

MAN'S VIEW TOWARDS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

ERKEĞİN KADINA YÖNELİK ŞİDDETE BAKIŞI VE TUTUMU

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ÖZET

GİRİŞ: Kadına yönelik şiddet türlerinin en sık görülen şekli, eşler ve partnerler tarafından şiddet uygulanmasıdır.

MATERYAL VE METOD: Bu çalışma, Erkeğin kadına yönelik şiddete bakışını belirlemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı olarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini, Türkiye'nin İç Anadolu Bölgesinde bulunan Kırşehir İli Bağbaşı Mahallesi'nde yaşayan 133 evli erkek oluşturmuştur. Evrenin tümü örnekleme alınmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, literatürden yararlanılarak araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan soru formu kullanılmıştır. Soru formları erkeklerle yüz yüze görüşerek uygulanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde yüzdelik kullanılmıştır.

BULGULAR: Çalışma kapsamına alınan erkeklerin yaş ortalamasının 39.12±11.12 olduğu saptanmıştır. Erkeklerin %40,6'sının eşlerine şiddet uyguladığı ve kadına şiddetin evliliğin ilk yıllarında %33,1 başladığı belirlenmiştir. Erkekler göre şiddet nedenleri değerlendirildiğinde, %12,8'i sinirlilik olarak görmektedir. Erkeklerin çoğunun (%97,7) şiddet konusunda eğitim almadıkları belirlenmiştir. Erkeklerin şiddet türlerini bilme durumu değerlendirildiğinde ise %42,9'unun fiziksel şiddeti bildiği belirlenmiştir.

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER: Çalışma sonucunda; erkeklerin önemli bir kısmının kadınlara şiddet uyguladığı, erkeklerin şiddeti daha çok fiziksel şiddet olarak değerlendikleri ve yine çoğunun ise şiddet konusunda herhangi bir bilgi almadıkları ve bilgilerinin olmadığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Erkeklerin şiddetin türleri konusunda eğitim yolu ile bilinçlendirilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şiddet, Kadına yönelik şiddet, Erkek

SUMMARY

OBJECTIVE: The most common forms of violence against women is engaging in violence by spouses and partners.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: This study was carried out as a descriptive for determine the man's view of violence against women. The population of there search constitutes 133 married men who live Bağbaşı neighborhood of Kırşehir, in Central Anatolia Region of Turkey. All of the population have been sampled. As a means of data collection, a questionnaire was used prepared by the researchers benefitting from literature. Questionnaire supplied by meeting men face to face. Percentile was used in analyzing of the data.

FINDINGS: It is determined that average age of the men included in the study is 39.12±11.12. It is indicated that 40,6% of men perpetrate violence to their wife sand violence against women started 33,1% during the first years of marriage. When the causes of violence considered for men, 12,8% is seen as nervousness. It is defined that most of the men (97,7%) have not raining on violence. When the knowledge of men about types of violence considered, 42,9% of them are aware of physical knowledge.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS: In the result of this study, it is concluded that a significant portion of men being violent against women, men consider violence mostly as physical violence, and stil have not receive dany information about the violence, and have noinformation. It is recomended that men should be made concious about the types of violence through education.

Key words: Violence, violence against women, man.

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is an important problem of society in developed and developing countries.^{1,2} According to there port which was published in 2002, it was announced that violence is mostly directed to women and generally at home. Violence is described as any kind of behaviour that depends on gender, hurts them, gives them harm, has the possible physical, sexual or psychological results, forces them in society or in their private life and restricts their freedom.³ In one sense, in the story of violence which means physical and psychological supress, generally man performs the violence and woman is exposed to it.⁴

Violence can be phsical, emotional, sexual or economical. Physical violence causing physical injures by beating, throwing or kicking; emotional violence is jeering and despising by verbal assaults or threats; sexual violence, forcing the person for sexual activity; economical violence, abusing the right sand mis using the money or goods.⁵⁻¹⁰

In the society based research which was carried out in 48 country by WHO in 2002, it has been announced that 10-69%of women expose physical violence at least one time during their life.³ It has been expressed that in developing countries, more than 50% of the women are exposed physical violence by their spouse or partners. This rate is in India 45%, in Philippines 47.2%, in Kenya 52%.⁸ In our country, the study carried out with married people between the ages of 15-49, shows that 47%of women expose to violence and they are exposed by their spouses. Similarly,Nwhen it comes the prevalence of spouse violence in adult women, it has been announced that the rate of women exposing to violence is 61.4%.⁶ In a research carried out in Canakkale, it is stated that among the emotional violence behaviours for women, disapproval of their did; among the economical violence behaviours, not give permission to work outside; among the sexual violence, extreme jealousy comes first.As it is known violence to women performed by men who they meet, know and trust rather than stranger, unknown ones.⁷

In society where traditional values are common, it is supported that men have the right to punish their wives phsically, so violence is legitimated there. Efficiency in legal regulations for domestic violence and lack of reliable, serious support systems for women contributes

to increase of violence. Long run solutions in society require the participation and collaboration of both women and men. However, there isn't enough study for raising awareness and stating the roles and duties of men to struggle violence.^{5,9} To mention a topic as a problem, to state its importance, to awake the local government, first it is needed to describe the problem and its factors. Therefore, there search was carried out to determine the men' outlook on violence to women.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research was carried out to determine the men outlook on violence to women as definer. The man, who lives in Bagbasi, Kirsehir, has 133 marriage is constructed the world of the research. The whole research has been expressed by samples. For gathering data, a questionnaire form, which was prepared by researchers who benefitted upon books and articles, has been used. In questionnaire form gives place to the questions that aimed at characteristic of men and their attitude toward the violence to women. For the validity of questionnaire form, pre-practise has been done on 10 men. We haven't changed anything on questionnaire form. Questionnaires were prepared by interviewing with men face to face. Evaluating the datas: Percentage, average and chi-square tests have been made in SPSS 16.0 packet programme. $p < 0.05$ has been accepted as relevance level.

FINDINGS

The demographic dispersion of 133 men taken to the study is on Table-1. It has been revealed that the average age of men is 39.12 ± 11.12 , 50.4% of men graduated from primary school, 9.8% do not work, 10.5% has no health insurance and 65.4% have average or bad income level. When it comes to men' marriage characteristic and habits (Table-2), it is obvious that 24.8% of men' perception is love and respect, 21.1% is love, reliance, wish of having a child and steady life 20.3% steady life, 13.5 % reliance, 10.5% wish of having a child, 9.8% love, steady life and wish of having a child and it is clear that most of the spouses (68.4%) have a good perception of relationship.

It has been stated in Table-3 that, 61.7% of men have smoking habit, 18.0% use alchol and 38.3% go to coffee house regularly. It has been stated that 40.6% of men use violence against their wives and it starts at the first years

Table 1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Man'

Sociodemographic characteristics	Number	%	X±SD
Age			39.12±11.12
Education			
Illiterate	12	9.0	
Primary school	67	50.4	
High school and more	54	40.6	
Job			
Working	120	90.2	
Not working	13	9.8	
Mother's Education			
Illiterate	81	60.9	
Primary school	47	35.3	
High school and more	5	3.8	
Father's Education			
Illiterate	49	36.8	
Primary school	68	51.1	
High school and more	16	12.0	
Social insurance			
Available	119	89.5	
Not available	14	10.5	
Income			
Well	46	34.6	
Average/bad	87	65.4	

of marriage (33.1%). When the reasons of violence for men, 12.8% of men think nervousity, 17.3% jealousy, nervousity, conflict and cannot being together, 3.8% jealousy and have no reason 3.0% the conflict between the couples is the reason why they use violence. Most of the men (97.7%) have no education about violence, the men (2.3%), who got educated, have acquired it via internet, media, books, magazines and health institutions or health personnels.

When the knowledge of the men about violence situation assessed (Table-3) 42.9% of them know physical violence, 26.3% phsical, verbal, 10.5% physical, verbal, sexual, emotinal 8.3% physical, verbal, sexual violence.

Table 2. Dispersion of men up to their marrage charecteristics and habits

	Number	%
Sense of benefits from the marriage		
Love-respect	33	24.8
Love-reliance-having a child-an orderly life	28	21.1
Orderly life	27	20.3
Reliance	18	13.5
Having a child	14	10.5
Love –having a child- orderly life	13	9.8
Sense of relationship between the couples		
Well	91	68.4
Average/bad	42	31.6
Smoking		
Yes	82	61.7
No	51	38.3
Alchol		
Yes	24	18.0
No	109	82.0
Coffeehouse		
Yes	51	38.3
No	82	61.7

It has been found that perception of relationship between couples ($p=0,000$), smoking ($p=0.005$), going to coffeeshouse ($p=0,000$) are effective in situation of using violence; however jobs ($p=0,668$), incomes ($p=0,904$), using alchol ($p=0.135$) are not effective (Table-4).

DISCUSSION

According to study results 40.6% of men using violence and women are exposed to violence mostly during the first years of their marriage (33.1%). With the study which was done in 4287 houses throughout Turkey both in rural and urban areas, we have seen that there is physical violence in 34% of families and verbal violence inmore than 54% of families.¹¹ Also in a study done in Çanakkale, it has been seen that 80.9% of women exposed at least one type of violence, in Edirne 61.4%, in Sivas 40.7%, in Bolu 50.9%. It is obvious that the rate is high throughout Turkey, in different cities and in our study. We have witnessed that women are exposed to violence more in societies where people think that men are more important than women.¹²

Table 3. Dispersion of men up to using violence, reasons and their knowledge

	Number	%
Characteristic of using violence		
Yes	54	40.6
No	79	59.4
Starting point of violence in marriage (n=54)		
The first years of marriage	44	33.1
After giving birth	10	7.5
Reasons of violence (n=54)		
Jealousy,nervosity,conflict,cannot being together	23	17.3
Nervosity	17	12.8
Jealousy	5	3.8
Having no reason	5	3.8
Conflicts between the couples	4	3.0
Receiving education about the violence		
Yes	3	2.3
No	130	97.7
Sources of education (n=3)		
Health institutions/personnels	2	1.5
Internet/Media/book/magazine	1	0.8
Awaring of the violence types		
Physical	57	42.9
Physical,verbal	35	26.3
I don't know	16	12.0
Physical,sexual,verbal,emotional	14	10.5
Physical,verbal,sexual	11	8.3

The patriarchal family, which is dominant in Turkey, have effected the roles of women in society in spite of the political or social reforms which was regulated from past to today. In our country, supposing the violence as a mean for punishment causes to increase in violence rate and to legitimate it both in home and public.¹³

When it comes to why men use violence, 17.3% of reasons are jealousy, nervosity, conflicts and cannot being together, it is really challenging finding that sometimes men have no reason to use violence.

In Sahin and his friends' ⁶ study, according to women the reason why they exposed to violence is 21.8% disrespect, 17.2% jealousy, 1.6% sexual problems.18.7% of women state that even unimportant daily problems cause the violence. It has been noticed that findings are similar.

Table 4. Dispersion of men up to some of their characteristics about using violence

Factors	Using Violence				X2test	p
	Yes		No			
	n	%	n	%		
Having a job						
Working	48	40.0	72	60.0	0.184	0.668
Not working	6	46.2	7	53.8		
Assesing the incomes						
Well	19	41.3	27	58.7	0.014	0.904
Average/bad	35	40.2	52	59.8		
Sense of relationship between the couples						
Well	24	26.4	67	73.6	24.188	.000
Average /bad	30	71.4	12	28.6		
Smoking						
Yes	41	50.0	41	50.0	7.832	.005
No	13	25.5	38	74.5		
Alchol						
Yes	13	54.2	11	45.8	2.234	0.135
No	41	37.6	68	62.4		
Coffehouse						
Yes	31	60.8	20	39.2	13.972	.000
No	23	28.0	59	72.0		

In structure of patriarchal family in Turkish people, women have no right to speak; therefore it is usual to admit the men saying as an order and being punished in case of disobedience. As social structure, Turkish women have seen violence as a result of neglecting the rules and disobedience. So, they find themselves guilty because of the violence they exposed⁸

In our study, it has been found that 33.1% of the men use the violence for the first time during the first years of marriage. This result is compatible with the other studies in Turkey and in other countries.^{6,17} It is supposed that communication is a common problem during the first years of marriage and it is a risky factor for violence.⁶

Most of the men, who participated the study, has not been educated (97.7%) and half of them know physical violence as a violence type. Awaring only this type of violence causes not realize the other type of violence even if they use. Moreover, this situation causes the improvement of physical violence.

Sense of the relationship between couples ($p=0.000$) for men has an effect on the level of using violence. The study of Gage and his friends which includes 2564 women, shows that a high quality communication is preservative against physical, verbal or sexual violence. It is more common seeing the violence in families who always has quarrel, who has bad communication, who cannot move or decide collaborately.^{18,19}

By examining the story of poor and divorced women, it has been seen that they (42.86%) often exposed to beating during their marriage.¹⁵ According to literature, men who has no job or no regular job use violence more.^{3,8} In the study of Yaman Efe and Ayaz,⁸ it is clear that women whose husband does not work and have bad income exposed to violence more. In a field study which was done in Vietnam by Vung and his friends,¹⁶ it has been seen that men who work in unqualified job use violence more than (2.6%) the men working in qualified job. In our study, the jobs ($p=0.668$), incomes ($p=0.904$) has no effect on using violence; in this respect it is different from the literature.

Many studies have shown the positive relation between the alcohol and using physical violence.^{14,19,20} In Sahin's⁶ study, women have described the alcohol as the first reason. However this finding ($p=0.135$) is not compatible with literature and it has been found that alcohol has no effect on using violence. It has been found in our study that smoking and coffeehouse habit has an effect on violence. In Donmez's study,²¹ it is obvious that men who smoke, use physical and economical violence more.

A spare time activity, going to coffeehouse has an important effect on Turkish society's daily life. Especially unemployed people, artisans, people who want to chat go to coffeehouse; however as the time passed women have started to think this situation as a cause for violence.²²

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

According to study results 40.6% of men using violence and women are exposed to violence mostly during the first years of their marriage (33.1%). It has been stated as a challenging finding that sometimes men have no reason to use violence. Sense of relationship between the couples for men, it has been found that smoking and coffeehouse habit has an effect but jobs, income and alcohol has no effect on using violence.

In the direction of these results;

The role and responsibility given men should be a lot,

Men should be educated,

The more study should be done to make men aware of the situation.

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