

# Violence In House Ladder: Addressing The Existing Challenges And Solutions

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**Abstract:** Domestic violence (DV) is a social issue that has a broad impact on the lives of individuals, families, and communities. This violence includes not only physical violence, but also psychological, sexual, and economic violence. Which Can happen in various form, like beating, abuse verbal, control finance, And coercion sexual. This article aims to identify the challenges in dealing with domestic violence and to offer solutions that can be implemented to reduce cases of domestic violence. The challenges faced in cases of domestic violence are in the legal, medical, and social sectors. With the rampant domestic violence in Indonesia, there are several solutions and suggestions that can be done, namely by recognizing signs of violence, building a support network, contacting emergency services or counseling if domestic violence occurs. happen, set Limitation Which firm to partner, plan security If Domestic violence happen, use legal process, overcoming fear and guilt, and focusing on self-recovery.

**Keywords :** Violence In House Ladder, Challenge, Solution, violence, Patriarchy.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Violence in House ladder (Domestic Violence) is social issues that have a broad impact on individual lives, family, And public. Violence This No not only includes physical violence, but also psychological, sexual, and economic violence that can occur in various forms, such as beatings, verbal abuse, financial control, and sexual coercion. Although domestic violence has been recognized as a violation of human rights, this problem still become challenge Serious in Lots country, including Indonesia. Many victims suffer in silence, feel trapped in toxic relationships, and are reluctant to seek help.

In Indonesia domestic violence (KDRT) also set up by Constitution Number 23 Year 2004 Article 1 (3) concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT). The PKDRT Law regulates various forms of violence, including physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and domestic neglect. This law provides protection for victims of domestic violence and regulates punishment for perpetrators of violence. However, there are still many challenges in the implementation law This. Lots victim Which No have knowledge or access to legal aid, while a culture of society that often tolerates domestic violence makes victims feel powerless to report the incidents they experience.

Whereas according to Walker (2009), violence in context connection, as pattern behavior Which used by one partner For control or control other partners. Walker highlights that this violence is not only physical, but also emotional, psychological, and sexual. Walker also explains the cycle of violence, namely, (1) increasing tension, often accompanied by intimidation. (2) violence, in this phase violent acts occur. physical or emotional Which real. (3) term calm or settlement, after violence happen perpetrator often times feeling regret is by making promises to change, and creating a situation that seems normal again.

The triggers for domestic violence in Indonesia are very complex, one of which is that is inequality power in connection household, especially Which related with norms gender inequality, often triggers violence. In many cases, perpetrators of violence seek to control the lives of their partners or other family members through physical force, threats, or intimidation. In addition That culture public in Indonesia Also Still Many people apply that the highest authority in the household is the man, where the man is the main decision maker in the household.

In addition, the low level of public understanding of the forms of domestic violence and their impacts is a major obstacle in overcoming domestic violence. Lots person Which Still look at Domestic violence as a problem personal Which No should involving party others. In fact, Domestic violence is problem Serious Which No only impact on victim in a way physique, but Also can

disrupting the mental and emotional health of victims and threatening the stability of families and society as a whole.

From the above problems that discuss domestic violence, the researcher is interested in discussing domestic violence which is often carried out by men against women. Patriarchal culture that places men as the main power holders which still dominates an important role in society today. In the family, this patriarchal culture makes the husband the head of the family. family Which hold authority highest. While the wife must submit to the authority (decisions and rules) made by the husband. Because of this, it often causes domestic violence, whether psychologically, physically, economically, or sexually. Therefore, from this problem, the researcher is interested in taking the title "**Domestic Violence: Addressing the Challenges and Existing Solutions**".

## 2. METHOD STUDY

This study uses a descriptive method. The researcher took a descriptive approach because he wanted to describe certain conditions or situations in detail related to the meaning of domestic violence for victims of domestic violence with patriarchal theory and violence theory. This is in line with objective approach descriptive that presented by Creswell (2009), Where approach This describe the characteristics or phenomenon certain without manipulate or change those conditions. This approach focuses on an in-depth understanding of the conditions or situations that are taking place, and is often used to describe specific events, individuals, groups, or situations in detail.

The method used in this study is literature study. Literature study is defined as a systematic process to collect, analyze, and synthesize relevant information from various existing literature sources (Creswell, 2009). In this literature study, the author collects and analyzes various sources that discuss the concept of critical thinking and effective learning strategies.

As for the approach which is used by researchers , namely the qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2009), the qualitative approach qualitative is method study Which focuses on an in-depth understanding of social phenomena or human experiences. In addition, Creswell also emphasizes that qualitative research is very useful for understanding the complexity and depth of social phenomena, and provides insights that cannot be achieved through a more structured quantitative approach.

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 Theory Patriarchy

Patriarchy is a social concept and feminist theory that explains how society is managed and regulated by a system of male dominance, where men hold control over political, economic, and social structures. and social, and holds greater power than women. Patriarchy refers to a social system or structure in which primary authority lies in the hands of men, both in family, community, up to state institutions .

Theory related patriarchy Which developed by some figures have their own perspectives and this theory too experience development from time to time. According to Walby (1991), there are six main patriarchal structures in society including violence, economic control, work control, cultural control, political control, and power within the family.

The patriarchal structure was born from a British sociologist who was very influential in developing the theory of modern patriarchy, namely Sylvia Walby. Walby (1991), identified power in the family as one of the deep patriarchal structures. In many cultures, the family is unit Which very patriarchal, in where Men (usually fathers or husbands) hold primary control over family decisions, while women are more involved in household chores (such as cooking, cleaning, childcare). Patriarchy in the family creates inequality in the distribution of roles and power.

### 3.2 Theory of Violence

Violence theories are conceptual frameworks used to understand various forms of violence in society, whether occurring in personal (e.g., domestic violence or family violence), social (such as intergroup violence or war), or structural (systemic violence supported by policies and social structures). These theories attempt to explain the causes, dynamics, and impacts of violence and provide insight into how violence can be prevented and reduced.

Walker (2009) identify pattern Which repetitive from behavior violence Which happen in connection between husband and wife, which later became known as the cycle of violence. Walker revealed that domestic violence is not just momentary, but occurs in a pattern Which repetitive And to form A cycle.

One of the most significant contributions made by Walker is the concept of the “cycle of violence” which describes a common pattern in domestic violence relationships. The cycle consists of three main phases, Walker (2009):

- a) Tension Building Phase: In this phase, the tension between the couple begins to build. increase. Victim feel worried And distressed by changes in their partner's behavior, such as communication Which bad, behavior aggressive smaller ones, or threats. Although there is no violence physique Which happen on phase This, tensions continue to build.
- b) Violent Phase (Acute Battering Incident): This is the peak of the cycle of violence, where physical or emotional abuse occurs. The perpetrator attacks victim Good in a way physique, psychological, or both. Usually, this phase is short-lived, but its effects are devastating.
- c) Honeymoon Phase: After the abuse occurs, abusers often show deep remorse and promise to change. They may apologize and display caring behavior, which gives the victim false hope that the abuse will not happen again. However, the cycle tends to repeat itself, and the tension phase develops again.

This honeymoon phase cycle has a big influence on the victims, because when domestic violence happens again, they (the victims) are often trapped in a phase of regret where they feel that their husband or partner... feel really regret do the violence and believe that their partner has truly changed.

### 3.3 Forms of Violence In House Ladder

Victims who experience domestic violence have their own traumatic experiences where this trauma takes a long time to fully heal. Domestic violence experienced by victims is not only emotional violence but also physical violence, verbal violence, and financial or economic violence. Violence committed by the perpetrator will have a bad impact or risk, so that it will affect changes in the victim's personality.

Domestic violence (DV) refers to any form of violence or abuse that occurs within a scope family or connection intimate, Good Which

involving a husband and wife or other family members. Violence This can in the form of physique, emotional, sexual, or economy, and often time involving imbalance of power between perpetrator And victim. Following is several forms of domestic violence (Hamberger, 2004):

- a) Violence Physique  
Physical violence is a form of violence that involves the use of physical force to injure another person. partner. Forms violence physique This includes, Punching, kicking, slapping, and Destroying things around the house as a form of intimidation.
- b) Violence emotional and psychological  
This type of abuse is harder to detect because it does not involve physical violence, but its effects can be very damaging. Forms of emotional abuse include: a) Verbal abuse, such as insulting, belittling, or excessive criticism, b) Psychological manipulation, such as controlling a partner's feelings, making them feel worthless or unable to make their own decisions, c) Isolating a partner from family and friends, limiting social interaction in order to maintain complete control.
- c) Violence sexual  
Violence sexual in connection domestic occurs when one partner is forced to have sex or other sexual acts without consent. Examples include forced sex, threatening or humiliating the partner by bringing up sexual issues.
- d) Violence economy  
Economic abuse occurs when one partner controls financial resources to dominate and manipulate the other partner. This form of abuse can include preventing a partner from working or earning an income, controlling all or most of the family finances without giving the partner access to them.
- e) Violence verbal And insultation  
A form of harassment that involves the use of harsh or insulting words to demean or humiliate destroy price self partner. Verbal abuse can include, calling your partner names with insulting or degrading words such as “stupid,” “useless,” or “crazy,” and insulting your partner in front person other For embarrass them.

### 3.4 Challenge In Handle Violence In Household

Wallace et al (2019), discusses the various challenges faced in dealing with domestic violence (DV) from three main sectors, namely legal, medical, and social. The following is a summary of the challenges faced in each sector discussed in the book:

a) Challenge in the Sector Law

- 1) Enforcement The Law That Doesn't Consistent  
The legal sector often faces challenges in inconsistent law enforcement related to domestic violence. While many countries have laws designed to protect victims, implementation is often weak or ineffective. This includes difficulties in ensuring perpetrators are punished fairly and promptly. The law does not always provide adequate protection. adequate for victims of domestic violence.
- 2) Difficulties in the Legal Process for Victims of Domestic Violence  
Victims often do not feel comfortable reporting or getting involved in the legal process because fear of revenge from the perpetrator or distrust on system law. This book highlight that Lots victim feel the legal process could further worsen their conditions, instead of give the expected protection. In addition, the lengthy legal process And complicated often make victims are reluctant to pursue their cases.
- 3) Lack of Coordination Between Institutions  
Another challenge is the lack of coordination between institution law, apparatus enforcer law, and victim protection agencies. Wallace and his colleagues noted that without good coordination between various parties, protection against victim Domestic violence become limited and often ineffective.

b) Challenge in the Sector Medical

- 1) Difficulties in Identifying Cases of False Violence  
One challenge main in sector medical is difficulty in identify violence case in House ladder. No all victims show signs physique clear, especially in case violence psychological or emotional. Book This show that medical personnel often have difficulty in recognizing signs violence in household , especially when the victim is reluctant to reveal the situation Because Afraid or feel ashamed.
- 2) Lack of Training for Health

Professionals

Lots power medical, like doctor And nurses, are not trained to deal with domestic violence. They may not know how to identify victims or provide appropriate assistance. The book reveals importance training Which more intensive so that for professional medical can quickly detect and provide necessary support to victims.

3) Feeling Isolated by Victim

Victims of domestic violence often feel isolated and hesitant to look for help medical Because Afraid the perpetrator will know or repay feud. In On the other hand, there is also a deep distrust of the medical system or shame. The book notes that medical professionals need to develop a more sensitive and empathetic approach to dealing with patients who may be victims of domestic violence .

4) Limited Resources and Support Limited

medical resources and psychological support Also become obstacle big in handling Domestic violence. Lots facility medical who does not own source Power Which adequate to handle victim Domestic violence, like psychological counseling or place protection. Book This emphasizes that increasing the capacity of the facility medical For handle victim holistically is very important.

c) Challenge in the Sector Social

1) Stigma Social And Cultural Norms

The social sector faces major challenges related to the social stigma that still attaches to victims of domestic violence, especially in societies with conservative cultural norms. In many communities, violence in House ladder is often considered a private matter, and many victims feel ashamed to speak out about what they have experienced. The book shows that cultural norms that support gender inequality or that normalize violence within the family are major obstacles to efforts to combat domestic violence.

2) Difficulties in Accessing Social Services for Victims  
Domestic violence often difficulty access services social Which required, like shelter, counseling, or help finance. Book This disclose that the lack of adequate social services in many areas exacerbates problem This, Because the victim is not

always own access to source Power Which can help them get out of violent situations.

- 3) Dependence Economy on Perpetrator  
Many victims of domestic violence, especially women, are trapped in violent relationships because of economic dependence on the perpetrator. This dependence is one of the main reasons why victims remain in harmful relationships. The book notes that For help victim go out from cycle of violence, solutions are needed that support the economic independence of victims, such as empowerment economy, training skills, and financial support.
- 4) Difficulties in Community Education and Counseling  
The book also notes the challenges in raising public awareness about domestic violence and how to prevent it. Public education and outreach are essential, but often difficult to do because of ignorance, apathy, or even resistance to the idea of social change.

### 3.5 Solution For Go out From Connection Dangerous (Domestic Violence)

Bancroft (2003), there is various solution And suggestion for victims of violence in House ladder (domestic violence) to get out of a toxic relationship. Some solutions suggested by Bancroft are as follows:

- a) Recognize Signs Violence  
It is important for victims to recognize patterns of abuse, whether physical, verbal, or psychological. These include control, manipulation, and intimidation. By understanding that an abusive partner's behavior is not acceptable or justified, victims can begin to plan steps to get out of the toxic relationship.
- b) Build Network Support  
Bancroft (2003), push victim For talk with Friend, family, or professional Which can provide emotional and practical support. Establishing connection with people Which Care is essential to getting encouragement and protection, especially if the abusive partner tries to separate the victim from those closest to him or her.
- c) Contact Service Emergency or Counseling

One of the important steps to get out of a domestic violence case is with contact service emergency or an agency that can provide immediate assistance. This includes seeking shelter or contacting a counselor or therapist to help the victim cope with emotional and psychological trauma.

- d) Set Limitation Which Firm  
Bancroft (2003), suggests that victims begin to set firm boundaries against violent behavior, although this is often very difficult to do because of the control exerted by the perpetrator. Making a decision not to tolerate violence is the first step in the process of leaving a toxic relationship.
- e) Plan Security  
For victims in dangerous relationships, they can plan steps to plan for safety in the event of domestic violence. This includes hiding money, important documents, and items needed to escape if the situation worsens. Make plan go out Which safe and fast very important, especially If perpetrator violence has the potential to become even more dangerous when the victim tries to leave her husband.
- f) Use Process Law  
In some cases, Bancroft (2003), recommends using legal channels to protect oneself, such as filing a protection order. or restraint order to perpetrators. This step can provide legal protection and document the violence that occurs.
- g) Overcome Flavor Afraid And Flavor Guilty  
If Domestic violence occurs victim must Can overcoming fear or guilt for the safety and well-being of the victim is by thinking rationally that fear or guilt is the result of control by the perpetrator. In cases of domestic violence, victims often feel afraid or guilty to leave their partners because of the manipulation of the perpetrator of domestic violence.
- h) Focus on Recovery Self  
After exiting an abusive relationship, Bancroft (2003) emphasizes the importance of focusing on recovery. self. This including get psychological support to help overcome trauma caused by domestic violence. The formation of a strong and independent identity is also very important in the recovery process.



#### 4. CONCLUSION

Domestic violence is a very serious problem complex And deep, Which need serious attention from all parties. Domestic violence has various forms such as physical, verbal, emotional, economic, and sexual violence. Domestic violence itself also has challenges, namely in the legal, medical, and social sectors. With the rise of domestic violence in Indonesia, there are several solutions and Suggestions that can be made include recognizing the signs of violence, building a support network, contacting emergency services or counseling if domestic violence occurs, setting firm boundaries with your partner, planning for safety if domestic violence occurs, using the legal process, overcoming fear and guilt, and focusing on self-recovery.

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