

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY



ARTS & SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Graduation Project

Domestic Violence

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Submitted to : Assoc. Prof. Mehmet ÇAKICI

2001, LEFKOŞA

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THANKS

Regarding this graduation project, I would like to express my thanks to:

My adviser Assoc. Prof. Mehmet ÇAKICI for his help and advice throughout the preparation of this project and my teacher Assoc. Prof. Ebru TANSEL ÇAKICI and my best friends Zeynep, Derya, Emine, Gaye and my boy friend Abdullah.

Dedicated to Cemile KAYAGÜL.

INTRODUCTION

This research study has been conducted with the purpose of determining the traits of the people facing domestic violence within family. For this reason, I would like to primarily give some information especially about the definition of family.

What is family?

Family is a social unit consisting of the individuals living in the same house, in most of the circumstances, among whom there exist relationship connections by law, marriage and through family blood devotions, and where their sexual, psychological, social and economic needs are met (1).

What is violence?

To me, the word 'violence' is perceived as physical violence because it is so used among people in the public. However, the word 'violence' does include oral, sexual, psychological, social and economical violence besides physical violence.

The concepts of violence and aggressiveness have been examined through different approaches. Aggressiveness decreases or increases as proportional to the level of

provocation or stimulation degree of interference and to the extent of the reaction caused. In other words, the higher the degree level of the effect the more dense the uneasiness would be, or the aggressiveness is so effective as to the degree of the effect of the uneasiness on the ways of behaviour. Violence turns directly towards the search of origin of the uneasiness.

Clinical researches made have been stressing; the role of uneasiness the traumatic factors which are effective in making up aggressive people, the significance of the broken up families and the family crises, the plot of the process of forming up of paranoiac personality and splitting of personality (2).

What is Domestic Violence in a Family?

It is a negligence or an action that gives serious harm to one's personality or personality development and that one of the family members jeopardizes the independence or psychological integrity or physical life of another member in the same family (1).

The term 'domestic violence' is commonly used to describe the abuse women suffer at the hands of their male partner sometimes, however, the term domestic violence is also used to family violence. Because of this confusion terms 'spouse abuse' and 'wife assault' are used to define more clearly the exact of the violence (3).

Domestic violence refers to a pattern of violent and coercive behaviour exercised by one adult in an intimate relationship with another. It is not 'marital conflict', 'mutual abuse', 'a lover's quarrel', or 'a private family matter'. It may

consist of repeated, severe beatings, or more subtle forms of abuse including threats and control (4).

Usually it is examined under 5 groups:

1) Physical violence:

Beatings, slapping on face, kicking, burning and the like actions take place in this category of violence.

2) Sexual abuse:

Sexual violence is a type of abuse, which is connected to the sexual motivation.

3) Emotional abuse:

Emotional abuse is the kind of abuse which includes, the actions such as not showing any reaction of love, despising, continually criticising, being jealous and refusing.

4) Negligence:

Negligence is the type of abuse in which mostly, children and elderly people face. For example: not meeting or giving support to the needs of an individual.

5) Economic abuse:

Especially this type of abuse, is frequently observed on elder people. Like taking over one's funds or guiding an individual's money.

The Factors Affecting Domestic Violence:

- ❖ In the backgrounds of the people practicing exploitive or abusive actions, usually, there exists facts of violence. The exploiters have usually been observed to have grown up in the family circles where the violence existed and also to have existed among the individuals having personality disorders defined by the existence of alcohol addiction in the people who have psychological diseases.
- ❖ On the other hand the mutual and center dynamics among individuals are considered to be among the factors affecting domestic violence. These are defined as; lower level of satisfaction in the marriage, the individuals displaying aggressive actions, ideological, difference in race or religion, the career of a woman, especially, being at higher rank compared to her spouse's occupation, the woman especially having higher level of income, lack of setting up a communication having excessive feelings on the issue of marriage, and every kind of inability.
- ❖ It is also claimed that the environmental stress factors play a role on the domestic violence. These are; economic stress, work stress, unemployment, social isolation.
- ❖ Beside all this, when one looks at the subject from the aspect of culture, it has been found out that there existed more distinctive approaches and factors as well although the male dominant marriages are much more open to the domestic violence, less violence in the equality based marriages has been observed (1).

The Woman Oriented Violence:

The violence towards woman has been a fact which the people come across in every country of the world. From the research studied conducted so far, it has been found out that, throughout the world, one out of three women have faced the problem of been beaten, sexually abused or abused in other forms.

The woman oriented violence involves in the physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuses. This is usually known as the violence based on sexuality; because, this concept partially came out the passive status of the woman in the society. Especially in developing countries where women are not in the position to gain their economic independence these kinds of facts are very oftenly observed.

Spouse abuse can be defined as, one adult being assaulted by another adult who is the partner or the person with whom he / she has close relations, or being put under pressure (2).

Another definition on the other hand, is the practise of violence either physical or oral, of a male, on his spouse, and the male's application of physical, economical and psychological sanctions against his wife in order to turn the situation to his own favour! (5).

The woman oriented violence may be in the form of abuse and this can be summarized into 4 groups:

- 1) Physical abuse
- 2) Sexual abuse
- 3) Emotional abuse
- 4) Economical abuse

1) PHYSICAL ABUSE:

This is realised as, the woman being physically assaulted by her spouse or partner. In some cases, this can be observed together with the psychological abuse, sexual harassment or in marriage (domestic) raping and threaten to death.

2) SEXUAL ABUSE:

These type of events, usually are realised as forcing the woman to sexual relation without her consent. It can be observed together with physical abuse type.

3) EMOTIONAL ABUSE:

The emotional abuse is experienced together with physical, or sexual abuse. It could be observed as alone. Usually, it shows it self in the forms of ; being despised, shouting, telling that the person is inadequate, telling that she is not capable of doing anything even not being able to look after the children, jealousy at pathological level, threatening or frightening, this closing the secrecy, superstitious believes, not believing at paranoiac level, doing a search on what he or she is doing.

4) ECONOMICAL ABUSE:

It is observed in the forms of getting woman's money out from her hands , and using it in the economical sense. Especially in the situations where male does not work this kind of abuse comes into being more clearly (1).

THE LAW NO: 4320

The law of number 4320 states that ' the judge of the peace can rule the main measures, in case of anyone of the spouses or their children notifies his or her being abused' (6).

THE MEDIA AND VIOLENCE

The real sources of aggressiveness are the hindrances or abstractions. In every aspect, the state of being hindered, increases the aggressive attitude. There may be various reasons for aggressive attitudes. There is no doubt that one of the most important of these, is 'learning'.

Most of the researches made on the impacts of TV on children focus on one part of the wide range of the research area called ' observation based learning'. According to this approach through making observations, a child, not only learns more about the new attitudes but he or she also learns the circumstances and time of inguiring aggressive attitudes as well.

The more important effect of violence in the media on the increase of aggression, is its effect af decrease shown on the aggressiveness that leads to their satiation (7).

The researches results, usually, have shown that the more a child watches violence on TV, the higher his or her perception of these violence actions being very normal and acceptable parts of life would be. The programs which includes violence may also direct both a child and an adult towards shouting, using force and quarrel (8).

The research studies have shown that for the kids to express themselves without using any violence, great help from their families might be the case.

The parents may undertake an important role in the decrease of violence by keeping their children live in a house of full of love and safety.

They may look upon the events or cases from the points of view of their children and understand them better (9).

METHOD

1) SAMPLE:

This study was planned to protect in five different region of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It includes Girne, Lefkoşa, Magosa, Karpaz and Güzelyurt.

2) MATERIALS:

This research includes two steps. In the first step of the study, 'Key people interview form' was applied to key people. In the second step of the study, we think to apply, a semistructured question form for the collection of quantitative information.

3) APPLICATION: This project is a qualitative research and first step of the study. In this step I interviewed with key people. Key people were selected from who were exposed to domestic violence and related occupation groups and people. They are;

- Advocate
- Judge
- Doctor
- Nurse
- Members of women organization
- Psychologist
- Theacher
- Police
- Pharmacologist
- Women who were exposed to domestic violence.
- Psychiatrist

Interview was done at least 2 person in every groups by using 'key person interview form'.

Aims of the first step are;

- 1) Collection data about domestic violence.
- 2) To provide information for second step question form.
- 3) To provide foundation of second step.

GÜZELYURT CENTRAL REPORT

This report has been prepared after having face to face seperate interviews with a total of 22 people, being 2 medical doctors, 2 social services officers, 2 pharmacologists, 2 teachers, 1 school headmaster, 1 medical doctor from the emergency unit of the hospital, 2 nurses from the emegency unit, 2 police officers, 2 barristers at law, 2 judges, 1 abused person and 3 people selected randomly from the public, all whom are determined to be closely related to the subject of applying domestic violence on woman.

THE DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

AGAINST WOMAN:

Domestic violence is defined as the pressure applied by the spouses or children with in the union of family in physical action form or oral speech, to eachother.

The woman oriented violence within family, on the other hand, has been defined as the financial and psychological pressure, despise and usually, bodily violence applied by male. However, usually this is considered as the physical or oral violence applied by husband to his wife.

IS IT PREVALENT IN GÜZELYURT AREA?

It is accepted by the Güzelyurt region as a prevalent problem. However, to the question on ' how often do you meet people who experienced domestic violence', most of the

individuals replied as 'sometimes' or 'few times'. The reason for this is determined to be that individuals wanted to keep domestic violence as confidential and not to let the people around know about it.

KIND OF VIOLENCE:

It has been found that the women who experienced domestic violence usually experienced physical and oral form of violence. Although they have been beaten by a substance or a tool has not frequently been observed, the physical violence faced has been found to be in the form of beating by using hands. As violence in the form of oral speech on the other hand, it has been found they had been exposed to shouting, insulting and despising. It has also been expressed that women have been exposed to oral and physical abuse at equal level. Concerning the subject whether women have been exposed to sexual abuse, oftenly, most of the individuals gave their answer as no and they seemed to be reluctant to talk more about these sort of private and personal matters.

THE TERRITORIES IN GÜZELYURT AREA

WHERE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST

WOMAN IS BEING EXPERIENCED

It is widely believed that in Güzelyurt region mostly financial opportunities are inadequate and at the Turkish origin people known as Gypsies 'clans living away from home' currently living at rural areas, have been facing relatively more violence.

AGE:

No meaningful differences has been found between the age group of the women who have been exposed to domestic violence and the age group of the people practicing domestic violence. It has been mentioned that physical and oral violence has mostly been observed on the middle aged people. The age group that violence has been observed to be intensively experienced, is the age between 20-40.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION:

The educational level of the individuals who have been exposed to domestic violence, has been observed to be relatively lower, at primary school graduates illiterate level and it is also believed to be more evident among women. Depending upon the level of education, because of the reason that women are not able to express themselves defend themselves and are not able to obtain their economic independence, they can not withstand against violence.

The people who practiced domestic is widely believed that they are at every level of education. It has been emphasized that the people who have been exposed to domestic violence have either lower level of education or no education at all.

FAMILY RELATIONS:

It has been found that the violence applied against woman can be practiced by both the local people of that territory and the foreigners. It has also been emphasized that domestic

violence is seen more among the families originated from Turkish main land. The reason for this, on the other hand, is that the economic stands of the citizens migrated from Türkiye are bad and that they are not respectful enough towards woman beside their educational level is low.

The home circumstance in which women are exposed to violence, is generally evaluated as a place, where the man is dominant due to economic reasons, his word is listened, of unhappy and uneasy.

It has also been stressed that women are usually obliged to look after their children and husbands and they do not have any opportunity to contact with their own parents in the family relations. On the other hand, it has been found that in some families, women have intention to neglect their husbands and children.

TREATMENT:

It has been observed that those women who have been exposed to domestic violence, have not any attempt in getting any treatment, However they do inquire hospitals after they had been exposed to physical violence. They mentioned that they did not have any attempt for receiving psychological treatment due to the reason that there did not exist either a rehabilitation center or psychologist in Güzeyurt region.

DIVORCE:

It has been observed that the ratio of divorced people among women who have been exposed to domestic violence,

is relatively lower. The lower divorce ratio has been observed to be at the groups which had migrated from Türkiye.

The reasons for this, have been found to be the lack of economic independence, the lower educational level and the fact that people did not want to the situation to be learned by the surrounding circles.

Further more it has been observed that those women who had been exposed to domestic violence, did not have any attempt to get any legal advice and support.

THE LEGAL SITUATION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN GÜZELYURT TERRITORY:

Generally, in T.R.N.C., the people residing in Güzelyurt region do not have a definit opinion about whether the rules and regulation concerning the domestic violence against woman, are adequte or not. It has been observed that individuals do not know much about the new laws.

There is an opinion that the police can not conduct it's functions and duty is affectively, it only prefers bringing the parties to an aggreement, and because of these, women are not adequte ly protected.

It has also been mentioned that the fine applied to the people committing violence favets, are not sufficient enough to discourage them. It has been emphasized that the fine given to the person committing such violence was 500.000 TL. And one yaer of imprisonment.

It has been highlighted that the places that the women who have been exposed to domestic violence, would be expected, first, the police, then consequently the social services department before starting the legal procedures at the courts of family affairs. Beside these, the lack of an institution or association that the women who have been exposed to domestic violence would take shelter with, has been emphasized by the people residing at the Güzelyurt region.

MEDIA:

The common opinion of the people living in Güzelyurt area is in the direction that, the media, either written or oral, do not give enough attention to the domestic violent taking place in their territory, and on the contrary, especially the private TV channels do fan fire with bellows.

THE INTERVIEWER'S OPINION

The repliers of the Güzelyurt region's questionnaire have had difficulty in answering the question regarding the definition of violence. Due to the reason that the violence is merely perceived as physical violence, the repliers gave answers to the question of violence as in the direction of physical violence.

Although the questions were open-ended, they were given brief answers in Güzelyurt region. Due to the reason that the subject of our questionnaire was such as delicate one like domestic violence, the repliers mentioned that the people living in Güzelyurt region had not been exposed to any domestic violence and that sort of events could only take place at the people whom were called Gipsies and migrated from Türkiye and is their assay the repliers gave bias answers. The people who were exposed to violence and those committing violence were found to be at the average between 20-40.

The woman who were exposed to violence mentioned that they usually had not been able to get any help from other people, however when the physical violence had been very severe then they tended to go to hospital. Apart from this, they did not have any attempt for receiving psychological treatment. They also continued mentioning that the reason for not getting any psychological treatment was the lack of a rehabilitation center together with a psychologist in the Güzelyurt region.

The people living in the Güzelyurt region do not have adequate information about the laws concerning woman. The

question regarding the place of inquiry in case of any woman exposed to domestic violence, was answered as the police first and consequently the social services department before going into the judicial procedures at the court of family matters. Beside all these, they emphasized the lack of an association or institution under which the women who have been exposed to violence can shelter themselves.

The common view of the people living in Güzelyurt area is that, both the written and visual T.R.N.C. did not give enough attention to the domestic violence and especially the TV channels, on the contrary, fanned the fire with belows which means that they encouraged violence.

APPENDIX



Anahtar Kiři Görüşme Soru Formu

Tüm KKTC çapında aile içi şiddete maruz kalanların özelliklerini anlamak için araştırma yapılıyor. Ben de bu amaçla sizinle görüşmeye geldim. Size aile şiddete maruz kalan kişiler hakkında bazı sorular sormak istiyorum. Sorulara tamamen kendi deneyimleriniz ışığında yanıt veriniz”.

1. Aile içi şiddeti birkaç cümle ile tanımlarmısınız? Aile içinde kadına yönelik şiddeti tanımlarmısınız?
2. Sizce toplumumuzda aile içi şiddet yaygın bir problem mi?
3. Aile içi şiddete maruz kalan kişilerle ne sıklıkta karşılaşıyorsunuz?
4. Genelde çevrenizdeki kadınlar ne tür şiddete maruz kalıyor?
5. Çevrenizde erkeğe yönelik şiddet uygulanıyor mu?

6. Sözel şiddete kadınlar ne sıklıkta maruz kalıyorlar?

7. Aile içinde kadınların sıkça fiziksel şiddete maruz kaldıklarını düşünüyor musunuz? Bir cisimle veya aletle dövüldükleri oluyor mu?

8. Aile içinde kadınların sıkça cinsel şiddete maruz kaldıklarını düşünüyor musunuz?

9. Aile içinde kadına karşı şiddet bölgenizde daha çok nerelerde görülmektedir?

10. Sizin karşılaştığınız aile içinde şiddete maruz kalan kadınlar daha çok hangi yaş grubu içerisinde?

11. Aile içinde şiddete maruz kalan kadınların eğitim düzeyleri nedir?

12. Aile içinde şiddet uygulayan kişiler daha çok hangi yaş grubu içerisinde?

13. Aile içinde şiddet uygulayan kişilerin eğitim düzeyleri nedir?

14. Sizce kadına karşı şiddetin yaşandığı aileler bulunduğunuz bölgenin yerlileri mi?

15. Sizce Kıbrıs dışından gelenler arasında aile içinde kadına karşı şiddet var mı? Daha çok hangi ülkelerden gelenler arasında var? Sizce bunların özel nedenleri var mı?

16. Eşleri tarafından şiddete maruz kalan kadınların ev ortamını nasıl değerlendiriyorsunuz? Eşlerine ve çocuklarına bakıyormu? Kendi anne babalarıyla ilgileniyorlar mı?

17. Şiddete maruz kalan kadınlar tedavi olmak için girişimleri oluyor mu? Psikolojik tedaviye baş vuruyorlar mı? Daha çok nerelere başvuruyorlar? Tedavi girişimleri olmuyorsa neden başvurmuyorlar?

18. Eşleri tarafından şiddete maruz kalan kadınlar arasında boşanma oranı nasıl? Sizce bunun özel nedenleri var mı?

19. Kadına yönelik yasalar K.K.T.C'de yeterli mi? Polis görevini yapabiliyor mu? Şiddete maruz kalan kadınlar şiddet uygulayıcıdan yeterince korunabiliyor mu?

20. Aile içinde şiddete maruz kalan kadınların herhangi bir hukuki yardım almak için girişimleri oluyor mu? Eğer yardım talep etmiyorlarsa bunun nedeni sizce nedir?

21. Sizce şiddet uygulayana verilen ceza K.K.T.C'de yeterli mi?

22. Sizce şiddete maruz kalan kadınların başvurmaları gereken yer neresidir?

23. K.K.T.C'DE şiddete maruz kalan kadınların sığınacağı bir kuruluş var mı?

24. Sizce medya aile içi şiddete yeterince yer veriyor mu?

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