

FAMILY VIOLENCE AND TRENDS TOWARDS INFIDELITY IN VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THE APURÍMAC REGION-2019

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research work is to determine the relationship between Family Violence and tendencies towards infidelity in victims of family violence in the Apurímac-2019 Region. The study was developed following a quantitative, descriptive-correlation approach and cross-sectional design. The sample was: stratified, non-experimental, made up of 338 families, victims of family violence in the Apurímac Region, the instruments used in this study were: "Questionnaire of tendencies to infidelity" (T-IFD) by Conde (2012), and "Scale for measuring intra-family violence" (VIFJ4) Jaramillo and Cols (2014), which were validated by the criteria of judges and by means of the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, observing a coefficient of 0.913 indicating a very high level. The results of the investigation show that 61.1% associate between family violence and the existence of a tendency towards infidelity and, regarding the different dimensions, 57.40% are victims of physical violence, 67.9% suffer psychological or verbal violence, the 20.4% suffer sexual violence, 9.4% suffer social violence, on the other hand, the 20.6% who suffer economic / patrimonial violence have tendencies towards infidelity. Concluding that there is a relationship between family violence and a trend towards infidelity in victims of family violence in the Apurímac region, there is a high positive correlation between family violence (physical, psychological, verbal, sexual, social and economic / patrimonial) and trend towards infidelity, highly significant situation $p = 000$ ($p < 0.05$).

KEYWORDS: Family Violence, Physical Violence, Psychological Violence, Sexual Violence, Social Violence, Infidelity Tendency

INTRODUCTION

When there is domestic violence, the victim is subjected to various situations that alter the psychological or emotional state, such as hostility, resentment, hatred and remorse that are reflected in his life, as we know that the family is the fundamental nucleus of the society, where the personality base is formed for our interpersonal relationships, where the first model of the learning process is formed, it is an example of behaviors, values and moral aspects that contribute favorably to society; otherwise, they will contribute to disorder, psychosocial problems, and violence (physical, psychological, sexual

and economic) that is increasingly exacerbated and becomes a chronic and systematic situation.

Generally, family violence is framed in relation to the life history of each individual, of the family, social, economic, political and religious order; the causes are related or associated with the education received at home or residence, where there was a predominance of macho patterns, customs, inherited religiosity and the structuring of the roles of men and women; where the typical man was public, the one who works and provided the economic aspect and the woman was subjected to being a housewife and raising her children.

The “Apurímac Region has 447,700 thousand inhabitants in its seven provinces and 130,900 thousand homes” CPI (2019). And it is a purely rural area that is dedicated to rudimentary agriculture with a smaller scale production and with little access to quality education where machismo still prevails and there are high rates of abandoned mothers and areas with poverty that still predominate aggressive behaviors of wanting to submit to his family (partner or wife) that ego of the boss at home, and to educate his children according to his beliefs and / or customs with the excuse that it is good and they will be better tomorrow, most of whom live in this environment They do not report due to shame, fear of reprisals, distrust of the poor response of the authorities who receive the complaint (they do not consider violence but a reaction for something wrong that they have done) for some type of domestic violence; Despite the existence of Law No. 30364 - Law to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and members of the family group in Peru, within all this, infidelity on the part of men and women is evidenced, many. Before marriage, they get excited, during falling in love they do not show their defects or weaknesses and after marriage or coexistence they find and criticize their mistakes, they feel that there is no affinity, and no relationship of spirituality; In addition, each member of the marriage begins the stage of numbness, relaxation, routines, boredom, ignorance of how to solve conflicts, which makes it possible to justify infidelity.

Peru has very high prevalence rates of violence against women, according to the Multicenter study of the World Health Organization on violence against women by their partner, carried out in 2000 (in which 10 countries of the world participated), the department of Cusco ranked first in physical violence against women by their partner with 61%, while Metropolitan Lima shared the second place with the rural areas of Ethiopia with 49%. (WHO, 2005).

The National Police of Peru (PNP) of the Ministry of the Interior (MININTER), through the “Directorate of information and communications technology (DIRTIC PNP) generates statistical information and reports information on the demand for attention to complaints of family violence, human trafficking and femicide in police stations, nationwide” PNP (2019). Through the statistical report between the years 2016-2018, there were 164,488 complaints at the national level in 2016, in 2017 a number of 187,270 and for 2018 in a number of 222,234 complaints of family violence, where it is noted that in both the latter has been increasing between 12% and 16% respectively with respect to complaints of family violence in Peru.

For the development of research, there was a population of 130,900 thousand households and the sample of 383 victims of family violence; the questionnaires of tendencies towards infidelity (T-IFD) Coned, (2012) were used. And scale of measurement of domestic violence (VIFJ4) Jaramillo Override and Cols, (2014). Regarding the methodology that was used, it was quantitative, descriptive-correlation, non-experimental design, transactional or cross-sectional.

This research aims to answer the following question; what relationship exists between Family Violence and trends towards infidelity in victims of family violence in the Apurímac Region-2019?

Literature Review

Domestic violence has been defined as that perpetrated in the home or domestic unit, generally by a member of the family who lives with the victim, who can be this male or female, infant, adolescent or adult, with the deliberate use of the strength” (Rodríguez and others, 2018)

The World Health Organization WHO (2002) defines “violence as the deliberate use of physical force or power, in the form of threat or effective, against oneself, another person, a group or a community, that causes or has very likely to cause injury, death, psychological damage, developmental disorders or deprivation”. Family violence is also called by different terms when they refer to violence that occurs within families, such as: “Domestic violence, family violence, family violence and intrafamily violence. And for each of these terms there are different theoretical and epistemological positions about the family, and the connections that exist between these concepts” (Águila, Hernández and Hernández (2019).

Likewise, domestic violence is defined as “that perpetrated in the home or domestic unit, by a member of the family who lives with the victim, who can be male or female, infant, adolescent or adult, with the deliberate use of the force”(Rodriguez, Gomez, Guevara and Arrobas, 2018).

In this reflective line, Hacıoğlu and Dancer (2014) state that “aggressive behavior in the home is an inciting means to violence, manifested in various types of aggression and contemplating psychological, sexual and physical violence together with the risks that in itself involves violent behavior”, in the same way Lapeer (2008) cited by Asepsis (2007) expresses that“ domestic violence affects the mother-child relationship, in the sense that every child considers his mother as the most important thing in his life, but violence creates a gap with respect to the relationship established with it”.

López (2009) classifies it as: a) Physical violence: It is the clearest and most evident form of abuse because it constitutes an invasion of the woman's physical space and can be done in two ways; One is direct contact with the body through: kicks, shoves, pinches, hair pulling, blows, any type of unwanted physical contact and the other is to limit her movements by locking her up, and even causing injuries with firearms or others; b) Psychological or emotional violence: it is linked to actions or omissions intended to degrade or control actions, beliefs and decisions of women through threats, intimidation, objectification, acts that attack the feelings and emotions that generally manifest through criticism, disqualification, jealousy, possessiveness, blackmail, isolation, punishment, humiliation, limitations, among others; c) Sexual violence: imposing unwanted sexual ideas and acts on women, non-consensual touching, penetrating the victim with objects, rape, pressuring to view pornographic photographs or videos, forcing her to use or not use a contraceptive method, cheating sexual response, forcing someone to be touched, having unwanted sex or unwanted behavior in the sexual relationship, accusation of infidelity, criticizing their sexual preferences, sexual harassment; d) Social violence: it is considered by Casique and Ferreira (2006), “like any action imposed on a person that makes it impossible to relate to other people, this type of violence is considered in many cases as something natural and private” and is considered in its scale by Jaramillo and Cols (2014) as when the family member is upset when they get ready, when they leave home without the husband's permission, the couple becomes jealous when they talk to other people who are not relatives; e) Economic / patrimonial violence: This is when the person who abuses controls access to all the victim's resources, such as time, transportation, food, clothing, shelter, insurance and money Jaramillo y Cols (2014). That the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs of Spain (2003), cited by Ruiz (2016), also classifies in the same line as Physical Violence,

Psychological or Emotional Violence and Sexual Violence. (p.13)

Social violence, according to Casique, Ferreira (2006), affirms that social violence "is any action imposed on a person that makes his relationship with other people impossible, this type of violence is considered in many cases as something natural and private" and (Rodríguez Ortega, nd) "It is the commission of violent acts motivated by the obtaining or maintenance of social power"

"Family violence from before and today throughout a society has been perceived as an action exerted by a family member and involving physical, psychological, verbal, sexual, economic aggression, humiliation, deprivation or exploitation, among others" Shuler (2010). And in Latin America, since previous years, machismo has been generalizing, in addition, youth are educated in a context of violence, and their partners remain at home to raise their children and carry out housework, while "the male provides." But during that time "the woman presents emotional deprivation, tendencies to depression, to be an instrument of sexual pleasure, they have low self-esteem and their resilience induces them to seek a better status in a new relationship; she feels the need to be happy and maintain her psycho-emotional comfort and that of her children" (Oblitas Béjar, 2009).

According to the Pan American Health Organization PAHO (2019), the incidence of physical or sexual violence inflicted by an intimate partner varies from one in seven (14 to 17%) women aged 15 to 49 in Brazil, Panama and Uruguay, to six women every 10 (58.5%) in Bolivia. In the case of low-income countries, the situation worsens in a revealing way in terms of gender inequalities, where 24.6% of women are victims of violence by their partners or partners, reaching a rate of 27 %.

The study that was carried out in Puerto Rico, with a sample of 200 university students of various levels, in Puerto Rico The sample was selected for availability. As a result, 37.5% of the men and 45% of the women were unfaithful to their partners, with the greatest infidelity corresponding to women (Galarza, Martínez-Taboas & Ortiz, 2015).

The study carried out in Saluda Uninformed. Barranquilla (Col.) 2009. There is a prevalence of psychological aggression; 62% of the subjects exceed the score for severe psychological violence. In the case of physical violence, the percentage is 46%. and psychological violence is not reported, and over time it becomes a way of life (Cáceres Carrasco, 2004). "Many times, leading to a crime of passion, due to the effects of great emotional tension, inhibition of conscience, diminished intellectual capacity, with instinctual prevalence, strength and own will" (Gómez, Godoy and García, 2009).

In Peru, the seriousness of the problem is evident, since the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations MIMP (2016), has registered 10,900 cases of victims of family violence in Metropolitan Lima during 2015 and for the year 2016 there were 70,510 cases between men, women, children and adolescents; where 86% are female victims and 14% male. Of this percentage, only 56.5% have denounced their aggressors and 43.5% have not.

Similarly, the Women's Emergency Center - Callao CEM (2014) attended 270 victims of family violence, of varying ages, where 60.4% were registered for psychological violence, 21.5% due to sexual violence and 18.1% for violence physical, and in the Apurímac region a similar study was not carried out, therefore the present investigation was carried out of great importance since couple relationships are a relevant element in the lives of individuals, and therefore the deterioration in said relationships for reasons related to infidelity that affects different areas of an individual's life and have highly relevant repercussions. Conflicts between couples can lead to emotional problems that deteriorate the social fabric.

Infidelity according to Camacho (2003) is: “Infidelity represents dissolution of a tacit affective and sexual pact between two people who freely make the decision to share their lives in a relationship, regardless of whether or not there was a commitment legal” (p.12). Likewise, Camacho (2003) affirms that "the tendency to infidelity is determined by the beliefs that the human being has acquired over time and that goes according to the context of each culture" they also affirm that "infidelity occurs when the affective relationship is diminished, when the previous agreements are not fulfilled, or it enters into conflicts of personal interest” (Zamora González, 2012).

Definition of infidelity by Pietrzak, Laird, Stevensy and Th (2002) Pietrzak, Laird, Stevens and Thompson, (2002) “the terms 'adultery' and 'infidelity' and 'disloyalty' have historically been used interchangeably to describe sex extramarital”.

(Glass & Wright, 1992; McCalister et al., 2005) cited by Gaitán and Umbarila (2016), “Attitudes towards infidelity seem to differ in interaction with other variables such as culture, gender, the type of current relationship (heterosexual, homosexual, courtship, marriage)”.

Infidelity is also understood as the transgression of a commitment, implicit or explicit, intimate and typical of the members of the couple according to Romero, Rivera and Diaz (2010) and according to Paccar (2015) affirms that infidelity has four dimensions considered; such as: a) Need for Membership; the high level, indicate that the person feels the need for extreme union with others; to be a member of a community, with friends or with a partner. b) Area of prejudice; the high level indicates the predisposition that the individual has to accept and act according to the ideas or beliefs that people have been creating, whether real or imagined. c) Lack of Dialogue; The high level implies that the person closes completely to the dialogue and its understanding, there is a communication barrier with the partner. Feel displeasure and indifference in the ideas that the other expresses, generating conflicts instead of solutions. d) Search for new experiences; high scores show that the individual likes new ways of life, enjoys sharing them with their friends to show that they have strength and courage; in addition to the fact that it can be successful in the challenges that may arise. Investigate new ways to inflate your ego and break schemes. Which may mean that a person considers infidelity as something normal within their habits

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following general hypothesis was raised: "There is a relationship between Family Violence and trends towards infidelity in victims of family violence in the Apurímac Region-2019"; the research has a quantitative approach and the research design used was descriptive and correlation transversal of a single determined moment Hernandez, Fernandez and Baptist a (2014). Descriptive because "I seek to specify properties, characteristics and important features of any phenomenon that is analyzed (Variables), aspects, dimensions or components" Hernandez (2010). And it is “correlation because the degree of association between two variables was measured (they quantify relationships) and the correlations that support the hypotheses tested were verified” (Hernandez, 2010). And a survey was made of 383 victims of family violence from the seven provinces of the Apurímac Region, all of them over 18 years of age, the sample was non-probabilistic and a convenience sampling was used.

Data collection was carried out using the following instruments:

For family violence, the test scale of (VIFJ4) Jaramillo and Cols (2014) was used, this test was applied individually with a duration of approximately 10 minutes, and this instrument has 15 items, with five Type Response

alternatives. Likert, the questionnaire consists of six dimensions which are physical violence, psychological violence, sexual and sexual violence, social violence, patrimonial violence, which were validated by judges' criteria and was validated by Cronbach's alpha coefficient, observing a coefficient of 0.913 indicating a very high level.

Infidelity Tendencies Questionnaire (T-IFD); (Conde, 2012), adapted by (Pauca, 2015): and this instrument was applied individually for a period of approximately 15 minutes. The same ones that have 33 Items with four Likert-type response alternatives the dimensions to be evaluated are four: Need for belonging, Prejudices, Lack of Dialogue and Search for new experiences, which were validated by the criteria of judges: where a semantic analysis of each of the items was carried out. And it was validated by means of Cranach's Alpha coefficient, observing a coefficient of 0.931 qualified as very satisfactory or of very high magnitude.

To collect the information, information was coordinated and requested from the seven family police stations in the Apurímac Region where information was collected regarding complaints about family violence at the level of the Apurímac Region in order to identify the victims of Family violence and then collected the information through the survey instrument, and at the same time these data were handled with great privacy and was coordinated, each victim of family violence self-informed of the purpose of the investigation, the same ones who signed giving their authorization and consent to carry it out. of the evaluation. SPSS 22 software was used for processing.

RESULTS

In table 1 Of the 100% of people who are victims of family violence in the Apurímac Region, 34% are from the Andahuaylas province, followed by 27% from the Abancay province, 12% from the Cochabamba's province, followed with 11% from the province of Cincheros, with 7% from the province of Ambaries, 6% from the province of Grau and 3% from the Province of Antabamba.

In relation to sex and gender, those who suffer the most from family violence in the Apurímac Region are female with 55% and 45% are male; Of the 100% of victims of family violence, the highest incidence is in the female sex and is observed in the provinces of Andahuaylas with 20% and the province of Abancay with 16%.

Table:1 Family Violence by Sex According to Origin of the Apurímac Region

		Family Violence					
		Gender					
		Male		Female		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Origin	Chincheros	23	6%	19	5%	42	11%
	Grau	12	3%	10	3%	22	6%
	Aymaraes	13	3%	13	3%	26	7%
	Cotabambas	23	6%	24	6%	47	12%
	Andahuaylas	51	13%	78	20%	129	34%
	Antabamba	8	2%	5	1%	13	3%
	Abancay	42	11%	62	16%	104	27%
Total	Recuento	172	45%	211	55%	383	100%

Source: Own elaboration from the information collected from the research.

In table 2 Of the 100% of case studies, 55% of victims of family violence are adults considered between the ages of 30 to 59 years of age, followed by the age group of young people between 18 and 29 years of age with the 33% and lastly with 12% are those of the group of adults older than 60 years of age. Highlighting higher incidence in the provinces

of Andahuaylas and Abbcay with 18% and 15% respectively within Adult age group

Table 2: Family Violence by Age Groups According to Origin of the Apurímac Region

		Family Violence							
		Age							
		Young 18-29		Adult 30 -59		Senior 60 and Over		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Origin	Chincheros	15	4%	24	6%	3	1%	42	11%
	Grao	8	2%	12	3%	2	1%	22	6%
	Aymaraes	9	2%	15	4%	2	1%	26	7%
	Cotabambas	16	4%	26	7%	5	1%	47	12%
	Andahuaylas	36	9%	69	18%	24	6%	129	34%
	Antabamba	5	1%	7	2%	1	0.3%	13	3%
	Abancay	36	9%	58	15%	10	3%	104	27%
Total	Count	125	33%	211	55%	47	12%	383	100%

Source: Own elaboration from the information collected from the research

In table 3 when performing the statistical analysis between family violence and the trend towards infidelity in the Apurímac region, the following were found:

It can be seen that of the 100% of victims of family violence in the Apurímac region, 61.1% are associated between family violence and the existence of a trend towards infidelity and 26.4% are not associated between family violence and the trend towards infidelity.

Table 3: Associations between Family Violence and the Tendency Towards Infidelity in the Apurímac Region

			Tendencies Towards Infidelity		Total
			There are No Tendencies Towards Infidelity	There are Tendencies Towards Infidelity	
Family violence	There is no family violence	Count	101	42	143
		% del total	26,4%	11,0%	37,3%
	There is family violence	Count	6	234	240
		% del total	1,6%	61,1%	62,7%
Total		Count	107	276	383
		% del total	27,9%	72,1%	100,0%

Source: Owen Elaboración from the Information Colecten from the Resecar.

From the results shown in table 4, it is observed that there is a high positive correlation between family violence and the tendencies towards infidelity demonstrated by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .885$.

Table 4: Correlation between Family Violence and the Tendency Towards Infidelity

			Physical Violence	Tendencies Towards Infidelity
Spearman's Rho	Physical violence	Correlation coefficient	1,000	,885**
		Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000
		N	383	383
	Tendencies towards infidelity	Correlation coefficient	,885**	1,000
		Sig. (bilateral)	,000	.
		N	383	383
The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tails).				

Source: Own Elaboration from the Information Collected from the Research.

In table 5 when performing the statistical analysis between the different dimensions of family violence with the trend towards infidelity at the level of the Apurímac region, the following were found:

It can be evidenced that of the 100% of victims of family violence in the Apurímac region, 57.40% suffer physical violence and have a tendency towards infidelity; On the other hand, 67.9% suffer psychological or verbal violence and have a tendency towards infidelity, only 21.2% and 21.7% affirm the opposite respectively; Likewise, the 20.4% who suffered sexual violence have a tendency towards infidelity and 27.4% affirm the opposite, it should be noted that the 51.7% who do not suffer sexual violence have a tendency towards infidelity; on the other hand, 9.4% who suffer social violence have a tendency towards infidelity, and 27.4% affirm the opposite, however, 62.7% who do not suffer social violence have a tendency towards infidelity; Finally, the 20.6% who suffer economic / patrimonial violence have tendencies towards infidelity, 27.7% affirm the opposite, however, 51.4% do not suffer from economic / patrimonial violence but have a tendency towards infidelity.

Table 5: Associations between the Dimensions of Family Violence and the Trend Towards Infidelity in the Apurímac Region

		Tendencies Towards Infidelity					
		There is no Tendency Towards Infidelity		There is a Tendency Towards Infidelity		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Total, Count	% Of The Total
Physical violence	There is no physical violence	104	21.20%	56	14.60%	160	41.80%
	There is physical violence	3	0.80%	220	57.40%	223	58.20%
Total		107	27.90%	276	72.10%	383	100.00 %
Psychological or verbal violence	There is no psychological or verbal violence	83	21.70%	16	4.20%	99	25.80%
	There is psychological or verbal violence	24	6.30%	260	67.90%	284	74.20%
Total		107	27.90%	276	72.10%	383	100.00 %
Sexual violence	There is no sexual violence	105	27.40%	198	51.70%	303	79.10%
	There is sexual violence	2	0.50%	78	20.40%	80	20.90%
Total		107	27.90%	276	72.10%	383	100.00 %
Social violence	There is no sexual violence	105	27.40%	240	62.70%	345	90.10%
	There is Social Violence	2	0.50%	36	9.40%	38	9.90%
Total		107	27.90%	276	72.10%	383	100.00 %
Economic / Patrimonial Violence	There is no economic / patrimonial violence	106	27.70%	197	51.40%	303	79.10%
	There is Economic / Patrimonial Violence	1	0.30%	79	20.60%	80	20.90%
Total		107	27.90%	276	72.10%	383	100.00 %

Source: Own Elaboration from the Information Collected from the Research

From the results shown in table 6, the degree of correlation between physical violence and the tendencies towards infidelity is observed by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .885$ means that there is a high positive correlation between the study variables. In the same way, the degree of correlation between psychological or verbal violence and the tendency towards infidelity is appreciated by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .802$, this means that there is a high positive correlation. Likewise, the degree of correlation between sexual violence and the tendency towards infidelity is observed by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .782$, that is, there is a high positive correlation. In addition, there is the degree of correlation between social violence and the tendency towards infidelity by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .706$, which indicates that there is a high positive correlation between the study variables; and finally, there is the degree of correlation between economic / patrimonial violence and the tendency towards infidelity by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .798$ means that there is a high positive correlation between the study variables compared to the degree of statistical significance $p < .05$. Consequently, the dimensions of Physical violence, psychological or verbal violence, sexual violence, social violence and economic / patrimonial violence are related to the tendency towards infidelity.

Table 6: Correlation between the Dimensions of Family Violence and the Tendency Towards Infidelity

			Physical Violence	Psychological or Verbal Violence	Sexual Violence	Social Violence	Economic / Patrimonial Violence
Spearman's Rho	Tendency towards infidelity	Correlation coefficient	,885**	,802**	,782**	,706**	,798**
		Sig. (bilateral)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
		N	383	383	383	383	383

Source: Own Elaboration from the Information Collected from the Research.

DISCUSSIONS

According to the results found in the investigation; of 100% of victims of family violence regardless of sex, gender and age, the provinces with the highest incidence of family violence being Andahuaylas province with 34%, followed by 27% from Abancay province, 12% from the province of Cochabamba's, followed with 11% by the province of Cinchers, provinces that also have the largest population in the Apurímac Region. Statistical data that would serve as the basis, since there are no similar investigations in the Apurímac region However, there are reports from the National Police of Peru (PNP) of the Ministry of the Interior (MININTER), through the "Directorate of information technology and communications (DIRTIC PNP) PNP (2019) Through the statistical report between the years 2016 –2018, at the national level in 2016 there was 164,488.00 thousand, in 2017 a number of 187,270.00 thousand and for 2018 a number of 222,234.00 thousand complaints for family violence, where it is noted in the last two they have been increasing 12% and 16% respectively, reports of family violence in Peru.

Regarding sex and gender, those who suffer the most from family violence are female with 55% and 45% are male at the level of the Apurímac Region. These results are related to those who argue, whose results do not agree with data from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations MIMP (2016), for the year 2016, 70,510 cases were registered among men, women, children and adolescents; where 86% are female victims and 14% male.

Regarding the age group, of the 100% of the study population, 55% of victims of family violence are adults between the ages of 30 to 59 years of age, 33% of the group of young people between 18 and 29 years of age and 12% are those in the Elderly group considered 60 years of age or older.

Faced with the general objective proposed that aims to determine the relationship between family violence and trends towards infidelity in victims of family violence in the Apurímac Region-2019, it was found that there is a degree of correlation between physical violence and the trend towards Infidelity determined by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .885$ this means that there is a high positive correlation between family violence and a tendency towards infidelity, in addition, it has been evidenced from 100% of the study population, 62.7% affirm that violence family and the tendency towards infidelity are associated, this result agrees with the finding Col. (2009)

Faced with the specific objective proposed, which aims to determine the relationship that exists between physical violence and the tendency towards infidelity, it was found that there is a degree of correlation between physical violence and the tendency towards infidelity determined by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .885$ this means that there is a high positive correlation between the study variables, in addition it has been evidenced of 100% of the study population, 57.40% are victims of physical violence and have a tendency towards infidelity, this finding agrees with Col. (2009).It has been found in the study carried out in Salud Uninorte, Barranquilla, there is a prevalence in relation to physical violence where the percentage is 46%; But it disagrees with the result of the Woman - Callao CEM emergency center (2014), which assisted 270 victims of family violence of various ages, where 18.1% was due to physical violence. This reflective line supports the sustenance according to Hacıoğlu and Dancer (2014) suggest that "aggressive behavior in the home is a means of inciting violence, manifested in various types of aggression and contemplating physical violence together with the risks that in itself It also involves violent behavior, which Lopez (2009) also maintains, affirms that physical violence is a "clearer and more evident form of abuse because it constitutes an invasion of the physical space of women and can be done in two ways; one is direct contact with the body through: kicks, pushes, pinches, hair pulling, blows, any type of unwanted physical contact and the other way is to limit her movements by locking her up, and even causing injuries with firearms or other "

According to the specific object raised, the purpose of which is to determine the relationship between psychological or verbal violence and the tendency towards infidelity, the degree of high positive correlation between psychological or verbal violence and the tendency towards infidelity due to Rho Spearman's $\rho = .802$, means when a family suffers psychological or verbal violence, it will lead to a high degree of tendency towards infidelity, corroborating that of the 100% of the study population, 67.9% who suffer psychological or verbal violence have a tendency towards Infidelity and only 21.7% affirm the opposite, these results are related to the study carried out in Salud Uninorte. Barranquilla Col. (2009). Where it shows that there is a prevalence of psychological aggression; 62% of the subjects exceeded the score for severe psychological violence; which is also consistent with the results of the Women's Emergency Center - Callao CEM (2014) attended 270 victims of family violence, of varying ages, where 60.4% were recorded for psychological violence and according to López (2009) psychological violence or Emotional is "linked to actions or omissions intended to degrade or control actions, beliefs and decisions of women through threats, intimidation, objectification, acts that attack feelings and emotions that are generally manifested through criticism, disqualification, jealousy, possessiveness, blackmail, isolation, punishment, humiliation, humiliation, limitations, among others".

According to the specific object raised to determine the relationship between sexual violence and the tendency towards infidelity, a degree of correlation between sexual violence and the tendency towards infidelity was found by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .782$, it means that there is a high positive correlation; Of the 100% study population, it was found that 20.4% who suffer sexual violence have a tendency towards infidelity and only 27.4% affirm the opposite; But the 51.7% who do not suffer sexual violence have a tendency towards infidelity, this means that there is a high percentage of victims of unwanted sexual acts that lead to the tendency to infidelity. These results are related to the results of the Women's Emergency Center - Callao CEM (2014) attended 270 victims of family violence, of various ages, finding that 21.5% suffer sexual violence; The result found differs because 51.7% have a tendency to infidelity without having suffered sexual violence, and according to López (2009) affirms that sexual violence is "imposing on women unwanted ideas and sexual acts, non-consensual touching, penetrating with objects to the victim, rape, pressuring to view pornographic photos or videos, forcing the victim to use or not using a contraceptive method, circumventing the sexual response, forcing someone to be touched, having sex when it is not wanted or unwanted behavior in the sexual relationship, accusation of infidelity, criticize their sexual preferences, sexual harassment"

According to the specific object raised, the purpose of which is to determine the relationship that exists between Social Violence and the Tendency towards Infidelity, a degree of correlation between Social Violence and the tendency towards Infidelity was found by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .706$ This means that there is a high positive correlation between the study variables, 100% of victims of family violence, 9.4% who suffer Social Violence have a tendency towards Infidelity and 21.7% affirm the opposite, however 62.7% do not suffer from social violence but have a tendency towards infidelity, this means a minimum percentage of the study population suffer social abuse and leads to infidelity, but a high percentage does not require social violence to be unfaithful with their partner. And according to Casique, Ferreira (2006), affirms that social violence "It is any action imposed on a person that makes it impossible to relate to other people, this type of violence is considered in many cases as something natural and private" and (Rodríguez Ortega, nd) "It is the commission of violent acts motivated by obtaining or maintaining social power".

Faced with the specific objective proposed that aims to determine the relationship between economic / patrimonial violence and the tendency towards infidelity, a degree of correlation between economic / patrimonial violence and the tendency toward infidelity determined by the Spearman's Rho $\rho = .798$, means that there is a high positive correlation between the study variables compared to the degree of statistical significance $p < .05$. In addition, it was found that of the 100% of the study population, 20.6% suffer Economic Violence / Patrimonial have a tendency towards infidelity and 27.7% affirm the opposite; However, 51.4% do not suffer from Economic / Patrimonial Violence but have a tendency towards infidelity, this means that those who do not suffer economic or patrimonial violence have a tendency to infidelity to a considerable degree, the author Jaramillo and Cols (2014) define what Economic / patrimonial violence "When a person who abuses controls access to all the victim's resources, such as time, transportation, food, clothing, shelter, insurance and money, which in the same line also classifies the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs of Spain (2003), cited by (Ruiz Varela, 2016) as is Physical Violence, Psychological or Emotional Violence and Sexual Violence. (p.13)

CONCLUSIONS

- It is important to emphasize that, in the present research work of 100% of the sample population considered, in relation to sex we can state that 55% were female and 45% male and the four provinces with the Highest rates of

violence are Andahuaylas (20%) followed by Abancay (27%), Cotabambas (12%), Chincheros (11%). The age group where violence occurs most is the adult life stage (30-59 years) with 55%, followed by the young life stage with 33% and lastly the older adult life stage with 12 %.

- It was determined that there is a high positive correlation between family violence and the tendency towards infidelity statistically determined by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .885$, with the significance value of $p = 000$ ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, it is observed that 61.1% show that there is an association between physical violence and the tendency towards infidelity.
- It was determined that there is a high positive correlation between physical violence and the tendency towards infidelity statistically determined by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .885$, with the significance value of $p = 000$ ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, it is observed that the 57.40% who are victims of physical violence have a tendency towards infidelity.
- It was determined that there is a high positive correlation between psychological or verbal violence and the Tendency towards Infidelity, statistically determined by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .802$, with the significance value of $p = 000$ ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, 67.9% who suffer psychological or verbal violence have a tendency to infidelity.
- It was determined that there is a high positive correlation between sexual violence and the Tendency towards Infidelity, statistically determined by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .782$, with the significance value of $p = 000$ ($p < 0.05$). It is noteworthy that only 20.4% who suffered sexual violence have Tendencies towards Infidelity and 27.4% affirm the opposite, but the most expectant is that the 51.7% who did not suffer sexual violence have more Tendency to Infidelity.
- It was determined that there is a high positive correlation between Social violence and the Tendency toward Infidelity, statistically determined by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .706$, with the significance value of $p = 000$ ($p < 0.05$). It is observed that 9.4% who suffer Social Violence have a tendency towards Infidelity and 21.7% affirm the opposite; However, it should be noted that the 62.7% who do not suffer social violence have a tendency to infidelity.
- It was determined that there is a high positive correlation between Economic / Patrimonial violence and the Tendency towards Infidelity, statistically determined by Spearman's Rho $\rho = .798$, with the significance value of $p = 000$ ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, it is observed that the 20.6% who suffer Economic / Patrimonial Violence have a tendency towards Infidelity and 27.7% affirm the opposite; however, the 51.4% who do not suffer Economic / Patrimonial Violence have a tendency towards infidelity.

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