

A Study of Factors Affecting the Violence in Family

Dr.Surachai Kaewkoon

Faculty of Education Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
kawkoon@gmail.com

Received January 18, 2024 Revised February 11, 2024; Accepted March 6, 2024

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the research on “A Study of Factors Affecting the Violence in Family” were as follows: 1) to study the factors affecting the violence in family, 2) to develop a model of solving the family violence, and 3) to propose the model of solving the family violence. The qualitative research method was used in the study. The data were collected from documentary research, action research with 60 participants, interviews with 14 informants and discussions with 7 informants. The data were analyzed by content analysis. The results of the study were:

1. The factors affecting the violence in family come from not understand each other, accusing and blaming the opposite, drugs, low income, and high expense. All these factors reflect the negative side of life and cause problems in living life.

2. The development of a model for solving the family violence synthesized from documents, interviews, and discussions with the experts produces 4 models; 1) A model for solving quarrel, 2) A model for solving drug addict, 3) A model for solving divorce, and 4) A model for solving stress from economic problems.

3. The evaluation results of the implementation of the model for solving the family violence were: 1) A model of problem-solving activity was to converse to each other at once and reduce the communication by written materials. 2) A model of activity for understanding and approaching to keep distance from drugs was to strengthen thinking process concerning drugs. 3) A model of activity for reducing divorce was to honor each other and create warmth in family. 4) A model of activity for reducing stress from economic problems was to live a flexible life and to reduce anxiety, insomnia and suicide.

Keyword:

Introduction

The status of family violence in today's society may be caused by physical, mental and sexual abuse respectively. When we considered the factors or causes of family violence affecting families at risk of problems, we found that there were not only factors within the individual and the past experiences but the factors impacting to family violence also,

especially in communities and families with low socio-economic conditions. and as for the effects of family violence problems were at the highest: quarrel, drugs addiction, divorce, and economic problems stress. These were caused domestic problem and the initial types of the family violence. The effect of physical and mental health and family violence which society must understand about family education, were from the news-appeared incidents of various media i.e. a quarrel of husband and wife or a cause of family member: - stress, financial status, jobs, environment, alcohol and some of other addicted drugs, etc. in a number of violences, wives and children were the victims. They had mostly been injured by the physical and mental. (Waewrung Nawabunniyom, 2016: 13-14). These problems had impacted on the family violence, which were silently occurring in families of Thai society and a tendency to continuously expand. The effects mostly happen more to vulnerable people, i.e. children and young girls. Therefore, these were considered a social problem affecting the quality of life in the society in aspects of a silent threat as well.

Objectives

1. To study factors affecting the family violence.
2. To develop a model of solving problems of family violence.
3. To evaluate the results of the model of solving problems of family violence.

Research methodology

This research was qualitative and action research as a part of the research process. It focused on the study and analysis in both spatial and target groups with an organized process. The extracting lessons and integration of information gaining from interview, observation, and scheduled activities were studied in order to study the factors affecting the family violence as follows:

1. the documentary study was: study of concepts, theories, literature, research reports and the internet on the issues of; 1) quarrel, 2) drugs addiction, 3) divorce, 4) the economic problem stress.

2. a study and Development were participatory research between families of the community, WatThaPhra Subdistrict, Bangkok Yai District and Dusit Subdistrict, Dusit District, Bangkok School that was organized activities and government agencies involving in the research issues

2.1 to study the causes of family violence by conducting surveys, it was a step of building a network of socio-community and an initial point focusing on participation in order to provide an opportunity for the involved people to give their feedback and this step was to seek the key informants of the research process.

2.2 Data collection of interview was: 1) Groups of families having experienced violence, families at risk of violence, people living in the community and leaders, administrators

of Youth fellowship Center and monks. At this stage, researcher would apply principles, methods and guidelines for developing a prototype of the waste incinerator.

2.3 Developing a problem resolution model of family violence. This was a consequent step from the section 2.1 and 2.2, with a guided manual and activity knowledge package. Researcher had synthesized those from interviewing experts concerned with family problems, specialists with children and youth problems. Administrators of Children's Foundation and police officers of community relationship were: 1) the conflict-resolution model, 2) the drugs addiction problem resolution model, 3) the divorce problem resolution model, 4) the stress management model of economic problems.

2.4 Group discussion, it was a step done after brainstorming, the needs survey, the in-depth interview, for evaluating the model appliance for solving the problem of family violence and certifying the information and analyzing the achievement of the plan. Moreover, it was a policy promotion to government agencies and the community further. There were 7 expert participants.

2.5 Evaluation of using the problem resolution model of family violence, it was a consequent step from item 2.1 and 2.2, item 2.3 and 2.4, the data had been analyzed to organize activities and expand the results to school and the community participated in activities focusing on youths, Parents and citizens who were aware of the threat and were preparing to change their way of life and evaluate the results of the activities organized.

the key informants

In the way of collecting data from interview, the factors affecting family violence were divided into 2 groups:

Group 1: interviewing 3 persons of the effected family violence, 3 persons of the families at risk of violence, 3 persons of the community, 2 community leaders, 1 administrator of youth fellowship center, 1 monk, and 1 psychologist, the total was 14 people.

Group 2, focus group discussion consists of 1 person from the family violence, 1 person of the risk of violence, 1 person of the community, 1 community leader, 1 administrator of youth fellowship center, 1 monk and 1 psychologist. The total was 7 persons.

the research tools

The tools used to collect data from the study of factors affecting the use of domestic violence were conducted as follows:

1. the opinion survey was created to collect important overall information from the involving target group and lead to the interview and integrate with activities. In the other hands, it supported for the government sector which was become a public policy linked various organizations, communities and schools.

2. In-depth interview with structured interview used a model that had been prepared in advance. All interviewees would answer the same questions and asked questions in order.

3. Group discussion, gathering information from informants on issues was: 1) quarrel factors, 2) drugs addiction factors, 3) divorce factors, and 4) stress factors from economic problems. In order to process 7 participants expressed their opinions on related issues which were selected from the designated target group to find explanations for certain social phenomena or situation assessment.

4. From the activities organized to promote awareness and a way to solve stress from the economic downturn which was the cause of domestic violence, consisted of 4 activities: Activity 1: quickly speaking up problem, Activity 2: understand in depth far away from drugs addiction, Activity 3: divorce reduction and a loving family creation and activity 4: stress reduction from economic problems and quality of life increase. There were 60 students with youths participating in the activity.

Data collection

The researcher used a variety of data collection/ method process. To obtain these information and guidelines according to the objectives of the study and data collection had the following steps:

1. data collection was secondary sources from documents, journals, academic articles, research reports, concepts, theories. The preliminary survey of data was from families living in the community, community leaders and social phenomena.

2. qualitative data collection was from the in-depth interview, group discussion and from organizing activities. The steps were conducted in order from a video recording and the audio recording respectively and including steps of the process.

Data analysis

From both documentary research and empirical data from interviewing, Group discussion and activities, this was qualitative research conducted by analyzing data which focused on the analysis obtained by summarizing the specified essential contents and content analysis according to these issues studied: 1) quarrel factor, 2) drugs addiction factor, 3) divorce factor, and 4) stress factor from economic problems.

Summary of research results

1. Factors affecting the family violence, currently, there were many reasons because society had changed and developed in dimensions, but the hidden materials with progress were family distance or a reduction of communication. In fact, they used written media or technology for talking which was the cause of violence, including drugs problem. These caused the quarrel in family. Therefore, these caused various problem. One of them was divorce, especially economic issues involved anxiety. When facing a crisis like this, it could cause the stress and lead to various problems of life.

2. Development of solving problem model for family violence, by synthesizing information from secondary sources: interview and focus groups with experts who were

reflecting various problems and the model was: 1) the conflict solving problem model of conversation reduction of letters. But we should increase talking or having activities together within the family and in the community, 2) the problem solution model of drugs addiction, it increased the level of skills in understanding drug problems, 3) the divorce problem solution model, this happened due to a misunderstanding. When they encountered such a problem, were unable to solve it. So, they decided to divorce. They thought that was the best choices for both sides. this affected the children's mind and 4) the stress management model from economic problems which caused increasing expenses but the income was fixed. These reflected the poor quality of life. When they encountered the crisis like this, caused stress as well.

3. Evaluation of the use of the problem solution model of family violence which was gained from applying the four activity models to organize training in schools and community, focused on the youths. There were 60 parents who participated into the activity i.e.:

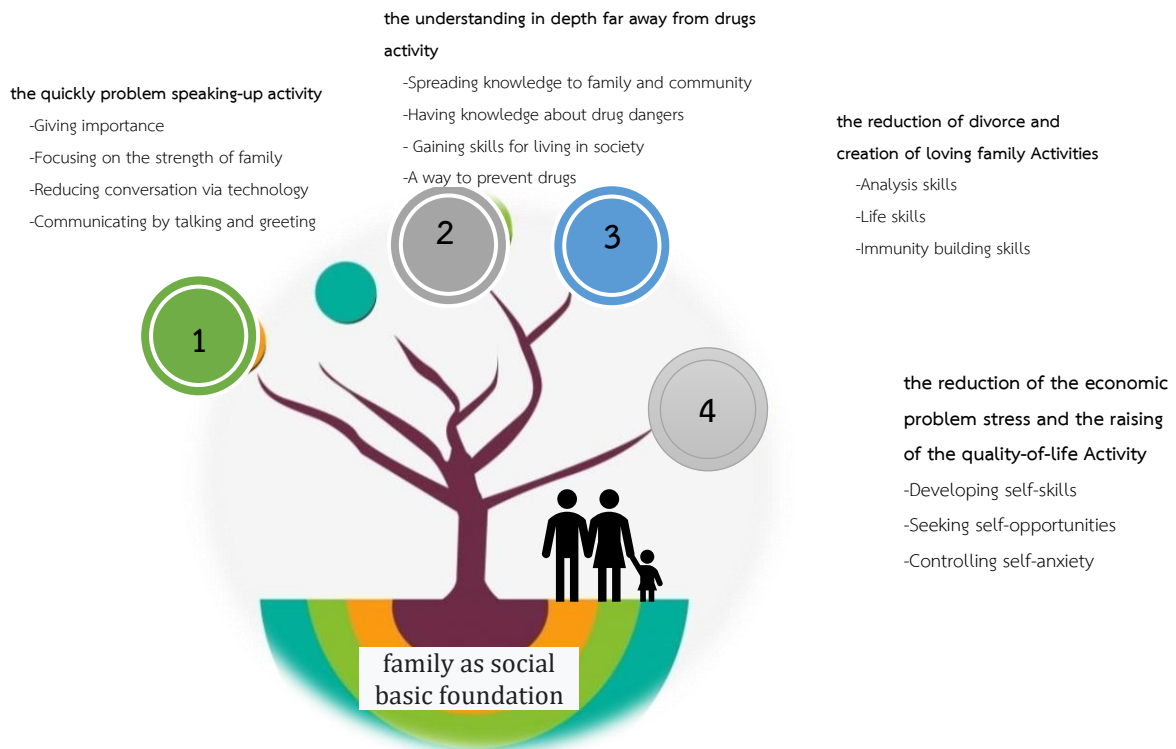
Activity 1: quickly speaking-up problem activity. It was quarrel reduction in family and built confidence and trusted in the family. Talking within the family, listening to problems that arose within the family, these reduced the use of text media or mailing messages and had importance on talking with family.

Activity 2: understanding in depth, living far away from drugs. It was an anti-drug campaign activity in which everyone who participated in this activity, developed knowledge and understanding skills, thinking skills on danger of drug, the negative consequences of the future and organizing training activities. In order to promote knowledge and understanding about the danger of drug and the way of the anti-drug campaign.

Activity 3: the reduction and creation of the loving families. The latter was very challenging. But this done by relying on the cooperation of all parties from the stressful situation, would gradually be resolved, and led to reduce the problem. **“the reduction and creation of the loving families”** was: greetings, doing activities together, showing generosity to one another, knowing how to forgive the unexpected mistakes and conducting life with flexibility without too strict.

Activity 4: the reduction of the economic problem stress and the raising of the quality of life, it was the activity organized to promote awareness and how to relieve stress from the economic downturn of which was the main causes of violence in family. When each economic crisis happened, they encountered a monsoon of life entering a dire environment. They had to find inspiration to motivate them for ready to change their lifestyles or to create motivation to overcome the problems that were being faced. they were ready to fight problems in order to reduce problems, namely: 1) stress problems, 2) anxiety problems, 3) depression problems, 4) insomnia problems, and 5) suicide problems. The above foresaid results were with understanding, happy and a good role model of life for society. Therefore, the knowledge from the research were summarized as follows:

Knowledge gained from research



Picture 1.1 Knowledge from the research results

From: Research team

Discussion of the research results

From “the study of factors affecting the use of family violence”, the status of family violence in today's society, it could be caused to physical, mental and sexual abuse violence respectively. The family having problem was the most risk: family relations, quarrel, drugs addiction, divorce, and stress from poor economic problems as the following objectives:

1. Factors affecting the use of family violence

Problem violence being occurred to the risk families or in communities was the conducive environment or the risk factors that could be caused violence in the family, such as family members without discipline, misunderstanding each other and daily life. Economic condition or stress at work could lead to violence in family, aligning with Pornpen Phetsuksiri’s research report was concluded that family relations were a relationship between

members of the same household namely: 1) Participation of family activity together, 2) Communication of exchanging opinions and experiences with each other, 3) mutual acceptance, 4) no conflicts and disagreements, 5) mutual assistance and caring, and 6) mutual loving attachment, (Pornpen Phetsuksiri, 1996. Abstract)

2. the problem solution model of family violence and residential environment, this was caused by the condition of modern society that was unable to provide stability to the individual. Responsible parties or agencies must join in hands to solve the problem violence occurring in society in which whether it was a quarrel within the family or youths gathering their members to fight with different institutions or even people in the same community also had a quarrel. Due to the nature, these communities had a large number of residents and complex lifestyles. The activity model developed for use in organized training in educational institutions to solve problems of family violence was: 1) quarrel, 2) drugs addiction, 3) divorce, and 4) economic problem stress, which were consistent with the research report on “the success of community in protection and solution of problem of youth risking to drug addiction in Angthong province”. This research had three objectives: (1) to analyze the situation of risky behavior towards drug addiction among youth in Angthong Province. (2) To study the factors affecting the success of community in protection and solution of problem of youth risking to drug addiction in Angthong province, (3) To provide guidelines for the success of community in protection and solution of problem of youth risking to drug addiction in Angthong province. This study was mixed methods with a quantitative research) (Ekkarat Hamontri, (2018), 435-451).

The research results were found that (1) from analyzing the situation of risky behavior towards drug addiction among youth in Angthong Province, it was found that the average age of youth was decreasing between 12-15 years which was an upward trend. Drugs that were spreading were: amphetamines, marijuana, crystal meth, and new types of the widespreading drugs using painkillers mixed with drinks to cause intoxication. (2) From the study of factors affecting the success of community in protection and solution of problem of youth risking to drug addiction in Angthong province, it consisted of internal factors: youth, family, community, local leaders. Organizations within the community. External factors: drug network community. Organizations related to drugs, (3) from providing guidelines for the success of community in protection and solution of problem of youth risking to drug addiction in Angthong province using the principles of participation i.e. co-thinking and making decision, co-planning, co-implementation, co-benefits and co- monitoring and evaluating.

Preventing drug use in family or community, It required agencies to participate in aligning with the research report which Burachat Chandaeng and team had studied on “drug abuse behavior prevention model of secondary students school in mekong river Basin”. The objectives of this research were: 1) to create a model and 2) to confirm a form of risk behavior prevention drugs. The samples and data providers, including persons involved in

the prevention of risk behavior among drug users and 15 specialists in the prevention of drug abuse was 5 sampling. Tools include: save group conference query and validation

The research results found that Protection schemes were consisted of Social, situational and psychological forms of protection. The results of the confirmation of the protection forms were found that it was at the high - highest level and the consistency value between the interquartile scores were less than 1.5 of all approaches, the model was a high level of appropriateness. The result of drug risk behavior prevention model was found that the prevention model included Creating awareness and participation, focusing on creating awareness, perception, and attitude. In order to create prevention before starting to use and develop youth along with families, schools, and communities (Sanya Chatuhong, Sittichai Tansrisakul, 2018, 199-219). and Kanjana who had studied recidivism behavior of children and youth related to drugs at samut prakan juvenile observation and protection center. The result of the research was found that The developed recidivism prevention model had 13 components: 1) the target prevention, 2) prevention plans, 3) policy prevention 4) relevant laws, 5) risk assessment, 6) awareness of the nature of youth, 7) Screening, 8) Activity and prevention program, 9) Counseling and advice, 10) Referral, monitoring and evaluation, 11) Intention of focus on prevention, 12) having a career and 13) having a network. This model could be called GP-PLANSACTION Model which had been evaluated and certified as being at a high level of suitability (Kanjana, K. 2112, 65-67).

3. Result of using the family violence problem solution model analyzed from knowledge, interview and group discussions from experts. In order to apply a model for solving the problem of domestic violence. It defined the target group to apply a model to solve the problem of family violence and had determined the target group : students, youth and the risky families through 4 activities were: 1) quickly problem speaking-up, 2) Understand in depth far away from drugs, 3) Reductin of divorce and creation of loving family, and 4) Reduction of economic problem stress and living quality of life. The details of the activities were explained to everyone to understand the activities already organized and the results of applying the model to solve the problem of family violence were summarized. Group discussions were held with experts to confirm the information obtained from the 4 activities as follows:

Activities of the reduction of quarrel in the family, the target groups were determined: Parents, the speaker introduced them into the activity and understand the participants that family problems arose from many factors i.e.- the root causes of the problems, and lack of understanding or due to behavior without caring for the family, were consistent with Johnson and Ferraro's research reports had identified six important characteristics of family violence in the year 1999: 1) the importance of distinguishing between different types of violence or Context of violence. It was provided an understanding of the concept, theory and the nature of the violence problem against women in married life, 2) Understanding men's

control problem often exercising control over “**their**” women. Due to the attitude that men in every society tend to take women as their own property, have the right how to manage and control as they want. These studies were based on the concept of feminism (Arthur, L., Brende, 2003, 22-45).

From these researches, there were also Drugs addiction reduction activities that were anti-drug campaign and one of the activities held in schools. This was considered that an anti-drug addiction activity or an activity for youth would be aware of the danger of drugs. If they used drugs. Doing such activities, not only students, parents but also teachers would get knowledge about accusations and dangers of drugs were consistent with Supaporn Suksomjai’s research report on “the guidelines for narcotic prevention and suppression”. The objectives were provided information for all sectors to know as a guideline for working together to eliminate the danger of drugs from our nation, which was truly destroying our nation, especially for children and youth.

Results of details were as follows: 1. Plan events and activities. In the course of drug resistance (Plan), the responsible person assigned by the management must develop an annual work plan to carry out drug resistance activities. Set the project format Project workload Define the topic of the activity, etc., 2. Implement work plans and activities, The person responsible for each plan must work in accordance with the specified methods and timeframe. There were regular attendees meetings to prepare the procedures. Delegate work to explain the work participants to understand the operation method, target, budget, recording of plan review. And evaluation of that plan Performance and measurement results were clearly recorded. Can be used as a reference for later investigation. 3. Evaluation and audit of operations (Check) Policy responsible person and plan responsible person must arrange performance evaluation. In comparison with the target set And recorded in writing Internal auditors appointed by the school administration will review the results. Implement every work plan that had been implemented. By examining the operating procedures Resource consumption and budget Performance And conclude the results for the school administrators to know 4. Analysis of results and determining guidelines for correction (Action) Policy responsible person and plan responsible person With co-workers An analysis of the results, assessments and audits must be performed both by internal auditors and from their own group to summarize the problem and find the root cause of the problem once problems and causes were known. Define new operating methods to present to management, which will be used in planning the next operation, (Supaporn Suksomjai, 2020, 17-33).

Another social problem: divorce problem sometimes arose from consideration or differences between different status and different ideas. When they had a problem, they kept it to themselves and refuse to talk or discuss with each other. When problems have been accumulated for a long time without solving them. Therefore, those problems were

piled up until being solved with consideration. Otherwise, these were changed into disappointment. Because they thought that family members were neglectful and, in the end, selected the divorce, which was not the best solution to solve those problems. But improving the quality of life in families at risk or divorced families through activities that were align with Thitirat Klongdee's concepts that had been studied "the development of family quality of life in family divorces through assimilative integrative counseling". The summary of the research results was found that: 1) All components of family quality of life in divorced family were at a moderate level with an average of 2.73, ranging from physical wellbeing aspect, interactions in the family aspect, emotion well-being aspect, support for what family members cannot do aspect, and parent aspect with the mean of 3.05, 2.90, 2.72, 2.61, and 2.39, respectively. 2) The family quality of life average score in the experimental group in the post-test and follow-up phases were higher than the pre-test phase statistically significant different at .05 level. 3) The average score of family quality of life in the experimental group was higher than the control group with statistically significant different at .05 level when measured in the post-test and follow-up phases.

Problem stress from economic problems affecting life living, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic situation. A serious outbreak caused people to become stressed in which was consistent with Supattra Rungrat, Zulfikor Maso, Yutthana Kamdem's research report of the study of the impacts of economic and social matters from the covid-19 pandemic among the people in Yala city municipality". Its objectives were aimed to study economic and social impacts, an adaptation to a new lifestyle as well as ways to solve problems and mitigate the socio-economic impacts from the coronavirus outbreak (COVID- 19) in Yala city municipality, Yala Province. 400 samples currently living in 40 communities of Yala city municipality participated in this study. The simple sampling method was employed. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics including percentage, mean and standard deviation. Besides these, the inferential statistics include analysis of the relationship between variables which include t-test, One - Way ANOVA and the statistical significance was at 0.05. The research results revealed that in terms of the economic and social impacts from the coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, overall results were at the moderate level, which include the adaptation of wearing a hygiene mask in order to prevent infection, washing hands with soap before and after cooking, using alcohol gels, and practicing social distancing in public areas. However, the mentioned methods can only reduce the chance of infection at the moderate level. Moreover, the results showed that people were not confident in the precaution guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as suggested by the Ministry of Public Health for solving economic impact, these include providing the aid of remedies, promoting an alternative career, supporting the cost of living, and creating guidelines for solving social impact problems. Furthermore, self-care approaches including health care and reducing public meetings, the understanding with each others were proposed. In terms of

public health promotion guidelines by the government, the guidelines include distributing masks thoroughly, encouraging people in the community to do exercise, promoting public relations, providing information about self-care, raising awareness of treating the disease and improving medical treatment. (Supatra Rungrat, Zulfikor Maso, Yutthana Kamdem, 2020 : A).

Suggestions

Policy recommendations

1. There should be continuous support for research in order to be able to continue the findings from such research, leading to continuous problem solving and to be able to further develop the set of knowledge and cover research issues on “Factors affecting the use of domestic violence”
2. Relevant agencies or communities should be allowed to use research results and activities to create a forum for discussion and exchange in resolving conflicts or drug problems, and reducing stress from the worsening economic situation of Thailand in the future.

Suggestion for next research

1. A study of community creation model for solving family problems and drug problems for other communities should be studied and they can adapt to create own community model.
2. A study of divorce problems and improving the potential for quality living in a divorced family society or depression reduction should be researched.

References

- Thitirat Klongdee, 2017. Ph.D. thesis on “*the development of family quality of life in family divorces through assimilative integrative counseling*”. Department of Research and Applied Psychology, Faculty of Education, Burapha University. 2017.
- Pornpen Phetsuksiri, 1996. *factors effecting the aggressive behavior of prathom 6 students, office of education Ratchaburiwerea 2, photharam district, Ratchaburi province. Research report*. Bangkok: National Institute of Development Administration.
- Waewrung Nawabunniyom, 2016. *Violence against wives. Facts from abusers compared to abusers and views from the community*(Master of Social Work Thesis). Population and Social Research Branch. Graduate School: Mahidol University..
- Sanya Chatuhong, Sittichai Tansrisakul, 2018. Factors that cause drug relapse among drug addicts who have completed rehabilitation in the compulsory treatment system: A case study of the Probation Office of Roi Et Province. *Chor Phayom Journal Faculty*

of Humanities and Social Sciences Maha Sarakham Rajabhat University.
29(1), 199-209.

Supattra Rungrat. Zulfikor Maso. Yutthana Kamdem, 2020. Research report. "Economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 situation of the people in Yala Municipality Yala Province". Yala Rajabhat University.

Supaporn Suksomjai, 2020. "The Guidelines for Narcotic Prevention and Suppression". *Journal of Roi Kaensarn Academi*, 5(1). Northeastern University.

Ekarat Mahamontri, 2018. Community success in preventing and solving youth problems with at-risk behavior for drug addiction in Ang Thong Province. *Mahachula Nakorn News Journal*, 5(5).