

# The Impact of Domestic Violence on Family Harmony

## Agnes Vania Ardiyanti<sup>1\*</sup>, Lulu Khalilah Wardaningtyas<sup>2</sup>, Rayinda Faizah<sup>3</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Psikologi Fakultas psikologi dan Humaniora, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia
- <sup>2</sup> Psikologi Fakultas Psikologi dan Humaniora, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia
- <sup>3</sup> Psikologi Fakultas Psikologi dan Humaniora, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia

Email: agnesvaniaardiyanti@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Domestic violence or what is often referred to as domestic violence does not only affect perpetrators and victims but also affects other family members. The purpose of this study is to obtain an overview of the impact of domestic violence on family harmony. The research method used is descriptive qualitative by interviewing two research subjects who have been directly exposed to domestic violence. The results of the study show that wives and children who experience domestic violence cause decreased harmony in the family. Family harmony can be seen from how communication, affection, mutual respect, cooperation, having time in the family, increasing spiritual well-being and minimizing conflict. A family is called harmonious if all family members feel happy which is marked by reduced tension, disappointment, and satisfaction with all of their circumstances and existence which includes the physical, mental, emotional and social aspects of all family members.

Keywords: Family Harmony, Domestic Violence, conflict, Impact

### INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a new life for a husband and wife to start an obligation and share roles with partners. With marriage, a family is formed (Anaiya, 2021). A family is two or more individuals who are joined by blood relations, marital relations or adoption and they live in a household, interact with each other and in their respective roles, and create and maintain a culture. Where in a family certainly dream of having a life that is harmonious, happy, and loves each other. But in reality, what is dreamed of in marriage does not go as it should. Living a family life is certainly not as easy and smooth as one might imagine, there must be many trials and twists and turns of problems that the family must face (Ramadan, 2018).

There are several families of the subject who experience many problems in their households, even to the point of causing domestic violence so that the family is not harmonious. As a result, many families become depressed and sad because of violence in the form of physical, psychological, psychological, sexual, and neglect of the family. Every family has its own way to solve a problem that is in the family. If the problem can be resolved in a good and healthy manner, then the family will receive wisdom and lessons from this problem, so that in the future it will not happen again, and vice versa, if solving a problem by prioritizing the ego of each individual is accompanied by excessive unintentionally. immediately definitely do physical beatings as an outlet for anger (Ramadan, 2018)

This behavior is known as domestic violence. Violence is basically a form of behavior, both verbal and non-verbal, committed by a person or group of people, against another person or group of people, causing negative physical, emotional and psychological effects on the people who become victims (Anaiya, 2021). Domestic

violence is a social phenomenon that has been going on for a long time in some households in the world, including in Indonesia. This phenomenon is a description of domestic violence, a phenomenon that can be found in almost every household with varying intensity and levels (Rofiah, 2017). Domestic violence can occur due to internal factors and external factors.

The researcher conducted a preliminary study using interview techniques with four people who had been exposed to domestic violence. Si D gets violence in the household from her husband in the form of family abandonment by not being supported by her husband, the effects of domestic violence that are felt by D are feeling sad, disappointed, losing trust and tired of facing her husband. Si E got domestic violence behavior from her ex-husband, in the form of getting physical violence in the form of beatings and being scolded with harsh words. The effects of domestic violence that are felt are feelings of fear, sadness, anger, feelings of not being strong enough to go through a marriage, heartache, and physical pain. Person B gets domestic violence behavior from his father, the form of violence is neglect of the family by not providing a living, gets physical violence in the form of beatings and non-physical violence in the form of harsh words. The effects of domestic violence are fear and loss of trust in fathers. Si W received domestic violence behavior from his father in the form of not being supported by his father, the mother received beatings and threats and did not allow the children to leave the house, even socializing was not permitted. From the results of the interviews, we found internal factors such as the nature of the perpetrator, while external factors were such as the environment, association, influence of drinking, and economic factors. Until now, domestic violence is a form of action that is considered new which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering and/or



neglect of the household. Domestic violence greatly impacts the harmony of the household. Domestic violence is usually perpetrated by the husband and experienced by the wife. Usually, the wife who becomes the victim experiences violence such as being beaten, velled at, and physical and psychological violence. Most wives who are victims of domestic violence are afraid to confront their husbands. Especially if the family has a child. The child must feel afraid, anxious and feel that his family is not okay. The impact of violence in the family can also lead reduced communication within the Communication within the family is a form of interaction between father, mother and child. According to the results of the interviews we got, both the wife and children would be afraid to start a conversation with their father or husband. The family atmosphere will have an impact on the harmonization of the family. In (Ramadhan, 2018) explaining Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the elimination of domestic violence, it is explained that the integrity and harmony of a happy, safe, peaceful, peaceful and harmonious household is the dream of everyone in a household.

Family harmony is the dream of all people. The word harmony is one of the words that can be interpreted as harmony while the family is the smallest unit that coexists with one another in a bond., all parties play a role properly, no one feels aggrieved by one another. Shochib (2012, p. 19) defines a harmonious family which reads "A harmonious family is a family characterized by harmonious relations between father and mother, father and child, and mother with child". The relationship in question is starting from the interaction with one another as well as in terms of communicating and mutual respect for one another. Basri (1996, p. 111) defines household harmony which reads: A harmonious and quality family is a family that is harmonious, happy, orderly, disciplined, respects each other, full of forgiveness, helps in virtue, has a good work ethic, neighbors with respect each other, be obedient to worship, serve elders, love knowledge and use free time in positive ways and be able to fulfill the basic needs of the family. (Resty Rhea Wulandari, 2013).

Domestic violence for any reason from time to time will have an impact on the integrity and harmony of the family, which in the end can make the family fall apart. If this is the case, it is the children who suffer the most losses, especially for their future (Wahab, 2006). The impact of domestic violence can hurt and injure

physically as well as psychologically and emotionally resulting in pain and distress (subjective suffering) that is not wanted by the injured party that occurs within the family circle between husband and wife (intimate partners), or towards children., or other family members, or to people who live in the same house (Mardiyati, 2015). Based on this background, we are then interested in conducting a study entitled The Influence of Domestic Violence on Family Harmony.

#### **METHOD**

The research approach used to solve the problem is a descriptive qualitative approach with interview techniques. A series of scientific activities carried out in depth about a program or activity to gain in-depth knowledge about the event (Mudjia, 2017). The case study method is considered suitable for this study because it is in accordance with the problems and objectives of this research which basically want to examine the Effects of Domestic Violence on Family Harmony.

The criteria for participants in this study were 1) a man or woman, 2) over 17 years old, 3) had been exposed to domestic violence, 4) willing to participate in this study. This research involved 4 subjects who became research sources. The location of this research was carried out online via WhatsApp and in person at Candimulyo, precisely in Tampir Wetan Village.

We collected data by using interview techniques with several of our research subjects, which were conducted online and offline from 21 to 28 June 2022, and document review. The document study in question is a study that searches for literature in accordance with study materials such as books, articles, the internet and so on (Nilamsari, 2014)

Data analysis was carried out using thematic analysis using data driven. Where to start from raw qualitative data (interview transcripts, etc.)

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The process of discussing the results of the research begins with reviewing all available data from various sources, both interviews and document review. The researcher wants this research to be able to explain and at the same time be able to present comprehensive and detailed data regarding the influence of Domestic Violence on Family Harmony.

Table 1 Subject Identifications

	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3	Subject4
Name/initials	D	E	В	W
Age	21 years	39 years	17 years	21 years
Long married	4 years	6 years	6 years	25 years
duration of domestc	4 years	6 years	4 yeras	20 years
violence				



case history								
form of	Abandonment	Getting	Abandonment	Not supported				
domestic	of the family by	physical	of the family by	by father,				
violence	not being	violence in the	not being	mother				
	supported by	form of	supported by	get hit and				
	the husband	beatings and	the husband,	threats and				
		scolding with	receiving	does not allow				
		harsh words	physical	the subject to				
			violence in the form of	leave the				
			beatings and	house, and does not allow				
			non-physical	the subject to				
			violence in the	socialize				
			form of harsh	BOCIANZO				
			words					
Factors that	The economic	Temperamental	The nature of	The nature of				
cause domestic	factor in the	nature of the	the father who	my father who				
violence	form of the	husband	likes to drink,	never believed				
	wife is not		the wife is not	in and cared				
	given a living		given a living	about his				
	by the husband			family,				
				moreover he				
				was an alcoholic				
The intensity of	As long as not	Almost every	A week	A week				
occurrence of	working	day	sometimes 3-4	sometimes 2-4				
domestic	because the job	day	times	times				
violene	is not certain							
Where	At home	At home	At home	At home				
domestic								
violene occurs	7D1 :	TD1	TD1 : 6	7D1				
Impact of domestic	There is a	There are	There is fear	There are				
violene	feeling of	feelings of fear,	and loss of trust in his father	feelings of sadness, fear,				
Violette	sadness, crying, disappointment	sadness, anger, feelings of not	III IIIS Taulei	depression,				
	and loss of	being strong		trauma, loss of				
	trust, and tired	enough to live		sense of				
	of facing my	marriage,		security and				
	husband	heartace,		comfort, and				
		physical pain		loss of trust in				
				his father				
	harmonious dynamics							
Communication	Communication	Communication	Communication	Komunikasi				
	that occurs in	within the	is very bad	dalam				
	my family is	family tried to	because my	keluarga saya				
	not smooth	go well even	parents prefer	tidak lancar				
	enough,	though I chose to divorce	divorce at the	karena ibu				
	because I prefer to seek pleasure	because we	age of 4 and I live with my	saya memilih untuk tidak				
	outside rather	have children in	grandmother.	berkomunikasi				
	than having to	our marriage.	Similarionici.	demi				
	start a	Jul Illuminago.		menghindari				
	conversation			ayah saya,				
	with my			takutnya ada				
	husband			hal-hal lain				
				yang tidak				



				diinginkan
Affectin	Husband never	The love that	There was no	There was no
	gives his	my husband	affection from	affection from
	affection	gave to my	my father	my father
	because he is	child is still the	because they no	because they
	not responsible	same, it's just	longer lived	no longer
	in terms of the	that I can't see	together, but	lived together,
	economy	each other	my mother still	but my mother
		every time	gave love by	still gave love
		because I also	helping the	by helping the
		have a new	economy	econoy
		family.		
Cooperation	Cooperation	The	There was no	No
	within the	collaboration is	cooperation	cooperation is
	family is still	still going on,	because both	built between
	awake. My	but in the	parents chose to	father and
	husband still	context of	divorce and live	mother. So
	has a sense of	raising	with their own	everyone does
	understanding	children, other	families	their own
	because he	than that it's not		thing
	likes to help my			
	father work,			
	that is because			
	he lives with			
	my father and			
	mother			

The table above describes the results of subjek interviews. From the researchconducted regarding the impact of domestic violence, it can be concluded that there are many forms of domestic violence, both physical and non-physical. There are various factors that cause violence. such as economic temperamental, alcohol, and mistrust. Domestic violence is actually any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering and/or neglect of the household, including threats to commit acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty unlawfully within the household sphere (Anaiya, 2021). The results of this study illustrate that the forms of domestic violence experienced by wives and children include physical, psychological, economic violence and family neglect. Physical violence is an act that results in pain, falling ill or serious injury. There are several types of violence that can be classified as physical violence, including being beaten, thrown with objects, pulled by the hair, kicked, and so on. Physical violence experienced by the subject includes beatings, while psychological violence is an act that results in fear, loss of selfconfidence, loss of ability to act, feeling of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering for someone (Jayanthi, 2009). The psychic violence experienced by the wife is that there are threats that cause fear and feel depressed due to the husband who often gives harsh words, and negative effects in the form of feelings of sadness, feelings of injustice, annoyance, anger, fear, pressure, hurt and feelings of inadequacy. strong in marriage (Puspita Dewi & Hartini, 2017). In terms of economic violence, the wife has to work and provide a living for the children and husband, while the husband is busy with gambling activities and likes to drink liquor. When the wife works and earns money for the family, the husband is often angry when the wife does not give him money, and the husband controls his wife financially. In addition to physical, psychological and economic violence, wives also experience family neglect. Household neglect is someone who neglects people within the scope of his household, even though according to the law that applies to him he is obliged to provide life, care, or care for that person. where the husband no longer cares about his family.

It turned out that from the results of the interviews there were several causative factors behind someone committing domestic violence, including:

a. Economic problems, in the family who has the responsibility to provide a living is the husband. Living is a right that is obtained by the wife and children from the husband. However, if it is not done by a father, it can become a form of economic violence, where this can be a cause of conflict that causes disharmony in the family (Jayanthi, 2009).

b. Temperament traits, the properties possessed by humans certainly vary, including temperament. Temperament is a person's characteristic, a fundamental biological way to approach and react to people and situations (Ayuningtyas, 2012).

- c. Playing gambling, playing gambling for some people is indeed something that is fun, sometimes it even makes everything forget. As experienced by subjects B and W, starting from liking their hobbies too much, namely gambling and drinking, and continuing with physical, psychological violence and neglect of the family.
- d. Patriarchal Culture According to Bhasin patriarchy means a system that places the father as the ruler of the family. This term is then used to describe a society, where men rule over women and children (Jayanthi, 2009). As experienced by subject W, where his father forbade his mother to socialize with his neighbors.

The psychological effects of abuse for many women are more severe than the physical effects. Fear, anxiety, fatigue, post traumatic stress disorder, and eating and sleeping disorders are long reactions to acts of violence (Ramadani & Yuliani, 2017). Often acts of violence against wives result in decreased harmony in the family. The dynamics of harmony found in this study is that the existence of domestic violence causes communication, affection and cooperation in the family to decrease. Family harmony is a manifestation of the formation of families and hopes that they want to continue to maintain in the family (Rahayu, 2017). According to Basri in (Ramadhan, 2018) that a harmonious and quality family is a family that is harmonious, happy, orderly, disciplined, respectful, full of forgiveness, helps in virtue, has a good work ethic. neighbors with mutual respect, obedient to worship devoted to both parents and in-laws, loves science, and uses free time in positive ways and is able to meet the basic needs of the family. A family is called harmonious if all family members feel happy which is marked by reduced tension, disappointment, and satisfaction with all of their circumstances and existence which includes the physical, mental, emotional and social aspects of all family members (Desantari et al., 2020)

Harmony will be realized when the roles of family members are always balanced in circumstances of joy and sorrow, both in proportion between the love given and the affection they receive, as well as between rights and obligations which are always in harmony and harmony. Therefore, family harmony is not only created by husband and wife, but the role of each family member is very decisive to jointly realize and maintain so that the family remains harmonious, sakinah and happy (Ramadan, 2018). In realizing a harmonious family there are several characteristics that must be understood, according to Danuri (Rahayu, 2017) reveals that a harmonious family has characteristics, namely the presence of peace of mind based on piety to God Almighty, a harmonious relationship between one individual and another. others in the family and society, guaranteed physical, spiritual and social health, sufficient clothing, food and shelter, legal guarantees, especially

human rights, availability of reasonable educational services, there is guarantee in old age, so there is no need to worry about being abandoned in old age, Adequate recreational facilities are available. The aspects of harmony in the family are mutual respect, love, attention to communication, cooperation, having time in the family, increasing spiritual well-being and minimizing conflict (Rahayu, 2017).

The results of interviews with families of victims of domestic violence show that harmony in the family has decreased due to several factors, namely communication in the family has worsened because wives prefer not to communicate with their husbands and then divorce, and also prefer to seek happiness outside. The second factor is affection, in giving affection to his wife and children the husband tends to be indifferent and does not care about his family. The third factor is in establishing cooperation within the family, it can be concluded that cooperation is not carried out within the family apart from educating children. It is seen from this that domestic violence has a major influence on family harmony.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on this research, the forms of domestic violence include physical violence in the form of beatings, abuse and hair cutting. Psychological violence in the form of uttering dirty words, cursing, prohibiting socializing, and prohibiting leaving the house. Household abandonment is by not working so they don't support their wife, they don't care about their children's education, they don't provide basic food, they leave their families neglected, they often leave the house to gamble and get drunk. The forms of domestic violence in this study had an impact on the 4 subjects we interviewed. Violence in the household affects harmony in the family. In this study the level of family harmony includes communication during the family, cooperation that is formed from each family member, and affection given. It can be concluded that from 4 subjects who received domestic violence had an influence on harmony in their family. We hope that the results of our research can be useful for future research and can be useful for further case studies.

# REFERENCE

https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/dimensia/article/view/3417TERHADAP KEHARMONISAN DI LINGKUNGAN KELUARGA.

Ayuningtyas, V. (2012). PERBEDAAN TINGKAT KELEKATAN ANAK DENGAN IBU DITINJAU DARI JENIS TEMPERAMEN ANAK. Repository.Usd.Ac.Id,

https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/dimensia/article/view/3417

Desantari, Z., Huwaida, W. A., Nurdian, R. R., Almizan, S., Alfarhandi, M., & Rusdi, A. (2020). Keharmonisan



- Keluarga Sebagai Solusi Kasus Perceraian dan KDRT. Jurnal Abdimas Madani Dan Lestari, 01,
- Jayanthi, E. T. (2009). Faktor-faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Pada Survivor Yang Ditangani Oleh Lembaga Sahabat Perempuan Magelang. Dimensia, 3(2),. https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/dimensia/article/view/3417
- Mardiyati, I. (2015). Dampak Trauma Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. Raheema: Jurnal Studi Gender Dan Anak, 2(1),. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/291677026.pdf
- Mudjia, R. (2017). STUDI KASUS DALAM PENELITIAN KUALITATIF: KONSEP DAN PROSEDURNYA. Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews,.
  - https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addr.2018.07.012%0Ahttp://www.capsulae.com/media/Microencapsulation Capsulae.pdf%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaerosci.2019.05.001
- Nilamsari, N. (2014). Memahami Studi Dokumen Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif. Wacana, 13(2),.
- Puspita Dewi, I. D. A. D., & Hartini, N. (2017). Dinamika Forgiveness pada Istri yang Mengalami Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT). INSAN Jurnal Psikologi Dan Kesehatan Mental, 2(1), 51. https://doi.org/10.20473/jpkm.v2i12017.
- Rahayu, S. M. (2017). Konseling Keluarga Dengan Pendekatan Behavioral: Strategi Mewujudkan Keharmonisan Dalam Keluarga. Proceeding Seminar

- Dan Lokakarya Nasional Bimbingan Dan Konseling 2017, 2(0), . http://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/sembk/article/view/ 1295
- Ramadani, M., & Yuliani, F. (2017). Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Kdrt) Sebagai Salah Satu Isu Kesehatan Masyarakat Secara Global. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Andalas, 9(2), 80. https://doi.org/10.24893/jkma.v9i2.191
- Ramadhan, rendi amanda. (2018). Pengaruh Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) terhadap tingkat keharmonisan dalam keluarga di kelurahan Umban Sari kecamatan Rumbai Kota Pekanbaru. Jom Fisip, 5(1), .
- Rofiah, N. (2017). Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga dalam Perspektif Islam. Wawasan: Jurnal Ilmiah Agama Dan Sosial Budaya, 2(1), . https://doi.org/10.15575/jw.v2i1.829
- Wahab, R. (2006). Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga: Perspektif Psikologis dan Edukatif. Unisia, 29(61),. https://doi.org/10.20885/unisia.vol29.iss61.art1
- Rhea Wulandari. (2013).**PENGARUH** Resty **PROGRAM BIMBINGAN INDIVIDUAL** KEHARMONISAN **TERHADAP KELUARGA** (Studi Pada Kelurga Yang Mengalami Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Kota Bandung). Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah,  $9(2)_{..}$ https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/pls/article/view/542