
TERM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PREVENTION

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Abstract: Every day we hear more and more news about an increasing number of cases of domestic violence, both in Macedonia and in the region. That's why we decided to cover this topic.

Violence is mostly between spouses and inter-spousal violence. But domestic violence is also between other family members, such as parents, children, spouse's parents, between brothers and sisters.

Domestic violence is: Physical, psychological, economic, emotional, sexual.

Mainly victims of domestic violence are women but also children. In a smaller number of cases there are men. This is due to the fact that women and children are physically and emotionally weaker compared to men, as well as patriarchy and traditional marriage and upbringing.

The behavior of the perpetrator is aimed at establishing control over the victim, and in order to stop the violence, it is necessary to report and request the provision of help and support from the competent institutions.

With our paper, we want to define the concept of domestic violence, then explain the types of domestic violence, the profile of the victim, the legal regulation and finally the prevention.

In our paper, we will conduct an interview with a clinical psychologist to tell us more about this problem.

Keywords: Violence, patriarchal, traditional, victim, perpetrator, prevention;

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last few years, even though it is the 21st century, we still witness daily cases of violence in the family, in which the victim ends fatally. Over the years, women have always been victims of domestic violence, murder, and sexual offenses. Violence against women took place both at home by their fathers, brothers and husbands and outside, from a variety of reasons, such as patriarchal upbringing, hardened relationships, economic, political, so during the war when to rape the wife of the military enemy is triumph especially if you get pregnant etc. Especially domestic violence that escalated with the murder of a woman was during the wars on the territory of the former Yugoslavia in the 90s, in mixed marriages. Women are victims of all kinds of violence because women are physically and emotionally weaker than men. Even today we witness daily events and even today there are those patriarchal understandings that a woman belongs to someone else's house, and today women do not have support from the family when the husband commits violence against her.

Domestic violence is a social problem that has consequences not only for individuals and individuals who are exposed to it, but also for the safety and well-being of the entire community. It is also a public health problem, leaving not only physical, but also deep psychological consequences, and its solution requires a certain multisectoral approach. Also, it is done here for a phenomenon that stems from deep-rooted gender-based prejudices and stereotypes as evidenced by the fact that the majority

the victims are women, while the perpetrators are mostly men.

Domestic violence can appear as harassment, insults, threats to security, bodily harm, sexual or psychological physical or economic violence that causes a feeling of insecurity, threat and fear, including threats of such actions, towards a spouse, parents or children. or other persons living in a marital or extramarital union as well as against a current or former spouse, extramarital partner or persons who have a common child or are in a close personal relationship, regardless of whether the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim or not .

The individual may also be exposed to violence in the family during all his life, starting from childhood, until old age. Agreed though a large number of researches and analyses, as the most common victims of domestic violence occur women, children and the elderly.(Dimkovska I 2019:5)

Domestic violence usually involves forced behavior control, which is dangerous to life and affects all communities regardless of gender, age, sexual determination, race, ethnicity or social position(Dimkovska I 2019:5).

2. MAIN PART

According to the research done in the Republic of Macedonia at the level of the entire territory of the country, the data that have been obtained are frightening, so according to them, even every 4th woman has been a victim of this

kind of domestic violence at least once in her life.(Arnaudov Lj,2006) Domestic violence is divided into: Physical, psychological, economic and sexual. Physical violence is the most egregious example of the violence that is perpetrated against women, which, unlike psychological and sexual violence, is often visible noticeable to other people. Physical domestic violence is also defined as “use of physical force or the threat that physical force will be used against the spouse or the extramarital partner or towards another family member.(Dimkovska I 2019:6)

In relation to other types of violence, physical violence is the easiest to prove, because, as a rule, it is about causing visible injuries. But existence visible Injuries to the victim's body are not the only indicator of physical violence.(Lukic M, Jovanovic S 2001) Physical violence includes, slapping, punching, choking, hitting with objects, using a gun, knife and other sharp object, throwing objects, kneeling, rough pulling, tying up, banging on walls and doors, following a partner, destroying of her belongings, destruction and tearing of her clothes, locking the partner at home, forced use of substances (drugs and alcohol), depriving the partner of the necessary medicines, interference and control in meeting the partner's basic physical needs (eg food or sleep), etc.

Psychological violence includes: verbal threats, humiliating the partner in front of family, friends or other people, jealousy and accusations of infidelity, abuse or threat of harming the victim's children, even when the intention is emotional harm to the partner through the threat of children the abuser that he will hurt himself, insulting and using offensive and vulgar words, criticizing and degrading the victim, shouting in order to intimidate the victim. Mental violence threatens the mental health or tranquility of a family member and is usually treated as an indicator or companion to other forms of violence. Practically, any form of dishonest, negligent and malicious behavior, which led to the violation of the psychological integrity, mental health or tranquility of a family member should be qualified as domestic violence. (Dimovski, D., Kostic, M., 2013:45)

Sexual violence is understood as; coercion of sexual intercourse, attempted coercion or other type of sexual activity, sexual harassment, such as "pushing", or any form of sexual activity (eg touching, caressing, fondling) against the will of another person, coercion of sex , rape) Use of force or rudeness for forced sex, rape with the use of an object, refusal of the partner's request for sex with protection. Sexual violence is any act of sexual act and sexual harassment of a person without consent.

Sexual violence is considered a specific form of violence because it causes specific consequences for the victim. (Todorova,B. Apasiev, D.Maksimova,E. Shutova,M. Koshevaliska, O. Stojanovski, S. 2020:34)

Today, economic violence is more and more common due to the fact that individuals, especially women are not sufficiently aware that they are victims of this type of domestic violence, so they live this way for years, until they realize that they are financially and economically abused mostly by their partners.

Economic violence is understood as; forbidding the partner to work, threatening the partner's employment by creating conflict situations at work, threats not to go to work due to injuries or forced substance abuse, controlling contributions, bank accounts and joint property, demanding the partner's accounts for all the money he spends, confiscation of credit cards, money, etc. falsification of the partner's signature reckless expenses and financial indebtedness, destruction of her property.(Fawole, O.,2008)

We conducted an interview with psychologist Marija Šutulović from Bor, Republic of Serbia.

- What is violence against women?

- Violence against women and girls is the most common form of human rights violation. Violence against women perpetrated by their intimate partners usually goes unreported to the police, it is persistent, widespread, based on traditional mechanisms of victim blaming and based on social stereotypes. Many women remain in a vicious circle of violence because they do not have enough resources and knowledge on how to access and exercise their rights.

- How does a man achieve long-term violence against a woman?

- * ISOLATION: With different methods, he isolates the woman from her family, friends, the outside world... Isolation has many forms: turning off the phone, locking women, insulting her in front of friends, confiscating documents...

* MOMENTS OF "GENTLENESS" : A man has moments when he is kind and gentle until the next act of violence. He buys her flowers, perfumes, takes her for a walk, buys gifts for the children, gives her a kiss... With that positive behavior and promises, he gives hope to the woman that she will change. Over time, these moments become rarer.

* COMPLETE CONTROL: The goal of the abuser is control over the woman. The abuser usually positions himself as the supreme controller who decides in all situations where the woman's life is at stake. He decides what to do, what to say, what to think, when to call, how much money she needs. She usually has to answer to him for everything she does. He marks this control as his love and care for her.

* DECEPTION: One of the successful control techniques. The abuser achieves control through constant intimidation: I will set your hair on fire, throw you off the roof, cut you into pieces, find you wherever you go... These threats often refer to children or people close to you: parents or sisters and brothers.

- Why do women in many cases not report the violence?

- Taboo and "bear and shut up"

It is obvious that in most cases the victims of domestic violence are women. That is why we are not surprised by the warnings of experts in the field of mental health, that women who are mentally and sexually abused are more prone to depression, fatigue, nervousness, lack of concentration that sometimes leads to suicide, which is another taboo and a topic for which many little is said.

It is not unusual for victims to stay in an abusive relationship because they are not financially stable, although there are also examples of women staying due to sheer manipulation by their partners. A large number of women stay because they are afraid of the judgment of the environment or they do not have the support of their loved ones or they do not see the possibility of choice. This is especially pronounced in rural areas where women are taught to live according to the principle of "shut up and suffer".

It is the culture of non-reporting that still exists, so these women are mostly left to fend for themselves. Time has shown that even people who witness violence rarely decide to file a complaint, but follow the motto that "it's none of their business", which contributes to the woman closing herself off even more and cutting off social contacts, often due to a feeling of shame, especially if there are pronounced physical injuries that could testify to violence, which brings us to stigmatization on the one hand, and on the other, patriarchy, which is still dominant, at least in our societies in the Balkans, which represents another taboo.

Fear of abusers, shame due to experienced violence, fear of judgment from those close to them, unfavorable economic situation and mistrust in institutions are the main reasons why women do not report domestic violence. What would encourage women to report violence is support from family and friends, institutions, as well as financial support.

- What are the most common reasons for a man to commit violence against a woman?

- The most common reasons are: jealousy, mental disorders, narcissistic and psychopathic personality structure, alcoholism, drug addiction. Victims of domestic violence are most vulnerable in their home, where they should feel safe, they lose their lives.

Women are at high risk of femicide because of the secondary abuse they suffer. The consequences of torture suffered by female victims lead to a complete collapse of personality, freedom and integrity, the victim ceases to feel and loses the experience of being a person. The horrors and threat of loss of identity experienced by victims are referred to in the literature as the experience of "mental death." Society, the community, the environment can contribute to the reduction of violence, but they can also encourage it by spreading hatred towards women through social networks, tabloid reporting and messages sent by prominent individuals in the public space. The basis of violence against women is hatred of women.(The Law on Prevention, Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence, (Article 17).)

Prevention to prevent and reduce domestic violence is the responsibility of the MTSP, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of education and science, the Ministry of Justice, local self-government units, but also citizens' associations(Todorova,B. Apasiev, D.Maksimova,E. Shutova,M. Koshevaliska, O. Stojanovski, S. 2020:37).

Furthermore, local government units, in the domain of prevention and prevention of domestic violence, should provide protection to victims in the community, establish care centers, counseling centers for victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, counseling centers for parents and children, marriage and family counseling and other forms of care and assistance for victims, as well as local SOSlines. (The Law on Prevention, Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence, (Article 23))

3. CONCLUSION

From the paper we can notice that women still suffer violence from men. More rigorous measures should be taken. There should be more campaigns for women to report if they are victims of violence, to not remain silent, to receive support from both institutions and society. That nothing is shameful. That the woman is not to blame. The only culprit is the abuser. Once he has raised his hand, he will raise it again. The perpetrator should not be pitied and excused, he should be reported and held accountable before the law.

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An interview

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