

SOCIO-LEGAL ASPECTS RELATED TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE FAMILY GROUP: A REVIEW FROM THE OPTIC OF THE SDG

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze the socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group under the focus of SDGs 5 and 16 focused on gender equality, peace and justice.

Theoretical Framework: Violence against women is a serious problem in many countries; Sexual aggression is one of the most common forms of violence against women.

Method: It was guided by a qualitative approach with a systematic review design; The population and sample are comprised of 19 articles, which were extracted from the databases of SCOPUS, Scielo, DOAJ and others, requiring the entry of the descriptors "Violence against women, "violence" and "violence against the family group " and " Socio-legal aspects related to violence".

Results and Discussion: After the review and analysis of the articles were obtained as results that the social aspects, such as the consumption of substances and the economic situation, prevailed in the studied cases; Furthermore, the level of violence reached a high level, where the prevalent types of violence were psychological and physical.

Research Implications: Accordingly, it is concluded that aspects socio-legal issues related to violence against women and the family group must be recognized opportunely by the states with the purpose of working through policies, intervention plans, political strategies, etc.

Originality/Value: The innovative character of this study also lies in its proposal to consider on the ground the legal response to these phenomena, as well as the social aspects that aggravate or perpetuate them, thus promoting a more complete and holistic analysis of the problem. In order to highlight the need for a timely recognition of these aspects by the States, the investigation proposes a path towards the implementation of effective public policies that address violence from a socio-legal perspective, combining prevention, intervention and legal regulation strategies.

Keywords: socio-legal aspects, family group, violence, victims, systematic review, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

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1 INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is a serious problem in many countries; sexual assault is one of the most common forms of violence against women. Everyone has a responsibility to look out for those who are victims of this cruel behavior,

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because the world needs to ensure that all those who live under its control have the same chances of survival (Del Pozo Franco *et al.*, 2021). Recently, the WHO warns that young women are at risk of violence, and considers that violence against women continues to be devastating, given that it begins between the ages of 15 and 24. Approximately 641 million women suffer violence from their partner, while 6% reported having been sexually assaulted by third parties (World Health Organization, 2021).

According to statistical data, 35% of women have suffered violence, 24% of them are between 15 and 19 years old. The countries where intimate partner violence prevails among women aged 15 to 49 are those of Oceania at 33%, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa at 51%. On the other hand, in Spain, women take time to report acts of violence due to fear of the aggressor in 50% and 45% assumed solving the problem (Ortiz, 2021). On the other hand, the United Nations Organization (2020) 243 million women and children have suffered sexual and physical violence, likewise, less than 40% of women have reported the attacks received due to fear and shame, likewise, it is emphasized that in 49 States there are no laws that protect women from acts of violence.

In Latin America, violence against women is the order of the day, as the pandemic caused a 15 to 18-year setback in women's rights (González, 2022). Likewise, for many women and their families, the home has become a dangerous place, as one in three women has suffered from violence, with 77% of cases occurring in the victim's home and in the presence of other family members (Verona, 2020). Also, in South America, countries have reported high rates of violence against women, such as Ecuador at 64.9%, Argentina at 67.9%, Peru at 63.2%, which require greater attention from various agencies in order to avoid alarming news about unassertive responses to complaints made by victims, who do not receive a timely response from the authorities (Ramírez *et al.*, 2020).

In this context, violence against women and the family group is closely linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 5: Gender Equality, which advocates for the elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, which seeks to reduce violence and strengthen institutions that





guarantee justice and the rights of all people. These SDGs not only reflect the international commitment to eradicate gender-based violence, but also offer a normative framework for the creation of policies that protect and promote gender equality and access to effective justice.

Based on the above, this research work is justified by its theoretical content because a thorough search has been carried out on the variable, and it also shows important statistical data on the reality that the topic has been presenting as such. Likewise, it is methodologically justified given that the study has made available various instruments that were used and applied in other States, which have proven the efficiency of the measurement of the topic studied, with acceptable criteria of reliability and validity. In addition, the study is justified by its practical utility, because the results of this study will lead to the development of future studies in order to understand the reality of other countries based on those socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this context, at a conceptual level, the study explores the importance of analyzing, under a solid approach, the theory, concepts and elements that explain gender violence and violence in the family from feminist, human rights and sociological perspectives. On the other hand, key concepts are defined, such as gender violence, domestic violence, cycle of violence, among others, to establish a clear understanding of the subject. On the other hand, reviewing the relevant jurisprudence in relation to gender violence and family violence, both nationally and internationally; under this reality, it was necessary to identify important judicial decisions that have established precedents in the protection of victims and in the prosecution of aggressors.

Considering that violence against women and the family group represents a serious problem in society, the main objective has been to analyze the socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group. Likewise, the following specific objectives have been proposed: To understand the socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group, To



identify the level of violence against women and the family group, To understand the type of violence against women and the family group.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 APPROACH, TYPE AND DESIGN

The research work presented a qualitative approach (Rios, 2017) of a review type, with a systematic review design, with the intention of summarizing the evidence found in different research works (Arias & Covinos, 2021). Therefore, the present research work was born from the combination and thorough analysis of the data obtained from various studies similar to the topic chosen by the researcher (Baena, 2017), that is, about violence against women and the family group.

3.2 SEARCH STRATEGIES

The search tools used for the review were carried out in databases such as SCOPUS, Scielo, DOAJ and others, taking into account the terms required for the collection of data from scientific research and main studies that have been developed on violence against women and the family group. In this sense, the following search terms were used: "Violence against women," "violence" and "violence against the family group" and "Socio-legal aspects related to violence", as well as the following descriptors in Spanish: "Types of violence against women", "Violence against women" and "Violence against the family".

3.3 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

For the selection of the population and sample, certain inclusion and exclusion criteria had to be applied to the articles found after searching the various scientific databases (Arias-Gómez *et al.*, 2016). In this sense, only 19 scientific articles written in English and Spanish have been selected to resolve



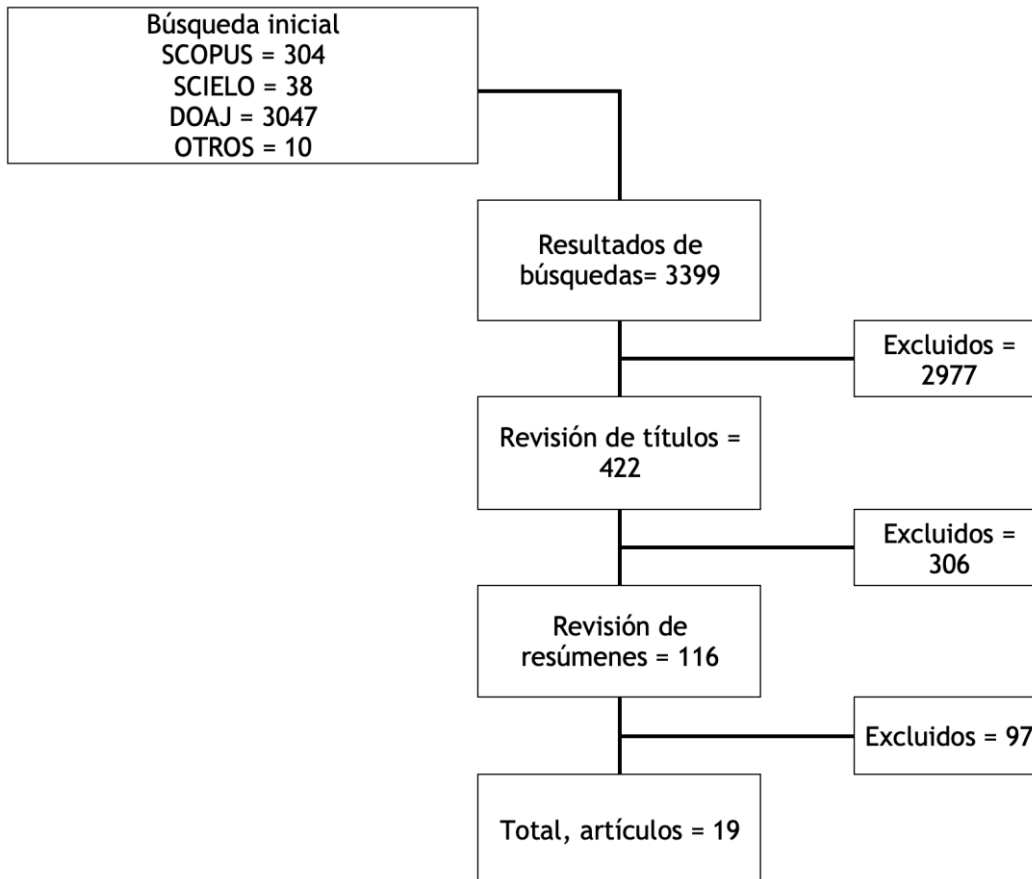
the research objectives, which were developed over the last 7 years, that is, over the period 2017-2023.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

For data collection, it was considered appropriate to use the documentary analysis guide as a technique, as this has allowed the analysis and interpretation of the content of the scientific articles selected for review (Casasempere-Satorres & Vercher-Ferrándiz, 2020). Likewise, it is important to specify that the systematization matrix was used to extract relevant information such as, for example, author and year, country, design, sample, main objective of each article that has studied the socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group, in such a way that its detailed study allows to solve the objectives that were set.

Figure 1

PRISMA matrix





3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

According to the information presented in Figure 1, the selection process of the articles selected for the review of the socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group has been described, which has started from the search for the articles in these databases: SCOPUS (304), SCIELO (38), DOAJ (3047) and OTHERS (10). This search allowed obtaining 3399 articles, where 2977 were excluded because they were research carried out in a period other than the one selected (2017-2023) and because the title was not related to the study, resulting in 422 articles. Next, 306 articles were excluded because they contained summaries that were not very enriching for the research, resulting in 116 articles. Then, 97 articles whose content was incomplete had to be excluded because this has represented a limitation to having sufficient information, resulting in a total of 19 articles. In this sense, it is recognized that these articles have met the characteristics required for the preparation of the objectives.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1

Characteristics of systematization

No.	Authors and year	Country	Design	Sample	General objective
1	Quispe <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Peru	Non-experimental	105575 women	Determine the different factors that intervene in the physical violence that occurs in Peru towards women
2	Cedillo <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Ecuador	Non-experimental	377 women	To determine the causes and consequences of gender violence against women in the province of Guayas, Ecuador, during the year 2020
3	Safranoff (2017)	Argentina	Non-experimental	772 women	Identify the risk factors that increase women's vulnerability to psychological abuse
4	Carrion & Aranda (2022)	Peru	Non-experimental	302 women	To determine the relationship between violence against women and coping strategies in women in Ucayali.



5	Benalcázar <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Ecuador	Non-experimental	75 women	Analyze the support networks and coping strategies of women who have suffered gender violence and who have turned to the Public Defender's Office
6	Zevallos <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Peru	Non-experimental	87 women	To determine the types of violence suffered by women in the Allarpo-Chillama Population Center in the Secclla district in the Angaraes province of Huancavelica.
7	Winter <i>et al.</i> (2020)	USA	Cross	550 women	Identify experiences of partner violence
8	From Macedo <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Brazil	Non-experimental	1361 women	To describe the profile of female victims of IPV and determine the pattern of oral-maxillofacial trauma
9	Alkan & Hüseyin (2017)	Türkiye	Cross	1760 women	To assess domestic violence against women living in Manisa and determine the risk factors affecting this situation.
10	Burgos-Muñoz <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Peru	Cross	62870 women	Evaluate the factors associated with intimate partner violence against women of reproductive age in Peru
11	Subhashchandra <i>et al.</i> (2022)	India	Non-experimental	254 women	To find the extent of domestic violence in Urban Chennai, Tamil Nadu and find the factors associated with it.
12	Batista <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Brazil	Cross	136 women	Identify factors associated with practices of spousal violence in convicted women.
13	Bervian <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Brazil	Non-experimental	26 health professionals who care for rural women	To understand the conceptions of professionals in the care network regarding violence against rural women.
14	Castillo <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Peru	Cross	55 women	To determine the relationship between gender violence and the level of self-esteem of women in the Huanja - Huaraz population center, 2017.
15	Espinoza <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Chili	Cross	360 students (136 men and 224 women)	Describe the relationship between these experiences and exercising or being a victim of violence in their romantic relationships in university students. Therefore, violence occurred frequently
16	Fabian-Arias <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Peru	Non-experimental	964 women	To determine the risk factors for violence against women by their spouse in the central highlands of Peru, Junín region
17	Colque (2020)	Peru	Cross	108 women	To determine the psychological consequences of women who are



					victims of violence by their partners.
18	Nimi <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Portugal	Cross	995 women	To estimate the prevalence of violence against pregnant women in Angola and identify its sociodemographic determinants and effects on pregnancy outcomes.
19	Chilanga <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Malawi	Cross	538 women	To examine the prevalence and risk factors for violence against mothers of children under five years of age

The information presented in Table 1 shows that a review of 19 articles has been carried out that studied the socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group, which have been developed taking into account the facts perceived by the inhabitants of Peru (Quispe *et al.*, 2021; Carrión & Aranda, 2022; Zevallos *et al.*, 2021; Burgos-Muñoz *et al.*, 2021; Castillo *et al.*, 2018; Fabián-Arias *et al.*, 2020; Colque, 2020), Brazil (De Macedo *et al.*, 2018; Batista *et al.*, 2020; Bervian *et al.*, 2019), Ecuador (Cedillo *et al.*, 2022; Benalcázar *et al.*, 2020), Argentina (Safranoff, 2017), Chile (Espinoza *et al.*, 2019), United States (Winter *et al.*, 2020), India (Subhashchandra *et al.*, 2022), Malawi (Chilanga *et al.*, 2020), Portugal (Nimi *et al.*, 2019) and Turkey (Alkan & Hüseyin, 2017). Likewise, it is important to specify that the research design of the articles was non-experimental (10) and cross-sectional (9). On the other hand, among the subjects who have participated in the development of these investigations, women victims and non-victims of violence prevail (17), health professionals (1) and students (1). Ultimately, it is observed that, among the objectives set out in the research, the evaluation, identification, determination and analysis of the factors and/or influential aspects of violence against women and the family group have prevailed.

A variety of socio-legal aspects related to gender-based and family violence have been addressed in multiple geographical contexts. The studies are based on a non-experimental and cross-sectional research approach and have involved diverse groups of participants. The research objectives focus on understanding and analysing the underlying factors in violence, which can contribute to the formulation of more effective policies and strategies to address this problem.





4.1 SOCIO-LEGAL ASPECTS RELATED TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE FAMILY GROUP

The information obtained after the review and analysis of the scientific articles has made it clear that among the socio-legal aspects, the social component has stood out, where the consumption of substances that are toxic to the body prevails (Quispe *et al.*, 2021; Burgos-Muñoz *et al.*, 2021; Subhashchandra *et al.*, 2022; Batista *et al.*, 2020; Castillo *et al.*, 2018; Fabián-Arias *et al.*, 2020; Chilanga *et al.*, 2020), economic situation (Safranoff, 2017; Alkan & Hüseyin, 2017; Castillo *et al.*, 2018), emotional problems (Quispe *et al.*, 2021; Benalcázar *et al.*, 2020; Fabián-Arias *et al.*, 2020), the family environment (Safranoff, 2017; Burgos-Muñoz *et al.*, 2021; Subhashchandra *et al.*, 2022; Fabián-Arias *et al.*, 2020) and, finally, the educational level (Quispe *et al.*, 2021; Burgos-Muñoz *et al.*, 2021; Subhashchandra *et al.*, 2022). Likewise, it is worth noting that the legal factor has represented an element that allows regulating and controlling the social aspects that influence these cases, since it covers regulations, legislation, public policies, national plans, among other legal guidelines that guide the actions of states.

From a broad perspective, it is essential to recognize that violence, in all its manifestations, is a complex and significant problem that affects society as a whole. This recognition has led to the need to adopt multidisciplinary responses to effectively address this phenomenon. In this context, actions and policies have been developed that operate within the international and national legal framework, as these represent crucial and appropriate instruments to address gender and family violence.

The principles of non-discrimination and equality are fundamental pillars in the fight against violence, which is often based on gender and power inequalities. International and national legal instruments are designed to ensure that all people, regardless of their gender, are treated fairly and equitably, and that their rights are respected and protected, especially those of women who are often the main victims of violence.

In this context, the relevant actors and bodies, including government institutions, civil society organisations, health professionals, law enforcement



and the justice system, must work in a coordinated and organised manner to address the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women and the family group. This implies effective collaboration between different sectors and disciplines, such as the legal, social, medical and psychological sectors, to provide a comprehensive approach to the care of victims and the prosecution of aggressors.

The effective implementation of multidisciplinary strategies under a solid legal framework is essential to effectively address this issue and to move towards a society in which all people, regardless of their gender, live free from violence and in equal conditions. This joint work is crucial to ensure that vulnerable people receive the protection and support they need and to achieve a more just and equitable society in which the human rights of all are fully respected.

4.2 LEVEL OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE FAMILY GROUP

The reviewed articles allowed us to know the level of violence recorded in the analyzed cases, where the high level stood out with a percentage from 29% (Bervian *et al.*, 2019) to 60% (Cedillo *et al.*, 2022), medium level from 38% (Subhashchandra *et al.*, 2022) to 54% (Batista *et al.*, 2020) and low level from 13% (Nimi *et al.*, 2019) to 37% (Carrión & Aranda, 2022). Now, classifying violence based on its typology, psychological violence has reported a high level with a percentage from 23% (Quispe *et al.*, 2021) to 62% (Colque, 2020), medium from 13% (Subhashchandra *et al.*, 2022) to 29% (Winter *et al.*, 2020), low from 8% (Nimi *et al.*, 2019) to 37% (Carrión & Aranda, 2022). Similarly, regarding physical violence, a high level was recorded from 37% (Alkan & Hüseyin, 2017) to 67% (Bervian *et al.*, 2019), medium from 6% (Zevallos *et al.*, 2021) to 44% (Chilanga *et al.*, 2020) and low from 4% (Nimi *et al.*, 2019) to 43% (Carrión & Aranda, 2022). Likewise, regarding sexual violence, a high level is recognized from 15% (Bervian *et al.*, 2019; Castillo *et al.*, 2018) to 27% (Alkan & Hüseyin, 2017), medium from 7% (Burgos-Muñoz *et al.*, 2021) to 73% (Chilanga *et al.*, 2020) and low at 36% (Carrión & Aranda, 2022). Finally, regarding patrimonial or economic violence, a high level is reported from 18% (Castillo *et*



al., 2018) to 36% (Alkan & Hüseyin, 2017) and mild at 49% (Carrión & Aranda, 2022).

In line with the above premise, it is clear that levels of violence vary considerably depending on their typology. However, it is essential to understand that these levels of violence are closely related to the context in which they occur. This context includes social, cultural and geographical factors that influence the prevalence and nature of violence in a given community or region. It is essential to take this complexity into account when analysing and addressing the problem of violence against women and the family group.

Variation in levels and types of violence can be influenced by cultural factors that determine gender norms and societal perceptions about power and authority in relationships. In addition, economic conditions, education, and access to support services can influence the dynamics of violence in a particular community or society. Even geography and geographic location can have an impact, as urban and rural areas may experience distinct challenges in relation to violence.

It is important to note that while cases of violence may be recorded, it is a relevant fact that violence is a highly sensitive and underreported issue. Many victims may be unwilling to report their experiences due to fear, shame, economic or emotional dependence on their aggressors, or lack of trust in the justice system. This creates a significant gap between the violence that is known and that which is officially reported, making it even more difficult to understand the true magnitude of the problem and to provide the necessary support to victims.

It is therefore essential to adopt a comprehensive approach to addressing violence, including not only identification and registration of cases, but also awareness-raising, prevention, access to support services and the promotion of a culture of respect and gender equity. In addition, contextual factors must be taken into account in order to design effective interventions that address the specific needs of each community or region, recognizing that violence is a complex problem rooted in multiple dimensions of society.



4.3 TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE FAMILY GROUP

The review of the articles confirmed that the type of violence prevalent in the evaluated cases was psychological (15) because the victims were constantly subjected to insults, humiliation, threats and offenses. Likewise, cases of physical violence were recorded (15) because the victims received blows, injuries or damages that affected their physical state and well-being and, in extreme cases, caused their death; sexual (11) where the victims went through negative episodes of sexual connotation that involved from harassment to the use of physical force for the development of a non-consensual sexual activity; finally, it exposes economic or patrimonial violence (3), characterized by the constant control of the aggressor with respect to the goods and resources that the victim possesses, thus affecting their subsistence and preventing them from ensuring a good quality of life.

Indeed, the problem of violence, regardless of the type of violence that occurs, has a serious and devastating effect on victims and society in general, since it includes abusive and coercive behaviors that range from emotional to physical or sexual harm. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to address this problem and include preventive work, awareness-raising and support for people who have been affected by these acts, in such a way as to contribute to the creation of a society free of violence that respects equality among people.

Ultimately, it is important to note that, in the territories with the greatest resources, unequal gender relations have been established by modernity, colonialism and the heteronormativity of nature, culture, man-woman, unfortunately causing violence against women to increase, with these acts of violence being physical, psychological and sexual and, in many cases, ending in femicide, as shown by investigations in the different Public Prosecutor's Offices due to the increase in complaints filed by the aggrieved parties; therefore, it is necessary for states to implement political prevention plans, starting from the smallest sectors of our country, in order to eradicate this evil that women and vulnerable people have been suffering. The information provided underlines the urgent need to address violence against women and the family group in a comprehensive manner, considering its



multiple dimensions and cultural roots. A collective effort is required, led by the states and supported by society as a whole, to create a society free of violence and promote equality among all people.

5 DISCUSSION

After reviewing, analyzing and evaluating the scientific articles, it has been observed that, in terms of the socio-legal aspects associated with cases of violence against women and the family group, the social factors are those that predominate in the commission of these crimes, where the consumption of substances prevails as a key component for the aggressor to develop violent behaviors because drugs or alcohol cause the human being to be unable to measure his impulses. Likewise, the economic situation is considered a key element in view of the fact that the fact that the victim has few resources at his disposal, compared to his aggressor, causes him to create a certain degree of dependence or submission, thus causing him to remain in a state of vulnerability. However, it is considered appropriate to also highlight the relevance of the legal aspects, since these cover various components aimed at the regulation and control of social aspects.

In accordance with this statement, it is necessary to emphasize Vacacela & Mideros (2022) , who assert that, in addition to the aspects referred to, it is important to take into account the victim's work environment, which is closely associated with economic capacity because this element allows the level of dependence on the aggressor to increase or decrease. On the other hand, regarding the legal aspect, it is specified that legislative advances and the execution of global policies are not sufficient to address the social problem that arises around violence, since this reveals their deficiencies or lack of suitability. Along the same lines, what is specified by Zambrano & Sánchez (2022) is highlighted, since the authors emphasize the relevance of a state having the necessary and pertinent regulations, designed based on violence rates, with the purpose of reducing the presence of this latent social phenomenon throughout the world.



Addressing the problem of violence therefore requires a comprehensive approach that ensures the organized implementation of certain social, legal and educational actions by states, as well as international institutions and bodies, civil society and the general public.

On the other hand, in relation to the level of violence, the general analysis of the data on violence has allowed us to observe the predominance of the high level up to 60%, medium at 54% and low at 37%. Next, after having broken down the information, the levels of violence recorded are presented according to their typology. Regarding psychological violence, the high level has predominated up to 62%, medium at 29% and low at 37% . Likewise, regarding physical violence, the high level has predominated up to 67%, medium at 44% and low at 43%. On the other hand, regarding sexual violence, the high level has predominated up to 27%, medium at 73% and low at 36%. Finally, concerning patrimonial or economic violence, the high level has predominated up to 36%, followed by low at 49%.

In accordance with the above premises, it is worth highlighting what Valenzuela *et al.* (2021) stated , who maintain that to evaluate the level of violence against women and family groups, the reports and reports generated from the complaints filed, calls to support lines and feminicides have been taken into account; in this sense, this information allowed us to deduce that the level of violence is high due to the large number of registered cases. However, Fernández *et al.* (2019) mention that the level of physical violence reached in their research has reflected a mild trend according to 42%, moderate psychological violence according to what was reported by 48%, while sexual violence was moderate based on what was reported by 50%; therefore, these percentage data allow us to observe a different reality than that perceived after reviewing the articles.

This premise highlights the need to assess, in addition to the number of cases of violence, the impact that these events have on the social and human sphere, in such a way that the causes and consequences are clearly understood so that they can be addressed promptly and effectively by the competent authorities.



Regarding the type of violence, it was observed that psychological and physical violence predominated in 15 of the articles reviewed, which allows us to deduce that the aggressor has sought to exert control over the victim through physical and emotional harm, thus affecting their well-being and integrity. Next, it was observed that sexual and economic violence have been recorded to a lesser extent; however, like the other forms of violence, these have a great impact on the victim because they cause various harms and affect the way in which they develop their daily lives.

Based on the above statements, Vacacela & Mideros (2022) have mentioned that physical violence is the type of violence that is most frequently exercised, this information being accredited by the high level of reported complaint rates; for this reason, the authors considered it a fundamental measure to develop, program and carry out programs aimed at promoting the empowerment of women and girls with the purpose of enabling them to develop different skills and abilities that allow them to perceive a positive image of themselves and develop their independence, as well as increase their level of participation in various social activities. Similarly, Zambrano & Sánchez (2022) , as well as Zamora *et al.* (2021) , assert that the type of violence that has been frequently presented and reported is psychological violence with 23% given that the victims are subject to mistreatment, insults and humiliation.

In this sense, violence, being a complex and large-scale problem, affects a large number of people around the world; therefore, the various types of violence, in addition to causing physical and emotional harm to the people who are victims, also affect their dignity and increase the level of inequality in the community in which they are associated.

For this reason, and in accordance with this information, it is considered appropriate to continuously explore, study and analyze research that seeks to evaluate the socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group, in such a way that updated information can be available to enrich the level of knowledge on the subject in question and propose the most suitable measures with the reality presented in each context. In this sense, it is considered that future researchers should conduct research that allows them to understand the point of view of justice operators in order to propose



measures and actions that allow them to improve the perceived reality in various areas, thus ensuring respect for the rights of people in a state of vulnerability and contributing to their well-being and integrity; also, to investigate and develop research work on the socio-legal aspects related to violence against women and the family group in a local context in such a way that more accurate information can be available on a nearby reality so that it can be compared with the different realities that occur in other contexts around the world.

Although several types of violence were identified, such as psychological, physical, sexual, and economic or patrimonial violence, it is crucial to highlight that these data may underestimate the real magnitude of the problem. As mentioned above, many victims of violence do not report their cases out of fear, shame, or economic dependence, meaning that the true extent of violence could be even greater. On the other hand, it is rightly pointed out that violence, in all its forms, has serious and devastating effects on victims and society at large. However, it is important to emphasize that these consequences go beyond emotional, physical, or sexual harm. They also include long-term social, economic, and health impacts, which can perpetuate a cycle of violence and vulnerability. It is mentioned that in certain territories with greater resources, unequal gender relations have been established that contribute to the increase in violence. This observation highlights the importance of addressing not only the acts of violence themselves, but also the social and cultural structures that allow the persistence of gender violence. Modernity, coloniality, and heteronormativity are critical factors that must be addressed. Finally, a call is made for the implementation of political prevention plans from the lowest levels of society. While this is essential, it is essential that these plans have the support and commitment of government authorities and that they focus on education, awareness and long-term cultural change.

6 CONCLUSION

Socio-legal aspects are considered to be determining elements in the resolution of cases of violence against women and families because they allow





us to know the social characteristics or qualities that may be considered as risk factors for the increase in cases, therefore, it evokes the need for the legal authorities and competent bodies to adopt the pertinent measures that allow to face this phenomenon. Based on this, it is also necessary for these authorities and bodies to have clear, coherent and suitable regulations or legislation in accordance with the reality perceived in their context so that its application is favorable.

It is worth pointing out that there is a high level of violence in various states around the world, in its different forms. This fact leads us to reflect on the lack of social and legal measures in order to reduce these figures and contribute to the creation of a safe society that respects the rights of people, especially women and children, since they are usually in a vulnerable state. In addition, it is noted that the types of violence that prevail in the reviewed articles are physical and psychological violence, since these crimes report a greater number of cases due to the level of damage or affectation that they can cause to the victim.

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ANNEX

Table 1
Systematization of articles

No.	Authors and year	Country	Design	Sample	General objective	General conclusion	OB1	OB2	OB3
1	Quispe <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Peru	Non-experimental	105575 women	Determine the different factors that intervene in the physical violence that occurs in Peru towards women	Violence against women is not determined by age, number of children, or marital status. It is explained by the level of education in 0.1%, alcohol consumption by the partner in 2.6%, jealousy of the partner in 1.26%, verbal aggression in 10.46%, and emotional aggression in 22.46%. Therefore, there are various factors that lead to physical violence, and they should necessarily be analyzed.	socio-legal aspects related to violence against women are the level of education, alcohol consumption by the partner, jealousy of the partner.	The level of verbal violence is 10.46%, emotional violence is 22.46%	Verbal violence, emotional violence and physical violence
2	Cedillo <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Ecuador	Non-experimental	377 women	To determine the causes and	60% of women suffered some type		Violence against women is high at 60%, psychological violence at 52%	Psychological violence



					consequences of gender violence against women in the province of Guayas, Ecuador, during the year 2020	of aggression every day, of which 52% have suffered psychological violence, therefore, violence against women increased in the province of Guayas			
3	Safranoff (2017)	Argentina	Non-experimental	772 women	Identify the risk factors that increase women's vulnerability to psychological abuse	The main risk factors that increase psychological abuse in women are family resources, which involve the duration of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the economic situation of the victim.	Duration with the couple, type of couple and economic situation		Psychological violence
4	Carrion and Aranda (2022)	Peru	Non-experimental	302 women	To determine the relationship between violence against women and coping strategies in women in Ucayali,	There is an inverse and significant relationship ($\rho = -.147^*$) between violence against women and problem-focused coping strategies in mothers. Therefore, the greater the		The level of violence was mild in 37.1%, physical violence was mild in 43%, sexual violence was mild in 36.4%, psychological violence was mild in 36.8% and economic violence was mild in 49%.	Physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence and economic violence





						violence against women, the lower the problem-focused coping strategies.			
5	Benalcázar <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Ecuador	Non-experimental	75 women	Analyze the support networks and coping strategies of women who have suffered gender violence and who have turned to the Public Defender's Office	Coping strategies should focus on providing the victim with resources that, in the first phase, concentrate on strengthening support networks, providing the victim with family, collective and state support to break the cycle of violence.	Lack of self-confidence		
6	Zevallos <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Peru	Non-experimental	87 women	To determine the types of violence suffered by women in the Allarpo-Chillama Population Center in the Secclla district in the Angaraes province of Huancavelica.	11% of rural women were victims of some type of violence, therefore, it is stated that violence against women generates negative consequences affecting their comprehensive development.		The level of psychological violence is high at 26%, physical violence at 6% and sexual violence at 37%	Psychological violence, physical violence and sexual violence
7	Winter <i>et al.</i> (2020)	USA	Cross	550 women	Identify experiences of partner violence	Not only do women experience high rates of intimate		The level of physical violence was average in 36% and mental violence was average in 29%.	Physical violence and mental





						partner violence, but all forms of intimate partner violence are associated with poor physical and mental health outcomes for women in a large informal settlement			violence
8	From Macedo <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Brazil	Non-experimental	1361 women	To describe the profile of female victims of IPV and determine the pattern of oral-maxillofacial trauma	Oral and maxillofacial trauma is very common among female victims of IPV who seek medical-legal care. Likewise, the most frequent form of violence is physical.			Physical Violence
9	Alkar & Hüseyin (2017)	Türkiye	Cross	1760 women	To assess domestic violence against women living in Manisa and determine the risk factors affecting this situation.	The rate of domestic violence against women is high, women do not perceive many of their husbands' behaviors as violence, and the most important factor leading to this situation is social status.	The factor associated with violence is marital status and economic situation	The level of physical violence is high at 37%, emotional violence at 42%, sexual violence at 27%, verbal violence at 30% and economic violence at 36%	Physical violence, emotional violence, sexual violence, verbal violence and economic violence
10	Burgos-Muñoz <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Peru	Cross	62870 women	Evaluate the factors associated	Violence affects 4 in 10 women.	Associated factors	Sexual violence was 6.9%, psychological violence 26.8% and physical violence	Sexual violence,





					with intimate partner violence against women of reproductive age in Peru	Factors associated with violence can be useful markers for identifying the most vulnerable groups in order to implement interventions aimed at reducing the prevalence of violence.	include educational level, alcohol consumption by partners, and family history of violence.	31.2%	psychological violence, physical violence
11	Subhashchandra et al. (2022)	India	Non-experimental	254 women	To find the extent of domestic violence in Urban Chennai, Tamil Nadu and find the factors associated with it.	The prevalence of domestic violence was high. Therefore, it is necessary to take moral support and necessary measures to empower women against it.	socio-legal aspects associated with violence are the level of education, alcohol consumption, type of family and occupation.	The overall prevalence of domestic violence was 38.2%, with physical, sexual, psychological and emotional violence at 28.7%, 9.1%, 12.6% and 15.4%	Domestic violence, physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, emotional violence
12	Batista et al. (2020)	Brazil	Cross	136 women	Identify factors associated with practices of spousal violence in convicted women.	Sociodemographic factors influence the occurrence of domestic violence, and early detection can assist in screening women at risk and in establishing interventions, since these are modifiable behaviors.	Use of chemical substances by both the woman and her partner, marital status, absence of religion and presence of children with the partner.	The level of violence was average in 54%	Physical and sexual violence





13	Bervian <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Brazil	Non-experimental	26 health professionals who care for rural women	To understand the conceptions of professionals in the care network regarding violence against rural women.	The findings reinforce gender inequalities that perpetuate the subjugation and submission of rural women.	Cultural and generational aspects	Violence is high at 29%, physical violence at 67%, psychological violence at 47%, moral violence at 36% and sexual violence at 15%.	Physical violence, psychological violence, moral violence and psychological violence
14	Castillo <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Peru	Cross	55 women	To determine the relationship between gender violence and the level of self-esteem of women in the Huanja - Huaraz population center, 2017.	Physical violence is the most common type of violence experienced by women in the town of Huanja - Huaraz, above psychological, sexual and economic violence. Women who are victims of violence, through their self-esteem, feel frustrated, unsuccessful and devalued in the eyes of society, so the more physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence there is, the lower their self-esteem.	Factors related to violence are alcohol consumption and economic situation.	The level of physical violence is high at 38.2%, psychological at 29.1%, sexual violence at 14.6% and economic violence at 18.1%.	Physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and economic violence.
15	Espinoza <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Chili	Cross	360 students (136 men and 224 women)	Describe the relationship between these experiences and	The experience of psychological gender violence would have a		Physical violence against women was 26.6%, psychological violence was 39.4%.	Physical and psychological violence





					exercising or being a victim of violence in their romantic relationships in university students. Therefore, violence occurred frequently	greater impact on men, while abuse from parents would have a greater impact on women.			
16	Arias <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Peru	Non-experimental	964 women	To determine the risk factors for violence against women by their spouse in the central highlands of Peru, Junín region	The significant risk factors for violence against women by their spouse are multiple. In the personal risk factor, jealousy and stress due to activities carried out inside and outside the home were found. Likewise, the family risk factor is located through fights between parents and the social risk factor where the consumption of alcoholic beverages is found.	Personal risk factor (jealousy, stress), family risk factor (fights) and social risk factor (alcoholic beverage consumption).	Violence due to jealousy occurred in 85%, violence due to stress in 87%	Violence due to jealousy and violence due to stress
17	Colque (2020)	Peru	Cross	108 women	To determine the psychological	The psychological symptoms		Psychological violence was the most prevalent (61.5%), followed by physical	Psychological violence,





					consequences of women who are victims of violence by their partners.	presented by women victims of violence by their partners are higher than those of the outpatient psychiatric population.		violence (30.6%) and sexual violence (6.5%).	physical violence and sexual violence
18	Nimi <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Portugal	Cross	995 women	To estimate the prevalence of violence against pregnant women in Angola and identify its sociodemographic determinants and effects on pregnancy outcomes.	Violence against pregnant women is a common occurrence and affects the pregnancy process, in some cases leading to premature delivery. The prevalence of violence during pregnancy was 13.0%.		The level of violence during pregnancy was mild in 13%, physical, psychological and sexual violence were reported by 4.3%, 7.7% and 0.2% of women, respectively.	Psychological violence, physical violence and sexual violence
19	Chilanga <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Malawi	Cross	538 women	To examine the prevalence and risk factors for violence against mothers of children under five years of age	Violence is highly prevalent at 60.2%, showing that mothers of children under 5 years of age suffer serious violence from their partners.	The factor associated with violence is the consumption of alcoholic beverages and the economic situation	Psychological, physical and sexual violence were 74.7, 49.4, 43.7 and 73.2% respectively.	Psychological violence, physical violence and sexual violence

