

Analysis of Risk Factors Related to the Events Domestic Violence

(Qualitative Study on Women Victims of Violence During the Covid-19 Pandemic)

Lidia Hastuti¹, Ridha Mardiani², Annisa Rahmawati³, Tri Wahyuni⁴, Selly Kusumajaya⁵, Kristalia⁶

^{1,2,3} Lecturers STIK Muhammadiyah Pontianak Indonesia

^{4,5} Practice reproductive health



Abstract – Cases of Domestic Violence against women tended to increase to 299,911 cases throughout 2020 during the covid-19 pandemic happened. There was an increase about 69% from 1,413 cases in 2019 to 2,389 cases in 2020. Covid-19 has had a significant impact on social, economic and various other dimensions, and also has an impact on household stability. Economic hardship during the pandemic increased women's vulnerability to violence.. When household income is reduced, the tension in the household is high. Women will become targets for perpetrators of violence who often use financial difficulties as an excuse for violence. The qualitative research with a phenomenological approach to women to explore risk factors for domestic violence on women during the covid-19 pandemic. Data collection methods used in-depth interview and focus group discussions. The study with a total of 20 participants was selected by purposive sampling with sampling variations. The data analysis used thematic analysis. The results of the study found that the types of domestic violence which was experienced during the pandemic did not differ much from before the pandemic, namely; physical, verbal, psychological, economic and sexual violence. The risk factors for domestic violence are affair, economic factors, communication problems with couple, couple/husband's character/temper, social media, sexual desire and the phenomenon of women who preferred prosperous and married men. This study also found that religiosity was a factor to prevent domestic violence. Conclusion: the risk factors for domestic violence did not stand alone, but could be caused by several factors at the same time.

Keywords – Types Of Violence, Risk Factors, Domestic Violence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women by couple is a serious problem and has short-term and long-term health consequences [1]. Cases of Domestic Violence consistently occur continuously and tend increasing. This can happen because the reporting and handling system for domestic violence is getting better, although it is realized that the data was reported is not as much as the real cases. The number of cases of violence against women throughout 2020 during covid-19 pandemic was 299,911 cases, this number is quite high compared to the previous year. The District Courts/Religious Courts handled 291,677 cases, The Women's National Commission Couple Service Agency handled 8,234 cases and The Women's National Commission Service and Referral Unit handled 2,389 cases [2].

The complaint data to Women's National Commission during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 had a drastic increase, that is about 69%, from 1,413 cases in 2019 to 2,389 cases in 2020. Of the 8,234 cases was handled by Women's National Commission

Couple Service Agency, the most prominent cases against women is domestic violence, that was 79% (6,480 cases), among them, the violence against wives was the first ranked with 3,221 cases (50%), next, violence in dating with 1,309 cases (20%), and violence against girls with 954 cases (15%), the rest were the violence by ex-girlfriends, ex-husbands, and violence against domestic workers. The most prominent form of violence is physical violence in the first place with 2,025 cases (31%), followed by sexual violence with 1,983 cases (30%), psychological 1,792 (28%), and economic 680 cases (10%) [2].

The violence case data which is handled by the West Kalimantan Police showed an increase in cases during 2016 and 2017 of 456 cases, with 143 cases. Domestic violence cases are significant obstacle to obtain, considering not a few of our society still assumed that domestic violence is personal domain. Domestic violence is considered as parts of the way to educate and it is disgrace that cannot be published. There are many reported cases of violence, but many more go unreported and unrecorded. The reason is because the victim and the doer have a very close relationship in a family so they tend to cover up, in order to keep the good name of the family, dependence on the doer, and the happiness of the child which is usually become a reason why domestic violence is related.

The annual record of Women's National Commission reported that, so far, domestic violence has not been recognized widely as a crime in society, even though it occurred in many places such as rape, wife torture, murder and other violences. The perception that has developed in the community assumed that domestic violence is a personal matter and other people should not intervene. A number of information and studies have shown the fact that the women became victims of violence because of the relationship imbalance between men and women.

The previous studies have reported that the risk factors for domestic violence are related to age, family type, precarious work, income gap and attitudes towards sex [3]. Women are risky as victims of violence are those who have couple who misuse alcohol, use drugs, unemployment, low education, or an affair couple. Domestic violence in developing countries is related to socioeconomic status, education, demographics, age, number of children and the status of women's autonomy in the family [4].

During the covid-19 pandemic, many social changes have occurred in society. Covid-19 has had a significant impact on social, economic and various other dimensions. The covid-19 pandemic also has an impact on household stability, such as education process problems, economy, communication within the family and other problems. The covid-19 pandemic has caused the domestic burden of women to increase, not only having the task of taking care of the household, they also have the task to be a teacher for their children who study at home, and some of them have to work to help their husbands supporting family life. For working mothers, they also have a dual role, they must be able to divide their time so they can still work productively and do their work at home. A study from Women's National Commission found that during the pandemic, women in Indonesia spent more than 3 hours doing household chores, and 4 times more than men [5]. Women are not able to fulfill their duties properly, becoming more vulnerable to become targets of violence.

Economic hardship during the pandemic also increases the women's vulnerability to violence. This pandemic has caused many people getting pay cuts, even lose their jobs. When household income decreases, the tension in the home will increase. Women will become targets for doer of violence who often use financial difficulties as an excuse for violence. The results of the study stated that domestic violence came from poor households, although other studies explained that domestic violence did not always occur in poor families. Health and economic stresses add burdens on many people, which can lead to conflict. Qualitative research with a phenomenological approach in women was conducted to explore risk factors related with the occurrence of domestic violence on women during the covid-19 pandemic.

II. METHOD

2.1 Research design

Qualitative study can describe the complexity of a phenomenon that occurs naturally including personality, differences of opinion, opinion description, developing issues [6,7]. The focus of qualitative research is to explore the way a person to do something, a person's feelings towards an event, the opinions or attitudes shown, cultural differences and differences that occur in social groups [7]. This study used a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach to explore the risk factors for women who had domestic violence during the covid-19 pandemic.

2.2 Participants and characteristics of participants

The research subjects were women with domestic violence experience, health workers at the public health centre and officers at the Office of Religious Affairs. The sampling technique in this study was non-probability sampling (purposive sampling), using maximum variation sampling. The inclusion criteria in the sampling of this study were women of childbearing aged 20-45 years.

2.3 Research instruments and data collection methods

The data collection method used in-depth interview and focus group discussions (FGD) with the research instrument used an interview guide. This study explored the risk factors related with the occurrence of domestic violence on women during the covid-19 pandemic. The research was started after obtaining ethics committee approval from STIK Muhammadiyah Pontianak.

Phenomenological research involved 20 participants, by conducting focus group discussion (FGD) on 8 health workers at the public health centre and in-depth interview on 10 women of childbearing aged who experienced domestic violence and also 2 officers from the Office of Religious Affairs. FGD were conducted to explore cases of domestic violence that occurred in the targeted area of the public health centre where they worked. In-depth interview was conducted on 10 participants of women who experienced domestic violence, and 2 participants who served as marriage consultants at Office of Religious Affairs. The participants of women who experienced domestic violence were the results of a survey at 2 public health centres and a search from the women's empowerment office and YLBH PIK Pontianak. In-depth interview was conducted to explore risk factors for domestic violence on women.

To maintain the accuracy of the data and ensure that the research process runs in accordance with the research objectives, the researchers conducted monitoring and evaluation in the field on data collection officer during data collection. Monitoring and evaluation were done to monitor the implementation of data collection in the field and identify obstacles that require quick solutions. Personal approaches were taken to collect the data on domestic violence, because participants tended to be shy about telling stories. So it takes several meetings to obtain accurate data.

2.4 Ethical considerations

The research was started after obtaining ethics committee approval from STIK Muhammadiyah Pontianak number 155/II.I.AU/KET.ETIK/V/2019. The ethical aspect in research is very fundamental, researchers must have sufficient knowledge and understanding of research techniques and an attitude of sensitivity to ethical aspects of research [8]. In general, research ethics fulfill the principles: beneficence, justice, and informed consent [9]. Qualitative research can refer to deception, privacy and confidentiality and accuracy [10]. The research does not harm, must keep privacy and avoid conflicts of interest, pay attention to needs and provide great benefits to participants. The study adheres to the principle of fairness and does not discriminate between participants. The researchers conducted *informed consent* completely and opened and the participants agreed voluntarily to participate without any coercion, either physical or psychological. Researchers keep the security and confidentiality of information provided by research subjects. In maintaining the accuracy of research data, researchers followed all procedures that must be done.

2.5 Processing and analysis of data

In this study, the researchers used the "thematic analysis" method, which aimed to explain the process of producing data to answer research questions. This method is a very effective method if a study intends to explore in detail to find the interrelationships of patterns in a phenomenon and explain the extent of a phenomenon occurs through the eyes of the researchers [11]. Researchers did three stages of thematic analysis, namely first understanding the data, compiling codes and looking for themes/analyzing and reanalyzing thoughts or new information obtained [12]. The validity and reliability tests in this first phase of research refer to five categories to assess the validity of qualitative research, which consist of descriptive validity, interpretative validity, theoretical validity, generalizability, and evaluative validity [13]. The researchers will validate the data by using triangulation and member checking.

III. RESULT

3.1 Types of violence was experienced by women

The results of the study found that the type of violence was experienced by women tended to not only one type of violence, but several types of violence can occur together, such as physical, economic and psychological violence. As stated by the following participants who experienced physical, psychological and verbal abuses:

"My husband punched me, until my face bruised... it hurts a lot, because he (husband) was caught lying to me many times, it hurts my heart, ..." (in-depth interview with woman)

"I'm disappointed, I was insulted and vilified in front of my mother in-laws, I felt ashamed and hurt.. no body is perfect..., my husband also has many flaws, we are poor ma'am.. my husband's income is small, but I accept it. .." (in-depth interview with women)

In contrast to what was experienced by the two informants above, other informants experienced violence behavior when the gestational age was enough to get birth. The participants experienced physical, psychological and sexual violences. As stated by the following participants:

"I was forced having sex by my husband... I'm going to get birth, my stomach hurts so bad, he said it was my duty... I was stressed ma'am, I finally screamed and escaped from the house... but no neighbors dared to help me .. they don't want to interfere in my household affairs..." (in-depth interview with women)

The FGD with public health centre staff also confirmed the information obtained from female informants, that Tehere are some women who came to the public health centre because of women's violence experienced, such as being slapped, grabbed or kicked at the stomach. Some need psychological recovery because they had anxiety, fear and feel threatened. Some victims of violence try to seek help at the public health centre, but there are also those who are not brave and ashamed to get treatment, they tend to heal themselves. As stated by the following participants:

"Some of the cases we handled, patients came with bruises, bruises and swelling on their faces. There are also those who have lower abdominal pain. They come to the health center to get medical help. If those who are not brave and ashamed come here, they heal themselves..."

(FGD with health workers)

"...We have handled cases of aterm pregnant, She was forced by their husbands to serve or having sex, her wife refused for fear of disturbing the fetus. Her husband was angry and uttered bad words for not being served. She (wife) ran out of the house asking neighbors for help, but no one wanted to interfere in their problems, when she went to the public health centre his wife was like a stressed person and asked to be treated at the public health centre until she gives birth..."

(FGD with health workers)

The types of domestic violence that occur in households vary widely, in divorce cases handled by the local Office of Religious Affairs, stated that one of the causes of divorce for married couple because of domestic violence experienced by women. Although men also experienced the violence from their couple, as stated by the Office of Religious Affairs' officer below:

"...The wives ask for a divorce from their husband, because the husbands are less responsible for the family and economic problems in the family. Wives often get violent behavior at home, some are beaten, their husbands or in-laws say harsh words, felt be insulted and humiliated, ... some are sexually assaulted." (FGD with Office of Religious Affairs' officers)

"... Not only 1 type of violence, usually more than 1 type of violence can be carried out together, such as physical, verbal or psychological ... There are husbands who complain that their wives are often insulted, ma'am, because their income are small and not enough for their needs, You know, especially in this covid season... even their wives sometimes beats them up, fights because their husband are rude..."(FGD with Office of Religious Affairs' officers)

In this study, it was reported that the types of domestic violence during the covid-19 pandemic were physical, verbal, psychological and sexual violences. The handling of cases of domestic violence has now been carried out seriously, under the coordination of the women's empowerment office under the regional government. In addition, community social institutions and

academics are directly involved in various efforts to detect and prevent violence against women and children. It is important to minimize acts of violent behavior with efforts and more specific strategies and touch the doer of violence and increase protection and care for victims of violence.

3.2 Factors influencing domestic violence

1) Affair

Some of suspected factors of causing domestic violence on women are affair factors who done by the husband, violence occurred due to the lower emotional ties and lost communication between couple, as stated the following participant statements:

"...my husband was the trouble maker, Ma'am... He made a relationship with another woman or pelakor (a term used for women who take someone's husband), during this covid era, he still had an affair, because it was found out, My husband got angry, he hurt me. ..."

(in-depth interview with woman)

"...his wife felt stressed due to violence was done by her husband, her husband has an affair or has a different heart..."
(FGD with health workers)

In addition, the cause of domestic violence due to an affair is the husband's self-defense mechanism because of the disclosure of his affair by his wife and family. Some of these cases can lead to a divorce as described by the participants below:

*"...my husband works as a truck driver... He often traveled and sometimes he didn't meet me for a long time, he (husband) make an affair... it was known by me, he (husband) was angry and rude to me..."**(in-depth interview with woman)*

*"... Knowing for having another woman, I could only cry and scream when I was hit... he slapped my face near my eye, it hurts, I think my eyeball burst..."**(in-depth interview with woman)*

*"...Having an affair...but he said, he didn't...only close, but they spoke using the words affection,...my trauma, I was hit with a lump on my head..."**(in-depth interview with woman)*

An affair occurs because unequal feeling and have a higher position as a husband, considering their wife unable to communicate and exchange ideas, and finally close on female friends he met at work. As stated by the following informant::

"...harassment and violence because the wife doesn't work...then looking for another woman to share ideas, then an affair occurs...most of them are workmates...want to get a divorce because of this problem..." *(FGD with Office of Religious Affairs' officers)*

*"...because they have made relationships with other woman, even in this time of covid those who work and master technology can find female friends on social media. Wife knew and was jealous,...uncontrolled use of cellphones..no openness with wife, busy and chatting with other woman...it is also the cause of quarrels and often ends with violence such as beatings and insults and harsh words..."**(in-depth interview with Office of Religious Affairs' officers)*

2. Economics factor

Economics factor is one of the factors that can cause domestic violence. The demand to provide family needs during the covid-19 pandemic, while many families have lost their jobs, or are still working but their incomes are declining, so many needs are not fulfilled. This situation causes domestic conflict and ends in violence. This statement is in accordance with the following participant words:

*"... my husband doesn't work, I work... I'm lazy having sex, I'm tired.. The economy is difficult right now... we (participants and family) have to eat... no food at home... we ended up fighting, ma'am..."**(indepth interview with woman)*

"...the economy was also its factor...my husband's income wasn't enough to eat...so dizzy thinking about it..finally, we quarreled and he (husband) always beat me on the body..."

(in-depth interview with woman)

"...ever been hit, slapped, kicked, strangled... because of economic factor too... because my husband hasn't been able to get a job yet... times are hard" (in-depth interview with woman)

In the condition of the wife's higher social status, it is also a trigger for the problem of violence experienced in domestic life, the husband feels that his needs have been fulfilled so he is not active in earning a living and hopes on his wife. In other cases, the husband feels offended and inferior because the wife's income is greater than the husband's. Both of these things trigger husband's violent behavior. As stated by the following participants:

"...my husband, often took his own decisions regarding economic issues. Even though I have my own income, he shouldn't let me work to support the family, I am the breadwinner of the family, we often quarrel, He thought I underestimate him.. I'm hurt..." (in-depth interview with woman)

"...we often fight because of economic factor, ma'am... My husband felt I underestimate him because my income is bigger, even though I have never looked down on him, ma'am, I tended to be quiet and accept it... lazy to fight" (in-depth interview with woman)

Some divorce cases that occur because of domestic violence are caused by economics problems in the family. Not always a low economics status, even families who have good financial capabilities, also do not escape the threat of domestic violence. The causes of violence can contribute to each other, not only from one factor. As stated by the following participants:

"...From the cases we have handled, domestic violence occurred not only in poor people with low socioeconomic status, but if we examine further, even for high economics status, fights often occur between spouses and end in violence. Other factors also come into play, making the problem even more complex..." (in-depth interview with Office of Religious Affairs' officers)

3. Communication problems with couple

Economic factor is not always the cause of domestic violence, It occurs in families who have good socioeconomic status, but lack of communication and incompatibility in principles and point of views can also contribute to domestic violence. Some participants felt and experienced those are as a trigger for domestic violence. As stated by the following participants:

"...There are no economic problem...He said (husband) that I can't connect when invited to speak, you know, I only graduated from junior high school..." (in-depth interview with woman)

"...there is no economic problem, that's not the main cause, I accept it, as long as my husband communicates with me, any problem... often misunderstood, then he (husband) got angry, sometimes he hit me..." (indepth interviews with woman)

"...Sometimes having different opinions, he (husband) doesn't want to hear my opinion, then he (husband) is introvert, I don't understand what he's thinking... Now it's difficult, income tends to decrease, needs increase, sometimes that's why we quarrelled (husband and wife)..."

(in-depth interview with woman)

Communication problems with couple, lost communication with couple and not understanding in communication cause rifts in the household. This can trigger quarrels between husband and wife which can end with domestic violence. Long distance relationships, suspicion and lack of trusting relationships, being separated because they have to work in areas far away from their wives can also contribute to domestic violence and even divorce. As stated by the following participants:

"...because of bad communication with couple, causing misunderstandings and the problem spread widely, in communication no one wants to give in, feels the most right, feels insulted, feels offended, brings up past problems, small fights can also become a violence..."

(in-depth interview with Office of Religious Affairs' officers)

"...Sometimes they often misunderstood, because of lack transparency. The husband does not understand the wife's wishes and vice versa, especially those who live far apart, ma'am, sometimes there are a sense of jealousy, suspicious of a couple. If we can't control ourself, emotions, it will be domestic violence..." (in-depth interview with Office of Religious Affairs' officers)

4. Couple's character

While the other participants feels that the husband's character and temperament become one of the causes of domestic violence, husbands who had a rough and angry temperament tended to do domestic violence easily. This is as experienced by the following participants.

"...My husband liked to tantrum, got emotional easily, small problems became bigger. If he was angry, he hit..." (in-depth interview with woman)

"...his character, speech and behavior were rude, it hurts me, not only with me, but also to the children..." (in-depth interview with woman)

"...his wife complains, her husband had an emotional character, rude, often doing violence both with his wife and children..." (FGD with public health centre's officers)

"...Usually the basic character is temperamental... got emotional easily... it's hard to change it, his wife and children became the victims..." (FGD with public health centre's officers)

5. Social media

Social media is also alleged giving contribution of domestic violence. The using of social media is directed at expanding friendships that can connect and provide an access in cyberspace's introduction and continue these relationships in the real life and can also end in affair which is one of the factors that contribute to violence, as stated by the following participants:

*"...applications, such as *ac*boo*...having friend with women... seeing sexy women... acquaintancing... the expression of affection, usually that causes quarrel, I'm jealous Ma'am..."*

(in-depth interview with woman)

"... He (husband) is dating on social media, his cellphone has a password, I suspected, but there was no evidence, his behavior is like someone who is in love... often receives phone calls secretly, sometimes I heard..." (indepth interviews with woman)

"... My husband spends more time on his cellphone than talking to me and my children, the children...playing games in applications, so He (husband) don't pay attention to his family... if I warned him, He got angry, sometimes He hit me..." (in-depth interview with woman)

"...jealousy on couple,...uncontrolled using of cellphones...no openness, didn't care about his family, returns home angrily, if there's a big fight, didn't hesitate to take physical violence..." (in-depth interview with Office of Religious Affairs' officers)

6. Sexual desire

Meanwhile, the husband who have excessive sexual desire, according to his wife, it is one of the contributors to violence that can occur in the household. Wives who are forced to serve their husbands for sexual intercourse caused physical, psychological and sexual pressure. This is as experienced by the following informants.

"... If he (husband) wants to have sex... I am forced to serve him, even though I am already in the third trimester of pregnancy, just waiting for the day of delivery... I screamed for help, but I was weak... my body was pain ..." (in-depth interview with woman)

"...He liked forcing me when he was horny, I'm his wife, but not the first wife. If I didn't serve my husband, he got angry, once I had been watered with gasoline, in front of my parents..." (in-depth interview with woman)

"...I think my husband is a gigolo... I was shown a video of him (husband) having sex with other women, changing couple. He often threatened if I refused to have sex, he (husband) will look for another woman...My husband has compared my genitals with other women, it hurt, but I love him..." (in-depth interview with woman)

7. The phenomenon of women who preferred prosperous men.

The phenomenon of single woman who likes prosperous and married men even though it does not cause domestic violence directly, it became variable on cases of affair that can end in violence. Female's character like this can do various ways to get married the men and more open to expose their relationship with someone's husband and even to be known by his wife. This phenomenon began rising at the end of 2017 with the term "*The grabber of someone's husband*" or more popularly as '*Pelakor*'.

"...There's another woman...even though that woman knows that he's my husband...she even challenged me and I was accused of not being able to take care of my husband, that's an extraordinary Pelakor..."(in-depth interview with woman)

"Because of Pelakor, my husband hurt me..."(in-depth interview with woman)

"...The Pelakor said that if he loved my husband, she wants to be a second wife, because my husband is rich, ma'am, she could get anything she wanted, she is materialistic, she admitted that he had had sex with my husband..." (in-depth interview with woman)

8. Religiosity

In contrast to the above factors, the findings of this study explained that there are factors that can prevent domestic violence. The factor of religious obedience is an important factor in suppressing cases of violence that happened. The husbands who are religious tend to be calmer and can refrain from various trials of life and avoid violent behavior. As stated by the following participants:

"...religion is indeed an important basis in marriage...as has been regulated in religion, how to run a household and educate a wife...this can fortify and avoid violence during marriage, husbands who are religious, will carry out religious orders and teachings, even though several cases have been reported, usually there are triggers from other factors that aggravate until domestic violence occurs..." (in-depth interview with woman)

The results of the study reported that the risk factors for domestic violence during the covid-19 pandemic were infidelity, economics, communication problems with couple, couple's character/temperament, social media, sexual desire, the phenomenon of women who preferred prosperous and religious men.

This study found that affair is one of the risk factors for domestic violence. An affair occurs because the husband feels unequal and considers that his higher position as a husband. Assuming his wife cannot be invited to communicate and exchange ideas, and finally express to female friends he met at work. In addition, husbands who feel their economic status is lower than their wives can also trigger acts of domestic violence. An affair gave an impact on decreasing of emotional bonds and the lost communication between couple. The environment causes a decrease in the emotional bond and intimacy that exists in married couple. As a result of exposed of affair by one of the couple, it became a trigger for domestic violence. Violence committed by a couple is a self-defense mechanism due to the disclosure of his affair by his wife or other families.

Another finding in this study reported that domestic violence can also be caused by economics problems in the family. Not always a low socio-economic status, even the families who have good financial capabilities, also do not escape from threatening of domestic violence. Many head of families have lost their jobs, or continue to work but their incomes are declining, so many needs are not fulfilled. This situation causes domestic conflict and ends in violence. On the condition of the wife's higher socioeconomic status, it can also trigger the problem of violence in domestic life. the husband feels that his needs have been fulfilled so he is not active in earning a living and hopes on his wife. In other cases, the husband feels offended and inferior because the wife's income is greater than the husband's. The economics factor is not always the cause of domestic violence, it was proven that domestic violence also occurred in families who have good socioeconomic status. Lack of communication and mutual respect was thought making the situation in the household worse.

Poor communication with couple is a risk factor for domestic violence. The lost communication with the couple and not having the same understanding in something with the couple can trigger a husband and wife quarrel, and it ends with domestic violence. Long distance relationships, suspicion of couple, and lack of trusting relationships, being separated from distance and home because they have to work in areas that is far away from their wives can also contribute for domestic violence, even a divorce.

The husband's character and temperament is one of the causes of domestic violence, husbands who have a rough and angry temperament tend to do domestic violence easily. The husband's quick-tempered, short-tempered, and panic also tantrum makes his wife feel threatened and get psychological pressure. This is aggravated with poor communication to couple.

Social media is also alleged giving contribution of domestic violence. The using of social media is directed at expanding friendships that can connect and provide an access in cyberspace's introduction. The friendship can continue in a real relationship and can also end in affair. The excessive using mobile phones by accessing game applications can cause a lack of attention to family, including wife and children and can trigger conflicts and fights if it happens continuously. This is also suspected to be one of the factors that contributed a violence.

The case findings in this study explained that husbands who have excessive sexual desire are one of the factors that contribute a violence in the household. In addition, sexual desires that arose not at the time, and unreached sexual desires to couple cause psychological and sexual stress. Couple who was forced to have sexual intercourse but did not receive a positive response make a potential for coercion and domestic violence happen.

The phenomenon of single woman who liked prosperous and married men or known as "*Pelakor*" although it does not cause domestic violence directly, but becomes variable between affair which can end in violence. Female's character like this can do various ways to get the men she wants and more open to expose their relationship with someone's husband even to be known by his wife.

In contrast to the above factors, the findings of this study explained that there are factors that can prevent domestic violence. The factor of religious obedience is an important factor in suppressing cases of violence that happened. The husbands who are religious tend to be calmer and can refrain from violent behavior. A husband who understands and religious, he will try to carry out all religious orders as well as possible, and be a good leader in his household.

IV. DISCUSSION

The results of the study are not much different from the results before the covid-19 pandemic happened. The previous research reported that the types of violence include physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence [14]. Another study found that 55.9% of husbands committed domestic violence against their wives. National Commission for Woman's Protection also noted that the incidence of domestic violence tends to be high and increasing every year, with an average increase of 5-10% per year [15]. Research from other countries states that more than half of married women in India have experienced violence.

The violence understood by the community tended to be physical violence, although there are various types of violence, namely physical, sexual, psychological, and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty against the law within the household. Domestic violence is often not detected by close neighbors especially because it is considered a taboo issue to be interfered with. This causes the actual number of victims of domestic violence to be difficult to obtain. During covid pandemic, there are many people who experienced economic difficulties due to social changes and it can affect the acts of domestic violence.

The results of the study in Yogyakarta reported that the risk factors for domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic were affair, economics, communication problems with couple, couple's character/temperament, social media, sexual desire, the phenomenon of women who preferred prosperous and religious men. The previous research reported that the caused factors of domestic violence were economic factors, education, differences in beliefs and disobedience in religion, harmony and sexual intercourse problems couple, stress and past experiences [16].

The previous research found that there was a relationship with wife's education in basic categories ($p= 0.04$), husband's religiosity ($p= 0.003$), affair ($p= 0.003$) and husband's personality ($p= 0.004$), and then the second one is *relationship factor* that is like a family income and the occurrence of an affair in the household, based on the analysis showed that there was a very significant relationship between affair (p value 0.004) with domestic violence in Banda Aceh City [17]. The results of this study report that religious observance was a preventing factor of domestic violence. The results of this study are relevant to previous studies which recommended that one of strategy to avoid domestic violence is to build a *sakinah* family in an equality perspective [18].

V. CONCLUSION

In this study, it was reported that the types of domestic violence who experienced during the pandemic did not differ much from before, they are physical, verbal, psychological, economic and sexual violence. The risk factors for domestic violence found in this study were affair, economic factor, communication problems with couple, character/temperament of spouse/husband, social media, sexual desire and the phenomenon of women who preferred prosperous and married men. This study also found that religiosity was a factor to prevent domestic violence. Risk factors related to domestic violence can contribute to each other, it can not stand alone and not only from one factor, but can be caused by several factors that occur at the same time. The government needs to increase the efforts in protecting, detecting, preventing, finding and treating cases of violence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The researchers would like to thank all participants of this research, including the women who had domestic violence, health workers, and Office of Religious Affairs' officers. We also thanks to the funders of research, the research field and service to the STIK Muhammadiyah Pontianak.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ramsay, J., Richardson, J., Carter, Y.H., Davidson, L.L., Feder, G. 2002. Should health professionals screen women for domestic violence? Systematic review *BMJ* 2002; 325 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.325.7359.314> (Akses Agustus 2018)
- [2] <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/catahu-2020-komnas-perempuan-lembar-fakta-dan-poin-kunci-5-maret-2021>
- [3] Andersson, N., Foster, A.H., Mitchell, S., Scheepers, E., Goldstein, S. 2007. Risk factor for domestic violence: National cross-sectional household survey in south african countries, *BMC Women's Health*, 7:11 doi:10.1186/1472-6874-7-11
- [4] Demetrios, N., Kyriacou, M.D., Deirdre, A., Ellen, T., Susan, S., Toni, T., Judith, A.L., et al. 1999. Risk factors for injury to women from domestic violence. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 341. No. 25. p1892-1898 47
- [5] <https://theconversation.com/angka-kdrt-di-indonesia-meningkat-sejak-pandemi-covid-19-penyebab-dan-cara-mengatasinya-144001>.
- [6] Schumacher. S., Milan, J. H. M. 2001. *Research in educational a conceptual introduction*. 5 th. New York. Ddison Wesley Logman. Inc
- [7] Hancock. B. 1998, *Research and development in primary health care, an introduction to qualitative research*, Trent Focus Group. Division of General Practice University of Nottingham
- [8] Somantri, G. R. 2005. Memahami metode Office of Religious Affairs litatif, *MAKARA, Sosial Humaniora*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 57-65
- [9] Dodd, T. J. 2003. A guide to research ethics.
(<http://www.lib.uconn.edu/DoddCenter/ASC/dodphot1.htm>, Juli 2017)
- [10] Christians, Clifford G. 2000. *Ethics and Politics in Qualitative Research, dalam Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Second Edition. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage
- [11] Fereday, J., & Muir-Cochrane, E. 2006. Demonstrating rigor using thematic analysis: A hybrid approach of inductive and deductive coding and theme development. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 5(1), 80-92.
- [12] Heriyanto, 2018. Thematic analysis sebagai metode menganalisa data untuk penelitian Office of Religious Affairs litatif ANUVA Volume 2 (3): 317-324, ISSN: 2598-3040 (<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234034028.pdf>)
- [13] Maxwel, J. A. 1992. Understanding and validity in qualitative research, *Harvard Educational Review*; 62, 3; Research Library Core pg. 279
- [14] Salirawati D., Wiyarsi, A., Sulistyowati, E. 2013. Survei terhadap terjadinya kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) wanita karier di daerah istimewa yogyakarta. *Jurnal penelitian humaniora*, Vol. 18, No.1, April 2013: 61-69

- [15] Ramadani, m., Yuliani, F. 2015. Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) sebagai salah satu isu kesehatan masyarakat secara global. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Andalas*. p-issn 1978-3833; e-issn 2442-6725. 9(2). p: 80-87
- [16] Eskawati, M.Y., Endarto, Y. 2017. Penyebab kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (kdr) di kecamatan bantul kabupaten bantul yogyakarta Maria Yeny Eskawati. *VisiKes Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*. Vol. 16 No. 1. pp: 59-65
- [17] Yussar, M.O., Adamy, A., Marthoenis. 2019. Determinan kejadian kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) di kota banda aceh. *Jukema*. Vol. 5, no. 2, p: 432-437
- [18] Rofiah, N. 2017. Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga dalam perspektif islam. *wawasan: jurnal ilmiah Agama dan Sosial Budaya* 2, 1. p:31-44. ISSN 2502-3489 (online) ISSN 2527-3213 (print) <https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/jw/article/view/829/933>