

# Domestic Violence Against Wives Against Husbands: Challenges and Implementation of Law

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**Abstract :** *This study aims to analyze the phenomenon of domestic violence perpetrated by wives against husbands, as well as the challenges and legal implementations faced in handling such cases. Although domestic violence is generally perceived as a crime committed by husbands against wives, instances of violence by wives against husbands are increasingly emerging and require serious attention. This study employs a qualitative method with a normative juridical approach, examining relevant legislation on domestic violence and its implementation, and analyzing existing case data.*

*The results indicate that various factors contribute to the occurrence of by wives against husbands, including social, economic, and psychological pressures. Additionally, there are several challenges in the legal implementation related to these cases, such as gender stereotypes, lack of understanding among the public and law enforcement officers regarding this phenomenon, and limited legal and psychological support for male victims. The study also finds that legal protection for husbands as domestic violence victims is still minimal, and they often hesitate to report the violence they experience due to social stigma.*

*This research recommends increasing awareness and education about domestic violence against men, providing special training for law enforcement officers to handle these cases sensitively and fairly, and strengthening regulations and policies to offer equal protection for all domestic violence victims, regardless of gender. Thus, it is hoped that the legal implementation related to domestic violence by wives against husbands can be more effective, and the rights of the victims can be better guaranteed.*

**Keywords :** *Domestic Violence, Husband, Legal Implementation, Victim Protection, Wife.*

**Abstrak :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fenomena kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) yang dilakukan oleh istri terhadap suami, serta tantangan dan implementasi hukum yang dihadapi dalam penanganannya. Meskipun KDRT umumnya dianggap sebagai kejahatan yang dilakukan oleh suami terhadap istri, kasus kekerasan oleh istri terhadap suami semakin sering muncul dan memerlukan perhatian serius. Studi ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan yuridis normatif, mengkaji peraturan perundang-undangan terkait KDRT dan pelaksanaannya, serta menganalisis data kasus yang ada.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada berbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya KDRT oleh istri terhadap suami, termasuk tekanan sosial, ekonomi, dan psikologis. Selain itu, terdapat berbagai tantangan dalam implementasi hukum terkait kasus ini, seperti stereotip gender, kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat dan aparat penegak hukum mengenai fenomena ini, serta keterbatasan dukungan hukum dan psikologis bagi korban laki-laki. Studi ini juga menemukan bahwa perlindungan hukum bagi suami sebagai korban KDRT masih minim, dan seringkali mereka enggan melaporkan kekerasan yang dialami karena stigma sosial. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan adanya peningkatan sosialisasi dan edukasi tentang KDRT terhadap laki-laki, pelatihan khusus bagi aparat penegak hukum untuk menangani kasus ini secara sensitif dan adil, serta penguatan regulasi dan kebijakan untuk memberikan perlindungan yang setara bagi semua korban KDRT, tanpa memandang jenis kelamin. Dengan demikian, diharapkan implementasi hukum terkait KDRT oleh istri terhadap suami dapat lebih efektif, dan hak-hak korban dapat lebih terjamin.

**Kata Kunci :** Implementasi Hukum, Istri, Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Perlindungan Korban, Suami.

## INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that take place within a domestic setting, including family members. This can encompass several forms of abuse, such as physical, sexual, psychological, and economic. This idea comprises a range of behaviours that are intended to exert control, instil fear, or cause harm to other members of the family. Gender-based violence, commonly known as KDRT, is commonly associated with male-perpetrated violence against women. However, it is important to acknowledge that this form of violence can also occur when women conduct acts of violence against men, namely when wives engage in violence against their husbands. Violence can manifest in diverse ways, encompassing physical assault, degradation, disregard, and even financial manipulation.

According to (Muniarti dan A Nunuk P, 2004), Domestic violence is a significant social issue that negatively affects families. It involves acts of violence within the family, which disrupt the family's fundamental role as a safe and supportive environment. Instead of being a paradise of compassion and support, the family becomes overshadowed by fear and suffering.

This phenomenon highlights the disparities between genders and the unequal distribution of power within family dynamics. These imbalances have significant consequences for the physical and mental health of family members, stemming from the exertion of power and control (Maríñez-Lora dan A. M. Cruz, 2017). When a family member, typically the male victim, experiences violence from his wife, it reveals the dynamics of power imbalance and control abuse within family relationships. This not only harms the victim's physical well-being but also causes significant and long-lasting psychological distress. The family serves as the initial social milieu for humans, where individuals commence their acquisition of interpersonal skills. Within the familial setting, individuals initially acquire social exposure and establish interpersonal connections that serve as the foundation for their subsequent interactions. Hence, it is unsurprising that a significant number of individuals allocate the majority of their time within a familial setting, thereby establishing it as the focal point of their daily existence. Ideally, the family functions as a social institution that fosters the growth and development of the potential of each individual who becomes a member. Within the family unit, individuals are provided with the necessary emotional attachment, assistance, and direction to cultivate their abilities and personal qualities.

The family should serve as a secure and enjoyable environment, whereby each member experiences acknowledgement and encouragement (Gultom, 2007).

Nevertheless, the actuality frequently diverges from this idealistic notion. Indeed, the family is not invariably an ideal and happy environment. Numerous families have witnessed a multitude of instances involving anomalies or illegal acts perpetrated by their relatives. These abnormalities might manifest in diverse ways, encompassing physical aggression, psychological intimidation, and other illicit behaviours. The consequences of deviant or illegal activity inside a family can be quite detrimental. The family members who are subjected to such activities frequently endure severe anguish and distress. Family violence and deviance not only destroy relationships among family members but can also result in long-lasting psychological damage. This suffering encompasses not just bodily affliction, but also emotional and psychological distress, which can have long-lasting effects on individuals.

Within the context of the home, this phrase encompasses a range of persons who have intimate and familial connections, typically including spouses and offspring. Furthermore, households may encompass individuals who are related by familial ties, such as spouses and offspring, in addition to the aforementioned core members. These relationships can be established through consanguinity, such as parents, siblings, or grandparents, through affinity, like cousins or grandchildren, through socialization, which entails culturally acknowledged social ties, as well as through guardianship and custody, in which other individuals are entrusted with the responsibility of nurturing and guiding children in the household. The household scope also includes persons who contribute to the administration and establishment of a household. These encompass domestic workers, such as housekeepers, babysitters, or gardeners, who reside with the households that hire them. While residing in such families, individuals are frequently regarded as family members, despite potential variations in their official status (Irfan, 2001). Indeed, those who assist a household without establishing permanent residency are sometimes regarded as temporary family members throughout their stay in the household. For instance, a babysitter who exclusively works during standard working hours but does not reside with the family can still be seen as a significant component of household life as long as they are present. Each family aspires to create a harmonious and affectionate home, both in its physical structure and emotional atmosphere. Ideally, the family is meant to be a cohesive and joyful environment, commonly known as a tranquil family, where each member experiences recognition, encouragement, and affection. Within the framework of the family unit, there exists a harmonious equilibrium between the emotional and physical requirements of its members, thereby facilitating optimal personal growth and a sense of security (Edwin Manumpahi, 2016).

Indeed, numerous households continue to confront significant issues. These issues might manifest in different ways, such as enduring conflict, ineffective communication, and insufficient emotional support. Furthermore, a multitude of households are currently enduring diverse manifestations of violence, encompassing physical, emotional, and psychological aspects. Domestic violence serves as a conspicuous sign that the aspiration to establish a harmonious family is not always realized. Domestic violence has the potential to undermine the fundamental aspects of familial bonds, resulting in a noxious and apprehensive atmosphere. Individuals who have been subjected to violence frequently have a significant and enduring effect, encompassing both physical and psychological aspects. Children raised in violent circumstances face a heightened chance of experiencing developmental issues and psychological distress.

In the current era of modernization, as the need for a higher quality of life increases, the economic burden on the head of the family is growing more and more intense. While it is commonly assumed that men, as the heads of the family, are solely responsible for satisfying all the demands of the family, the reality often demonstrates that women also play a significant role in fulfilling those needs. There are instances in which women surpass men in terms of household income. Women may experience an increased sense of authority and independence due to their higher income, which can occasionally lead to family conflicts. The household's harmony and integrity might be damaged when there is a lack of regulation in self-control and the quality of relationships. This syndrome can result in domestic violence, where both men and women can be victims or perpetrators of violence against their spouses. Violence perpetrated by women in the

domestic sphere is frequently attributed to a range of issues, such as the failure to grant the rights that should be afforded to her spouse and offspring.

The occurrence of domestic violence with women as perpetrators emphasizes that the issue is not exclusive to a certain gender, but rather pertains to the overall dynamics of family life. The implications necessitate a comprehensive approach to addressing domestic violence, encompassing not just the safeguarding of victims but also the thorough prevention and treatment of all family members involved (Suwarti Fatgehipon, 2020). Therefore, it is crucial to consider the intricate social, economic, and psychological factors when dealing with domestic violence situations. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the rights of all individuals in the household are fairly respected and safeguarded.

In this study, the occurrence of domestic violence inflicted by wives upon their husbands is relatively uncommon in Indonesia, in comparison to violence perpetrated by husbands against their wives.

## METHODS

This study used a normative jurisprudence methodology to examine the occurrence of spousal violence perpetrated by wives against their husbands within the household. The main legal sources examined are Act No. 23 of 2004 for the Eradication of Domestic Violence, the Criminal Code, and pertinent enforcement provisions. Furthermore, other materials such as legal journals, textbooks, and expert opinions are employed to enhance the study. The objective of the study is to determine the extent to which present legislation governs and safeguards husbands who are victims of domestic violence. Additionally, it seeks to assess the sufficiency and efficacy of existing legal measures in ensuring the required protection.

The investigation in this study also encompasses the examination of court rulings about instances of spousal abuse against husbands, to comprehend the practical application of the law. The study analyses the judicial interpretation of the law and the process by which judges evaluate evidence and arguments in such circumstances. Hence, the research not only charted the relevant legal principles but also evaluated their execution in practice. Using a normative jurisprudence approach, this study aims to identify any deficiencies or vulnerabilities in current legislation and provide suggestions for enhancing regulatory and policy measures to better safeguard husbands who are victims of domestic abuse.

The paper aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of the legal safeguards provided to men who are victims of domestic abuse in Indonesia, using a normative jurisprudence method. The study aims to uncover any legal deficiencies and vulnerabilities in current legislation, as well as propose improved regulations and policies to enhance the protection of husbands who are victims of domestic abuse. Therefore, this research not only enhances the progress of legal sciences but also contributes to endeavours aimed at enhancing the safeguarding and welfare of all family members, irrespective of their gender.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Domestic abuse is a grave matter that impacts numerous households worldwide. Historically, KDRT has commonly been linked to acts of violence perpetrated by husbands against their wives. Nevertheless, empirical evidence indicates that domestic violence can also manifest inversely, specifically, as violence enacted by a wife toward a husband. While the violence perpetrated by husbands tends to receive more attention, it is crucial to examine and comprehend this phenomenon to ensure equitable legal protection for all victims of domestic abuse, irrespective of their gender.

In essence, the criminal justice system seeks to achieve the fundamental purpose of law, as outlined by I.S. Susanto in certain crucial aspects (Anugriaty Indah Asmarany). The law serves to safeguard individuals from potential injury and detrimental activities originating from both fellow individuals and societal entities, particularly those in positions of authority such as the government and the state. This protection encompasses the physical, emotional, and health dimensions, as well as individual values and fundamental rights. Furthermore, the law also functions to uphold and protect the fundamental concept of justice for every individual in society.

Disrupted or unfulfilled justice can arise when a law is deemed to infringe upon the principles and rights that are considered to be safeguarded and guaranteed for everyone. This implies that the law should function as a mechanism to ensure that each person is treated equitably, without any kind of discrimination. Furthermore, the law serves as a mechanism to impartially steer the trajectory, objective, and execution of development. Consequently, the law serves as both a catalyst for development, providing explicit guidance and objectives, and as a mechanism for regulation to guarantee equitable and advantageous outcomes for all involved parties.

The law is intended to fulfil a complicated and multi-faceted role by providing balanced protection, upholding the ideal of justice, and serving as a reliable guide in achieving sustainable and equitable development for all parties involved.

Domestic violence, often dismissed as a myth or a personal matter to be resolved privately, is today an indisputable reality in domestic settings. Since the implementation of Act No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, there has been a growing public awareness regarding the widespread occurrence of this issue. Statistically, women constitute the majority of victims of intimate partner violence, with their husbands being the primary perpetrators. However, it is not unusual for instances of violence to occur where the roles are reversed or involve persons who are socially or economically disadvantaged within the household. The individuals involved in cases of domestic violence, whether as perpetrators or victims, can include individuals who have a familial connection by blood, marriage, breastfeeding, foster care, or control over husbands and children. This can also extend to household members who serve in the capacity of servants. Paradoxically, numerous occurrences of KDRT typically go unreported by victims due to its association with cultural, religious, and legal frameworks that are not comprehensively comprehended or enforced. Although the state and society have made attempts to protect the victims, there remains a challenge in ensuring their genuine sense of security and addressing the perpetrators of violence (Prayudi Guse, 2015).

The State and society offer protection to establish a secure and nurturing environment for victims of domestic and relationship violence. This includes initiatives aimed at enhancing public consciousness of the entitlements of victims, facilitating their access to essential services including counselling and legal safeguards, and ensuring equitable enforcement of justice against individuals responsible for perpetrating acts of violence. Therefore, it is anticipated that cases in the KDRT can be efficiently managed, and individuals affected can receive the necessary legal redress and support to resume their lives securely and with respect.

Margie Gladies Sopacua emphasized that the prevention of violence against women is a joint obligation of both the government and society, as outlined in Chapter V of the Act on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, namely in Articles 12 and 15. He asserts that it is the government's duty to offer protection to victims and implement proactive steps to deter domestic violence. This includes the delivery of safeguarding, guidance, restoration, and the penalization of those who commit acts of violence by relevant legislation. Furthermore, communities also have a significant role in endeavours to prevent and eliminate domestic violence. The public is urged to actively engage in supporting the victims, reporting instances of violence, and promoting knowledge about the rights of victims and the significance of opposing all types of violence. Therefore, a comprehensive and all-encompassing framework is established wherein governments and communities collaborate to establish a secure and peaceful environment, particularly inside households (Margie Gladies Sopacua dkk, 2018).

Hence, the prevention and eradication of domestic violence should not be only attributed to individuals or the government, but rather seen as a shared dedication to safeguarding and guaranteeing the welfare of all members of society. To successfully enforce the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, it is essential for all parties concerned to work closely together and have a strong understanding of the significance of defending human values and respecting the fundamental rights of every individual, without any exceptions.

Spousal violence towards husbands can manifest in several ways, including physical, psychological, emotional, and even economic abuse. Physical violence encompasses actions that inflict pain or bodily harm, such as striking, kicking, or employing objects to cause injury. Psychological and emotional violence, which can be more elusive to identify, encompasses

behaviours such as humiliation, manipulation, excessive control, and threats. Conversely, economic violence transpires when a spouse exercises authority over or limits their partner's ability to get financial means, resulting in an undesirable reliance on them for financial stability.

The occurrence of spousal violence from wives towards husbands, while receiving less attention compared to violence committed by husbands, is a significant component that warrants careful examination and comprehension. The disregard for this matter may stem from societal and cultural standards that perceive men as dominant individuals who are unlikely to fall victim to acts of violence. Indeed, just like in instances of a husband's violence towards his wife, the violence perpetrated by a wife towards her husband can also result in significant bodily and psychological harm to the victim. Research and comprehensive comprehension of violence perpetrated by women against husbands is crucial not only for recognizing and acknowledging the presence of this issue but also for ensuring equitable legal protection for all victims of domestic violence, irrespective of their gender.

The Act No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence in Indonesia does not provide a clear distinction between violence committed by husbands or women. The legislation governs domestic violence comprehensively, encompassing all types of violence that take place within the household, irrespective of the gender of the perpetrator. The DRC Act continues to offer equivalent legal protection in cases of spousal violence perpetrated by a wife against her husband. This arrangement encompasses a comprehensive elucidation of the fundamental human rights that must be upheld within the household, along with the imperative to proactively prevent and counteract instances of violence.

However, in reality, there is still a prevailing negative perception and preconceived notions that suggest males are incapable of being victims of domestic violence. This might lead to challenges in reporting and managing instances of violence perpetrated by women against spouses. Hence, the execution of the KDRT Act necessitates a comprehensive and empathetic attitude towards all types of violence, irrespective of the gender of the offender. This encompasses endeavours to safeguard, restore, and reintegrate victims, with law enforcement actions targeting perpetrators of violence, irrespective of their gender.

Each member of a family has the entitlement to fulfil their bodily and emotional requirements. As the patriarch of the family, a father bears the foremost duty of providing for and safeguarding all members of the household, shielding them from various perils, and demonstrating love towards his spouse and offspring. Likewise, a mother plays a crucial role in maintaining family cohesion and providing both physical and emotional care for other family members. In a harmonious family, love and affection are tenderly communicated between spouses and parents, while children are expected to show reverence to their parents and comply with their guidance for a meaningful existence and a promising future. In addition to serving as a fundamental unit in society, the family also fulfils a crucial function in imparting values, norms, standards, and attitudes toward life to future generations through the process of socialization. At this place, youngsters get their initial understanding of love, the value of showing respect towards others, and the significance of adhering to societal rules with respect and obedience. The family serves as a protective environment for the well-being of each member, prioritizing their psychological and physical safety and health (Mangku, 2021).

While there is a lack of comprehensive statistical data on the occurrence of violence from wives towards husbands, multiple research and reports indicate that these incidents do occur and demand significant attention. Wives' violence against husbands is less exposed due to prevailing social and cultural standards that dictate men should exhibit strength and avoid displaying vulnerability. Consequently, numerous husbands who experience violence often choose not to report or seek assistance due to the apprehension of being perceived as feeble or embarrassed.

Nevertheless, the actuality frequently diverges. The incidence of physical domestic violence is increasing in countries, where residences, intended to provide refuge for the entire family, frequently transform into sites of anguish and torment due to such violence. Within a household, various individuals including spouses, children, relatives, and even live-in housekeepers, may become victims of violence perpetrated by a family member. However, it is important to note that not all houses or families encounter physical violence inflicted upon family members by other

family members. Domestic violence, which include violence perpetrated by wives against husbands, underscores the intricate nature of family dynamics. While not as prevalent as spousal violence, this issue nevertheless poses a significant concern that impacts the well-being of both families and individuals. It demonstrates that domestic violence is not constrained by gender boundaries or family roles, but rather stems from power dynamics, conflict, and imbalances within the household.

Social control encompasses the implementation of protocols aimed at deterring social deviations and encouraging individuals to conform to the prevailing social norms and values within society. The objective is to sustain order and coherence in the community by promoting adherence to established norms through efficient social control systems. Social control aims to maintain conformity with established norms in order to prevent behaviour that is considered deviant or harmful to social cohesion. Implementing effective social controls is essential as it allows the community to address and rectify deviant behaviour within its members. It functions as a mechanism that guides individuals towards behaviour that is socially approved, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and mutual respect. By using social control measures, communities can mitigate the potential dangers associated with deviant behaviour, thus fostering a safer and more cohesive social milieu. The ultimate goal of social control is to safeguard the integrity of societal norms and values, by promoting good contributions from individuals to the community while minimizing behaviours that can undermine social order and cohesion. Social control is crucial in developing and maintaining a cohesive and efficient society by promoting conformity to norms and values through positive reinforcement and corrective actions.

Women are commonly perceived as possessing an affectionate disposition and being unlikely to engage in malevolent actions, a perspective that has deep historical and cultural origins. Nevertheless, empirical evidence demonstrates that this assumption cannot be entirely substantiated. Currently, we are observing that women are capable of committing crimes, even within their own homes, in this contemporary era. While the number of incidences of violence perpetrated by women against husbands or other family members may be lower than that of men, it is important not to disregard them. Within the realm of domestic violence, crime statistics indicate that women can be both victims and offenders. This syndrome can arise from various circumstances, such as psychological stress, prior exposure to violence, or intricate power relations within a household. While the causes may differ, it is crucial to recognize that women can also engage in violent behaviour, albeit to a lesser extent than men.

Comprehending this concept is crucial for taking a comprehensive approach to domestic abuse and guaranteeing equitable and thorough legal protection for all victims, irrespective of their sexual orientation. By gaining a more profound comprehension of this intricate relationship, it is anticipated that endeavours to avoid and address domestic violence can be enhanced more encompassing, leading to a more secure and harmonious familial setting for all individuals involved (Bunga, 2016).

Legally speaking, there is still a need to strengthen the protection for husbands who experience domestic abuse. The Act No. 23 of 2004 in Indonesia establishes a legal framework to address situations of Domestic Violence, including instances of violence against husbands. Nevertheless, the execution and application of this legislation frequently encounter difficulties, particularly in addressing the prevailing societal and cultural prejudice. Law enforcement and affiliated institutions must get training and be cognizant of the fact that domestic violence can impact individuals of all genders, including husbands. They should be equipped to offer impartial aid and safeguarding measures without any kind of bias. In addition, campaigning and public education play a crucial role in tackling this issue. Individuals must comprehend that domestic violence, irrespective of the perpetrator's identity, is an intolerable behaviour that must be halted. Implementing awareness-raising initiatives and public awareness campaigns can effectively alter perceptions and diminish the stigma associated with victims of violence. This, in turn, fosters a greater sense of security and support among victims, encouraging them to come forward and report violent acts.

Social and governmental institutions should also ensure that husbands who are victims of violence receive sufficient resources, such as counselling, legal aid, and physical security.

Psychological assistance is essential for the survivor to recuperate from the traumatic experience and restore their self-assurance. Furthermore, it is imperative to establish a comprehensive and adaptable victim protection system through collaboration among diverse governmental and non-governmental entities. It is crucial to acknowledge that in this particular situation; the main emphasis should be on preventive measures. Early education on healthy relationships and mutual respect should be initiated in both the home and school settings. It is important to educate children about the principles of fairness, compassion, and self-discipline, to foster their development into humans who appreciate and honour their future companions.

An instance of this can be seen in the psychological strain that a wife endures in her daily interactions with her husband, which frequently serves as the primary catalyst for instances of physical aggression. For instance, if a husband frequently arrives home inebriated or involved in gambling pursuits, he neglects his responsibility to provide sustenance for his wife and children in the household. Despite the wife's continuous criticism of her husband's behaviour, he persists in engaging in the same actions. The psychological strain can lead to feelings of desperation, frustration, and being undervalued within the domestic sphere for a wife. The wife's physical reactions, including acts of physical aggression towards her husband, typically stem from the prolonged buildup of psychological stress she has endured. Acts of violence may serve as a means of expressing his discontentment or as an emotional response to an ongoing issue.

Economic issues are highly influential in shaping the dynamics of life in stairwells. When economic conditions are moderate or satisfactory, but livelihoods continue to increase, it often becomes a source of difficulty for spouses. For instance, in cases where the husband's income is considerable, but the wife struggles to adapt to the anticipated level of living or the growing demands of the home. These disparities can provoke tensions within the household, frequently culminating in arguments, discussions, or even conflicts around financial entitlements and obligations within the family. For instance, a wife may have feelings of depression or a sense of injustice if she is unable to fulfil the anticipated requirements or standard of living, despite her husband having abundant income. This type of tension not only disturbs the balance of the family, but can also work as a catalyst for conflict and instability in marital relationships. This scenario exemplifies the significance of cautious fiscal administration and effective communication between partners when confronted with economic difficulties. Aligning expectations, ensuring fair distribution of obligations, and practicing compromise in the management of family finances can effectively mitigate tension and enhance overall well-being and harmony within homes.

An influential external component in the occurrence of physical aggression by a wife towards her husband is the environment, which largely influences domestic violence. Various factors can influence the context in which a woman, acting as a wife, engages in violent behaviour. These factors include societal poverty, the influence of materialistic values in daily life, and the working environment. All of these factors can contribute to the negative energy that drives the perpetrator of violence.

The environment exerts a significant impact on society, particularly in countering undesirable behaviour. Conversely, an unfavourable environment often leads to individuals who are fearful and prone to engaging in self-destructive behaviour and causing harm to themselves and their families, ultimately resulting in acts of violence. The persistent culture of violence in the neighbourhood, whether stemming from prior family residences or neighbouring areas such as the workplace or social circles, significantly influences the situation. Spousal violence perpetrated by spouses is frequently a result of emotional reactions generated by an overwhelming amount of work. Furthermore, an environment that demonstrates aggressive methods of child rearing, such as kicking, hitting, and beating, can foster a propensity for violence. When individuals become acclimated to such abuse, it might lead to the occurrence of physical domestic violence against husbands.

Enhanced social interaction and education regarding domestic violence are essential measures in the prevention and resolution of instances of violence inside the home. Efficient socialization and education can enhance public consciousness regarding the diverse manifestations of violence that can take place within the household, encompassing violence



perpetrated by wives against husbands, and promote a greater inclination towards positive attitudes and behavioural modifications. Socialization should be extensive and inclusive, encompassing all strata of society. Mass media campaigns, including television, radio, and social media, can reach extensive and varied audiences. Television and radio programs that address issues in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), featuring genuine tales and conversations with experts, can offer the audience a more profound comprehension. Social media is highly efficient in rapidly and extensively disseminating information, utilizing infographics, short movies, and instructive articles.

Besides, direct publicity in the community is also very important. Governments and non-governmental organizations can work together to organize seminars, workshops, and discussions in various communities, such as housing, school, workplaces, and community organizations. This activity can provide a space for people to discuss, ask questions, and obtain accurate information about the DRC. This discussion should also involve religious leaders, community figures, and local leaders who can be agents of change in their communities. Education about KDRT should also be included in the curriculum of education in schools. Thus, children and adolescents can learn from an early age about the importance of building healthy relationships and mutual respect, as well as recognizing signs of domestic violence. Good education will form a younger generation that is more aware and sensitive to DRC issues, and ready to be agents of change in the future.

## CONCLUSION

Domestic violence, as a societal occurrence, is an extremely grave issue. This aggression has the potential to erode the peacefulness and unity of the household, resulting in a significant breakdown in family relationships. Recently, there has been a concerning shift in the trend where women, who have traditionally been perceived as victims, are now increasingly being identified as perpetrators of domestic violence. These events are indicative of a multitude of intricate social interactions. One of the elements that contributes to this is the evolving role of gender in contemporary society. Women now fulfil not only the responsibility of managing a household, but also actively seek employment to support their livelihood. They face mounting pressures and expectations both in their domestic lives and in their professional careers. If not counterbalanced by sufficient emotional and mental support, this stress might result in aggression due to frustration and tension. In addition, alterations in family composition and cultural beliefs can exert a significant influence. Traditional conventions that historically provide protection and support for women are being eroded in certain communities, giving way to materialistic and individualistic principles. It fosters a setting that is susceptible to conflict and violence.

Poverty and economic instability are notable catalysts for domestic violence. Insufficient fulfilment of fundamental need leads to heightened tensions, frequently resulting in the eruption of violence. Women in this predicament may have a sense of powerlessness and perceive violence as their sole means of articulating their discontent and fury. Both the workplace and the social environment exert significant pressure that cannot be disregarded. A setting characterized by intense competition and high levels of stress can deplete an individual's emotional energy, rendering them more vulnerable to engaging in undesirable behaviour within their household. Experiencing persistent work-related stress can lead individuals to internalize and subsequently manifest this negative energy through acts of aggression towards their family members.

Domestic abuse is a multifaceted and intricate issue. The occurrence of women as perpetrators of domestic violence demonstrates the multifaceted nature of this issue, highlighting the need to consider multiple perspectives. To effectively address the underlying reasons, it is essential to adopt a comprehensive and all-encompassing strategy. This entails offering sufficient assistance to women, enhancing economic circumstances, fostering a healthier and more supportive social atmosphere, and promoting socialization and education regarding domestic violence. Only by doing so can we aspire to diminish and finally eliminate domestic violence from our cultures.

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