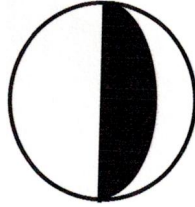




NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY



1988

ARTS & SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT of PSYCHOLOGY

Graduation Project

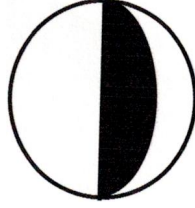
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Submitted by: Deniz KARADEMİR  
Submitted to: Assist. Prof. Mehmet ÇAKICI

2001 Lefkoşa



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*dedicated to my mother*

## **THANKS**

*Regarding this graduation project, I would like to express my thanks to: my adviser Mehmet ÇAK/CI for his help and advice throughout the perpetration of this project and all my instructors, especially my teachers Ebru ÇAK/CI, Muharrem FAİZ and my family for their financial support and my best friend Arzu KAYDA.*

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## INTRODUCTION

*In this research, my aim is to determine the perspective of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus population about the violence against women in the family. Violence becomes a problem and happen in all part of the world. You can see many simple examples when watching T. Vor walking down the street. ..etc. Many people use violence to provide or maintain power and control or resolve things so in all parts of their life. The dictionary says that " violence is the use of force to injure or wrong ", " violence is purposeful behavior that seriously violates another individual or group ". World Health Organization says that " violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, ma/development or deprivation " .*

*Also violence divide in two forms. Interpersonal and organized violence. Interpersonal violence consists of those types of violent behavior that occur between individuals, but are not organized or planned by social or political groups in which they participate. Interpersonal violence can be classified by the victim-offender relationship, the nature of which is key to distinguishing domestic violence, violence among acquaintances and violence between strangers. Even when it is rare, random violence, unexpected and difficult to control, has profound and sustainable effects, creating a feeling and climate of threat and fear. Organized violence is violent behavior that is planned to achieve, or motivated by specific political, economic or social objectives of an organized social or political group. Organized violence includes, for example, political violence in which efforts to violently intimidate an opposing political faction may be very carefully planned and executed. War may be considered the most highly organized type of violence given that it is often carried out by military organizations or by militias specifically trained to commit violence against civilian populations which represent, in "modern " conflicts, the large majority of victims ( up to 95% ). (1)*

*Violence has profound effect on women. Begining before birth, in some countries, with sex-selective abortions, or at birth when female babies may be killed by perents wtio are despate for a son, it continues to affect women throughout their Jives. Each year, millions of girls undergo female genital mutilation. Female children are morelikely than their brothers to be raped or sexually assaulted by family members, by 'those in positions of trust or power, or by strangers. In some countries, when an unmarried woman or adolescent is raped, she may be forced to marry her attacher, or she may be imprisoned*

for committing "criminal "act. Those women who become pregnant before marriage may be beaten, ostracized or murdered by family members. After marriage, the greatest risk of violence for women continues to be in their own homes where husbands and, at times, in laws, may assault, rape or kill them. When women become pregnant, grow old, or suffer from mental or physical disability, they are more vulnerable to attack. Women who are away from home, imprisoned or isolated in any way are also subject to violent assaults against women escalate, including those committed by both hostile and "friendly "forces. (2)

The most common form of violence against women is domestic violence. Domestic violence is coercive behavior through the use of intimidating, threatening, harmful or harassing behavior.

Domestic violence cases are a special category of civil harassment. Civil harassment occurs when one person annoys, harasses, injures or threatens another person. A civil harassment case does not meet the relationship test established for domestic violence. Domestic violence cases are often more volatile than civil harassment cases—the special relationship between the parties in a domestic violence case often result in greater harm caused by one person against the other. In addition to different procedures, the available remedies for a domestic violence case may differ from the remedies available under a civil harassment case. (3)

People often think of domestic violence as physical violence, such as hitting. However, domestic violence takes other forms, such as psychological/ emotional, or sexual abuse.

Physical abuse is usually recurrent and usually escalates both in frequency and severity. It may include; pushing, shoving, slapping, hitting, punching, kicking the victim. Holding, tying down or restraining the victim. Inflicting bruises, welts, lacerations, punctures, fractures, burns, scratches. Strangling the victim. Pulling the victim's hair or dragging the victim by the victim's hair or body parts. Inflicting injury upon pets and animals. (4)

Sexual abuse in violent relationships is often the most difficult aspect of abuse for women to discuss. It may include; Trying to make or making the victim perform sexual acts against her will. Pursuing sexual activity when the victim is not fully conscious, or is not asked, or is afraid to say no. Physically hurting the victim during sex or assaulting her genitals, including the use of objects or weapons intravaginally, orally, or anally. Coercing the victim to have sex without protection against pregnancy or sexually transmittable diseases. Criticizing the victim and calling her sexually degrading names. (4)

Emotional or psychological abuse may precede or accompany physical violence as a means of controlling through fear and degradation. It may include;

physical and social isolation. Extreme jealousy and possessiveness  
Intimidation, -degradation and humiliation. Name calling and constant criticizing,  
insulting, and belittling the victim. False accusations, blaming the victim for  
everything. Ignoring, dismissing or ridiculing the victims' needs. Lying, breaking  
promises, and destroying the victim's trust. Driving fast and recklessly to frighten  
and intimidate the victim. Leaving the victim in a dangerous place. Refusing to  
help when the victim is sick or injured. Threats or acts of violence/injury upon  
pets or animals. (4)

Domestic violence is primarily perpetrated by men against women.  
Numerous studies repeatedly illustrate this finding. Some studies suggest  
women use violence in intimate relationship as frequently as men do.

Men use violence to establish or maintain power and control, and women  
use violence either in self-defense, in anticipation of violence or in retaliation  
for violence perpetrated against them. In other words, if a woman is able  
to free herself from the abuser, she is very unlikely to continue to use violence.  
On the other hand, most men engage in serial domestic violence: If he leaves  
or is left by one victim, he quickly becomes involved with another woman  
against whom he engages in domestic violence.(4)

What the impact of the domestic violence is on victim: Women report  
greater numbers of injuries, greater severity of injuries, and greater risk of harm.  
Men report few or no injuries.

Who is afraid of whom? Women report tremendous fear of violence by the  
intimate other. Men largely report they are unafraid of the woman's use of  
violence.

Domestic violence occurs as a pattern of abuse, not as a single isolated  
incident. When dealing with victims of domestic abuse, it is important to ask  
whether the types of behavior described above or described in the power  
and control wheel are occurring or have occurred at any time in the past.  
Domestic violence can be distinguished from one-time situational violence,  
which can and does occur in many intimate relationships, such as the individual  
who shoves or slaps his spouse when learning she is having an affair or filing  
for a divorce. While this means of conflict resolution is not acceptable, it is not  
domestic violence because it is not a pattern of abuse. (4)

Domestic violence occurs in intimate relationships. These relationships  
include current or former spouses, partners and significant others, including  
boyfriend/girlfriends, gays, lesbians, transgendered persons, inter-sex  
persons and bisexuals; family members, both by blood or by familial ties,  
such as in-laws, step-family members and foster family members; those who  
currently or formerly reside together, such as roommates and household  
members; those who have or share a child in common, or created a child in



common; and those who provide services to a dependent person, such as attendants or caregivers for an elderly person or for a physically, cognitively or mentally disabled person. (4)

A person engages in domestic violence because he or she wishes to gain and/or maintain power and control over an intimate other, and believes he or she is entitled to do so. The power and control wheel demonstrates the pattern of coercive behavior in a domestic violence relationship. At the heart of the wheel is power and control. The abuser has a need to ensure that he gain control of how the partner thinks, feels and behaves. The outside of wheel contains the cement of the abusive relationship; the threat of or actual use of physical and sexual violence. Physical and sexual abuse is the behavior most people think of as "the problem". It is the abuse most easily recognized or identified and often the only behavior that is illegal. However, the abuser may not need to use physical forms of abuse against the victim to maintain control because the victim attempt to do all she can to avoid the physical and sexual attacks. A victim need only the abuser is willing and able to use physical or sexual abuse against her. (4)

Reliable data on the prevalence of violence against women by their partners are scarce, especially in developing countries, but a growing body research confirms its pervasiveness. Approximately 40 valid population-based quantitative studies conducted in 24 countries on four continents, revealed a range of 20% to 50% of women being victims of physical abuse by their partners at some time in their lives. On average, these same studies found that 50-60% of women who are abused by their partners are raped by them as well. These and other studies on the problem also show that:

- the perpetrators of violence against women are almost exclusively men;
- women are at greatest risk of violence from men whom they know.
- women and girls are the most frequent victims of violence within the family and between intimate partners.

- physical abuse in intimate relationships is almost always accompanied by severe psychological abuse.

- the response of many professionals and social institutions has been to either blame or ignore the victims.

Violence against women in families may also be one of the most important precipitating factors of female suicide, and is closely associated with

homicide. (5)

**TABL& 1 Pre.valence of physical violence against women**

Country	Coverage	Year of study	Sample size	Percentage of adult women who have been physically assaulted by an intimate partner		
				in past 12 month	in current relationship	ever (in any relationship)
Australia	Metro Melbourne	1993-1994	1494 /6	22.4 /5		
Bangladesh	National (villages)	1992	1225	19.0		47.0
Canada	National	1993	12.300	3.0 /3		29.0 /3
Canada	Toronto	1991-1992	420 /4			27.4
Chile	Metro Santiago San. province	1993 /2	1000		26.0	
Chile	Santiago	1997	310	22.5		
Colombia	National	1995	6097 /4			19.3
Egypt	National	1995-1996	7121			34.4
Ethiopia	Meskanena Woreda	1995	673	10.0 /1		45.0
India	Rural areas in 12 states	1993-1994	1842		40.0	
Kenya	Kisii District	1984-1987	612		42.0	
Korea, Republic	National	1989	707	37.5 /5		
Mexico	Durango City	1996	384			40.0
Mexico	Metropolitan Guadalajara	1996	650	15.0		27.0
Netherlands	National	1986	1016			20.8
Nicaragua	Leon	1993	360	27.0 /5		52.2 /5
Nicaragua	Managua	1997	378	30.2		
Nigeria	Not Stated	1993 /2	1000			31.4

Country	Coverage	Years of study	Sample Size	Percentage of adult women who have been physically assaulted by an intimate partner		
				in past 12 month	in current relationship	ever(in any relationship)
Norway	Trondheim	1989 /2	111			18.0
Papua New Guinea	National, rural (villages)	1982	628			67.0
Papua New Guinea	National, Port Moresby	1984	298			56.1
Paraguay	National, except Chaco region	1995-1996	6465 /4			9.5
Peru	Metropolitan Lima:	1997 /2	359	30.9		
Philippines	National	1993	8481			5.1
Puerto Rico	National	1993-1996	7079 /4			12.8 /7
Rwanda	Kigali	1990	874 /6	21.0		
South Africa	Eastern Cape	1998	403 /4	10.9 /5		26.8 /5
South Africa	Mpumalanga	1998	428 /4	11.9 /5		28.4 /5
South Africa	Northern Province	1998	475 /4	4.5 /5		19.1 /5
Switzerland	National	1994-1996	1500	6.3 /5		12.6
Thailand	Bangkok	1994	619		20.0	
Turkey	East and South East Anatolia	1998	599 /4			57.9
Uganda	Lira & Masaka Districts	1995-1996	1660		40.5	
United Kingdom	North London	1993 /2	430 /4	12.0		30.0
U.S.A.	National	1998	8000 /4	1.3		22.1
West Bank & Gaza Strip	National	1994	2410	52.0 /5		

**TABLE 2 Prevalence of sexual violence against women**

Country	Coverage	Years of Study	Simple Size	Percentage of adult women who have been sexually victimized by an intimate male partner		
				in the past 12 months		
				Sexual assault	Attempted/ completed forced sex	Completed forced sex
Canada	National	1993	12,300			
Canada	Toronto	1991-1992	420			
Chile	Santiago	1997	310		9.1	
India	Uttar Pradesh	1996	6,926			
Mexico	Durango	1996	384			
Mexico	Guadalajara Metropolitan	1996	650	15.0		
Nicaragua	Managua	1997	378		17.7	
Norway	Trondheim	1989 /3	111			
Peru	Lima, Metropolitan	1997 /3	359		48.5	
Puerto Rico	National	1993-1996	7,079			
Rwanda	Kigali	1990	874		33.0 /1	
Switzerland	National	1994-1996	1,500			
Turkey	East& SE Anatolia	1998 /3	599			
United Kingdom	North London	1993 /3	430		6.0 /2	
U.S.A	National	1995	8000			0.2
U.S.A	Houston & SE Texas	1991 /3	300			
West Bank, Gaza Strip	National	1995	2,410	37.6		27.0

Country	Coverage	Year of study	Sample Size	Percentage of adult women who have been sexuality victimized by an intimate male partner		
				ever ( in any relationship )		
				Sexual assault	Attempted/ completed forced sex	Completed forced sex
Canada	National	1993	12,300	8.0		
Canada	Toronto	1991-1992	420		15.3 /3	
Chile	Santiago	1997	310			
India	Uttar Pradesh	1996	6,926			28.0 /4
Mexico	Durango	1996	384	42.0		
Mexico	Guadalajara, Metropolitan	1996	650	23.0		
Nicaragua	Leon	1993	360		21.7	
Nicaragua	Managua	1997	378			
Norway	Trondheim	1989 /3	111		17.1	
Peru	Uma Metropolitan	1997 /3	359			
Puerto Rico	National	1993-1996	7,079			5.7 /2
Rwanda	Kigali	1990	874			
Switzerland	National	1994-1996	1,500		11.7	
Turkey	East& SE Anatolia	1998 /3	599			51.9 /2
United Kingdom	North London	1993 /3	430		23.0 /2	
U.S.A	National	1995	8,000			7.7 /2
U.S.A	Houston & SE Texas	1991 /3	300		14.7 /1,2	
West Bank Gaza Strip	National	1995	2,410			

*Table 1 Prevalence of physical violence against women*

*11 In the past 3 months.*

*12 The year of publication is listed because the research paper did not list field work dates*

*13 Includes physical or sexual contact.*

*14 Sample group included women who had never been in a relationship and therefore were not in exposed.*

*15 Definition of physical violence includes throwing and/or breaking objects while arguing.*

*16 Respondents were recruited from women visiting medical practitioners' offices or hospital.*

*17 Statistic was recalculated by WHO from raw data.*

*Table 2 Prevalence of sexual violence against women*

*11 Respondents were recruited from women visiting medical practitioners' offices or health care centers.*

*12 Sample group included women who had never been in a relationship and therefore were not in the exposed group.*

*13 Year of publication was used because field dates were not given in the original study.*

*14 Sample group was married men reporting on violence against their wives in their current marriage. (7)*

## Violence Against Women Table

### Domestic Violence Against Women

<b>Industrialized Countries</b>		
<b>Canada</b> Statistic Canada (1993)	Nationally representative sample of 12,300 women, aged 18 years and older.	29% of ever-married/common law-partnered women report being physically assaulted by a current or former partner since the age of 16.
<b>New Zealand</b> Mullen et al (1988)	Random sample of 314 women selected from five districts.	20% report being hit or physically abused by a male partner.
<b>Switzerland</b> Gillioz et al (1997)	Sample of 1,500 women, aged 20-60, in a relationship.	20% report being physically assaulted.
<b>United Kingdom</b> Mooney (1995)	Random sample of women in the London Borough of Islington.	25% of women had been punched or slapped by a partner or ex-partner in their partner.
<b>United states</b> Straus and Gelles (1986)	Nationally representative sample of married or cohabiting couples.	28% of women report at least one episode of physical violence from their partner.
<b>Asia and the Pasific</b>		
<b>Cambodia</b> Nelson and Zimmerman (1996)	Nationally representative sample of women and men, aged 15-49.	16% of women report being physically abused by a spouse; 8% report being injured.
<b>India</b> Narayana	Systematic, multi-stage sample of 6,902 married men, aged 15-65, in five districts of Uttar Pradesh.	18-45% percent of currently married men acknowledge physically abusing their wives, depending on the district studied.
<b>Korea</b> Kim and Cho (1992)	Stratified random sample of entire country.	38% of wives report being physically abused by their spouse in the last year.
<b>Thailand</b> Hoffman et al (1994)	Representative sample of 619 husbands with at least one child residing in Bangkok.	20% of husbands acknowledge physically abusing their wives at least once in their marriage.
<b>Middle East</b>		
<b>Egypt</b> El-Zanaty et al (1995)	Nationally representative sample of ever married women, aged 15-49	35% of women report being beaten by their husband at some point in their marriage.
<b>Israel</b> Haj-Yahia (1997)	Systematic random sample of 1,826 married Arab women (excluding Bedouin) in Israel.	32% of women report at least one episode of physical abuse by their partner during the last 12 months; 30% report sexual coercion by their husband in the last year.

<b>Africa</b>		
<b>Kenya</b> Raikes (1990)	Representative sample of 612 married women in Kissi District.	42% of women report ever being beaten by a partner, of those, 58% report that they were beaten often or sometimes
<b>Uganda</b> Blanc et al (1997)	Representative sample of 966 women, aged 20-44, and their partners in two districts, Masaka and Lira.	41 % of women report being beaten or physically harmed by a partner; 41% of men report beating their partner.
<b>Zimbabwe</b> Watts (1996)	Representative sample of 966 women over 18 years in Midlands province.	32% report physical abuse by a family or household member since the age of 16.
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>		
<b>Chile</b> Larrain (1993)	Representative sample of women aged 22-55, from Santiago, in a relationship for more than two years.	26% report at least one episode of violence by a partner, 11 % report at least one episode of severe violence and 15% of women report at least one episode of less severe violence.
<b>Colombia</b> OHS III Survey (1995)	Nationally representative sample of 6,097 women in a relationship, aged 15-49.	19% of women have been physically assaulted by their partner in their lifetime.
<b>Mexico</b> Rodriguez and Becerra (1997)	Representative sample of 650 married/partnered women from Metropolitan Guadalajara.	30% report at least one episode of physical violence by a partner; 13% report physical violence within the last year.
<b>Mexico</b> Shiroma (1996)	Representative sample of ever-married/partnered women from Metropolitan Guadalajara	16% of women ever married or partnered report physical abuse since the age of 15.
<b>Nicaragua</b> Ellsberg et al (1996)	Representative sample of ever-married women, aged 15-49, from Nicaragua's second largest city, Leon.	52% report being physically abused by a partner at least once; 27% report physical abuse in the last year.

(8)



*The underlying reason for the abuser's behavior and the victims response to his behavior are known as the dynamics of domestic violence.*

*For example, a man will abuse his spouse/intimate. He has experienced or witnessed violence in his family of origin. Another man from violent home abuse will not abuse his partner. In this situation, what makes the difference about these kind of man. the answer is very simple-his thinking pattern.*

*A specific thinking pattern:*

*- First. A person is presented with a stimulus (a situation..etc).*

*-Second. The person has an intellectual reaction to the stimulus, known as a thought.*

*- Third. The person has an emotional reaction to the thought, known as a feeling.*

*- Fourth. The person engages in behavior as a result of the feeling the person is experiencing.*

*- Fifth. The person experiences consequences-negative or positive-as a result of the person's behavior.*

*A typical scenario that include a thinking pattern of the abuser:*

*- First. a stimulus: The abuser sees his wife in a restaurant with a man at a lunch time.*

*- Second, a thought: The abuser thinks "What is she doing?": "Who is this man?", "Is she flirting with him?": "She is planning to leave me": "She is deceiving me".*

*- Third. a feeling: Angry; upset*

*- Fourth. a behavior: The abuser will do something to exert power and control over the victim. May be he will give her "the look": signaling his displeasure with her for sitting a restaurant with a man. May be he will yell at her for about this situation. The abuser behavior depends on how severe his thoughts are. His tactics will escalate to the use of physical and sexual violence. If he does not get the reaction he wants from the victim.*

*-Fifth, consequence: A positive consequence, is that his wife will introduce this man with him. May be he is her boss or her work partner or her client and they are talking about work.A negative consequence, may be that he is now in a bad mood. May be he no longer exist in this situation or may be yell to her wife in a restaurant. (4)*

*A typical scenario that include a thinking pattern of the victim:*

- *First. a stimulus : The wife sees her husband watching her.*
- *Second. a thought: She thinks "Oh. My husband! " "He is looking unhappy", "I do not want to upset him so I will go with him", "Why he is so upset, the man is my boss", "We are talking about a project, it is very important".*
- *Third. a feeling: Angry, scared; uneasy; wary; guilty.*
- *Fourth. a behavior: The victim's behavior is in response to the abuser's action. If the abuser gives her a look, she will go with her husband. He is having an emotional response to her. She may simply try to introduce this man with her husband. She may try to appease him by doing things like asking if he needs anything. She may try to explain what they are talking or why they are in a restaurant.*
- *Fifth. consequence: A positive consequence may be she feels flattered because he is expressing his fear of losing her. May be she is pleased with herself for not incurring punishment from him even though she believes she "broke the rules". A negative consequence may be she is now in an apprehensive mood, and she may no longer stay in a restaurant. May be she feels wary so she begins to distance herself from him and she does not feel connected to him.*

*Victims usually describe the beginning of their relationship as being wonderful and intense. He pays a lot of attention to her; he want to be with her friends; he takes an active interest in where she goes, what she does, and how she spends her time, he suggest they spend most of their time doing things they both enjoy doing. He begins to make decisions for her, explaining he is happy to help her out; he is extremely attentive in public places, huddling over her, monitoring who she interacts with and letting other guys know she is with him. He flatters her, confides in her and reveals that he really want to make a life with her. (4)*

*As the relationship continues she is drawn to the positive side of his actions his attentiveness and his interest in her activities and the people in her life. She may enjoy feeling doted upon and may be flattered by his initial bouts of jealousy. She makes a commitment to him and is happy to be with someone who cares so much about her life. As time passes, she becomes aware of feeling discomfort around some of his behavior, such as his reactions when she discusses doing things with others, but dismisses these findings due to her desire to make the relationship work like any person in a new relationship, she figures it will take time for to develop a trusting relationship. (4)*

*Domestic violence generally begins with forms of control through psychological and emotional abuse. He begins to suggest she ought to do certain things or ought to do things a certain way if she loves him. He begins to suggest she may wish to wear or not wear certain items of clothing. He tells her he would prefer her to act or not act in certain ways, such as how she walks or smile.*

*So she begins to experience his anger if she does something he does not like. He begins to demand that she never do that again, or if she does not make the suggested changes, he asks her if she does not love him or thinks she is too good for him. He believes any action she takes that draws positive attention from other man, is a threat to him. Again, just as any person in a new relationship is apt to do, she tends to attribute his reactions to their not yet knowing each other very well. She believes she will earn his trust.*

*When confronted with the first incident of physical abuse, the victim will typically of this person and will not occur again. The abuser's telling her that he is sorry and it will never happen again reinforces this response. She has no reason to think it will ever happen again, so she will, accept his apologies. Further, she is likely to question what caused this behavior and wonder what she did to prompt this behavior.*

*If an unacceptable form of psychological or physical abuse occurs again, the victim will ask why the person is repeating such behavior. In an abusive relationship the abuser will start that his actions are "provoked": "triggered": "caused" by something she did or did not do. He makes it clear that she is responsible "for setting him off" and it won't happen again if she change her behavior. She wants their relationship to return to the way things used to be, so she is accept his statements, thinking she can easily change her behavior. This process, repeated over and over again. (4)*

*Many people who are being abused do not see themselves as victims. Also abusers do not see themselves as being abusive. Abusers are not easy to spot. There is no 'typical' abuser. In public, they may appear friendly and loving to their partner and family. They often only abuse behind closed doors. They also try to hide the abuse by causing injuries that can be hidden and do not need a doctor. I think it is important to say abuse is not an accident. It does not happen because someone was stressed-out. Abuse is an intentional act that one person uses in a relationship to control the other. Abusers have learned to abuse so that they can get what they want. Abusers often have low self-esteem. They do not take responsibility for their actions.*

*Researchers have used to explain the abused women are the "Learned Helplessness" theory and the "Survivor" theory. The Learned Helplessness theory is based on the woman who was raised in an abusive environment*

and is now involved with an abuser. It is believed that this woman has become depressed over the years from her survival as a child and has learned to become a victim. This person has experiences of low self-esteem, self-blame, and guilt. She has become psychologically paralyzed. Therefore, she cannot seek help for her situation and remains passive. Her vulnerability and indecisiveness prolong the violence and may even make it worse. It has been speculated that these symptoms might even make her a masochist as she does not know any better. This is not because she enjoys the pain but is used to the violence.

In the Survivor theory the woman is trying to survive in a domestic violence situation but with no avail. Her efforts prove futile and this seems to worsen the situation at home. Possibly it is the failing of the system or the communities lack of strength. She becomes anxious about her economic situation, lack of options and knowledge that will lead her to an impending doom. These women are active survivors rather than helpless victims. (6)

Domestic violence will often happen more frequently over time.

#### INCIDENT

Any type of abuse occurs

/ (physical, sexual, emotional) '

#### TENSION BUILDING

- . Abuser starts to get angry
- . Abuse may begin
- . There is a breakdown of communication
- . Victim feels the need to keep the abuser calm.
- . Tension becomes too much
- . Victim feels like they are "walking on egg shells"

#### MAKING-UP

- . Abuser may apologize for abuse
- . Abuser may promise it will never happen again
- . Abuser may blame the victim for causing the abuse
- . Abuser may deny abuse took place or say it was not as bad as the victim claims

"

#### CALM

- . Abuser acts like the abuse never happened
- . Physical abuse may not be taking place

- . Victim may hope that the abuse is over
- . Abuser may give gift to victim
- . Promises made during 'making-up' may be met

*The cycle can happen hundreds of times in an abusive relationship. Each stage lasts a different amount of time in a relationship. The total cycle can take anywhere from a few hours to a year or more to complete. It is important to remember that not all domestic violence relationships fit the cycle. Often, as time goes on, the 'making-up' and 'calm' stages disappear. (4)*

## **METHOD**

**SAMPLE** : This study was planned to protect in five different region of Turkish Republic of North Cyprus. It includes; Lefkoşa, Girne, Magusa, Karpaz and Güzelyurt.

**MATERIALS** : This research include two steps, in the first step of the study, "Key person interview form " was applied to key peoples. In second step, we think to apply, a semi-structured question form for the collection of quantitative information.

**APPL/CATION** : The first step of this study is a qualitative research. The qualitative research methods are especially effective and fast in the studies of groups that are difficult to have access. It includes the methods which try to thoroughly understand the perceptions attitudes and interpretations instead of measuring up the amount, frequency and strenght. In the step I interviewed with key persons to understand the opinions, views, values, behaviours about domestic violence and related occupation groups and people. These are;

- Advocate
- Judge
- Doctor
- Nurse
- Psycholog
- Psychiatrist
- Teacher
- Police
- Women who experienced domestic violence
- Members of women organization
- Pharmacist

Interview was done at least two persons 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.

## **REPORT OF THE CENTER OF GİRNE**

*This report has been prepared through face to face interviewing a total amount of 22 people from different professions and who either have experienced domestic violence or closely related with domestic violence; being three doctor, one psychiatrist, one member from women counselling unit, two police, four advocate, four teacher, two emergency service nurses, two emergency service doctors, two persons who experienced domestic violence and one pharmacist.*

### **GENERAL DEFINITION OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE FAMILY**

*The violence against women in the family has been defined as use force of one of a pair toward another pair. Men use physical, psychological and sexual violence to provide dominate upon women. There is a widespread opinion that domestic violence is perpetrated by men against women and children and also by children against their family member.*

### **THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTH CYPRUS**

*The violence against women in the family is accepted by the society in Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, as a prevailing problem. There exists a widespread opinion that such problem exists at more than predetermined seriousness and the number of events increase. However, many family conceal such problem therefore not much more information is known by the society.*

### **THE TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTH CYPRUS**

*It is mentioned that, in general, women experience physical and psychological violence in the family. Mostly they are physically beaten as in the form of slap onto face and punching; but rarely through they experience the form of violence which is happen by stick. It is also expressed that women experience verbal violence more frequently than physical types. There is opinion that women also experience sexual violence, however this type of violence is always keot confidentialiaJ and therefore not much information is known about it.*

## **TERRITORIES WHERE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OCCURS**

*Domestic violence is also observed among the local people of that area of living. However, it is said that violence is observed much more among the migrant families. Especially the widespread opinion that the domestic violence is more prevailing among the people who in migrated from Turkey. The intensity of violence among these people is due to their migration from different parts because of low economic income, their being grown up in different cultural environments and their educational levels being relatively lower.*

*There exists a prevailing opinion that much more violence are being experienced in the rural areas of living where people have low social economical level. There is prevailing opinion that in the areas such as A/sancak, Karşıyaka, Kayalar village, Sadrazam village, Tatlısu and especially as more outstandingly in the area such as Lapta where more migrants, people of low level of economic position are living, the violence appears to be relatively more than the other territories.*

### **AGE**

*There does not exist any different characteristic between the age group of women experiencing violence and the age group of men applying violence with in the family. Although violence is observed more extensively among the youth who are said to be inexperienced and also middle age. On the other hand, there also exists psychological violence more in elderly people. The age group which intensified violence is experienced in seen to be the age between 20 and 45 ages.*



## **LEVELS OF EDUCATION**

*There is prevailing opinion that women at primary school and high school educational level experience more violence than the women at lyceum educational levels, women can not express and define themselves, and they have not enough economic income therefore they become helpless and they think that is their 'destiny':*

*There is prevailing opinion that men at primary school and high school education level apply violence more than men at lyceum educational level. People with university education level experience psychological violence more than physical violence. Although, clearcut generalization can not be done, the opinion that violence is merely experienced and observed among the people of education, illeterate people and those having violence culture is significantly stressed.*

## **FAMILY RELATIONS**

*The home environment of the women who experience violence by their spouses, is usually evaluated as being an unhappy, stressful, no dialogue and wher women should accept the dominate of men and can not express their feelings. In some environment of the women who experience violence can direct their suppressed emotions towards children by applying violence against them. On the other hand, in some families, women display resistance by showing concern and love for their children, which they could not find from their spouses.*

*There is opinion that when women interested with her mother or/and father much more or when pair's family interfere pairs life than violence increase.*

## **DIVORCE RELATIONS**

*There is a prevailing opinion that the ratio of divorce is low among the women wno experienced violence in the family. The event of divorce is t thought as the most extreme solution as women has no sufficient education, as she has inadequate financial income to rely on, as the family structure does not change, also due to nonexistence of any other place for sheltering women after being separeted. There is an opinion that women who experience violence, does not applying for getting divorce.*

## **LEGAL ASPECT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTH CYPRUS**

*There is a general opinion that laws toward women are adequate with the new law. In this connection. it is mentioned that in case of any violence notified to the police, no effective actions could be taken upon the complain but the police under opportunities in hand could only try to bring the parties together for peace. So, it is believed and thought that the women experiencing violence could not adequately be protected from the violence applying people. It is known that the fine given to the people who apply violence was 500.000TL and one year imprisonment. Although there has been no implementation of such penalty so far.*

*It is mentioned that women, who experienced domestic violence, can firstly consult police about their problem and than they can look for their legal rights and for this they are expected to hire and advocate, in order to take the care to the court where the state has a social power. Besides, it is also stressed that women could get free advice and rehabilitation and where they can be sheltered under such circumstances.*

### **MEDICAL TREATMENT**

*The women who experience violence do not attempt for having medical treatment. However, they attempt to hospital when they have greater severity of injuries. Especially their attempts for having psychological treatment are relatively lower. Most of the people usually do not think of this situation as a psychological problem. The people who experience violence, try to solve their problems with the participation of their parents and close freinds, thinking that family problems should have been confidential and stay in the family. Among the restrictive reasons for the treatment attempts, the society being a small one, the wish not at disclose the issue the lock of financial opportunities, not being self sufficient, the educational level being relatively lower and being afraid of their spouses.*

### **MEDIA**

*There is a widespreaded opinion that audio-visual media do not give preventive important for the domestic violence issue. The topic takes its place in media, it is only given as a mediatic incidence which has no discouraging quality what so ever. But on the contrary, it is believed that this sort of mediatic events may possibly encourage the attitude of physical violence by, it "adding fuel to the flame" effect. ( Turcell "the rod and spoil the child")*



## *APPENDIX*

## 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:

## Anahtar Kiři 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".

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 içerisindeydir?

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 bakıyormı? 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 Őiddete maruz kalan kadınların başvurmaları gereken yer neresidir?

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

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

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