



Experiences of Housewives Victims of Domestic Violence and the Impact of Their Roles on the Family in Kalibobo Village, Nabire Regency, Central Papua Province

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ABSTRACT

This qualitative phenomenological study explores the experiences of housewives who are victims of domestic violence (KDRT) in Kalibobo, Nabire Regency, Central Papua. Victims face physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse, often worsened by poverty, alcohol abuse, and infidelity. These forms of violence negatively impact their physical and mental health, economic conditions, and ability to fulfill family roles. Coping strategies include communication and spiritual strength, but help-seeking is hindered by fear, stigma, and weak institutional support. The study highlights the need for community education, stronger law enforcement, and comprehensive victim services.

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence, or *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga* (KDRT), is a grave violation of human rights and a persistent global public health issue, with women disproportionately bearing the brunt of its consequences. Defined as any act—physical, sexual, psychological abuse, or neglect—committed within the household that causes suffering, loss of liberty, or harm, KDRT often arises from patterns of coercion, threats, or deprivation of freedom, and is deeply rooted in social and cultural structures (Emqi & Hartini, 2023). The World Health Organization (2024) underscores the alarming prevalence of this violence, reporting that more than one in four women aged 15–49 worldwide have experienced physical or sexual abuse by an intimate partner at least once in their lives. Regional variations are stark, with lifetime prevalence rates ranging from 20% in the Western Pacific to 33% in Southeast Asia and Africa, and intimate partners responsible for 38% of all female homicides globally, highlighting the lethal dimension of domestic violence (WHO, 2024). Indonesia mirrors these global patterns, as evidenced by the 2023 Demographic Health Survey, which recorded 289,111 cases of domestic violence—a figure that, while showing a slight decrease, still signals persistent and systemic challenges (Kemenkes RI, 2023). Despite the existence of comprehensive legal frameworks such as Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Law No. 35/2014 on Protection from Psychological Disturbance, the effectiveness of these laws is hampered by limited dissemination, weak enforcement, and entrenched cultural norms that perpetuate male dominance and normalize violence against women (Asman, 2024; Dewi et al., 2023).

The situation in Kelurahan Kalibobo, Nabire Regency, Central Papua, vividly illustrates these dynamics. Reports from the local Women and Child Protection Agency indicate a troubling rise in KDRT cases, from 14 in 2022 to 31 in 2023, with the majority of incidents involving physical, psychological, and economic abuse, and most perpetrators coming from the indigenous Papuan ethnic group (Dinas P2PA Kab. Nabire, 2024). The underlying causes are multifaceted, but socioeconomic vulnerability stands out as a dominant factor. Research consistently shows that KDRT disproportionately affects women in lower socioeconomic strata, where poverty, unemployment, and low educational attainment amplify household stress and diminish women's agency (Muklir, 2021; Susiana, 2020; Ahyar & Safrida, 2020). In Papua, the economic dependency of women on their husbands is further exacerbated by limited employment opportunities and cultural expectations, making it exceedingly difficult for victims to leave abusive relationships or seek help (BPS Papua, 2022). This dependency not only perpetuates cycles of violence but also discourages victims from reporting abuse due to fear of losing their primary source of livelihood. The inadequacy of support systems—such as counseling, safe shelters, and legal aid—further compounds the problem, leaving many victims without recourse or protection (Mustikasari, 2024; Kementerian Sosial, 2021).

Efforts to address KDRT in Nabire and similar regions have included government and NGO-led interventions such as gender equality education, victim advocacy, and economic empowerment programs for women (KPPPA,

2022). However, the persistent rise in reported cases underscores the need for more effective, culturally sensitive, and accessible support services. The impact of KDRT extends far beyond the immediate physical and psychological harm to victims; it undermines family welfare, disrupts child development, and erodes the social fabric of communities. Women who endure violence often experience chronic stress, depression, and emotional exhaustion, which in turn impairs their ability to manage household responsibilities and provide optimal care for their children. This inefficiency can have cascading effects on household stability, child well-being, and overall family resilience (Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Gangguan psikologi, 2024). Given the upward trend in KDRT cases in Kelurahan Kalibobo and the profound consequences for victims and families, it is crucial to conduct in-depth research on the lived experiences of housewives affected by domestic violence and to develop targeted interventions that address both the root causes and the multifaceted impacts of KDRT in this context.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Domestic violence is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon encompassing physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuses that are often interrelated and deeply embedded within broader socioeconomic and cultural contexts. Extensive research has identified poverty, low educational attainment, unemployment, and patriarchal cultural norms as significant determinants of KDRT (Fatmawati & Sari, 2018; Pirez et al., 2025). Patriarchy, a social system that privileges male authority and control, legitimizes violence against women by restricting their autonomy and reinforcing gender inequalities, thereby normalizing abusive behaviors and limiting victims' capacity to seek help or assert their rights (Zuhri & Amalia, 2022; Sakina & Siti, 2017).

Economic stressors such as insufficient income and unemployment exacerbate household tensions and emotional instability, increasing the likelihood of domestic violence (Sutiawati & Mappaselleng, 2020; Anisa & Mustofa, 2021). Women's economic dependence on their partners further heightens their vulnerability, reducing their options to leave abusive relationships and increasing their risk of sustained victimization. According to (Sutiawati & Mappaselleng, 2020), household economic status, verbal conflict, and marital instability can result in emotional destabilization between husband and wife, making them vulnerable to domestic violence. Economic level greatly influences the emergence of emotional outbursts. Husbands with limited income must work to earn extra to meet household needs. The wife's economic dependence makes her simply accept the violence committed by her husband for fear of not being given the necessities for the household. Wives who do not work and do not have their own income are more at risk of domestic violence than wives who have their own income. This is because the wife is completely economically dependent on her husband (Pirez et al., 2025).

In addition, domestic violence caused by early marriage and psychological factors, including jealousy and substance abuse—especially alcohol consumption—have also been identified as triggers for domestic violence, compounding the risk factors for violence (Dafeni et al., 2017; Pirez et al., 2025). In

2015 in East Java, a husband poured vinegar on his wife's face until she suffered burns, because he was jealous of seeing his wife with another man, namely his co-worker (Pirez et al., 2025). In addition, violence can occur due to imitation of psychological disorders in men who live with fathers who like to beat, usually imitating their father's behavior. Cultural values and norms embedded in society can cause an imbalance between men and women. So that moving from this imbalance becomes one of the factors causing someone to commit acts of violence against women (Pirez et al., 2025). Low knowledge and understanding as well as awareness of gender equality and justice due to a person's low level of education causes a narrow view of gender equality which is often interpreted as identical to emancipation, so that in society's perception, gender is considered a western culture that will damage local culture and religious rules (Pirez et al., 2025).

The consequences of KDRT extend beyond immediate physical injuries to include long-term psychological trauma such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder, which impair victims' ability to function effectively within their families and communities (Walker, cited in Jamaa & Rahman, 2022; Mustikasari, 2024). Children exposed to domestic violence are at heightened risk of behavioral problems and emotional disturbances, perpetuating intergenerational cycles of violence and trauma (Sitaresmi & Suherman, 2024). Although legal frameworks aim to shift KDRT from a private to a public issue, significant barriers to reporting, enforcement, and victim support persist, limiting the effectiveness of interventions (Dewi et al., 2023; Jamaa & Rahman, 2022).

METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Approach

This study employed a qualitative phenomenological design to explore in depth the lived experiences of housewives who are victims of KDRT and the impact of such violence on their family roles and efficiency. The phenomenological approach was selected to capture the subjective meanings and perceptions of the participants, allowing for a rich, nuanced understanding of their experiences, coping strategies, and the contextual factors influencing their lives.

Participants and Sampling

Purposive sampling was used to select 11 informants with direct or indirect experience related to KDRT in Kelurahan Kalibobo. The sample included five housewives who had experienced KDRT, three community leaders who also served as RT chairpersons, one village head, one official from the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP3A), and one neighbor of a victim. This diverse sample provided a holistic perspective on the phenomenon from both victim and community viewpoints.

Setting and Duration

The research was conducted in Kelurahan Kalibobo, Nabire District, Central Papua Province, Indonesia, over a two-month period from April to May 2025. The setting is characterized by socioeconomic challenges and limited

institutional resources for addressing domestic violence, providing a critical context for understanding the experiences of victims.

Data Collection

Data collection comprised semi-structured in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document review of official reports and relevant literature. Interviews focused on the types of violence experienced, causative factors, coping mechanisms, impacts on family roles, and barriers to seeking help. Observations provided contextual insights into victims' living conditions and community dynamics. Triangulation of methods and sources was employed to enhance data credibility and validity.

Data Analysis

Data were transcribed verbatim and analyzed thematically following Braun and Clarke's (2006) framework. The analysis involved data familiarization, coding for significant patterns, theme development, and interpretative synthesis in relation to existing theories and literature. Key themes identified included forms of violence, causative factors, coping strategies, impacts on victims and families, and obstacles to help-seeking.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Domestic violence (DV) is a complex social phenomenon that is full of various dimensions, both physical, psychological, sexual, and economic, experienced by family members under one roof. Each form of violence has a unique manifestation, leaving a deep mark on the bodies, souls, and social relations of its victims. In many corners of residential areas, the sound of stifled cries, anxious faces, and blank stares that have lost hope are real depictions of the lives of victims of domestic violence. Forms of physical violence often appear in the form of punches, kicks, slaps, to threats with sharp objects or weapons, which are often triggered by trivial arguments, economic problems, or simply the perpetrator's uncontrolled emotional outburst. Gaping wounds on the victim's body, bruises on the face, swollen hands, or even cracked bones, are silent evidence of the cruelty that occurs behind tightly closed doors.

No less painful, psychological and emotional violence spreads slowly, destroying the victim's self-confidence and self-esteem. Harsh words, insults, curses, and threats that are constantly thrown out, make the victim feel worthless, afraid, and isolated from their social environment. Not infrequently, the perpetrator manipulates, controls, and even isolates the victim from family and friends, creating a small world full of fear and uncertainty. Victims often experience sleep disorders, excessive anxiety, depression, and even prolonged trauma that is difficult to heal.

Sexual violence, although often hidden behind taboos and stigma, is the deepest wound for many victims of domestic violence. Forced sexual intercourse without consent, threats, and even physical violence during intercourse, leave physical and emotional wounds that are difficult to express. In some cases, victims are forced to serve the perpetrator's sexual desires even when they are

sick, pregnant, or menstruating, and some are even forced to do actions that violate norms and their dignity as human beings. Economic violence is no less painful, where the perpetrator controls all income, limits the victim's access to basic needs, or even neglects the needs of children and family, so that victims must struggle alone to meet their daily needs, often by borrowing money or working informally.

The causes of domestic violence are very diverse and interrelated. Economic pressures, such as unemployment or uncertain income, are often the main triggers. In this situation, tensions in the household increase, communication deteriorates, and perpetrators easily lose control of their emotions. Alcohol and substance abuse are catalysts that worsen the situation, where perpetrators who are drunk or under the influence of illegal substances are more likely to commit violence without considering the consequences. In addition, factors such as the involvement of the extended family, misinformation, or conflicts triggered by jealousy and infidelity, worsen the atmosphere and trigger arguments that end in violence. In a society that still adheres to patriarchal values, norms that justify male dominance over women also strengthen this cycle of violence, so that victims often feel helpless and find it difficult to escape the vicious circle of domestic violence.

The impact of domestic violence is very broad and multidimensional. Physically, victims can experience minor to severe injuries, permanent disability, and even death. However, the deepest wounds occur in the psychological aspect. Victims experience chronic stress, anxiety, depression, loss of self-confidence, and even post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Children who grow up in violent environments are not immune to these negative impacts. They tend to be quiet, have difficulty learning, get angry easily, and are at risk of imitating violent behavior as adults. Socially, victims are often isolated, lose support from family and friends, and experience stigma from society that still considers domestic violence a family disgrace that must be covered up. Economically, victims who are not financially independent find it increasingly difficult to escape the trap of violence, because all income is controlled by the perpetrator or even the victim is prohibited from working at all.

In the face of violence experienced, victims of domestic violence develop various coping strategies to survive. Communication with their partner is the first choice, although it often does not produce results because the perpetrator refuses to dialogue or becomes more aggressive. Many victims choose to remain silent, be patient, and pray, hoping that one day the situation will change. However, in many cases, this strategy actually prolongs the victim's suffering. Some victims seek support from family, neighbors, or close friends, although the assistance provided is often not enough to resolve the problem completely. In a society with limited access to social services and high stigma against victims of domestic violence, seeking formal assistance such as counseling or legal protection is a last resort that is rarely taken.

Children as indirect victims of domestic violence experience various negative impacts that affect their growth and development. They grow up in an atmosphere full of fear, anxiety, and uncertainty. Their academic achievement

declines, their social relationships are disrupted, and their risk of engaging in deviant behavior increases. These children often harbor anger and confusion, do not know who to complain to, and eventually develop unhealthy defense mechanisms, such as withdrawing from the social environment or becoming aggressive towards their peers.

In efforts to overcome domestic violence, the role of society and social institutions is very important. However, in reality, many victims do not receive adequate support. Social stigma, shame, and fear of retaliation from the perpetrator make victims reluctant to report or seek help. Women's and children's protection institutions, family counseling, and mental health services are still very limited, especially in rural areas or areas with limited resources. Therefore, efforts to prevent and handle domestic violence must involve various parties, starting from families, communities, educational institutions, to the government and law enforcement. Education about victims' rights, the importance of healthy communication within the family, and strict law enforcement against perpetrators of violence are the main keys to breaking the chain of domestic violence.

In everyday life, the image of a household where domestic violence occurs is often in contrast to the image of a harmonious family that they want to show to others. Behind the walls of a house that looks calm, there are often conflicts, tensions, and violence that continue to recur. Every corner of the house, from the living room, kitchen, to the bedroom, can be a silent witness to violence. The sound of shouting, crying, or objects being thrown, become part of a suffocating routine. The victims, whether wives, husbands, or children, live in fear and uncertainty, not knowing when the perpetrator's anger will explode again.

In the context of Indonesian culture that is still strongly based on patriarchal values, women are often the main victims of domestic violence. However, it is not uncommon for men or husbands to also be victims, although these cases are rarely revealed because of the stigma and the assumption that men must be strong and not complain. Violence against husbands can be in the form of physical violence, such as being hit or thrown objects, or psychological violence, such as constant insults and verbal abuse. This condition shows that domestic violence can happen to anyone, regardless of gender, age, or social status.

It is important to understand that domestic violence is not only an individual problem, but a social problem that requires serious attention and handling from all parties. Prevention efforts must start from the family, by building healthy communication, mutual respect, and prioritizing problem solving without violence. Education about gender equality, emotional management, and human rights must be instilled early on, both in the family and school environment. The government and related institutions need to provide counseling services, legal protection, and rehabilitation for victims, as well as take firm action against perpetrators of violence without discrimination.

Ultimately, the picture of domestic violence is a blurry portrait of family life that should be a place of shelter and growth full of love. Every form of violence, no matter how small, leaves wounds that are difficult to heal, whether

physically, psychologically, or socially. By deeply understanding the forms, causes, impacts, and coping strategies experienced by victims, it is hoped that society will be more concerned, dare to act, and together fight to create families that are free from violence, full of love, and respect each other.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study corroborate and extend existing literature on the multifaceted nature of domestic violence and its deep-rooted socioeconomic and cultural determinants. The persistence of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuses in Kelurahan Kalibobo reflects global patterns documented by the World Health Organization (2024) and national studies (Mustikasari, 2024). Economic hardship and patriarchal norms emerged as central drivers of KDRT, consistent with prior research linking poverty, male dominance, and cultural acceptance of violence to increased risk of abuse (Muttaqin & Ambarwati, 2020; Suryanti & Muttaqin, 2023; Sutiawati & Mappaselleng, 2020; Sakina & Siti, 2017).

Alcohol abuse was identified as a significant exacerbating factor, aligning with literature associating substance use with heightened aggression and domestic violence (Pirez et al., 2025; Laturette, 2023). Infidelity and family interference further contributed to conflict escalation, underscoring the complex interplay of personal, familial, and social dynamics in KDRT.

Victims' reliance on communication and spiritual coping highlights the constrained options available within sociocultural frameworks that often normalize male authority and tolerate violence (Azahra & Suherman, 2024). The documented impacts on children emphasize the intergenerational transmission of trauma and the urgent need for family-centered interventions to break cycles of violence (Sitaresmi & Suherman, 2024).

Barriers to formal reporting and the predominance of informal resolution reveal systemic gaps in institutional support and community engagement, echoing findings from other Indonesian contexts (Herawati et al., 2021; Dewi et al., 2023). These challenges necessitate enhanced community education, legal enforcement, and accessible victim services to effectively address KDRT and support victims.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study concludes that housewives in Kelurahan Kalibobo experience pervasive domestic violence encompassing physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuses. The primary drivers include economic hardship, alcohol abuse, and infidelity. Victims employ communication and spiritual endurance as coping mechanisms but face ongoing violence and limited support. The violence adversely affects victims' health, economic status, family role efficiency, and children's well-being. Reporting and institutional responses remain inadequate, with many cases handled informally at the community level.

As a recommendation, the government and decision makers need to implement comprehensive community education programs to raise awareness about domestic violence, strictly enforce existing legal protections, and develop economic empowerment initiatives targeting vulnerable women to reduce dependency and vulnerability. Then health services need to establish integrated

service centers offering medical, psychological, and social support with trained personnel skilled in domestic violence victim care, ensuring trauma-informed and culturally sensitive approaches. Apart from that, related agencies such as the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP3A) are important to enhance outreach through religious institutions and collaborate with NGOs to provide shelter, legal aid, counseling, and economic assistance to victims.

FURTHER STUDY

The qualitative phenomenological design and limited sample size constrain the generalizability of findings. Future research should incorporate larger, more diverse populations and employ mixed methods to quantify prevalence and evaluate intervention effectiveness. Investigations into entrenched patriarchal cultural norms and the long-term psychosocial effects on children of KDRT victims would provide valuable insights for policy and program development. Additionally, exploring the efficacy of community-based interventions and legal enforcement mechanisms in similar socio-cultural contexts would contribute to evidence-based strategies for KDRT prevention and victim support.

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