REVISTA INVECOM
ISSN en línea: 2739-0063

Victim's failure to appear in proceedings for domestic violence offenses in the district of Huancarama

Inconcurrencia de la víctima en procesos de faltas por violencia familiar en el distrito de Huancarama

Received: 18/08/2025 - **Accepted:** 14/11/2025

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Abstract

The research aims to determine the factors that influence victims to make the radical decision not to continue with criminal proceedings for misdemeanors, thereby avoiding punishment for the aggressor. To this end, a qualitative methodology with an interpretive design was used; in this regard, the sources were selected from the Scopus, Google Scholar, Redalyc, and Bibliotechnia databases. The technique used for data collection was interviews and documentary analysis of resolutions issued by the judiciary related to tacit withdrawal. The participating population consisted of ten victims of domestic violence from the district of Huancarama, who provided essential information from their situation to address the issue at hand. The results show that victims of domestic violence in the district of Huancarama do not attend the oral trial hearing for misdemeanors due to the geographical distance between their home and the court, their dependence on the aggressor, the resumption of the relationship, and a lack of awareness of the consequences that their decision may entail. In conclusion, the study highlights that it is essential to implement all possible measures to raise awareness among women about the consequences of not continuing with criminal proceedings for misdemeanors, providing them with constant support and monitoring them with a multidisciplinary team.

Keywords: victim, offenses, penalty

Resumen

La investigación tiene como objetivo determinar los factores que influyen en las víctimas para tomar la radical decisión de no continuar con el proceso penal por faltas, evitando de esta manera una sanción al agresor. Para ello, se empleó una metodología cualitativa con un diseño interpretativo; en ese sentido, las fuentes fueron seleccionadas de las bases de datos Scopus, Google Académico, Redalyc y Bibliotechnia. La técnica utilizada para la recolección de datos fue la entrevista y el análisis documental de resoluciones emitidas por el Poder Judicial relacionadas con el desistimiento tácito. En esa línea, la población participante estuvo conformada por diez víctimas de violencia familiar del distrito de Huancarama, quienes aportaron información esencial desde su situación para abordar la problemática planteada. Los resultados demuestran que las víctimas de violencia familiar del distrito de Huancarama no concurren a la audiencia de juicio oral por faltas debido a la lejanía geográfica que existe entre su domicilio y el juzgado, la dependencia hacia el agresor, la reanudación de la relación y la falta de concientización sobre las consecuencias que puede acarrear su decisión. En conclusión, el estudio resalta que es imprescindible el despliegue de todas las acciones tendientes a concientizar a las mujeres respecto a las consecuencias de no proseguir con el proceso penal por faltas, brindándoles apoyo constante y monitoreándolas con un equipo multidisciplinario.

Palabras clave: víctima, faltas, sanción

Introduction

Violence against women, as defined by Law 30364 (2015), encompasses any act or behavior that results in death, harm, or suffering, whether physical, psychological, or sexual, due to a person's status as a woman or as a member of a family group. According to Cisnero (2022), the severity of such violent practices disrupts an established order within the family sphere, adversely affecting women who subscribe to the myth of romantic love, ultimately rendering them degraded and mistreated. This situation positions them in a state of inequality, limiting their ability to fully exercise their rights. The presence of violence acts as a reducing factor on the autonomy of the victim, as noted by Gonzales and Galletti (2020).

Violence has been a longstanding issue, exacerbated during the pandemic, as pointed out by Castillo and Ruiz (2021). Reports indicate an increase in violence globally, according to Cleto and Signorelli (2019). Baena et al. (2020) argue that this issue is concerning for entities in various countries. Lara et al. (2019) estimate that approximately 30% of women have been assaulted by their partners. In response to this, Law 30364 was established to create a specialized justice system for processing and penalizing aggressors.

In the State of Mexico, López (2020) asserts that an institutional crisis exists due to alarming levels of violence against women, with statistics from the United Nations (ONU, 2019) indicating that between nine and ten women are murdered each day. In 2019, Peru reported 168 femicides and 222,376 cases of domestic violence reported to local police stations, according to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.

Despite the existence of a comprehensive national and international legal framework addressing violence against women, states continue to face sanctions for failing to act with due diligence in investigating, penalizing, and preventing violence, as emphasized by Nieto (2020).

This research analyzes the reasons that may lead victims to abstain from attending oral hearings for minor offenses, as well as the consequences of such decisions concerning the impunity of the aggressor's actions. Furthermore, it aims to ascertain whether the provisions of Law 30364 are adequately designed for victims residing in highland areas or remote locations within the Huancarama district.

Several factors converge to influence a victim's decision not to attend an oral hearing for minor offenses following domestic violence. One significant issue is that public institutions established to provide comprehensive support are mainly located in densely populated areas, not in highland regions or districts with high poverty rates. Rocha et al. (2025) argue that domestic violence is a global issue and a public health concern. Rosich and Micciola (2021) assert that the United Nations has played an important role in the fight for equality and in defining gender violence.

In Peru, violence against women has become a persistent plague, rooted in machismo, stereotypes, and other factors that result in death, harm, and suffering. According to Durand et al. (2014), violence involves relationships of power and domination, manifesting as a cyclical phenomenon that can impact any family member, as supported by Leal and Hernández (2024). Torrado (2020) notes that historically, consanguinal ties predominated in the protection of the family group, constituted by individuals connected by blood, love, and affection, as affirmed by Carvajal and Torres (2024).

In response to the high rates of violence, the Peruvian state enacted Law 30364. Nevertheless, a significant number of women continue to experience victimization. Aguilar (2023) emphasizes the need to assist victims through recovery programs, while Laudano (2023) warns of challenges in their implementation, as the experience of violence varies widely among women, complicating the creation of effective programs.

When a victim reports incidents of physical or psychological violence—concepts linked to the overarching concept of domestic violence per Mendizábal (2020)—various actions are undertaken, such as taking statements, drafting risk assessment forms, conducting physical and psychological evaluations, among others, depending on the case's nature. Subsequently, the actions taken are referred to the competent court for the issuance of protective measures. The case file is then sent to the Public Prosecutor's Office, which assesses whether the incidents constitute a crime or a minor offense. If categorized as a minor offense, the case is forwarded to the Peace Court. This leads to a summons for an oral hearing, which, in general, neither the accused nor the victim attends, despite warnings. Consequently, a resolution is issued for dismissal due to tacit withdrawal.

This situation often results in impunity; the imposition of a future penalty under our legal framework requires, according to Fernández (2022), the exertion of force. Therefore, the reasons victims do not attend hearings are multiple: a) fear or dependency on their aggressor, b) the distance between the victim's home and the court, c) financial burdens for travel, lodging, and sustenance, d) lack of awareness, and e) forgiveness and resumption of the relationship. In many cases, the aggressor exercises economic and/or patrimonial violence, terms that Deere and León (2021) note are interrelated but should not be treated as equivalent.

As outlined above, the state, through relevant agencies, often overlooks the challenges faced by victims in accessing the justice system, such as difficult vehicular access or other limitations. Consequently, Stang and Stefoni (2022) explain that the role of the state is a significant aspect in redefining violence, although Zamora et al. (2021) maintain that laws must be enforced to eradicate violence and penalize aggressors.

National antecedents indicate that Bermúdez (2008) argues violence against women is a human rights issue. Tapia et al. (2024) state that criminal law relates to enhancing penalties, prosecution, and punishment for violence. In terms of international context, Guevara et al. (2021) point out that the processes of deepening democracy have made evident the barriers women face in fully enjoying their rights, as well as the difficulties in accessing justice. Rey (2021) argues that violent crimes exhibit particular characteristics that should be included in penal codes with differentiated classifications. Ochoa (2023) warns of the risk of femicide in light of this issue.

Against this backdrop, the research problem was formulated as follows: what are the reasons for family violence victims' failure to appear at the penal hearing for minor offenses in the Huancarama district? What consequences arise from the victim's decision not to attend the penal hearing for these offenses? How do the programs created for the eradication of violence against women reach the Huancarama district to provide comprehensive support to victims and raise awareness within the community?

The study situates itself within Chapter Three—offenses—of the Penal Code, Law 30364, and the doctrine surrounding violence against women. It is noteworthy that, despite the presence of numerous studies and regulations addressing this issue today, the legislator has neglected to consider the circumstances surrounding victims in Peru's highland regions, particularly regarding access to the judicial system, monitoring and follow-up for victims, and ongoing assistance for timely recovery. This oversight is attributed to the fact that programs created to eradicate violence are centralized in large cities and certain provincial capitals, while their presence in highland areas remains limited.

Ultimately, the objective of the research was to determine the reasons victims of domestic violence do not attend penal hearings for minor offenses in the Huancarama district, to establish the consequences of their decision not to attend, and to explain how programs designed to eradicate violence against women reach the district to provide comprehensive support to victims and raise public awareness.

Methodology

The research adopted a qualitative approach, as noted by Malvaceda et al. (2024), which has developed solid lines of inquiry aimed at describing social situations, conducting in-depth analyses, and providing subjective perspectives. The design was interpretative; the techniques utilized included interviews and documentary reviews. The documentary review was employed to systematically examine laws, regulations, and specialized doctrines on domestic violence, as well as to analyze rulings issued by the judiciary related to tacit withdrawals. Sources were selectively drawn from databases such as Scopus, Google Scholar, Redalyc, and Bibliotechnia, prioritizing full-text articles from the last five years.

The study population consisted of ten victims of domestic violence from the Huancarama District, who provided essential information to address the posed issues. The responses gathered resulted in findings pertinent to the research objectives and subsequent conclusions. Data collection involved the use of an interview guide applied to the victims, comprising five semi-structured questions that facilitated the interaction. Hamui and Vives (2022) assert that such questions serve as focal points that thread through the study's topic. The sampling method was intentional and non-probabilistic, with participants selected based on the study's objectives.

Results

The lack of attendance by victims of domestic violence at penal hearings for minor offenses creates a bottleneck that hampers the judicial process. It is crucial for the victim to actively engage throughout the legal proceedings, which entails diligent attendance when required, enabling the judicial body to have a broader perspective for adjudicating the case. However, in instances of non-attendance at oral hearings for minor offenses, compounded by a lack of evidentiary support and an absence of justifiable reason for their non-appearance—having far exceeded the 48-hour notification period—the judge typically declares a tacit withdrawal by the private complainant. Carvalho (2022) emphasizes the need to strengthen penalties as a primary system, alongside moral and equitable considerations, while Aviram (2020) identifies a trend toward punitive progressivism.

Victims of violence face various barriers in exercising their right to access justice. According to the United Nations (ONU, 2018), these barriers include socioeconomic levels, urban or rural location, illiteracy, geographical distance, and gender stereotypes, among others. Rosas and Ayala (2024) relate these barriers to the victim's disabilities, poverty, and gender, placing them in a state of hyper-vulnerability. In contrast, Acevedo et al. (2020) propose that the barriers are economic, social, and cultural.

It is important to highlight that in Huancarama District, a significant percentage of women victims of violence are directly dependent on their aggressors. Many are solely responsible for childcare and household duties, which hinders their ability to seek employment opportunities. Consequently, the aggressor becomes the primary financial contributor to the household, placing the victim in a subordinate position.

Geographical distance between the victim's residence and the court, police station, Forensic Medicine Institute, health centers, among others, constitutes a barrier to accessing these services. Huancarama District comprises numerous rural communities and populated areas situated at considerable distances, necessitating travel by victims from one location to another, incurring costs for transportation, food, and, in some cases, lodging. Seeking recourse within the justice system entails significant financial burdens, particularly when their economic situation does not permit such expenditures.

The dynamics of forgiveness and resuming relationships with aggressors represent a common rationale, perpetuating cycles of violence. In this context, forgiveness serves as a survival mechanism, based on the belief that the aggressor will change. Rueda (2020) argues that when violence is perpetrated by someone with emotional ties, it carries greater severity, as the victim must continuously contend with memories of the aggression and often remains cohabiting with the aggressor after reconciling.

This explains why a victim may not attend penal hearings for minor offenses. Regarding the first specific objective, the consequences of their absence result in a tacit withdrawal and, consequently, the archival of the judicial file. However, this criterion is not uniformly applied across all judicial bodies. Without a substantive ruling on the matter, there is no punishment for the aggressor nor any reparation for the damages incurred.

It is essential to assert that victims in Huancarama are largely unaware of the existence of laws and programs designed to protect women. Therefore, it is crucial for them to at least know their rights and understand how to act in the face of violence, ideally with support from a multidisciplinary team to prevent feelings of helplessness or indifference towards their circumstances. This is particularly important as victims are not on equal footing; those residing in urban areas have significantly more access to comprehensive support than those living in highland regions.

In light of these findings, the research proposes that the state should focus particular attention on the Peruvian highlands, where entrenched machismo and stereotypes have deep historical and cultural roots. It is vital to establish a program named “Los Chasquis de la Justicia,” comprising individuals knowledgeable in the law who can reach areas lacking vehicular access. This initiative would target individuals with disabilities, pregnant women, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups, providing legal advice, comprehensive support, transportation to file complaints, physical and psychological assessments, among other necessary interventions requiring their presence.

The following reflects the results from the semi-structured interviews conducted with victims of domestic violence:

Table 1

Results from interviews with victims of domestic violence

Categories	Results
Domestic violence	**Interviewees**: unanimously agree that violence occurs within the home, either physically or psychologically, typically perpetrated by the head of the household, who is often their partner.
Non-attendance at penal hearings	**Interviewees**: report that, as victims of domestic violence, they relied on law enforcement to report their partner, believing that filing the complaint would be the first and last step to sanction their aggressor. However, Interviewees 1, 2, and 3 noted that after filing their complaints, they were summoned to undergo physical and psychological examinations. During this process, their partners expressed remorse, leading them to forgive the aggressor and ultimately not attend the examinations or the hearing. Other interviewees shared that their aggressors instilled fear in them, threatening that their children would be left without a father if the perpetrator were incarcerated due to their complaint, which would jeopardize the family's financial stability. Consequently, the aggressor pressured victims to withdraw their complaints and, in some cases, issued death threats if they did not comply. Recognizing that conciliation and the withdrawal of complaints are not applicable in cases of violence led the victims to refrain from contributing to investigations and ignoring notifications and summonses to hearings, resulting in eventually receiving a notification of case dismissal. Moreover, they expressed that engaging with the judicial system incurs financial burdens since they would need to travel instead of attending to household duties.
Eradication of violence	**Interviewees**: The victims collectively acknowledge their lack of knowledge regarding programs designed to eradicate violence, stating that in their community, no initiatives have raised awareness about the issue of violence. Many learned about the implications of their process only when they attempted to drop their complaints.

Indeed, interviews revealed a consensus on the lack of understanding concerning the impact of their choice not to attend the penal hearing, as achieving case dismissal is not the intent of Law 30364. Yet, they feel a sense of relief, believing that by abandoning proceedings, everything will return to normal, allowing them to continue their family lives without justice interfering.

The issue of violence against women is not a new problem; it has deep, historical roots intertwined with machismo, a situation that often results in tragic feminicides.

It is undeniable that the state, through public agencies, has created various programs aimed at eradicating violence; however, these programs are not available in all districts, such as Huancarama, where the absence is quite evident. Consequently, the lack of awareness is reflected in police reports, where victims indicate that these incidents are not unique; they often wait for violence to escalate before filing complaints.

Furthermore, the findings suggest that if a victim requires judicial services or law enforcement assistance, they must spend approximately two hours or more traveling, which incurs economic costs. Additionally, victims frequently feel unprotected and disappointed by the treatment received from personnel, the waiting periods, and the related procedures; thus, the most appealing solution for them is to remain at home and avoid these situations.

Overall, it is clear that in the Peruvian highlands, including highland areas, the state's presence is minimal; there is significant delay in addressing these populations, while rapid deployment of these programs occurs in urban areas, particularly in cases involving public figures or highly regarded authorities. Thus, how can one expect to eradicate violence when there is no initiative in highly vulnerable areas where educational opportunities are scarce, and unemployment rates are critical?

Practical experiences suggest a wide-ranging perspective on this persistent issue that remains latent generation after generation. Future actions should not only concentrate on densely populated areas but should empathize with historically marginalized populations based on color, race, sex, or customs, treating these regions as focal points for addressing issues with the same diligence applied to high-impact situations. If approached this way, violence rates would likely decrease significantly.

Conclusions

Access to justice for victims of violence varies widely among individuals. Unfortunately, programs intended to eradicate violence are predominantly centralized in urban areas, neglecting the fact that the roots of violence, largely attributable to machismo, often lie in highland or rural areas. To this day, the state has inadvertently excluded programs and justice systems designed for the protection of victims of violence in the Huancarama District.

The issues faced by victims in attending penal hearings for minor offenses serve as obstacles to exercising their rights, acting as conditions preventing them from living a life free from violence. Therefore, it is crucial that the state adopts appropriate mechanisms to resolve the problem of violence, considering the specificities of vulnerable groups. This entails implementing actions that ensure victims of violence are aware of the resources available for their protection, as it is futile to develop programs without victims' knowledge of their existence, like the "Centro de Emergencia Mujer." The social reality often diverges from what is normatively regulated; consequently, there is a pressing need to enhance protection in the most vulnerable sectors by creating inclusive spaces that address gender stereotypes, patriarchy, and discrimination. In summary, it is essential to empower women in the Peruvian highlands, enabling them to gain greater autonomy in making decisions in the face of violence.

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