



NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

ARTS & SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Graduation Project

Domestic Violence

Submitted by: Emine ABATAY

Submitted to : Assoc. Prof. Mehmet ÇAKICI

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INTRODUCTION

FAMILY

Family is a group of people which consist of individuals living in the same house and having relationships, relations, loyalty and through marriage and blood attachments, and within its members individual sexual, psychological, social and economic relationships.

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In the past, most family studies describing family life by using the concepts such as 'order', 'harmony', 'balance', 'understanding' and 'equality', is a prevalent tendency. In general, those families having the abovementioned kind of traits are assumed to be normal families and in the social policies, it's aimed at bringing those families not having these traits to the position of carrying them. Different point of view, however, claims that the relations within the established families are not in balance and supportive, but on the contrary, they have been deteriorating. In defining through control, conflict, violence and inequality as least as much as the above concepts do, it may happen that the family sources could be equitably shared, the balance of power could tip against woman, husbands could practice their authority and maintain the controlling on to their wives all in the

INTRODUCTION

FAMILY:

Family is a basic social unit; which consists of the individuals living in the same home and having relationship relation, legally and through marriage and blood attachment, and where its members individuals' sexual, psychological, social and economic requirements are met (1).

THE TRADITIONAL FAMILY STRUCTURE:

In the traditional family studies, describing family life by using the concepts such as 'order', 'harmony', 'balance', 'understanding' and 'equality', is a prevalent tendency. In general, those families having the abovementioned kind of traits are assumed to be normal families and in the social policies, it's aimed at bringing those families not having those traits to the position of carrying them. Different point of views have shown that the relations within this establishment have not always been in balance and supportive, but on the contrary they have been determinative in defining through control, conflict, violence and inequality at least as much as the above concepts do. It may happen that the family sources could be equitably shared, the balance of power could fail against woman, husbands could practice their authority and maintain the controlling on to their wives all in this

establishment or unit. Further more family is an area where those living together could apply violence to each other and this event is being observed more often then one can visualize (2)

VIOLENCE:

The violence which is the result of an aggressiveness which is one of the two strongest drives together with sexuality and its existence assumed in the universal psychology, is a multidimensional fact in the society. Violence is seen as a behavior stemming from the environmental effects and which is instinctive. The basic factors causing violence, are the violence involving behaviors which have been carried out with in the relations among mother, father and children for many generations. The social, cultural and economic factors play role in forming up of violence (3).

2) So There exist a lot of natural, body related physical, psychological, social reasons for individual and social violence and among these reasons there also exist an unlimited set of relations and interactions. Aggressive behaviors and violent actions are the results of the positions such as anger, anxiety and fear. On the other hand aggressive attitudes and violent oriented actions cause the subject emotionals situations, these emotions make people having recession in their psychological life, make them being regressive; the people start believing that they are right, beautiful and nice, good, they think positive and all the other people are wrong, bad, ugly, unfavorable thinker, have no

right. He or she does not tolerate the others who do not think same as he or she does; he or she does not bear to stay together with them; more over he or she does not respect to their rights of living. Forcing a thought to be assumed by the others not only been observed to have many samples in the history but sometimes it has been a rearing weapon causing reactionary violence, thus. The vicious circle of violence against violence has been continued (4).

THE SUBGROUPS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

Domestic violence, in general, is evaluated under 5 subgroups;

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 criticizing, being jealous and refusing.

4) Negligence:

Negligence is a kind of abuse in which mostly, children and elderly people are exposed to. It is explained as the individual being neglected in getting his or her needs met or in providing the requirement to him or her.

5) Economic abuse:

Especially it is observed on the old aged people very frequently. It is explained as managing one's money, or not giving permissions to individual's gaining profits or income from his or her own money or funds (1).

PHYSICAL ABUSE:

Among these groups of abuses, the one which attracts our attention most, is the physical abuse. Usually, unless the physically abused women have a serious problem they do not tend to inquire the emergency unit of the hospital or a medical practitioner. Even when they inquire, they tend to hide some of their injuries and the reasons for their calling upon there. For explaining such kind of injuries, they tell that they hid somewhere or fell from somewhere. No matter what the reasons for their visits are, usually they tend to misinform the doctor. The characteristics that attract one's attention, in these type of events, is the intention of woman to hide the facts and keep quiet because of the fear of

not being able to cope with the problems that might be caused by those events. Also, those women who decided to divorce or those who have already divorced are mostly observed to have been exposed to threats and even sometimes they have been murdered.

THE CHARECTERISTICS OF THE MEN ABUSING THEIR WIVES:

The traits of those males who practise abusive actions are claimed to be of some sort of common charecteristics of those males and so to speak, these traits are said to be pretext to the application of violence. These be counted as being; unemployment, being substance addicted, being from different religions, observing father beating mother, having experienced the domestic violence in the previous times, the educational level being relatively lower, applying violence out to children (1). Besides, some other traits can be counted as; that most of the married men's educational lewels are relatively lower, while some of them has spouses having bad habits, some of them do not share their feelings and oppinions with their wives, some of them have sexual conflicts in their families there exist severe arguments, some of them are despised by their spouses (5).

THE SITUATION IN THE WORLD:

In the traditional structure of our society, woman should not work after getting married; if she is going to work why is she marrying? If a married woman works then where does his masculinity stay? These kind of oppinions are very prevalant (6). Violence been seen excusable, generally are originated from the sexual norms of woman and men's behavioral roles and the social norms about their responsibilities. Typically, as long as males are able to give enough accomadation support at home they are given the opportunity of freely dominating the others. If a male reliases that his woman does not act suiting to her role passes over her bounderies, defends her rights, he may give a severe reactions agaisnt. If the culture itself gives a significant controlling right over his wife, the exploiter males usually pass over the normal norms (3).

Domestic violence is an action or negligence which gives severe harm to personality development or the family member jeopardizes the independence or personality of another family member physically or through psychological integrity.

The domestic violence agaisnt woman is a fact which one can come accross universaly. It has been found out that in the word, one out of every three woman have been beaten, have been forced to sexual relations or have been abused in any other way. Except that the violence agaisnt women causes injuries, it also increases the risc of living a serie of disorders such as; chronical aches in the long term, physical incapability, narcotic medicine and alcohol addiction and

depression. The violence against woman and girls involves physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. This is usually known as 'sexual based' violence, because this concept has partly come out from the passive status of woman. Especially in the developing countries where women are not in the position to gain their economic independence these kinds of events are observed to have been experienced very frequently. In many of cultures there are beliefs and social rules that bring women to the position of having the right and therefore make themselves permanent. The same attitudes which are directed towards a boss, a neighbour, or a known person, especially when they are applied to a woman in a family, usually, do stay unreturned (3).

Those who had practiced abusive actions usually have had violence experienced in their background. It has been observed that those people who have had abusive action practiced are generally, coming from the families where violence exists. The dynamics among individuals are also among the factors affecting domestic violence. These are considered to be; the lower rate of satisfaction in marriage, the displaying of aggressive actions by individuals their ideological differences, the occupation of a spouse, especially of the wives being higher ranked than the occupation of husband, one of the spouse's income being higher than the other spouse the lack of setting up a dialogue, the excessive sensitivity felt upon the marriage and every kind of incapability. It is also claimed that the environmental stress factors, also, play an important role in domestic violence. These have been put forward as; economic stress, work stress, unemployment and social isolation. Besides all of these when one takes into account the cultural aspect of the subject, it can be put forward with the help of a variety of approaches and factors. Although many dominant marriages are a bit more open to domestic violence, the situation of violence has been

observed to be less in the marriages that give more attention to equality (1).

One of the main reasons for giving more attention to domestic violence is that this subject concerns many people from different disciplines in terms of their social, psychological, public related and political effects and results (2).

THE FAMILY IN THE CONDITIONS OF OUR DAYS:

The 17th article in the coverage of the 1982 main constitutional law stated as; 'everybody has the right to live, to protect, defend and improve his or her existence. Noone can be subjected to a situation or person that is not compatible with this right'. In the forceful and difficult conditions of life, the standing and improvement of societies could be possible to through enabling the family which is the corner stone of a society, to attain a healthier position and by maintaining the good relations that are full of love, sincerity and respect, among family members. Yet, the families under present day conditions are being exposed to multi faceted depreciation. The social qualified difficulties such as; alcohol, drugs, prostitution, gamble, which especially prevail in Europa and USA, have already reached very significant level of dimensions. Under the impacts of these problem, family phenomenon, almost come to the point of being rediscovered. Due to the said reason new policies are being initiated in Europa and the USA towards protecting and strengthening the family status.

The Turkish family seems to be a little bit luckier than the one's in Europe and USA, because of its various characteristics. However, in our country also there has been an increasing trend in the rate of divorce. The population rate, mother and children death rate at birth are quite high compared to the world average figures. The Turkish family suffers from poverty, and unemployment within this frame of a negative picture for the Turkish family, various attempts and studies have been initiated towards protecting and strengthening the family structure.

The 17th article in the coverage of the 1982 main constitutional law stated as: 'everybody has the right to live, to protect, defend and improve his or her existence. No one can be subjected to a treatment or penalty that is not consistent with the honour of a human being' This article should be given much more thought about, from the point of view of the relation between the state and citizens as well as from the point of the relations among the members within a family. As a matter of fact, in the coverage of the modern law spouses commitment of 'bodily torture' to each other besides their commitment of heavy torment and torture to one another are considered as very awful treatment and all the said are considered and accepted as reasons for divorce (5).

DIVORCE RATIO IN TRNC:

I have been noticed in the TRNC statistics Annual Report of 1989-1996 published by the statistics and research department that during this period 1986 divorce court cases were opened and all of them had had the reasoning for intensive incompatibility between the couples. It has been impressively observed that nobody had opened coursuit based on the ground of deliberate intention to kill and abuse. According to the information gathered, the reason for this is that intensive incompability based court causes could give quick results and besides that the people do usant to keep family affairs as confidential (7).

Year	Total	Adultery	Incompatibility	Cruelty and dishonor	Leave	Mental disease	Incompatibility	Other
1989	159				5		14	
1990	202			9				
1991	224				16			
1992	19				8			
1993	10				6			
1994					10			
1995		1			14	1		2
1996		1			4			

TABLE OF DIVORCE RATIO IN TRNC:

Reasons for divorce								
Year	Total	Adultery	Deliberate intention to kill and abuse	Crime and dishonor	Leave	Mental disease	Incompatibility	Other
1989	199	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	194	-----
1990	202	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	193	-----
1991	234	2	-----	-----	16	-----	216	-----
1992	249	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	241	-----
1993	210	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	204	-----
1994	267	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	257	-----
1995	283	1	-----	-----	14	1	265	2
1996	252	1	-----	-----	4	-----	247	-----

WHAT IS THE REASON FOR DIVORCE?

To end the relation in which abuse exist is a matter of process. This usually includes; the period of denying prior to women's assuming abuse as a model and identifying themselves with other women in the same position; accusing her self and enduring. This is the period of cutting off the relation with the partner and trying to pull herself together. Most of the women split from partners many times and return back before permanently being separated. Unfortunately, being separated does not mean that women's safety is under guarantee. Sometimes, following the separation even, violence continues and even this may reach large dimensions. In fact, women have the highest risk to be a victim of murdering right after they get separated.

It has been announced that as of the date, 07.05.2001, almost half of separated couples had had their marriages continued for 5 years maximum. The specialist who had followed up about 3060 divorce court cases mentioned that %67.1 of the cases had been opened by women, which showed that women were the most affected part from the negativity experienced at home. In the research study among reasons for divorce; 'intensive incompatibility' takes the first ranking while 'alcohol abuse' is taking the second place, 'deliberate intention to murder' has the third ranking 'leaving' takes the fourth and 'adultery' takes the fifth ranking positions. In many countries, it has been found out that the rate of divorce is increasing while the same rate in Türkiye is at a level below one thousand.

records are carefully examined through, the
easily understood (8).

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
- Theacher
- Police
- Pharmacologist
- Women who were exposed to domestic violence.

• Psychologist

• 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.

THE DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

AGAINST WOMAN:

The domestic violence against woman is generally defined as; the male's practicing pressure upon woman's personality and the male's displaying power and strength against women in order to make accept his dominance. The violence is to set up domination on woman and his violence is to control her and to make her feel inferior. The violence is to make her feel that she is not a person and she is not a woman.

MAGOSA CENTRAL REPORT

This report has been prepared through a series of face to face interview with a total of 21 persons, being; 2 medical doctors, 1 psychologists, 2 police officers, 2 barristers at law, 3 teachers, 1 magistrata, 1 medical doctor at the emergency service of hospital, 2 social services officers, 1 person who had been exposed to violence, 2 pharmacologists, 3 persons who have witnessed violence event, 1 person who practiced violence.

THE DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

AGAINST WOMAN:

The domestic violence against woman is generally defined as; the male's practicing pressure upon women's personality and the male's displaying power and strength towards woman in order to make accept his dominance. The desire of men to set up domination on woman and his intend of practicing physical and psychological violence towards woman created the prevailing opinion that the violence is much more towards woman.

IS IT PREVALENT IN MAGOSA?

It is not assumed by the people of Magosa as a prevalent problem. The reason for this, infact, is that there exists a prevailing oppinion that people do not accept it as aproblem so it does not come agenda.

KIND OF VIOLENCE:

It was mentioned that those woman who have been exposed to domestic violence are usually exposed to oral, physical, psychological and sexual abuses. It was also found out that physical violence type is rarely exposed to, but beside this almost nil of violence with stick like strong substance, occured.

There is an oppinion that no sexual abuse takes place domestically and also that the people are reluctant to disclose any information in this regard.

THE TERRITORIES IN MAGOSA
WHERE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMAN IS EXPERIENCED

There exist prevailing opinion that mostly in the rural areas where the educational level is relatively lower, the level of educational system is weak, the violence is more experienced. It is known that in the areas called; Veyseller, Karasiler, Antalyalılar, Aşağı Maraş, Dört Yol, where more immigrants exist and the educational level is relatively lower the violence is more prevalent.

It has been notified that the most intensive areas that the violence is experienced, has been the territories called Maraş and Dört Yol. The reason for this is also the educational level being relatively lower, the experienced economic difficulties and the migration ratio in these areas being relatively higher. There exist a prevailing common opinion that the people living in those areas have proclivity to domestic violence because of their education received from their families, their cultural position and the conditions where they are living in.

AGE:

There is no outstanding differences between the age group of those women who have been exposed to domestic violence and the

age group who have practiced domestic violence. It has been mentioned that, its mostly spread among youth due to their early marriage experienced and also due to the fact that during this period, jealousy is very intensively experienced which situation cause domestic violence. The age group that violence is intense, is identified as the group of 18-45 ages.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION:

It is thought that, there exist a common oppinion on domestic violence occuring at the women who have low level of education say primary school and first secondary education. Because of the reason that the women at this level of education have nop economic freedom , there exists an oppinion that they low to the practiced violence. It is also widely believed that tyhe violence practicing people as well do have the same level of education, however, that might not be reason for violence pracyicing because the people with higher educational level do practice the same thing as well and they reveal it in different ways.

FAMILY RELATIONS:

The domestic violence against woman is not observed among the local people. It has been pointed out that, this domestic violence is experienced mostly among the people who migrated and settled in Magosa area. It is believed that the violence is heavily lived by the said people due to the reason that they have relatively lower level of educations, they live with real economic

problems, also they got married beyond their will because of the culture they received.

The home circumstances of the women who had been exposed to domestic violence are evaluated as the circumstances of unhappy and uneasy in which the practiced violence has to be accepted. The woman, in some families sees marriage as a duty that she had to fulfill. On the other hand, in some families, the woman reveals the interest which does not get from her husband to her children.

The interest shown by the woman to her mother and father develops indirectly proportional with the uneasiness lived with in the family. As the domestic uneasiness increases, it is believed that the interest shown to father and mother would be more likely to decrease.

TREATMENT:

The women who have been exposed to domestic violence do not have any attempt of getting any treatment, at the first stage, however when receive a heavy physical shock they inquire hospital for its treatment, none of those women who have been exposed to violence do not directly inquire for any psychological treatment. It has been observed that their reasons for inquiring are usually psychosomatic symptoms. The reason why they do not directly call for the psychological treatment is the beliefs that the fear and domestic problems lived by the woman should have been confidential. Besides this, due to the economic reasons the

treatment attempt is restricted . As a result of all these, the woman is only left with the choice of trying to solve the domestic problems with her close friends and relatives.

In the events of domestic violence, the places that women may inquire are ; the emergency services, psychologist or psychiatrists, police and social services departments.

DIVORCE:

There exist a common opinion that the divorce ratio among women is high. It has been found out that, this relatively higher divorce ratio is due to; the adequate level of woman, which occurs as a result of the increase in the educational level, the woman having being learned to defend her own rights and the intensive support received by her family.

In spite of this fact, there exist a wide range of the opinion that, although this institute a small part of the society, divorce should not have been taken place at all because this situation is not a matter that the society could assume.

It is believed that, those women who have been exposed to domestic violence do not have any attempt of getting legal advice and support. The reason for this, on the otherhand, is seen to be economical problems faced.

THE LEGAL DIMENSION OF THE DOMESTIC

VIOLENCE IN TRNC:

There exist a wide spread oppinion that tyhe TRNC laws and regulations are inadequate. Inspite of, it has been mentioned that unless the domestic violence case is transfered or informed to the police, the police is said the neccesary intention of fullfiling the job and this attempt usually might be in the direction of bringing the parties considered to peace because other wise they have the worry of the couples splitting apart and thinking that they can be reconciled. Later on while they also herritate to initiate legal procedures against them. The penaly given to the person who practiced violence in TRNC is seen as inadequate. The reason for this is that the existed loss and regulations have not yet been upgraded, also currently due to the infation rate , the fines have lost their significance.

If those women who have been exposed to domestic violence wish to divorce, they are adviced to inquire the police, barriter at law and the court like institutions of the state; however if they do not want to divorce they are advice to go either to a psychologists or to a psychiatrists. Besides the individuals prefer to inquire their own relatives, parents.

Lack of an institution which the women in TRNC can shelter in and despite this due to the contining of the violent applied to woman, there have been significantly a great need to these type of institutions like a rehabilitation and counseling center.

MEDIA:

It is believed that the media does not bring to the agenda, the domestic violence which has been a great social issue, but it handles political and economic subjects. Media is expected to guide the people towards to right things that is to say to impose the people that every problem can be solved through dialogue instead of practicing violence but not for the sake of circulation of newspapers.

It is not believed that the media does give enough room for domestic violence, usually in Türkiye's media the domestic violence events are worked out and brought to agenda. However, it is believed that they are not solution oriented but for the purpose of increasing the circulation.

THE RESEARCHER'S THOUGHTS

I believe that the events of domestic violence occur in the entire world including the territory mentioned at the beginning of the report. As an evident to this, in the study I conducted I observed that the husband in India, Nigeria, Mexico, and the like countries in the world is given the right to give penalty to his wife who has committed fault. I believe that the reason for this is the education which he has received, the cultural structure and the social position that he is in.

I have conducted this research in the Magosa territory. The biggest problem that I came across while I was doing this research is the reluctance of the people to speak. The origin of this sort of problem would be our not knowing how to speak out as society. Due to the reason that, as society, we assumed family as a sacred establishment, besides the beliefs that anything happens in the family should stay confidential, the people were pushed to not to talk or give information or have the tendency of not answering the questions. Thus, because of this, to the answers of my questionnaire that I conducted, no net and complete explanations were given and so they were passed as superficial. The state of subject being the domestic violence has procured the prejudice and direct approach of the people to me.

In my opinion it is society still we are not ready to talk about domestic violence. Unless our cultural structure, the style and way of our growth and the educational we received do not change, we will not be able to eradicate find solution to this problem.

APPENDIX

1-1) Çokak sayılar.....

10-1) Geçen hafta içinde g...
sayılar.....

11-1) Geçen ay içinde g...
sayılar.....

12-1) Geçen yıl içinde g...
sayılar.....

13-1) Sonuna kadar g...
sayılar.....

ANAHTAR KİŞİ GÖRÜŞME FORMU

Görüşme yapılan kişi formu

1-) Görüşmenin yapıldığı merkez.....

2-) Görüşmeyi yapan kişi.....

3-) Görüşme yapılan kişi.....

4-) Görüşme yapılan kişinin mesleği.....

Görüşülen kişi ile ilgili bilgiler:

5-) Cinsiyet: (1) Erkek (2) Kadın

6-) Yaşı:

7-) Eğitim gördüğü yıl sayısı:.....

8-) Medeni durumu:.....

9-) Çocuk sayısı:.....

10-) Geçen hafta içinde gördüğü aile içi şiddete maruz kalan kişi sayısı:.....

11-) Geçen ay içinde gördüğü aile içi şiddete maruz kalan kişi sayısı:.....

12-) Geçen yıl içinde gördüğü aile içi şiddete maruz kalan kişi sayısı:.....

13-) Şimdiye kadar gördüğü aile içi şiddete maruz kalan kişi sayısı:.....



6. Sözel görüşme Anahtar Kişi Görüşme Soru Formu

"Tüm KKTC çapında aile içi şiddete maruz kalanların özelliklerini tanımak 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".

7. Aile içinde kadınların sıkça fiziksel şiddete maruz kaldıklarını biliyor muyuz?

1. Aile içi şiddeti birkaç cümle ile tanımlarmısınız? Aile içinde kadına yönelik şiddeti tanımlarmısınız?

8. Aile içinde kadınlara yönelik şiddet sadece aile içi şiddetle sınırlı mıdır?

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?

10. Sizin karşılaştığınız aile içinde şiddete maruz kalan kadınların yaş aralıkları nasıl yaş grubu içindedir?

5. Çevrenizde erkeğe yönelik şiddet uygulanıyor mu?

11. Aile içinde şiddete maruz kalan kadınların en çok yaşadıkları sorunlar nelerdir?

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?

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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?

4) Altın K...

Özcan, A.

Prof. Dr.

5) Dr. Yavuzhan D...

(1. Aralık karantayında...

6) Dr. Atabek Endal ; K...

23. Başın, Altın K...

7) A...

8) ...

9) ...

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