

The Relationship Between Physical Violence and Divorce Cases in Malaysia

Nuruaslizawati Ayob, Siti Hajar Abdul Rauf

*School of Social Work, Faculty of Applied Social Sciences, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin,
Malaysia*

Email: ayobnuruaslizawati@gmail.com

The purpose of study examines the relationship between physical violence and divorce among couples in Malaysia. Domestic violence, especially against wives, is a serious social issue that leads to physical abuse to victims. The study adopts a qualitative phenomenological approach involving 32 divorced female informants in Terengganu. Purposive and snowball sampling were used. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews and analyzed with ATLAS.ti software. The results indicate that physical violence is often a primary trigger for divorce. Victims reported experiencing various forms of violence, including being slapped, kicked, choked, and threatened. The effects of physical violence not only cause physical injuries but also deep emotional and psychological trauma. The study highlights the importance of comprehensive support for victims of domestic violence, including physical protection, psychological assistance, and the need for stricter law enforcement to safeguard victims and prevent repeated incidents.

Keywords: domestic violence; physical violence; psychological abuse; divorce; law enforcement.

1. Introduction

Domestic violence is a serious social issue that occurs in many countries, including Malaysia. Within marriage, the issue causes suffering, particularly for women. Domestic violence is defined as a pattern of behaviour in any relationship used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner (United Nations, n.d.). According to the Women's Aid Organisation (2022), domestic violence is defined as a pattern of violence, abuse, or intimidation used to control or maintain power over a partner, whether in a current or former intimate relationship. The Home Office (2013) defines domestic violence as any incident or pattern of incidents involving controlling, coercive, or threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse against individuals aged 16 and over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.

Domestic violence is seen as a pattern of behaviour used by a partner to gain or maintain power and control in a relationship. It affects many women regardless of age, marital status, number of children, education, employment, or economic status (Saffari et al., 2017). This includes physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or psychological actions or threats, such as intimidation, manipulation, humiliation, isolation, fear, violence, coercion, threats, blame, harm, injury, or

assault (Farr, 2019).

Globally, statistics show that 81,000 women and girls were killed in 2020, with approximately 47,000 of these deaths (58%) caused by intimate partners or family members (Pycroft, 2022). The World Health Organisation (WHO) (2024) estimates that around 1 in 3 (30%) women worldwide have experienced intimate partner violence, either physical and/or sexual, by individuals who are not intimate partners. The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (2024) also reported that about 41% of women have experienced sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

Violence includes physical violence, sexual harassment, verbal abuse (insults and curses), threats, harassment, or emotional and financial neglect. The Domestic Violence Act defines several forms of domestic violence covered by the law, including actions that result in physical, mental, or sexual injury. This act was introduced to address domestic violence issues in Malaysia, irrespective of religion or ethnicity. Section 2 of the Domestic Violence Act 1994 defines domestic violence as;

- (a) wilfully or knowingly placing, or attempting to place, the victim in fear of physical injury;
- (b) causing physical injury to the victim by such act which is known or ought to have been known would result in physical injury;
- (c) compelling the victim by force or threat to engage in any conduct or act, sexual or otherwise, from which the victim has a right to abstain;
- (d) confining or detaining the victim against the victim's will;
- (e) causing mischief or destruction or damage to property with intent to cause or knowing that it is likely to cause distress or annoyance to the victim;
- (ea) dishonestly misappropriating the victim's property which causes the victim to suffer distress due to financial loss;
- (eb) threatening the victim with intent to cause the victim to fear for his safety or the safety of his property, to fear for the safety of a third person, or to suffer distress;
- (ec) communicating with the victim, or communicating about the victim to a third person, with intent to insult the modesty of the victim through any means, electronic or otherwise;"
- (f) causing psychological abuse which includes emotional injury to the victim;
- (g) causing the victim to suffer delusions by using any intoxicating substance or any other substance without the victim's consent or if the consent is given, the consent was unlawfully obtained; or
- (h) in the case where the victim is a child, causing the victim to suffer delusions by using any intoxicating substance or any other substance, by a person, whether by himself or through a third party, against—
 - (i) his or her spouse;
 - (ii) his or her former spouse;
 - (iii) a child;

- (iv) an incapacitated adult; or
- (v) any other member of the family;

Statistics on domestic violence in Malaysia reveal that the issues are at a concerning level. In 2018, there were 5,421 reported cases of domestic violence, which then increased to 5,657 in 2019. In 2020, the number of domestic violence cases was 5,260. The situation worsened during the Movement Control Order (MCO) in 2021, with 7,468 cases reported, as people across the country were instructed to stay at home. In 2022, reported cases of domestic violence decreased to 6,540, and in 2023, 5,057 cases were reported (PDRM, 2024). Despite the decrease in 2022 and 2023, the high number of cases in previous years remains alarming. This raises the question: why does domestic violence occur so frequently when people live together in a marriage based on love and affection? These statistics also show the highest number of cases reported over a five-year period.

There are several clear reasons why domestic violence increased, especially during the MCO (Mulok et al., 2022):

- Perpetrators are constantly with the victims, spending more time together, which increases the chances of conflict;
- Social isolation reduces opportunities to release or alleviate pressure;
- Financial problems and uncertainty about the future significantly increase conflict and pressure;
- A cramped or unsuitable home environment causes excessive stress while at home;
- Perpetrators struggling with drug addiction face difficulties obtaining supplies due to movement restrictions and financial constraints;
- Victims are unable to escape from domestic violence situations due to MCO;
- Lack of support and limited access to help, as many services were closed during the MCO;
- Victims' dependency on perpetrators may increase due to restrictions, exacerbating the potential for abuse.

Physical Violence

Lane et al. (2024) found that escalating physical violence was a common factor in relationships that eventually ended in divorce. Nuruaslizawati and Siti Hajar (2019) state that domestic violence against women is any form of abuse of power used either by a husband towards his wife or by a partner through violence, threats of violence, or control over economic and social aspects of life. Physical violence refers to actions carried out with the intent to cause physical pain or injury to another person. Physical violence typically begins with a minor act, such as pinching, to cause pain, followed by more severe behaviour. These attacks aim to inflict pain, fear, injury, or harm to the individual's body (Lodhi, 2016), with the goal of harming the woman to the point of debilitation.

Physical violence is recognised as a form of violence that is visible and easily identifiable, where the actions can cause pain and leave marks on the victim. This form of violence is the most common and hardest to conceal, as it affects the appearance and can even result in death.

According to Andersson and Overlien (2018), physical violence includes the acts of kicking and hitting, which are considered “normal” and occur daily. Febriansyah and Andriansyah (2022) add that physical violence involves attacks such as pushing, arm-twisting, kicking, holding, hitting, choking, burning, striking with sticks, hitting with sharp objects, spraying chemicals or boiling water, suffocating, and shooting. Roberts (2018) states that physical violence also refers to acts of intimidation or endangerment with the intent to threaten, using either verbal or physical means.

Additionally, actions like denying medical treatment when the victim is in pain, preventing access to basic needs such as food, shelter, healthcare, or clothing, and forcing the victim into substance abuse against their will are also considered physical violence (Lodhi, 2016; Ashifa, 2022). Threatening physical attacks are likewise categorised as physical violence.

In summary, physical violence can lead to property damage due to uncontrollable actions, especially during moments of anger (throwing objects, punching walls, kicking doors, etc.). It may also include actions such as pushing, slapping, biting, kicking, or choking; leaving the victim in a dangerous or unfamiliar place; threatening through reckless driving; using weapons to threaten or injure; forcing the victim to leave home; trapping them inside or preventing them from leaving; obstructing them from reporting to the police or obtaining medical treatment; harming children; and using physical force in sexual situations.

The abuse inflicted by perpetrators usually leaves marks or injuries on women (Randawar & Najibah, 2022). Wallace (1999) classifies these injuries into four categories: minor injuries that heal without visible signs, injuries that leave visible scars, long-term physical injuries that may go unnoticed (possibly exposing the victim to HIV and AIDS), and injuries with lasting effects, such as paraplegia or loss of a limb.

However, many victims of physical violence tend to isolate themselves and refuse medical treatment due to fears of social stigma associated with their status as victims. This stigma often includes negative judgments from society, which can worsen the victim’s psychological state and make it difficult for them to seek help. The lack of social support and deep-seated shame can trap victims in a cycle of violence without seeking appropriate solutions or protection. Therefore, raising public awareness and creating a more inclusive and supportive environment is crucial to making the victims feel more comfortable seeking the help and treatment they need.

2. METHODOLOGY

Study Design

This study employed a qualitative design with a phenomenological approach to gain an in-depth understanding of the subjective experiences of individuals affected by divorce and domestic violence. This approach allowed researchers to explore the experiences and meanings that participants attribute to the situations they encountered.

Participants

A total of 32 participants were selected based on specific criteria: they were female, residing in Terengganu, and had experienced divorce. These criteria ensure that the participants are

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relevant and have direct experience related to the phenomenon under study. Participants were selected using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Purposive sampling ensures that each participant meets specific and relevant criteria for the study, while snowball sampling allows the identification of additional participants through referrals from existing participants. This approach enabled researchers to obtain rich and in-depth data from individuals who truly understood the study's issues. During the data collection process, the researcher used semi-structured interviews for a better understanding of participants' life experiences, including their feelings, thoughts, and responses to divorce and domestic violence.

Data Collection

Semi-structured interviews were used in the data collection process. This technique allowed the researcher to gain insights into participants' experiences, including their feelings, thoughts, and responses to divorce and domestic violence. Additionally, semi-structured interviews gave participants the opportunity to explore issues that may not have been anticipated in the pre-prepared questions.

Data Analysis

One of the most crucial steps in data analysis is coding. This process involves identifying segments of text related to research themes and classifying data into relevant categories. Information from audio-recorded interviews was transcribed into text using Microsoft Word to ensure that the collected data was presented in a format that was easy to analyse during the later stage. Additionally, the researcher used participants' direct words for better accuracy and validity. A database known as "codes" was maintained using ATLAS.ti software to manage and analyse the collected data effectively. ATLAS.ti assisted with the coding, theme grouping, and data structuring to provide deep insights into the studied phenomenon.

Trustworthiness

To ensure the effectiveness and accuracy of the study, additional steps were taken, including data triangulation, by comparing information from various sources and techniques. On top of that, member-checking procedures involved participants in reviewing the results to ensure that the data interpretation was accurate and represented their experiences. The researcher also took a step further to improve the ethical integrity of the study by obtaining written consent from participants and maintaining the confidentiality of their personal data.

3. RESULTS

A total of 32 individuals agreed to participate in the study, with nearly half of them having experienced physical violence. To maintain confidentiality, the identity of each informant was kept anonymous and replaced with titles such as "Informant 1" to "Informant 32". This substitution ensures that the informants' identities are not disclosed to others. Since the study involved personal matters, any data collected is deemed sensitive. Therefore, adhering to the implemented research ethics standards at each stage is important. Table 1 shows the socio-demographic characteristics of the informants.

Table 1 Profil Demografi

No.	Name	State	Gender	Religion	Age (Year)	Occupation	Education	Period of marriage (Year)	Income (RM)	Children
	Informant 1	Terengganu	Female	Islam	43 year	Private	Certificate	14 year	RM1,500	4
	Informant 2	Terengganu	Female	Islam	43 year	Self-employed	PMR	12 year	RM1,000	4
	Informant 3	Terengganu	Female	Islam	52 year	Government	Diploma	3 year	RM3,884	1
	Informant 4	Terengganu	Female	Islam	60 year	Self-employed	SPM	4 year	Not fixed	1
	Informant 5	Terengganu	Female	Islam	42 year	Private	SPM	19 year	RM 1500	5
	Informant 6	Terengganu	Female	Islam	55 year	Retired	SPM	23 year	RM2,900	6
	Informant 7	Terengganu	Female	Islam	64 year	Self-employed	STPM	14 year	Not fixed	8
	Informant 8	Terengganu	Female	Islam	43 year	Self-employed	SPM	22 year	RM700	2
	Informant 9	Terengganu	Female	Islam	52 year	Government	Degree	27 year	RM7,000	6
	Informant 10	Terengganu	Female	Islam	57 year	Retired	SPM	12 year	RM300(Maidam)	4
	Informant 11	Terengganu	Female	Islam	43 year	Self-employed	SPM	24 year	RM30/day	7
	Informant 12	Terengganu	Female	Islam	40 year	Private	SPM	10 year	RM1500	4
	Informant 13	Terengganu	Female	Islam	35 year	Private	SPM	9 year	RM1500	2
	Informant 14	Terengganu	Female	Islam	37 year	Self-employed	Diploma	1 year	RM800	1
	Informant 15	Terengganu	Female	Islam	34 year	Private	SPM	3 year	RM1500	2
	Informant 16	Terengganu	Female	Islam	34 year	Private	SPM	3 year	RM1500	3
	Informant 17	Terengganu	Female	Islam	63 year	Retired	SPM	4 year	RM1000	2
	Informant 18	Terengganu	Female	Islam	57 year	Housewife	SPM	19 year	-	6
	Informant 19	Terengganu	Female	Islam	50 year	Housewife	SPM	14 year	-	3
	Informant 20	Terengganu	Female	Islam	54 year	Self-employed	UPSR	19 year	RM45/day	7
	Informant 21	Terengganu	Female	Islam	39 year	Self-employed	Certificate	14 year	RM50/per day	2
	Informant 22	Terengganu	Female	Islam	49 year	Government	SPM	8 year	RM2000	3
	Informant 23	Terengganu	Female	Islam	68 year	Housewife	SPM	2 year	-	-
	Informant 24	Terengganu	Female	Islam	63 year	Housewife	SPM	4 year	-	-
	Informant 25	Terengganu	Female	Islam	66 year	Self-employed	SPM	17 year	RM500	5
	Informant 26	Terengganu	Female	Islam	64 year	Housewife	SPM	1 year	-	-
	Informant 27	Terengganu	Female	Islam	55 year	Private	UPSR	13 year	RM1200	5
	Informant 28	Terengganu	Female	Islam	30 year	Self-employed	SPM	10 year	RM2000	2

	Informant 29	Terengganu	Female	Islam	43 year	Self-employed	PMR	7 year	RM300	1
	Informant 30	Terengganu	Female	Islam	60 year	Self-employed	SPM	19 year	RM1000	3
	Informant 31	Terengganu	Female	Islam	64 year	Self-employed	STPM	9 year	Not fixed	3
	Informant 32	Terengganu	Female	Islam	37 year	Self-employed	Diploma	1 year	RM800	-

The physical abuse experienced by several informants in this study was extremely distressing. A total of 11 informants reported that they had suffered physical violence from their partners. Common actions by partners included choking, hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, and dragging. These actions not only caused physical pain but also left deep emotional wounds and trauma on the victims.

According to Sinaga (2023), such behaviour can result in serious injuries and even psychological trauma. Acts of physical violence, such as hitting, slapping, kicking, punching, choking, tying up, confining, threatening to strike with an object, damaging belongings, injuring children, and failing to provide basic needs, have profound effects on the psychological well-being of victims. They may experience emotional distress, anxiety, and even serious psychological disorders due to the trauma they endure (Sinaga, 2023). Such actions not only cause pain and trauma but can also lead to death.

This situation is evidenced by the experiences shared by several informants, which reveal a serious pattern of physical violence in marital relationships. Partners often used actions like slapping and kicking as a way to express their anger or dissatisfaction. Informants 5, 12, 20, and 30 stated;

“...In the early years of our marriage, he never used physical force. However, as time went on, he began to show this trait. I experienced moments where his hand would strike my face. This change happened because of his behaviour. Our conversation often escalated into arguments since both of us had short tempers. As a result, we often end up fighting...” (Informant 5)

“...I have been slapped and punched. During one particular heated argument, things got tense, and he seemed to lose control. I was punched in the face once and also slapped...” (Informant 12)

“...I have been slapped twice. He also pushed me, which left my face bruised. When my second child found out about the incident, they confronted their father...” (Informant 20)

“...He beats me regularly, using both his hands and feet to hurt me. There was even a time when he kicked me in the face. Living with him has always meant enduring physical pain...” (Informant 30)

Informant 18 also stated that her partner would get physical when angry. Eventually, she decided to run into a room to avoid being hit. According to Informant 18,

“...He likes to hit. I always end up hurt. After being beaten repeatedly, I began to understand his behaviour. Sometimes, when he got angry, I would go into a room. After he finished his outburst, he would leave the house. Only then would I come out of the room. I decided to file a police report at the station with the help of my father. I considered this as a step towards going to court and filing for divorce...” (Informant 18)

The informant shared a heartbreaking experience in which she was beaten, choked, and threatened by her partner for attempting to go to court to file for divorce. Informant 11 stated, "...The physical violence began in 2021. He kicked me and slammed my head against the wall, causing it to swell and bleed after hitting the edge of the cupboard. He also kicked me. Eventually, I fought back and refused to let myself be beaten anymore. When he hit me, I fought back. Unable to bear it any longer, I tried to find the marriage certificate and told him I was going to court. He choked me until I could barely breathe. Thankfully, I did not die. At that moment, our third child intervened, and after that, he pushed me onto the bed..." (Informant 11)

Next, Informant 22 recounted her tragic life story, where she endured cruelty and merciless treatment from her partner. She shared that her partner physically assaulted and dragged her out of the house after she expressed her desire for a divorce. At the same time, she was sent back to her family's house. According to Informant 22,

"...I have suffered physical violence, including being beaten and dragged like a dog. My hair was harshly pulled as if he was possessed by a ghost. He once dragged me out of the house as if I had no dignity when I asked for a divorce. I was sent back to my parents' home. I was also slapped because I accidentally brushed against that woman. He saw it as a serious offence and slapped me. This violence began when that woman frequently contacted him. She admitted that they had married in Golok, Thailand. The impact of this experience is something I still remember to this day. The physical wounds may heal, but only Allah knows the pain inside, and the scars have never disappeared..." (Informant 22)

Additionally, Informant 16 described her experience of being beaten, kicked, and hit on the head throughout her pregnancy. These abuses not only involved physical violence but also included stealing valuable items such as jewellery and money from the informant. According to Informant 16,

"...I experienced physical violence two or three times. In the early stages of my pregnancy, I remained silent when I was beaten. However, when I was close to giving birth, we had a big argument. He stole my jewellery and money. He kicked my stomach, hit my head with a helmet, and pushed me off the bed. Alhamdulillah, my pregnancy was not harmed..." (Informant 16)

Physical abuse not only affects the physical health of the victims but also subjects them to emotional violence. The informants described how they often became the targets of their partner's punches and kicks, which not only caused serious physical pain but also instilled fear and trauma in them and their children. According to Informants 17, 25, and 27;

"...I often experienced physical violence, including being hit, slapped, and kicked. I do not want to go into detail, but there were definitely specific reasons for my decision to leave that situation..." (Informant 17)

"...I still feel traumatised and scared when I think about my past life with him. Although I did not suffer severe injuries, physical violence, like being hit, was common. I was often beaten when I denied accusations, even when I had not done anything wrong. If I had not protested, perhaps the violence would not have happened. But when faced with false accusations, I felt the need to defend myself. I was still aware that I was a wife and needed to maintain certain

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boundaries...” (Informant 25)

“...Allahuakbar. Being beaten was normal. I often endured kicks, punches, and beatings. All my children have scars on their bodies. My eldest child, who was very young at the time, was playing near their father while he smoked. He pressed a cigarette butt into the child’s hand, leaving a scar that remains to this day. My second child suffered even more; my third has a scar on their face, and my fourth has one on their head. The fifth child was affected the least. All of this happened when he demanded money from me, and I did not give it to him, so he could not buy things. The children became victims, and they were traumatised by him. My leg still aches and bears the marks from being beaten by him...” (Informant 27)

4. DISCUSSION

This study demonstrates a relationship between physical violence and divorce. Women who experience domestic violence often refuse to acknowledge their victimhood due to shame or fear of being humiliated by their partner. This perspective aligns with many previous studies, which suggest that domestic violence is a complex issue. Additionally, victims may be less likely to accurately report the number and nature of incidents they have experienced during their relationship. The physical violence experienced by victims is one of the main factors driving them to file for divorce. The experiences shared by the victims in this study provide a clear picture of the negative impact of physical violence on their physical and mental well-being, all of which motivate them to seek a way out of a violent marriage.

Dim (2021) describes experiences of violence, including unexpected forms of physical assault that victims could not foresee. According to Sinaga (2023), violent behaviour not only causes serious injuries but also psychological trauma. The power dynamics between husband and wife, as well as gender inequality in society, are associated with domestic violence (Febriansyah & Andriansyah, 2022).

According to Laroche (2005), physical violence ranges from minor to severe assaults, each having varying consequences regarding injuries and negative health outcomes. Physical violence also has a profound impact on the psychological well-being of the victims. These acts not only cause pain and trauma but may even result in death. Several domestic violence victims have recounted severe physical abuse by their partners, which led to injuries, fractures, and bruises on their bodies (Dim, 2021).

Early experiences of abuse are considered a contributing factor to domestic violence. This behaviour is shaped by the behavioural models witnessed by children in their original families (Bandura, 2001). Children who frequently observe violence perpetrated by their parents are likely to learn and replicate this behaviour. This pattern, known as the “cycle of violence,” is passed down from generation to generation (Zarei et al., 2017). The theory suggests that children who are victims of domestic violence believe that aggression is the best way to manage anxiety, resolve conflicts, and gain control in personal and social relationships (Franklin & Kercher, 2012).

A study by Webster et al. (2018) found that physical violence is highly prevalent, with incidents ranging from 96% (throwing or smashing objects) to 98% (threatening to harm others). Senjic (2018) described the consequences of physical violence as bruises, burns, *Nanotechnology Perceptions* Vol. 20 No. S15 (2024)

scalds, rib fractures, or broken bones. Febriansyah and Andriansyah (2022) stated that crimes of physical assault can be addressed if the victims file complaints in court. Furthermore, due to the trauma they have experienced, victims may also suffer from emotional distress, anxiety, and even serious psychological disorders (Sinaga, 2023). According to Edhammer, Petersson, and Strand (2024), victims of domestic abuse—especially those who experienced physical, psychological, or sexual abuse—have worse health.

To address the issue of domestic violence, particularly physical violence, Malaysia has established several legal remedies under the Domestic Violence Act 1994 (Act 521), which includes three main types of orders:

1. Interim Protection Order (IPO): The IPO is issued immediately when there is initial evidence that the victim is in danger. This order is granted through a court application to protect victims of domestic violence. When issuing an interim protection order under subsection (1), the court may include provisions prohibiting the person against whom the order is made from inciting others to commit domestic violence against the spouse, former spouse, child, disabled adult, or any other family member protected by the order. The Domestic Violence Act states:

4. (1) The court may, during the pendency of investigations relating to the commission of an offence involving domestic violence, issue an interim protection order prohibiting the person against whom the order is made from using domestic violence against his or her spouse or former spouse or a child or an incapacitated adult or any other member of the family, as the case may be, as specified in the order.

2. Protection Order (PO): The PO is issued after the IPO to provide long-term protection to the victim. The PO may prohibit the perpetrator from approaching, contacting, or ordering the perpetrator to leave the family home. The PO remains in effect for a period determined by the court and is intended to ensure the safety of the victim in the long term.

3. Emergency Protection Order (EPO): An EPO can be issued by the Social Welfare Department without waiting for a court decision or police report when there is an urgent need to protect the victim in high-risk situations. The EPO can be issued within two hours of the application and is valid for seven days. It is intended to provide immediate protection to the victim before the IPO or PO is issued. The authorised social welfare officer will submit a copy of the EPO to the District Police Chief, who will then serve the order to the perpetrator within twelve hours of receipt.

The EPO is valid only for seven (7) days and will not be affected by the issuance of an IPO or PO. The authorised social welfare officer issuing the EPO must submit a copy of the order within ten (10) hours of issuance to the District Police Chief in the area where the person against whom the order is made resides. The district police officer must then serve the order to the perpetrator within twelve (12) hours of receiving a copy of the order.

Effective enforcement of protection orders and continuous monitoring are essential to ensure the safety of the victim. Authorities must ensure that the PO is complied with and take immediate action if the perpetrator violates the order.

5. CONCLUSION

In addition to the PO, victims of domestic violence can request social support and counselling services to help reduce trauma. This is important to ensure that victims of domestic violence receive the assistance they need. This study emphasises the importance of providing comprehensive support to victims of domestic violence, including both physical protection and psychological assistance, to help them rebuild a life free from violence. Collaboration between agencies is a key strategy to improve service quality and enhance coordination in addressing domestic violence issues. Domestic violence is often considered a “private matter” by some, making it difficult to address the problem effectively. Therefore, it is important to change the societal misconceptions about this issue so that domestic violence cases can be addressed more effectively and comprehensively.

The Duluth Model, which is a strategic guide for addressing domestic violence, offers a comprehensive approach to help communities align their responses to domestic abuse, particularly in supporting victim recovery.

This study is especially valuable for policymakers as it guides the development of improved prevention and management strategies within the family context. The aim is to ensure better protection for victims, prevent the recurrence of cases, and expedite judicial processes to reduce or eliminate the number of domestic violence cases. Through in-depth research, academia can generate more comprehensive knowledge that informs policies and evidence-based intervention strategies.

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