Slovin. Data on domestic violence variables were collected using a questionnaire developed [26] Psychological Variables using a questionnaire developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), namely WHOQoL-BREF (27). It consists of 6 questions in the form of self-report. The Ethical Committee for Health Research of Public Health Faculty Universitas Cenderawasih number 011/KEPK-FKM UC/2023 released the ethical clearance. Data analysis using proportion analysis, chi-square, Prevalence Ratio Test, and logistic regression using SPSS version 26..

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The type of domestic violence with the highest proportion of psychological impact is sexual violence 86 (100%), and the lowest is that the husband does not conduct deliberation to solve problems in the family 62 (89.8%) (Table 1). The highest proportion of psychological impacts of housewives due to domestic violence is not feeling satisfied and not proud of themselves, 103 (78%), and the lowest is not enjoying life 75 (56.8%) (Table 2). The types of domestic violence that are significant with the psychological impact of housewives in Asei Village are sexual domestic violence with a value of  $p$ ; 0.000, cheating ( $p$ -value; 0.001), mild physical domestic violence (slapping, trapping, pushing) ( $p$ -value; 0.004), psychological violence in the household: arbitrariness, humiliation ( $P$ -value; 0.013, Abusive humiliation ( $P$ -value; 0.017), Frequent drunkenness and spanking ( $p$ -value; 0.028), Severe domestic violence; Kicking, hitting, trying to kill family members at home (0.038), irritability ( $P$  grade; 0.04) (Table 3).

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Table 1. The proportion of Husband's Domestic Violence Based on the Psychological Impact of Disturbed Housewives

Husband's Domestic Violence		Psychic Housewives Disturbed			
		Yes	%	No	%
Severe physical domestic violence; kicking, hitting, attempted murder of family members at home	Yes	96	96	4	4
	No	27	84,4%	5	15,6%
Mild physical domestic violence (slapping, trapping, pushing) of family members at home	Yes	99	97,1%	3	2,9%
	No	24	80%	6	20%
Severe psychological domestic violence: degrading, humiliating the mother and other family members at home	Yes	82	96,5	3	3,5
	No	41	87,2	6	12,8
Psychic domestic violence: Abuse and humiliation will result in fear in the mother and other family members in the house	Yes	81	96,5	2	3,5
	No	42	85,7	7	14,3
Domestic violence sexual; forced sexual intercourse	Yes	86	100	0	0
	No	37	80,4	9	19,6
Sexual, domestic violence; harass or insult the victim.	Yes	91	96,8	3	3,2
	No	32	84,2	6	15,8
Scolding and hitting children if they make mistakes	Yes	103	94,5	6	5,5
	No	20	87	3	13
Irritable by trivial matters	Yes	105	95,5	5	4,5
	No	18	81,8	4	18,2
Not conducting deliberation to solve problems in the family	Yes	62	89,8	7	10,2
	No	61	96,8	2	3,2
Post Domestic Violence, the husband never finds a solution	Yes	71	94,7	4	5,3
	No	52	91,2	5	8,8
After Domestic Violence, husbands never advise children not to imitate	Yes	78	92,8	6	7,2
	No	45	93,8	3	6,3
She was often drunk and beaten.	Yes	98	96,1	4	3,9
	No	25	83,3	5	16,7
She was often drunk and beaten.	Yes	87	98,9	1	1,1
	No	36	81,8	8	18,2

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Table 2. The proportion psychological condition of housewives due to domestic violence

<b>Psychological Condition of Housewives Due to Domestic Violence</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Not enjoying life	75	56,8	57	43,2
Feeling life is meaningless	78	59,1	54	40,9
Unable to accept the appearance of the body	82	62,1	50	37,9
Dissatisfied and not proud of yourself sendiri	103	78	29	22
Often have negative feelings such as loneliness, hopelessness, anxiety, and depression	100	75,8	32	24,2
Unable to concentrate	98	74,2	34	25,8

Table 3. Bivariate analysis of types of domestic violence with the psychological condition of housewives

<b>Variable</b>		<b>Psychic Housewives Disturbed</b>				<b>p-value</b>	<b>RP</b> <b>CI 95%</b>
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>		
Severe physical domestic violence; kicking, hitting, attempted murder of family members at home	Yes	96	96	4	4	0,038	1,1 (0,9-1,3)
	No	27	84,4	5	15,6		
Mild Domestic Violence	Yes	99	97,1	3	2,9	0,004	1,2 (1-1,4)
	No	24	80	6	20		
Severe Psychological Domestic Violence	Yes	83	96,5	3	3,5	0,068	1,1 (0,9-1,2)
	No	41	87,2	6	12,8		
Domestic Violence Mild Psychic	Yes	81	97,6	2	2,4	0,013	1,1 (1-1,2)
	No	42	85,7	7	14,3		
Sexual Domestic Violence	Yes	86	100	0	0	0,000	1,2 (1-1,4)
	No	37	80,4	9	19,6		
Harassing, insulting	Yes	91	96,8	3	3,2	0,017	1,1 (0,9-1,3)
	No	32	84,2	6	15,8		
Scolding, hitting children	Yes	103	94,5	6	5,5	0,190	1,08 (0,9-1,2)
	No	20	87	3	13		

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Iritabilitas	Yes	105	95,5	5	4,5	0,04	1,1 (0,9-1,4)
	No	18	81,8	4	18,2		
No deliberations	Yes	62	89,9	7	10,1	0,16	3,1 (0,6-14)
	No	61	96,8	2	3,2		
Not looking for a solution	Yes	71	94,7	4	5,3	0,49	1,0 (0,9-1,1)
	No	52	91,2	5	8,8		
Never advise a child	Yes	78	92,9	6	7,1	1,00	0,9 (0,9-1,0)
	No	45	93,8	3	6,3		
He was often drunk and beaten	Yes	98	96,1	4	3,9	0,028	1,1 (0,9-1,3)
	No	25	83,3	5	16,7		
Cheating	Yes	87	98,9	1	1,1	0,001	1,2 (1,0-1,3)
	No	36	81,8	8	18,2		

Nine variables are eligible for multivariate analysis with a p value < 0.25. By using the Enter method in the final logistic regression model, it is known that two variables are the dominant factors affecting psychology, namely the mild domestic violence variable with a p value of 0.032 and the infidelity variable with a p value; 0.015 and the most dominant influence on the psychology of housewives in Asei Besar Village was the variable of infidelity with p-value; 0.015 and OR 14.2 (1.6-122.4).

Domestic violence affects the psyche of housewives. These results are similar to Ferrari's research that housewives who experience violence are at risk for psychological problems, including depression, anxiety, and trauma [23, 24]. Chronic stress due to violence can cause neurochemical changes in the brain and disrupt hormonal balance, which in turn can contribute to depression [27]. Pregnant women who experience violence will experience changes in the biological system to the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal, disrupting the immune system and worsening mental health [28–30]. There 20% of women experiencing anxiety during pregnancy and victims of violence will share neurosensory deficits and stress disorders, and forty percent had common comorbidities, three-quarters of whom had worsening pathology [31, 32].

One effective form of violence with housewives psychic is sexual violence. These results are similar to Breiding's study in America that 43.9% of women experience a form of sexual violence during life and tend to be psychologically disturbed [33, 34]. Women who are sexually abused today experience a 50% to 70% increase in gynecological, central nervous, and stress problems, even according to Stacey's research that housewives who experience violence, 41% experience depression, 50.1% experience post-traumatic stress [35, 36]. A form of domestic violence that is also significant to the wife's psyche is that the husband often gets drunk and beats her. The results of this study are similar to McCauley's research that alcohol abuse is associated with stress that drives husbands to beat wives [25, 37]. Alcohol abuse by a partner can increase sexual violence during pregnancy [25,

38]. Men under the influence of alcohol or drugs often show higher levels of aggression than men who are not drunk and may exhibit violent behavior in the home [39, 40].

The most dominant violence affecting the wife's psyche is mild violence (slapping, trapping, pushing) and family members at home. It is essential to pay attention to domestic violence victims because the impact is not only on maternal health but also on the emotions and behavior of children and future generations [41, 42]. Exposure to maternal violence increases the risk of low birth weight and premature birth, so effective programs for identifying violence and mental health interventions in pregnancy must be integrated into Antenatal Care (ANC) [28, 43, 44]. To reduce domestic violence, policymakers can reduce violence by addressing norms justifying wife beatings and the need to protect housewives, paying attention to gender equality, and managing alcohol use [2, 45, 46]. In addition, there is a need for extension interventions to prevent and reduce violence, as violence prevention programs are much more effective at reducing violence [47, 48].

Several factors reduce violence against women, namely shifts in marriage, divorce, and improvement in women's economic status; and increased availability of domestic violence services; and increased gender equality in the household. [46, 49, 50] The above factors can interact and influence each other. In addition, other factors can contribute to the reduction of violence against women, such as education, public awareness, and cultural changes that support gender equality [27].

## CONCLUSION

The highest form of violence having a psychological impact was sexual and domestic violence. The highest psychological impact of housewives is not feeling satisfied and not proud of themselves. The most sequentially significant types of domestic violence are sexual violence, having an affair, mild physical violence, and psychological violence: abuse, humiliation, harassment, insulting, drunkenness, spanking, violence kicking, hitting, attempted murder of family members at home, and irritability. The most The dominant influence on the mother's psychological is having an affair.

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