

INFIDELITY AND FAMILY VIOLENCE: APURÍMAC CASE

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ABSTRACT: The objective of the research is to determine infidelity and family violence, the method used was descriptive of a quantitative approach, applied type research, with a level of descriptive research, non-experimental, transactional design. The population was made up of 130,900 thousand family households, and for the collection of information a probabilistic sampling of a stratified type was made of 383 samples from the seven provinces, for which the Infidelity Tendency Questionnaire (T-IFD) was applied.), aimed at diagnosing emotional problems. The results obtained on the incidence of membership need is 66.34% of people who experience family violence; and as for the incidence of Prejudice in the Apurímac region, it is 67.72%. The incidence on the Lack of Dialogue of the respondents is 71.12% with a tendency to seek new experiences and on the incidence of Search for new experiences, there are 66.58% of the respondents and what the incidence of family violence is at 14.3% at the level of the Apurímac region are observed with a higher incidence of intra-family violence. Concluding infidelity is high, such as the need for belonging, prejudice and lack of dialogue, and a high percentage that seek new experiences and that somehow affects family violence.

KEYWORDS: Infidelity, violence, family violence, spousal violence

I. INTRODUCTION

At the international level, significant indices are evident that indicate behaviors characterized by being violent, beyond their profiling they cause an affectation that threatens the individual and collective good living of people, the above involves the whole world and in particular Latin America, where regardless of their social location, race, gender or any other distinctive feature in general, violent acts are committed. For its part, the Pan American Health Organization (WHO, s / f.), Reports that, in the region of the Americas, despite its advances in the prevention of family violence, the recognition of this and its consequences as a public health problem, despite the fact that 22 countries invested in procedures to treat intra-family violence, however all the efforts made are not in accordance with the level and severity of the problem treated, on the contrary at the regional level, presents the highest homicide rates in the world, as reported by a study carried out by the (WHO, 2015), therefore the prevention of family violence, specifically about women, all countries allocate few financial and human resources to addressing the problem of family violence and confronting it as public health, despite human rights intervention and there is no multisectoral support and long-term investment at the national level, regional and local.

Regarding violence in the context of the couple, regardless of the link whether it is formally established by society or not, in both cases there is conflict caused by infidelity as reflected in statistics or figures from the World Organization of the Health (WHO, 2017), violence exerted against women by their partner and sexual violence itself is established as a serious physical and psycho-emotional health problem, as well as a violation of the rights of people, especially women. . Similarly, approximately one in three (35%) women on the planet have

been victims of physical and sexual violence by the partner or the latter by third parties at some period in their lives.

Linking the above with the possible triggers of violence, infidelity emerges as an indicator closely associated in the first instance with the lack on the part of some of the members of the couple to marital commitments, secondly it is related to the agreements they decide to make when joining as a couple and it is here where the non-compliance to these, due to an extramarital union with a third party, causes such a disagreement that if not addressed in time results in a circumstance of violence that in its extreme can be fatal; This is how cases of intimate partner violence in 38% of crimes against women around the world are committed by the male partner (WHO, 2017).

Similarly, family violence has been observed in Peru since 2012 in the demographic and Family Health survey (ENDES, 2018), which 63.2% are women victims of violence by the husband or partner. Similarly, 58.8% of women were victims of psychological and verbal violence, 30.7% physical and 6.8% sexual. Shuler (2010) argues that it is a very complex issue like the study carried out in the United States of America, considering that around 3.8 women who manifest abuse, 1.3 are men for every 1,000 inhabitants per year. In the same way as Pereda and Tamarit (2019) refer, experiences of these subjects have been compiled when they have been physically violated, only 2% revealed having gone to a doctor and 14% investigated a specialist professional, this being victims of physical and psychological abuse.

The sustainability of the family unit obeys multiple elements that avoid eminent conflicts so as not to cause a rupture, despite this, considerable cases of infidelity are appreciated, negatively affecting psychosocial aspects associated with psychological and / or verbal violence present in 58.9% of women victims of violence by her husband, most often motivated by jealousy and accusations of infidelity, among other INEI (2018). Likewise, family violence is a worrying fact that generates irreparable psychological and moral damage, due to setbacks caused by infidelity in marriage, where high rates of family violence in Peru are evident, such as statistics from the Ministry of Women and populations vulnerable and the National Program against family violence evidences it in the period January to September 2018, with a total of 85% of women attended for family violence, in contrast to 15% of cases attended in this period of time corresponding to men cared for the same reason. Similarly, ENDES (2018) indicates in the case of women that 9.1% used violence against their partner.

Seen this way, around the 2303 cases of family violence received in the CEM Women's Emergency Centers (2018) in the city of Lima until April 2018, and 960 belonged to physical violence, in addition to the fact that there are other types of violence, such as emotional violence, verbal and psychic. Given this emerging panorama in the country and society in general, it is necessary to know the multicausal problems of infidelity, dimensioning the impact of each one of them on family violence that characterizes the Apurímac region.

Urizar (2017) in his research titled; Infidelity Tendency and Loving Styles in Graduate Students from a Public University of Arequipa Regarding the Total Infidelity Tendency, it was found that those evaluated "the highest percentage at the High level with 35.3%, and on couples sometimes those who they have had from 1 to 4 couples present a percentage of 24.9% in the Low level of Tendency to infidelity, in addition, people who have had from 5 to more couples, present a 15.9% of High tendency to Infidelity. According to the age group, the highest percentage, of 35.4% of the total of the early adulthood group, has an average tendency towards infidelity. On the other hand, the highest percentage for the average adulthood group is 43.2% of the total of this group with a high tendency to infidelity. And according to the sex group, 46.1% of the total male group has a high tendency towards infidelity, while 39.4% of the total of the female group has a low tendency towards infidelity. In this context, it is intended to determine the trend of infidelity and family violence in the Apurímac Region 2019.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Infidelity is also understood as the transgression of a commitment, implicit or explicit, intimate and proper to the members of the couple according to Romero, Rivera and Díaz Loving, (2010) and according to Paucar (2015) affirms that infidelity has three dimensions considered ; such as: a) Need for Membership; They indicate that the person feels the need for extreme union with other friends or with a partner. b) Area of prejudice; predisposition that the individual has to accept and act according to the ideas or beliefs that people have been creating, whether real or imaginary. c) Lack of Dialogue; indicates that the person is completely closed to dialogue and there is a communication barrier with the partner. d) Search for new experiences; Indicate experiences new ways of life, enjoys sharing them with her friends to demonstrate that she has strength and courage. Which may mean that she considers infidelity to be normal in her habits.

Infidelity; Emerging adults (20 to 39 years old) tend to have more sexual partners than those who make up the older groups, but have sex less frequently. People who initiate sexual activity during emerging adulthood tend to engage in less risky behaviors than those who began in adolescence (Papalia, Duskin, & Martorell, 2012)

Violence is a problem that characterizes society throughout the planet, it causes lewd impacts in terms of access and full exercise of the elementary rights of girls, boys, adolescents and adults. In this regard, in Peru, between January and July 2018, according to CEM figures (2018), 71,317 cases of violence against women were registered, reducing what was a home to a house, place, space, where they reveal power relations in the most elemental forms, expressions of violence that are equally evident in interpersonal relationships, community, the State, among others. In them, intercultural factors, educational level, socioeconomic status and place of residence concur, together with a situation of inequality, gender conflicts, that threaten the integral development of people, as well as the exercise of a life free of violence.

The World Health Organization WHO (2016), refers to violence as the voluntary use of physical power, as a coercion towards oneself or another person, groups, or society in general, the result of which generates physical and psychological harm, difficulties in development or death; The above, with its implications, expresses a voluntary and unidirectional act in which someone vulnerable stands out in unison in intersubjective relational alternation with his oppressor in a context of inequality. In this order of ideas, the same in the opinion of Namicela (2014), becomes the use of force to harm, which leads to intra-family violence as any action carried out in the family environment by one of its members, affecting the vulnerability of the other, be it physical or psychological, likewise, favors the development of dysfunctional family relationships; For this reason, in the opinion of Peña (2015), it is appreciated that violence against the couple has also been called domestic and conjugal violence, referred to as physical, psychological and / or sexual assaults in a private context, repeatedly, the aforementioned involves homosexual and heterosexual couples, knowing that the aggressor can be a man or a woman and even both.

Likewise, the CARE Foundation (2015), focused on addressing gender-based violence and protection, argues that it is increasing significantly in crisis situations and that women and girls stand out as the most vulnerable and affected, so each three women have been beaten, pressured to have sex, or abused to some extent, analogously, every five of them have experienced this type of intimidation, similarly including domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and child marriage which have an impact negative that warrants psychological attention.

In this regard, according to the Pan American Health Organization PAHO (2018), the incidence of physical or sexual violence infringed by the couple varies from one in seven (14 to 17%) women between 15 and 49 years old in Brazil, Panama and Uruguay. , to six women every 10 (58.5%) in Bolivia. In the case of low-income countries, the situation is exacerbating in terms of gender inequalities, where 24.6% of women are victims of violence by their partners or partners, reaching a rate of 27 %. In 12 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the United States, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago), this type of violence affected more than a quarter of women. Preliminary evidence is also reported that in the last 15 to 20 years, physical and sexual violence infringed by the couple could be on the decline in countries such as Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru, appreciating a significant reduction in Nicaragua in terms of physical violence and in Canada both physical and sexual violence.

In this reflective line, Haxioglou and Dincer (2014) state that aggressive behavior in the home is itself an incitement to violence, manifested in various types of aggression and considering psychological, sexual and physical violence together with the risks that itself involves violent behavior, in the same way Lapierre (2008) cited by Penyarroja (2016), 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 generates a gap with respect to the relationship established with it.

According to what has been said, UNICEF (2019) reveals that according to the National Survey of Social Relations of Peru-ENARES -INEI (2013-2015), more than 80% of children and adolescents at some point have been victims of Physical or psychological violence in their homes or schools, in the latter according to data from UNICEF (2019b), in the National Survey of Social Relations of Peru-ENARES INEI (2013-2015), 55% reported as victims of girls or adolescents woman and 45% child or adolescent man; and also, more than 35% of adolescents suffered at one time from one or more forms of sexual violence with or without contact.

Advancing this reasoning, this organization in its statistical data reveals that 48% of girls and boys and 40% of adolescents justify violence by considering that both their parents and caregivers practice it as part of their education, also pointing out, that it is a sample of attention and care, as well as protection towards them, beliefs that when they reach adulthood promote the occurrence of such behaviors in their family group, which translates into a cycle of hatred and maximized and intergenerational toxicity that attempts against their mental health as part of Peruvian society.

Seen in this way, violence as an emerging problem in society deserves attention and study for its understanding and prevention, in this regard Amaral (2017), expresses that new legislation must be generated and focus on improving policies as an expeditious way to annihilate violence against women, motivated by the fact that people immersed in these highly toxic environments generally see their personal development affected, they experience changes in their habits, food, sleep, to the point of losing interest in living, reflecting serious problems regarding self-esteem, achievement motivation, assertive communication, those that impede their holistic development as people and thereby live a life with purpose.

From the context of demonstration at the international level, it denotes relations of inequality, oppression, power struggle and domination, affecting in the opinion of Morales and Namicela (2014), an entire society, being perceived as an action carried out by a member of the family and involving physical, psychological, verbal, sexual, economic, humiliation, deprivation or exploitation, among others (Shuler, 2010). The aforementioned does not escape the families of Apurímac with its indicators of violence in particular, whose sociocultural, family and economic essence defines and conceptualizes it, this intra-family violence being a reason for emotional disturbance and psychosocial affectation in a significant way.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is conceived from a positivist paradigm, with a quantitative approach, based on the idea that the variables are measurable, allowing the quantification of the phenomenon studied, in this case Infidelity and family violence: Apurímac Case. Research is of an applied type, descriptive research level, non-experimental, transactional design, which fits the descriptive studies Hernández, Fernández, and Baptista (2014). The Apurímac Region has 447,700 thousand inhabitants, and 130,900 thousand family households, the probabilistic sampling of stratified type was 383 samples at the Apurímac region level. As a research strategy to investigate in reality, the Infidelity (T-IFD) useful for the diagnosis of possible emotional problems, located in the context of couple relationships, and applicable in young people from 18 years of age, in order to assess trends in the person, based on their areas, namely: Need for belonging / Prejudices / Lack of Dialogue / Search for new experiences. The information was obtained by means of a stratified probability sampling.

IV. RESULTS

Table 1 collects the most important descriptive statistics of the study on the Need for Membership, it is evident that at the Apurímac Region level, 66.34% have a need for membership and only 33.66% of those surveyed stated the contrary and particularly the provinces where people declared to be more dependent were the province of Grau (87.63%), Aymaraes (89.58%), Andahuaylas (85.26%) and Abancay with (79.08%); and the province of Aymaraes has a higher percentage of the population with a tendency to dependency. Or with a greater sense of belonging or where a higher percentage of independent people was obtained from 383 samples.

Table 1 Need to belong

Provinces	Tendency to dependency		Tendency to independence
Chincheros	47.08		52.92
Grau	87.63		12.37
Aymaraes	89.58		10.42
Cotabambas	40.54		59.46
Andahuaylas	85.26		14.74
Antabamba	35.19		64.81
Abancay	79.08		20.92
Promedio	66.34		33.66

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

Table 2 generally shows that people in the department of Apurímac have a tendency to present prejudices (67.72%) and only 33.66% express the opposite, that is, most have a predisposition to accept and act according to ideas or beliefs that people have been creating, whether real or imaginary. In particular, the provinces with the most tendency towards the acceptance of prejudices are the province of Grau (90.82%), Aymaraes (89.42%), Andahuaylas (82.10%) and Abancay (78.72%); The Province of Grau stands out with respondents who can be

categorized as people who are carried away by prejudice. In contrast, and on the other hand, there is little difference between the options, the province of Antabambas with 57.55% of respondents with a low bias trend.

Table 2 Prejudice

Provinces	Tendency to prejudice	Tendency to non-prejudice
Chincheros	45.38	54.62
Grau	90.82	9.18
Aymaraes	89.42	10.58
Cotabambas	45.11	54.89
Andahuaylas	82.1	17.9
Antabamba	42.45	57.55
Abancay	78.72	21.28
Promedio	67.72	32.28

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

Table 3 reflects that of 100% of the respondents; 71.12% there was a lack of dialogue and of people with others and especially with their partner. In a certain way, the tendency to lack dialogue is observed in almost all the provinces of the department of Apurímac, with the exception of Cotabambas (47.97%) where they tend to be more open to dialogue with the couple.

Table 3 Lack of dialogue

Provinces	Lack of dialogue	Tendency to dialogue
Chincheros	53.75	46.25
Grau	88.71	11.29
Aymaraes	90.63	9.38
Cotabambas	47.97	52.03
Andahuaylas	80.77	19.23
Antabamba	50.93	49.07
Abancay	85.11	14.89
Promedio	71.12	28.88

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

Table 4 on the Search for new experiences of the 100% surveyed show 66.58% have a greater tendency to search for new experiences such as the Aymaraes province with 90.34%, followed by the Grau province with 89.15%, Andahuaylas 76.75% and Abancay (82.59%); highlighting the province of Aymaraes with a propensity for infidelity, On the other hand, the districts with people most in line with their current situation and therefore less prone to infidelity are Chincheros, Cotabambas and Antabambas, Cotabambas standing out as a province.

Table 4 Search for new experiences

Provinces	Tendency to seek new experiences	Tendency to conformity
Chincheros	47.95	52.05
Grau	89.15	10.85
Aymaraes	90.34	9.66
Cotabambas	36.86	63.14
Andahuaylas	76.75	23.25
Antabamba	42.42	57.58
Abancay	82.59	17.41
Promedio	66.58	33.42

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

Table 5 shows that 100% surveyed at the Apurímac region level; 14.3% were victims of family violence, with the highest incidence of domestic violence in the province of Andahuaylas (31.6%) and Abancay (46.7%).

Table 5 Family violency

Provinces	Percentages of Family violence	Non-existence of Family Violence
Chincheros	7.1	92.87
Grau	3.7	96.3
Aymaraes	1.8	98.23
Cotabambas	7.6	92.42
Andahuaylas	31.6	68.38
Antabamba	1.5	98.47
Abancay	46.7	53.33
Total	14.3	85.71

Source: Own elaboration from the information collected from the research

Table 6 shows that there is a clear differentiation in the relationship between domestic violence and infidelity indicators in the provinces of Grau, the incidence is 89.99%, followed by the province of Grau with 89.08%, Abancay 81.37% and the province of Andahuaylas with 81.22%. That is, in the case of the first three provinces, an inversely proportional trend is observed between reports of marital violence in the provinces of Grau and Aymaraes, the indicators of infidelity, which are the highest.

Table 6 Relationship of intrafamilial violence and the tendency to infidelity

Indicators of Infidelity Tendency						
Provinces	Marital violence	Tendency to dependency	Tendency to Prejudice	Lack of Dialogue	Search for new experiences	Average %
Chincheros	7.68	47.08	45.38	53.75	47.95	48.54
Grau	4.02	87.63	90.82	88.71	89.15	89.08
Aymaraes	1.98	89.58	89.42	90.63	90.34	89.99
Cotabambas	9.37	40.54	45.11	47.97	36.86	42.62
Andahuaylas	32.22	85.26	82.1	80.77	76.75	81.22
Antabamba	1.88	35.19	42.45	50.93	42.42	42.75
Abancay	42.85	79.08	78.72	85.11	82.59	81.37
Promedio	14.29	66.34	67.71	71.12	66.58	67.94

Source: Own elaboration from the information collected from the research

V. DISCUSSION

The results obtained, which are discussed below, point to the tendency of infidelity and family violence:

Infidelity is understood as the transgression of a commitment, implicit or explicit, intimate and proper to the members of the couple according to Romero, Rivera and Díaz Loving, (2010) and in the Apurímac region there is an average trend of infidelity 67.94% and according to Paucar (2015) affirms that infidelity has three dimensions considered; such as the need to belong; Prejudices, lack of dialogue and search for new experiences, and the findings found in this study, such as the incidence or percentage found on the need for membership of the research participants or victims of family violence at the level of the Apurímac region fluctuates 66.34% are people who suffer family violence, with the province of Grau (87.63%) being the most frequent, and Aymaraes (89.58%), that is, most of them experience the need to connect deeply with other people, motivated by the

interest in being part of a group, due to friendly ties and in particular with a partner; and as for the incidence of prejudices that the inhabitants of the Apurímac region have, they have an incidence of 67.72% and a greater trend is observed in the provinces of Grau (90.82%), Aymaraes (89.42%), Andahuaylas (82.10%) and Abancay (78.72%) of respondents who can be categorized as people who are carried away by them; 71.12% of the incidence that exists on the Lack of Dialogue in the inhabitants, with a tendency to seek new experiences, both personal and sexual. Regarding the incidence on the existence that the inhabitants seek new experiences, 66.58% of the respondents fluctuate, standing out the Aymaraes province with 90.34%, followed by the Grau province with 89.15%, Andahuaylas 76.75% and Abancay (82.59%) with a tendency to seek new experiences, both personal and sexual; there is a tendency to experiment with other forms of sexual acceptance and fantasies, which may be indicative of a tendency to infidelity. These results obtained in the study in the Apurímac region show 67.94% of infidelity that is high compared to the national level, the same that does not coincide with the results made by Urizar (2017) in his titled research; Infidelity Tendency and Loving Styles in Graduate Students of a Public University of Arequipa Regarding the Total Infidelity Tendency, it was found that those evaluated "the highest percentage at the High level with 35.3%. And the highest percentage of infidelity occurs in the middle adulthood group is 43.2% and according to sex there is a high trend of infidelity, the male sex is 46.1% and in female infidelity is 39.4%, which represents a low tendency to infidelity. Apparently the professionals or inhabitants of the city would have less tendency of infidelity than the rural inhabitants or of the provinces of Peru, surely due to a series of factors that can be such as communication, incompatibility of characters, economic issues, daily occupation or bony times; but with more evidence in Apurímac, infidelity is high despite the fact that intra-family violence is minimal, representing 14.3% that with other studies they should deepen.

As for family violence at the level of the Apurímac region, only a 14.3% incidence of occurrences of family violence was found, having a higher incidence in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Abancay, characterized by a higher level of intra-family violence and the tendency towards infidelity, indicating that, within the families of the department of Apurímac. This minimal case may be due to the fact that few people make their complaint in government institutions, or due to the mistrust and inertia of the authorities' actions, knowing that the health region has a high incidence of alcoholism and that this may be due to which many such as Haxioglu and Dincer (2014) attribute that aggressive behavior in the home is itself an incitement to violence, manifested in various types of aggression and considering psychological, sexual and physical violence together with the risks that per se It involves violent behavior itself. and the result of 14.3% incidence of occurrences of family violence in Apurímac is lower than that statistically described by the world health organization, 38% of women on the planet have been victims of physical and sexual violence by their partners. And even less than what Shuler (2010) affirms, in the United States of America, considering that around 3.8 women who manifest abuse, 1.3 are men for every 1,000 inhabitants, which Pereda and Tamarit state (2019), and many times in Apurímac they are not denounced as it manifests that intra-family violence is Fiscal violence and only 2% are revealed or that they accept having gone to a doctor and 14% was investigated by a specialist professional. And as for the data described by the Pan American Health Organization PAHO (2018), it is statistically within the parameters as in Latin America where the incidence of physical or sexual violence that varies from one in seven (14 to 17%) women between 15 and 49 years old, as in Brazil, Panama and Uruguay, six women every 10 (58.5%) in Bolivia. And this is aggravatingly revealing in terms of economic and gender inequalities, where 24.6% of women are victims of violence by their partners or partners, reaching a rate of 27%. However, ENDES (2018) indicates that of the 100% of cases, 63.2% of female victims are exercised by the husband or partner. Similarly, 58.8% of women were victims of psychological and verbal violence, 30.7% physical and 6.8% sexual.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Infidelity in the Apurímac Region is of high incidence that represents 67.94% of people who have a tendency towards infidelity and this affects the incidence of Family Violence that represents 14.3% of victims of family violence at the level of the Apurímac Region , and in the province of Andahuaylas and Abancay they have the highest degree of family violence between couples, which may be due, among other reasons, to infidelity or suspicion.

The need for belonging to the inhabitants of the Apurímac region is 66.34%, with the province of Grau (87.63%) being the most frequent, and Aymaraes (89.58%), most of whom experience the need to connect deeply with other people, motivated by interest for being part of a group, for friendly ties and in particular with friends or with a partner.

The incidence of prejudice in the Apurímac region is 67.72% and a greater trend is observed in the provinces of Grau (90.82%), Aymaraes (89.42%), Andahuaylas (82.10%) and Abancay (78.72%) of respondents. that can be

categorized as people who are carried away or have the predisposition to accept and act according to the ideas or beliefs that people have been creating, whether real or imaginary

The Lack of Dialogue of the respondents is found in 71.12% at the level of the Apurímac region with a high level that implies a person who is completely closed to dialogue or has a communication barrier and understanding with their partners generating conflicts instead of solutions.

As for the Search for new experiences of the inhabitants of the Apurímac region, it is found in the high percentage of 66.58%, with high incidences in those in the Aymara provinces with 90.34%, followed by the Grau province with 89.15%, Andahuaylas 76.75% and Abancay (82.59%) with a tendency to seek new experiences, both personal and sexual. there is a tendency to experiment with other forms of acceptance and fantasies and he has a high ego and breaks patterns, which may mean that he considers infidelity to be normal in his habits.

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