



Actor –Victim Relationship In Physical Violence In State Courts

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Abstract. Physical violence during this tends to be done by people who have a close relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. This study aims to explain the relationship between perpetrators and victims in the practice of physical violence. The data collection used in this study is observations on data sources from 81 court proceedings (BAP) documents that were tried from 2008–2020. Likewise, content analysis is used in this study, namely the approach to *intimate relations* and *gender violence* in cases of physical violence. The study results show that the perpetrator-victim relationship affects the forms of violence that are more varied with the factors and impacts. Perpetrators of physical violence are mostly done by men, with cases reaching 90.1%, while women only have 9.9% of cases. Women often experience violence in the domestic or family area, with 27.1% of cases, while men only have 4.9%. Thus, the perpetrator-victim relationship further strengthens the assumption that women are always victims of the practice of physical violence. This study suggests the need for a multidisciplinary approach in further research by involving behavioural sciences such as psychology as lesson learning in criminal law enforcement.

Keywords: Relationship · Perpetrator-Victim · Physical Violence

1 Introduction

Violence never happens randomly. From various causes, it can be seen that there is a typical pattern in violent incidents, namely that violence occurs more easily with people who have been known (had relationships) (Carmo et al., 2011; Sedziafa et al., 2018). The events' motives can be revenge, hatred, dan, and relationships that have happened before. The perpetrator is usually the person who suffered the pressure of socially insurmountable d ith capacity owned. In this situation, the perpetrator looks for points related to his ability to solve the pressure problem. This data shows that violence never occurs in an empty and random space but in a certain social relationship. The 2020 annual record issued by the National Commission showed the persistence of a physical still occupying the top level with 5548 cases throughout 2019, with as many as 4,783 cases of the personal realm (<https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id>). It was proved that ma heck height acts of violence occurred due to a relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.

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Studies on violence, in general, can be classified into three broad groups: 1) on the motives, 2) the landscape of violence, and 3) the impact of violence. Studies on motives for violence generally talk about what causes violence (Abramsky et al., 2011; Bo et al., 2011; Flood & Pease, 2009; Verlinden et al., 2000). However, violence can also be triggered by antagonism between collective identities, such as the political economy of power and lack of equality being the sole cause of violence in economics (Sen, 2008). Studies on the arena/ landscape are grouped into public and domestic violence that tends to victimize women (Dutton et al., 2015; Huecker & Smock, 2018; Oram et al., 2017; Sartin et al., 2006; Semahegn & Mengistie, 2015).; Wolfe & Jaffe, 1999). In the context of domestic violence, women are not only more likely to be victims, but they are also more likely to experience various forms of domestic violence, be seriously injured and require medical attention, and suffer greater short-term and long-term consequences as a result (Walker & Conte, 2018). Impact studies revolve around how much harm (physical/psychological) is caused by violence (Melville & McDowell, 2018). Studies have not discussed the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator in the practice of violence intensively.

This trend shows that aspects of the relationship between victims and perpetrators of violence still receive less attention. This article aims to complement the lack of late by conducting a more detailed study of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. For this reason, this article focuses on three questions: 1) how is violence form handled in several district courts? 2). What are the characteristics of the perpetrator with a level of violence done? 3) how the relationship emotionally influences the intensity of violent physical. Apart from testing the assumptions, these three questions also answer the relationship problems between perpetrators and victims of physical violence discussed in this study.

The study is built on an argument that violence tends to occur on the pressure of socially encountered someone, where the event is not settled with the capacity, so he needs someone else to become a victim. A strong emotional connection does not prevent a person from acts of violence. The forms of violence are often triggered by several factors involving the closeness between the perpetrator and the victim, in the sense that one's relationship does not guarantee to avoid acts of violence from closest relations such as family, friends and neighbours. The intensity of the violence is not far from the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. Likewise, the impact of violence leads to a feud between two parties and can result in the physical disability of the victim and the loss of life of the victim of violence. It is also important to reveal that the intensity of violence makes women the object of violence, especially in the closest relationship, namely in the family environment. In other words, physical violence is easier and can occur in close relationships, resulting in women as victims and men as perpetrators of physical violence.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence describes physical, sexual, economic, or emotional violence and psychological abuse in intimate relationships. Domestic violence affects more than 12

million people annually and has many potential effects on children's physical and mental health and economic independence (Murray et al., 2015). Howard, Trevillion, & Agnew-Davies (2010) define domestic violence as threatening, violent or abusive behaviour (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults or intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. As before, Jeffries et al. (2015) define domestic violence as any act, behaviour or omission that causes physical, sexual, mental, economic and moral suffering. Violence can happen directly or indirectly to women. Violence occurs can with the threat of physical abuse, fraud, or ignoring. The most recognized common forms of violence are physical and sexual violence, threats and intimidation, emotional and social abuse and economic deprivation. Domestic violence, in essence, is understood as a problem that threatens women's physical, mental and emotional security of women. However, children can also be the target of partners who commit violence (Buchanan et al., 2013).

Jordan's research (2015) says that most violence is committed not by foreigners but by someone they know. Women are more likely to be physically or sexually assaulted or brutally murdered by their male partners. In line with this, Semahegn & Mengistie (2015) say that domestic violence causes physical, sexual, and mental harm or suffering to women, including threats and arbitrary coercion of independence that occurs in public or private life. Black et al. (2011) added that it is not only intimate partners who commit violence against women but the more intimate the partner's closeness, the higher the violence. Domestic violence is usually carried out by husbands/intimate partners. Domestic violence also results in various reproductive health problems, such as sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, miscarriage, and risky sexual health behaviours. Domestic violence against women strongly correlates with HIV/AIDS (Garcia-Moreno & Stöckl, 2016). Therefore, the home is not always a violence-friendly space. In the Covid-19 crisis, the urge to "stay at home" has major implications for adults. In March 2020, Spain (the pandemic has the hardest hit) witnessed its first domestic violence death just five days after the lockdown; her husband killed a woman in front of their children in Valencia. There is also emerging evidence of increased domestic homicides in the UK since lockdown restrictions were imposed (Bradbury-Jones & Isham, 202).

2.2 Gender Violence

Speaking of gender violence, the United Nations estimates that a third of the three billion women on the planet have been abused, beaten and raped in their lifetime. Violence based on gender is deeply rooted in inequality gender and has become one of the significant issues of human rights violations in all societies. Women and men can experience gender-based violence, but most victims are women and girls (Peate, 2019). Peate (2019) then defines gender violence as any act, behaviour or omission that causes physical, sexual, mental, economic and moral suffering, directly or indirectly, to women, whether by the threat of persecution, fraud or any means. In line with this, Catão & Lucena (2013) state that gender violence is a complex social problem related to the context of identity and difference, cultural inequality, disrespect for differences, power relations, injustice and lack of sympathy, reduced space for equality, and contempt for human expansion. Martins Catão & Roberto de Lucena (2013) say that, on the other hand, gender violence also includes verbal/psychological aggression through insulting words and humiliating

actions. In line with this, gender-based violence is a term that often refers to and affects women because many cultures have beliefs, norms and social institutions that legitimize violence against women (Rose, 2013).

Phillips (2012) states that violence against women is ubiquitous and can manifest as child abuse, child sexual abuse, stalking, sexual harassment, sexual harassment, rape, murder or domestic violence. In line with that, Jamieson (1999) mentions gender-based violence mentions several forms, such as (1) physical abuse (hitting, slapping, pushing, using weapons); (2) psychological/emotional abuse (threatening to take children, stalking, isolating her from family/friends); (3) verbal abuse (calling her name, attacking self-esteem and humiliating in front of others); (4) sexual harassment (forced to perform unwanted sexual acts, forced pregnancy or abortion); (5) spiritual abuse (not allowing attending places of worship); (6) Misuse of family finances (limiting access to family finances) (Sanjel, 2013). In a study by Lecturer, Khamedova, Pohrebniak, & Solomatova (2019), gender violence is explained not only for personal or religious reasons. For example, in the Volyn -based newspaper *Urainska Niva*, a news item reported that a Hungarian man killed his wife and four children because of social factors (poverty).

2.3 Intimate Relation

The closeness of the different relationships between individuals has become important in social life. Most people have a close relationship with intimate partners, friends and family, characterized by interdependent interactions in each activity to mutually impact each other (Gächter et al., 2015). The closeness of this relationship is often associated with the strength of emotional bonds so that it fully influences each individual's actions, behaviour and cognitive elements (Driscoll, K, & Pianta, 2011). In this close relationship, individuals act as if some or all aspects of their partner are part of their own (Dibble, Levine, & Park, 2012). The statement is also in line with Frost & Forrester (2013), who wrote that relationships play an important role in each individual's quality and mental health, where relationship bonds affect emotional development, ways of thinking, experiences, and social growth. The regulation of closeness in a relationship refers to the motivation to meet social needs and satisfactions such as attachment (Birkeland et al., 2014). In this context, every individual who does not meet a relationship's needs (avoidance) results in quarrels and conflicts. It also leads to fear and threat on the one hand and rejection on the other.

In his research, Johnson (2011) said that the rejection of close (intimate) relationships has brought about domestic violence involving physical and sexual violence, economic abuse, emotional abuse, threats and intimidation of children, and control and domination of power in one community. Party. This fact is also reinforced by Tausch, Hewstone, Schmid, Hughes, & Cairns (2011), who say that proximity (family and friends) affects the meaning of identity and self-esteem, which, if not achieved their self-decision will break this relational bond. This adapting situation encourages fear and anxiety in their immediate environment and presents aggressive psychology. In their writings, Goodearl, Salzinger, & Rosario (2014) wrote that many children and adolescents are victims of violence in their homes, schools and communities. Exposure to this behaviour increases their aggressive attitude to fighting other people around them. In line with that, Craparo, Gori, Petrucci, Cannella, & Simonelli (2014) state that the desire to belong

to each other and the presence of social jealousy in close relationships are generally experienced by women in households where they experience violence perpetrated by their intimate partners such as coercion, physical abuse and controlling behaviour by a partner. Therefore, intimate closeness becomes the reason for controlling and coercing others.

3 Methods

The relationship between perpetrator and victim in physical violence has not been widely seen from the closeness between the two. The study looked at violence cases handled by district courts in Indonesia. The study is to be done with reports of physical violence involving those closest as recorded to document Minutes of Hearing (BAP). To get an idea objective of this study is done through content analysis (content analysis). In the process, content analysis is carried out systematically to find the symbols of the document. This symbol is assigned a numerical or semantic value based on certain valid indicators d. The data source of this research is 81 Documents of Minutes of Trial (BAP) tried in the period 2008–2020. The analyzed document data was obtained from the Supreme Court Decisions web directory at <https://ujungan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/>. In addition, data is also taken from several decisions originating from district court decisions accessed through the district court database. Data analysis was carried out using *coding* on the document contents, followed by descriptive statistical analysis.

4 Result

4.1 Emotional Closeness and Factors of Violence

Violence is a general term that is widely used to describe the occurrence of oppression. In general, violence can be in the form of physical violence and psychological violence. Physical violence includes beatings, stabbings and hurt treatment. Meanwhile, psychological violence can be in the form of hatred, suppression and humiliation. Based on the search results for violent incidents that were tried in the District Courts in Indonesia during 2008–2020, it was recorded that 81 violent criminal cases had entered and must be legally resolved. Violence has many forms, from physical, psychological or possessions. Violence can be committed by anyone with any background, both men and women. Cases of physical violence can occur between people who have hostility and between two parties who have established good relations, such as kinship in the family. The overall description of the data discussed in this study is shown in the following explanation.

4.2 Forms and Factors of Violence

Violence does not occur without reason but is always accompanied by various background factors, resulting in various forms of violence. Table 1 shows that several forms of physical violence can be tabulated in court proceedings, ranging from beatings, and sexual-related violence to murder. The factors causing physical violence are dominated

Table 1. Forms, Factors and Impact of Physical Violence

Activity.		%	Factor		%	Impact		%
beating	38	30.8	Emotion control	33	40.7	Body Wound	28	34.6
domestic violence	14	11.3	Offence	17	21.0	Scratches	11	13.6
Murder	5	4.1	Jealous	4	4.9	Injury	9	11.1
Sexual violence	4	3.2	Sexual Drive	4	4.9	Bruises	9	11.1
slash	3	2.4	One understands	3	3.7	Die	6	7.4
Persecution	3	2.4	Feud	2	2.5	Lost Items	5	6.2
Rape	2	1.6	Liquor	2	2.5	Psychic Trauma	5	6.2
beating	2	1.6	Political	2	2.5	Sexual	4	4.9
Thief	2	1.6	Property Dispute	4	4.9	bruises	2	2.5
Bully	1	0.8	Incitement	1	1.2	Swollen	1	1.2
bickering	1	0.8	Debt	1	1.2	Physical Trauma	1	1.2
Hurt	1	0.8	Thief	1	1.2			
Threaten	1	0.8	Conflict	1	1.2			
Pointing the Gun	1	0.8	Traffic	1	1.2			
persecution	1	0.8	Shy	1	1.2			
Destruction	1	0.8	Work	1	1.2			
Attack	1	0.8	Provocation	1	1.2			
			Land dispute	1	1.2			
			No Cause	1	1.2			

Source: Research Compilation, 2020

by offence and weak emotional control from the perpetrator. Table 1 also shows that the cause of the violence arose because of communication in deep social relations between the two parties. Physical violence causes various losses related to physical injury, property loss, and even life loss. Most physical violence is triggered by offending speech, shame, overflowing emotions and misunderstandings. Only a small fraction of some are caused by the influence of drugs. As shown in the following Table 1.

4.3 Characteristics and Intercorrelation Violence Offender

Violence is an act that aims to hurt another person. Violence can occur in various forms, including physical, psychological, economic and social violence. In contrast to other violence, a complaint offence, physical violence is considered a criminal offence. Perpetrators of violence must face the law despite no reports of victims. These various forms of physical violence result in various effects ranging from psychological and physical trauma to death. There are three categories of physical violence based on the condition of the victim, namely mild physical violence. Physical violence results in minor physical injuries, such as bruises and abrasions on certain body parts and others. Physical violence

Table 2. Intercorrelation between Seriousness of Physical Violence and Gender of the perpetrator

		The seriousness of Physical Violence			Total
		Light	Currently	Heavy	
Gender of Perpetrator	Man	55 (67.9%)	10 (12.3%)	8 (9.9%)	73 (90.1%)
	Woman	5 (6.2%)	2 (2.5%)	1 (1.2%)	8 (9.9%)
Total		60 (74.1%)	12 (14.8%)	9 (11.1%)	81 (100%)

Source: Research Compilation, 2020

with a moderate category result in severe injury or disability. Then, severe physical violence results in death or prolonged sexual trauma. The frequency of occurrences shows that minor physical violence is still many complaints and is a case that must be resolved through legal channels. As shown in the following Table 2.

In law, perpetrators of physical violence are the parties accountable for their actions before the law. Perpetrators of physical violence can be r origin of anyone. Both men and women. The data in Table 1 shows that men, more than women, mostly do cases of physical violence that go to court. It is shown that men commit as many as 67.9% of mild cases, 12.3% of moderate cases and 9.9% of severe cases. This case can result in the loss of life of victims of violence committed by men.

Meanwhile, women's violence cases as perpetrators were relatively small compared to men, with only 6.2% of mild cases, 2.5% of moderate cases, and 1.2% of severe cases. Of the 81 cases of violence handled in court, men committed physical violence as much as 90.1%, while only 9.9% of women. However, the seriousness of physical violence shows a similar trend. It means that women and men have the same potential for violence. The age background of the perpetrators of violence varies, ranging from 11-year-old teenagers to 80-year-old parents. The occupations of perpetrators of physical violence also vary, including teachers, police, farmers, and homemakers.

4.4 Intensity of Violence from the Interrelation of Perpetrators and Victims

In every violent case, the perpetrator and the victim often have close relationships, emotionally, with neighbours and relatives to blood ties. The search found on physical violence in Table 3 shows that the perpetrator and the victim would have a close bond. The closed relationship can be seen in Table 3.

Victims are parties who experience suffering in an event. In the event of physical abuse, a victim may experience a loss of physical injury, obscenity, psychological trauma, and death. Women are still considered the party most at risk of becoming victims; data shows that women are often victims of violence from mild to severe. However, many men are also victims of violence. Table 3 shows the relation to severe physical abuse of the most vulnerable among women, as shown as 27.1% of violence within the family resulted in women as victims, while men only 4.9% of cases.

In contrast to neighbour relations, male victims tend to be higher than women, at 11.1%, while women are only 2.4%. It can also be found in cases of violence in friendships, which show 12.3% of male victims and 4.9% of female victims, with a total

Table 3. The Relationship between Emotional Bonds and Gender of Victims of Physical Violence

		Victim's Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
Perpetrator-Victim Relationship	Family	4 (4.9%)	22 (27.1%)	26 (32.0%)
	Neighbour	9 (11.1%)	2 (2.4%)	11 (13.5%)
	Friend	10 (12.3%)	4 (4.9%)	14 (17.2%)
	No connection	25 (30.8%)	5 (6.1%)	30 (37.0%)
Total		48 (52.2%)	33 (40.7%)	81 (100%)

Source: Research Compilation, 2020

of 17.2%. Different cases are indicated by cases of violence that have no connection between the perpetrators and the victims, which shows that males become victims in 30.8%, while only 6.1% of women. Although the victims of physical violence highest sourced from cases that have no relation with the percentage case reached 37 0%, overall violence victims, when accumulated from the perpetrator-victim relationship closeness, reached 63% of all cases of physical violence.

5 Discussion

The description case shown in this study is that criminal cases of physical violence tend to regard women as victims of domestic violence by male actors. Violence can be found in some cases in the household. Perpetrators and victims of domestic violence can happen to anyone, not limited by strata, social status, education level, and ethnicity (Sukardi et al., 2015). Violence against women in the household occurs a lot, but no legal system in Indonesia guarantees protection for victims of domestic violence (Muhajarah, 2016). It is related to the emergence of various health problems, including physical and mental impacts. It can even impact the reproductive health of a woman who is a victim of violence (Nurrachmawati et al., 2012). In this case, violence is related to physical use and emotional and psychological pressure to sexual violence (Campbell, 2002; Garcia-Moreno & Stöckl, 2016; Zalewski, 2018). Instead, men are heavily involved as victims of physical violence involving others. The conditions further emphasize that men are more likely to commit almost any type of violence than women. (Drijber et al., 2013; Fleming et al., 2015; Loeber et al., 2005).

Results indicate that there are still inequities in gender relations patterns. Women still play a subordinate in the family. Violence experienced by women will result in various family effects (García-Moreno et al., 2015; Garcia-Moreno & Stöckl, 2016; Oram et al., 2017) as it is generally understood that women who play this role will become educators for their children. So if women experience physical and psychological violence, it is predicted that it will affect social relations and children in a family (Alhabib et al., 2010; Satyanarayana et al., 2015). Some violence against women will divert energy for later murder or self-harm behaviour (Bang, 2020). Social relations are patterns of interaction between individuals or individuals with groups. This study defines interaction

as relationships within kinship or family, territorial relations or neighbours, friendship relations and non-relation (Jouriles et al., 2012; Lawson, 2012).

The relationship model has emotional bonds between different individuals. Kinship relationships have an emotional charge compared with other patterns (Setiyono & Indrayanti, 2020). It has happened because kinship bonds are emotional bonds carried out from birth until someone dies. Kinship relations and sharing of information about acts of violence can be interpreted as a form of ‘hostage taking’, which tends to increase cooperation among fellow perpetrators (Lowe, 2018). Kinship status is a bond that will not change at any time. Children will become children who will play roles with their parents. A strong emotional bond gives rise to expectations in each individual about the behaviour that other people should do. If these expectations are not met, it will cause an overflow of emotions of disappointment. For example, a husband demands that his wife obey him, so a deeper disappointment will arise if he does not obey. Disappointment will vary in intensity with non-compliance of others. In addition to strengthening relationships, emotional bonds also increase the frequency of physical violence. Kinship has a higher level of violence than those relations more simple as friendship and Berthe stairs. Associated with the pattern of relationships and physical violence that occurs shows a different pattern. Women are more victims of violence that involves close people who have emotional closeness. Women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence or violence involving other families. On the other hand, men often become victims of crimes involving people who do not have strong emotional ties.

Violence occurs for several reasons; in the *General Affective-aggression Model* (Allen et al., 2018), violence, in general, is influenced by three domains, namely the first, cognitive, like the belief that aggressive behaviour will be able to solve a problem. Violence against women, the belief that women may be beaten, will perpetuate violence against women. The second, affection, it is means the emotional state actors. In general, violence occurs because of the emotional pressure of the perpetrator, for example, shame and feeling threatened by the perpetrator of violence. Third, an unpleasant environment will give birth to aggressive behaviour. In the traditional social context, men are expected to behave obedient and submissive, whereas men who have a dominant role will create power relations that are not balanced (Garcia-Moreno & Stockl, 2016; Miller & McCaw, 2019). The condition of women’s roles like this puts women prone to become victims of violence. The role of men and women or gender roles is a learned social construction that places women as feminine and men as masculine. This contract, in its internalization, is taught both in parenting and learning in schools.

Research on acts of violence against women as victims has been carried out from various perspectives (Flood & Pease, 2009; Garcia-Moreno & Stöckl, 2016; Miller & McCaw, 2019; Watts & Zimmerman, 2002). One of the most consistent findings in the literature is gendered domestic violence which reveals that men are the main perpetrators and women are the main victims (Walker & Conte, 2018). Even the United Nations has a Global Database on Violence against Women designed to provide easy access to comprehensive and up-to-date information on government measures to address all forms of violence against women and girls (UN Women, 2016). The most common forms of violence against women are domestic violence and sexual violence, and victimization is associated with an increased risk of mental disorders (Oram et al., 2017). Thus, studies

to understand violence in the context of s relations between perpetrators and victims of physical violence are still relevant to be studied further. This study analyses the Minutes of Court (BAP) documents processed in court.

The description shows that the relationship between victim and perpetrator in violence has resulted in the intensity of physical violence. Happens to women can push with their contractual society, which perpetuates the lack of injustice of gender, which has put women at risk of becoming victims of physical violence (Huecker & Smock, 2018; Owusu Dejah & Agbemafle, 2016). It is necessary to approach it by looking back at the relationship between victims and perpetrators of violence to overcome this. One of the efforts of prevention is educating on gender equality. Understanding gender equality is considered capable of degrading high physical violence, so women are not always positioned as tired. Violence against women will also result in impaired mental health, so mental health professionals must identify, prevent, and respond to violence against women more effectively (Oram et al., 2017). Likewise, tackling violent acts against women needs to start with parenting in the family and basic education. In addition to prevention efforts, law enforcement as a deterrent effect also needs to be enforced. Thus the factors and the impact of violence during this time were unavoidable.

6 Conclusion

The close relationship between individuals does not guarantee that a person is protected from acts of physical violence. It turns out that the strong assumption that emotional relations will always bring harmonization of relationships between individuals has been refuted. This study's results indicate that violent cases involve people with strong relationships. Many cases of physical violence involving people closest to them have resulted in many victims. Men still dominate the practice of violence as the main perpetrators at all levels of violence, ranging from low to severe, resulting in disability and even the victim's death. The forms of physical violence that arise vary from beatings and sexual-related violence to murder. This paper shows that the actors causing physical violence are dominated by offending and weak emotional control from the perpetrators. This cause arises because of communication in deep social relations between the two parties. Women are the most frequent victims of violence perpetrated by close people. It further emphasizes that the close relationship of individuals facilitates the practice of physical violence. In other words, physical violence can occur in all aspects of life that cannot be avoided.

Understanding the description of the relationship and the personal mental capacity of the perpetrator provides a different understanding in explaining the dynamics of the criminal cases that occur. The approach to the concept of domestic violence about aggressiveness can explain the underlying factors of violence. Likewise, the violence approach used in this study has provided another perspective in looking at the interrelation and intercorrelation between perpetrators and victims of physical violence. The approach is considered to be used to describe violence cases that occur in the community objectively. In addition to the concept of violence as a formal object, this paper borrows the concepts of *intimate relations* and *gender violence* in viewing the relationship between perpetrators and victims of violence. It is considered that it is possible

to find a violence mapping that only looks at the factors and consequences so that the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim tends to be neglected. This approach can be used as a source of policy in various unresolved violence issues. Thus, violence is seen not only in the perpetrator or victim's aspect but can be seen as a whole.

Although this research has provided consistent answers to physical violence starting from its form, factors and impacts, and the parties involved, however, for this research, it is necessary to reflect that further analysis is needed on the profile of perpetrators and victims of violence, which must be measured empirically. The use of the BAP document provides an overview of the real criminal case in the trial version, but further research is needed to reduce the biases of the document. The BAP, a formal document, still needs to be studied in depth by triangulating experts, perpetrators, and victims. The data will find more dynamic and comprehensive data in the future. The limitation of this study also lies in the material objects analyzed in only one institution, so further comparative studies are needed by comparing cases of violence in other institutions. In addition, the study of violence is still needed to solve increasingly complex problems in line with the increasing social estrangement in globalization.

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