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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

UNVEILING THE UNDERSTANDING OF WOMEN ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DESVELANDO A COMPREENSÃO DAS MULHERES ACERCA DA VIOLÊNCIA DOMÉSTICA

DESVELANDO LA COMPRENSIÓN DE LAS MUJERES ACERCA DE LA VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: analyzing the understanding of women about domestic violence. ***Method:*** field study, descriptive and exploratory of a qualitative approach developed with ten women in September and October 2014 in João Pessoa/PB, through a semi-structured interview guide. Data were recorded, transcribed and analyzed by Discourse Analysis Technique. The speeches analyzed enabled emerging the subcategory << *The conception of women about domestic violence* >>. The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, CAAE: 20418813.0.0000.5183. ***Results:*** the identification of types of domestic violence, still primarily summarizes the application of physical force for most women in this study. ***Conclusion:*** it is necessary to advance the understanding of this phenomenon and the fight against oppression of emancipation of gender violence. ***Descriptors:*** Gender Identity; Domestic Violence; Public Health.

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar a compreensão das mulheres acerca da violência doméstica. ***Método:*** estudo de campo, descritivo-exploratório de abordagem qualitativa desenvolvido com dez mulheres em setembro e outubro de 2014 em João Pessoa/PB, por meio de um roteiro de entrevista semiestruturado. Os dados foram gravados, transcritos e analisados pela Técnica de Análise do Discurso. Os discursos analisados possibilitaram emergir a subcategoria << *A concepção das mulheres acerca da violência doméstica* >>. O projeto de pesquisa teve a aprovação pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa, CAAE: 20418813.0.0000.5183. ***Resultados:*** na identificação dos tipos de violência doméstica, ainda se resume prioritariamente a aplicação da força física para a maioria das mulheres desse estudo. ***Conclusão:*** é preciso avançar na compreensão desse fenômeno e no combate à opressão da emancipação da violência de gênero. ***Descritores:*** Identidade de Gênero; Violência Doméstica; Saúde Coletiva.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar la comprensión de las mujeres acerca de la violencia doméstica. ***Método:*** estudio de campo, descriptivo y exploratorio con enfoque cualitativo desarrollado con diez mujeres en septiembre y octubre de 2014 en João Pessoa/PB, a través de una guía de entrevista semi-estructurada. Se registraron datos, transcritos y analizados por la Técnica de Análisis del Discurso. Los discursos analizados permitieron la subcategoría emergente << *La concepción de las mujeres acerca de la violencia doméstica* >>. El proyecto de investigación fue aprobado por el Comité de Ética en la Investigación, CAAE: 20418813.0.0000.5183. ***Resultados:*** en la identificación de los tipos de violencia doméstica, todavía se resume, principalmente, en la aplicación de la fuerza física para la mayoría de las mujeres en este estudio. ***Conclusión:*** es necesario para avanzar en la comprensión de este fenómeno y en la lucha contra la opresión de la emancipación de la violencia de género. ***Descriptores:*** Identidad de Género; Violencia en el Hogar; Salud Pública.

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INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization/WHO defines violence as the use of physical force, or legitimate power or threat perpetrated against our own self or against another, which causes or is likely to cause injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation of human rights without their consent.[1]

Characterized as a historical, cultural and social phenomenon, violence manifests itself in different ways in society, including say that ethnic and cultural values interfere in formulating his concept.[2]

The violence against women is called gender violence; such violence is characterized by the simple fact of being a woman victim, without distinction of color, age or social issue. Many of these violent actions take place within the family and routinely the woman identifies her attacker. This situation involves abuse of psychological, physical, and sexual, and financial nature, and results by certain times in suicide or murder. The term for the murders that occur as a result of conflicts of genres is called femicides.[3]

Causing serious harm to health, violence is responsible for high rates of sequelae and death, significantly modifying the lifestyle of families and of society itself. Due to its rise in recent decades, violence against women has become a major public health problem and at the expense notifications are made only through hospital admissions or death itself, the Ministry of Health noted the need to implement a system of surveillance to acquire reliable data that would enable a true picture of the problem and from that implemented in 2006 the Violence and Accidents Surveillance Services Sentinel Emergency Department (VIVA Survey). Through the VIVA Survey, there was an increase and improvement of the data, enabling the identification of risk factors inherent to victims of gender violence as well as the targeting of health services, health promotion and prevention of injuries.[4]

Studies conducted in Brazil about female homicides indicate that generally the profile of female victims are young, white, literate and without professional qualifications, as his attackers also young, with low level of education, criminal history and involvement with gender violence actions.[3]

The used physical force, psychological and social abuse are characteristics used to conceptualize gender violence. Thus, the aggression suffered by women adopts different aspects, considering that the violence suffered by women is committed by individuals who share affinities and close relationships with them. Damage to physical and mental health occurring from the violation of human dignity through the imposition of physical force and psychological coercion imposed on women against their own interests. Built on the male dominance hierarchy in social relations between men and women, culturally and historically followed, where women are subjected to aggressive exposures both in the collective environment and the individual.[2]

This type of aggression committed against women follows the humanity and history throughout its way, providing various contents and forms in various societies, where the ethical values of each woman are influenced by sociocultural patterns. Generally this kind of violence is materialized in the home, and her home, a place where the same should find support and shelter, becomes part of the action and violent omission. Within her own residence, the woman is more likely to be raped by their partner than they would on the street.[5]

In the city of João Pessoa/PB information about gender violence are not distributed and organized in a database that promotes the work of researchers and alert the authorities to implement policies that can prevent and/or mitigate the consequences of violence against women. At the same time, the data found in the Secretary of State for Public Security do not match the data on the County Health Department about the issue addressed, which is why this research proposal acquires relevant character.[2]

The health care offered to victims of gender violence presents satisfactory answer to the problem. This fact stems from the underreporting of cases in some departments, such as emergency hospitals, which largely lacks proper tools to identify the injury, showing the predominance of biologicist model of health care where the main intervention element is the physical injury.[6] Similarly, the specialization of knowledge and health practices tends to promote the distance between professionals and users, which are seen only by their aggravations.[7]

Study shows that 70% of the reasons for physical injuries cause the search for health services by women, 50% seek attention to sexual violence and 22% urgency and emergency services.[8] The injuries suffered by women are more intertwined with issues of gender and discrimination than to biological factors, making it increasingly vulnerable in society. In the social sphere, the woman exposes difficulties and unique health needs

that differ from other groups that comprise it.[9]

On the exposed, it realizes: What the understanding of the women about domestic violence? In order to answer that question, formulated the following guiding purpose:

- Analyzing the understanding of women about domestic violence.

METHOD

This is a field research, descriptive and exploratory of a qualitative approach, held a cutout from a doctoral research entitled "Domestic Violence against Women: Household Survey", linked to the Postgraduate Program in Decision Models and Health of the Federal University of Paraiba.

The study comprised a universe of ten women selected randomly from the neighborhoods that make up the city of João Pessoa, study setting, cutting them as systematic probability sample. The neighborhoods were Mangabeira, Geisel and Center. For inclusion criteria were adopted women over 18 who were at home, being excluded who did not live at home and have rejected participate.

The length of the interviews took place between September and October 2014, the data collection was the residence of those women. It applied a survey instrument through a semi-structured interview guide containing questions related to the purpose of the study: What is domestic violence? What types of violence? At some point of life the interviewed suffered some kind of violence? Analysis of the interviews began through a transcript. The second moment corresponded to identify themes/figures, in speeches on the elaborate issues. Then the texts were decomposed and organized into blocks of meanings by coincidence/divergence theme. To maintain the anonymity of participants, interviews were cited by the letter "E" followed by numbers from one to ten (E1, E2 ... E10).

We used the technique of analysis of speech 10, to treat and code the interviews that formulated the empirical material. The text is an organized whole of meaning in a given universe of meaning. The meaning of the text is given both its internal structure, which are the grammar rules, as the historical context of the moment in which it was produced. Therefore, the text is a full linguistic and historical object fully.[10]

The importance of discourse analysis arises from the possibility to examine, in the creations of language, the stories that human beings and produces them realize their values, that is, the meaning attributed to the dimensions that make up the reality of the universe of human beings to each historical moment. In the light of Resolution nº 466/12 of the National Health Council the study was conducted according to ethical principles in research in humans, through the approval of the Ethics Committee of the Hospital Lauro Wanderley (HULW), as protocol (CAAE: 20418813.0.0000.5183).[11]

Speeches identified in interviews enabled the creation of a subcategory: The concept of women about domestic violence.

RESULTS

• The concept of women about domestic violence

This study reveals some different sociodemographic characteristics such as: financial independence, higher education level and social support, however, these factors were relevant, since little, interpersonal relations are influenced by variables such as culture and the customs of a population as described below.

> *[...] Women suffer a long time and today even more so because before the wife had no room for anything, the oldest think so yet, "woman has to follow and obey her husband and ready" is thus married? You have to put up with. Separate woman suffers a lot. (E1)*

> *[...] This happens because the woman has always been subject and submissive to the man from back in the day, just to take care of the husband, the children and the House. Today things have improved, but sometimes the family lives in a way only and one has to follow. (E3)*

Referring to the concept, the interviewees conceptualized it as an aggression, abuse and humiliation imposed on the woman, about the types of violence, (100%) identified physical assault (40%) verbal (70%) psychological, (10%) sexual (20%) and equity and (20%) moral, which brings us to a more superficial view of the concept of violence against women; however, relevant to the study, showing that still must move much in the aspects this public education.

> *[...] Violence is an aggression, a constant problem and an inhuman suffering that affects everyone. (E1)*

> *[...] Violence against women today goes far beyond physical and sexual violence. In addition to verbal and psychological violence, move aggressively with the "Self" of the woman, her mind is extremely crushed and unstructured. (E6)*

> *[...] Ill-treatment and lack of respect for the woman; the man advantage that has more physical strength than women, to master the woman and track her steps. (E7)*

The particularity of the symptoms only become apparent when revealed by those who suffer as identified in the testimonials.

> *[...] It is because violence is everywhere, a terrible thing, I am single and live with my father, but before I had a peaceful relationship, but ... it did not work and each went to his side, I do not accept this man thing sending a woman. No, that does not exist. (E2)*

> *[...] I do not agree at all with this act of cowardice, and I also agree that at some point in life the woman suffered some kind of violence, for example: a woman that wants to go out somewhere and the husband does not leave without any reason, and there? This is violence, it is sure to be a psychological violence for this woman. (E10)*

DISCUSSION

One of the main forms of violation of human rights is violence against women. The act of violence committed by an intimate partner of the woman is called gender violence and in this context they operate unequal power relations between men and women. Since this is a social issue, it has become a public health problem through its implications for the quality of life of women assaulted and in society as a result of the physical, psychological, sexual, and moral or equity injuries. Although violence against women occurs in various spheres, its prevalence occurs in the domestic sphere and its main aggressor the intimate partner.[12-13]

To conceptualize gender violence, refers to characteristics such as the use of physical force, submission and oppression. Thus, the multiplication of this form of violence, over the years, demonstrating its importance as well as research, thus interfering in the process of living, disease and death of the victims.[2]

The study of the socio-demographic profile reveals the factors associated with violence against women, such as: young adulthood, deficits in social support, low education and low socioeconomic level.[14]

Stood out physical aggression, resembling with another study[15], as violence over identified by women, overlapping the other acts that violate women's rights, so the prevailing differences in power between men and women observed in the speech of the interviewees.

Violence against women or gender occurs in virtually all countries and reaches various socioeconomic and political regimes.[15] The research shows that more than 90% of the acts of violence against women occur in the home. This environment more chosen by not suffer intervention from other people, the aggressor has in his favor the fear and the shame of women in reporting it. Action that happens due to the indifference of society with violence that occurs in the family enclosure and it becomes space of violence and deprivation of rights. These acts of violence suffer naturalization and privatization, resulting from a patriarchal order and family, hindering coordination and resistance on the part of women of this type of situation.[15] It is common in many countries the prevalence of male and incipient cultural cultures seeking egalitarianism to gender differences.

Among the main reasons for triggering violence against women is the interruption of the relationship responsible for the disagreements between the couple and let the woman hidden marks of violence and difficult to diagnose, which often confuse with other subjective symptoms and the chase for a long time.[15]

Since the 90's Brazil is committed to the training of professionals for addressing violence against women aimed at identification and referral of victims; however, there is a slight improvement in the effectiveness of these actions. Measures to prevent and cope with this phenomenon become indispensable to the health system. However, this process requires the interaction of multidisciplinary teams for favoring victim assistance.[16]

To the professionals in the health field, specifically nursing, fits assist victims of violence holistically, going beyond biologicist model and seek tools to deal with the problem of the subjective.

It is noteworthy that investment is needed in public policy to discussing the emancipation of gender oppression and building actions aimed to give visibility to the phenomenon of domestic violence against women, placing them as subjects of their body and care process.

FINAL REMARKS

Violence against women has always been present in different cultures, in many ways, over time, because along their trajectories women were molded to subject themselves and obey their partners. It is in the home where more you practice violence against women, making it a banal and commonplace act.

This study found that violence against women is often hidden by the households and is exercised by their spouses, in large part, by various forms of violence.

This fact was aggravated by social constraints as lack of access to legal information, failure of educational media, coping difficulties and consequences of violence. Although obtaining advances and recognition of this theme within the government, it is in the public security and social assistance are more targeted. Even though the issue comes obtaining territory on research and studies are still incipient the care services for cases of violence.[15]

It is observed that knowledge about domestic violence still mainly summarizes the application of physical force for most women in this study. It is necessary to advance the understanding of this phenomenon, enter the institutionalized and instituting spaces, cause paradigm shifts and advance in the fight against oppression of emancipation of gender violence.

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