GENDER BASED VIOLENCE: A SOCIAL PHENOMENON OF INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

VIOLENÇA BASEADA EM GÉNERO: UM FENÔMENO SOCIAL DE ABORDAGEM INTERDISCIPLINAR

VIOLENCIA BASADA EN GÉNERO: UN FENÓMENO SOCIAL DE ENFOQUE INTERDISCIPLINARIO

ABSTRACT

Objective: surveying the areas of knowledge of scientific articles of SciELO electronic library in the triennium 2011-2013 that deal with violence against women. Method: a descriptive study that used as a source of information SciELO to carry out the survey of large areas and areas which are inserted the articles that talk about violence against women. Results: the final sample consisted of 35 articles being 68.57% of them linked to the health field. Regarding the area 42.85% of the publications are linked to Nursing. Conclusion: for an effective and a deep understanding in view to coping the problem it becomes necessary not only the development of disciplinary studies, but the integration of knowledge from different areas making possible a complete approach to the phenomenon. Descriptors: Interdisciplinary Research; Violence against Women; Violence.

RESUMO

Objetivo: realizar levantamento das áreas de conhecimento dos artigos científicos da biblioteca eletrônica SciELO no triênio 2011-2013 que versam sobre violência contra a mulher. Método: estudo descritivo que utilizou como fonte de informações a SciELO para realizar o levantamento das grandes áreas e áreas os quais estão inseridos os artigos que versam a cerca da violência contra a mulher. Resultados: a amostra final foi composta por 35 artigos sendo 68,57% destes vinculados a grande área da saúde. Quanto à área 42,85% das publicações são vinculadas à Enfermagem. Conclusão: para um eficaz e profundo entendimento visando o enfrentamento da problemática faz-se necessário não apenas o desenvolvimento de estudos disciplinares, mas a integração de saberes de diversas áreas possibilitando uma abordagem completa do fenômeno. Descritores: Pesquisa interdisciplinar; Violência Contra a Mulher; Violência.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: examinar las áreas de conocimiento de artículos científicos de la biblioteca electrónica SciELO en el trienio desde 2011 hasta 2013 que se ocupan de la violencia contra las mujeres. Método: este es un estudio descriptivo que utiliza como fuente de información SciELO para llevar a cabo la encuesta de grandes áreas y zonas que se insertan los artículos que hablan de la violencia contra las mujeres. Resultados: La muestra final consistió en 35 artículos siendo 68,57% de ellos vinculados al campo de la salud. En cuanto a la zona de 42,85% de las publicaciones están relacionadas con la Enfermería. Conclusión: para la comprensión efectiva y profunda para enfrentar el problema, es necesario no sólo el desarrollo de estudios disciplinares, pero la integración de los conocimientos de las diferentes áreas que permiten una aproximación completa a este fenómeno. Descriptores: Investigación Interdisciplinaria; Violencia contra la Mujer; Violencia.
INTRODUCTION

Of Latin origin, the word comes from the word vis that means force and refers to the notions of embarrassment and force of use of physical superiority over the other. In its material sense the term seems neutral, but who analyzes the violent events discovers that they refer to conflicts of authority, the power struggles and the domain will, of ownership and annihilation of others or their properties. Violence is a phenomenon of complex concept, polysemic and controversial, generating many partial theories, that because it is a multi-causal event that has multiple origins and expressions, assuming different names, according to the perceptions of the collective imagination and subtle limitations between it and the socially accepted.

The World Health Organization in its World Report about Violence and Health defines violence as follows:

The intentional use of physical force or power, actual or threatened, against yourself, against another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has high probability of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, developmental disabilities or privation.

Violence against women includes situations of physical, psychological and sexual diseases that contribute to the devaluation of the victim’s integrity, among the physical consequences of domestic violence, abortions can be cited, and chronic headache, abdominal pain, muscle pain, permanent injuries, gynecological problems and death; however, often the psychological consequences of abuse are even more serious. The experience of abuse destroys the self-esteem of women, exposing the same at a higher risk of suffering from mental problems, depression, phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, tendency to suicide, and alcohol and drug use.

Order to guide public policies and actions to address violence against women, was adopted in 1994 the Intra-American Convention for Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, known as the Belém do Pará Convention. This convention considers violence against women “any act or conduct based on gender, which causes death, damage or physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women, whether in the public sphere and in private.”

In market economies, the World Bank, domestic violence is nearly a year of healthy life lost in five women aged 15 to 44 years old, and occupies similar weight to tuberculosis, HIV, the various types of cancer and cardiovascular diseases and it is notable that the negative consequences of aggression reach the physical and emotional health of women, the well-being of their children and to the economic and social situation of nations, either immediately or in the long term.

Violence in itself is not a public health issue, but becomes to affect individual and collective health, requiring for its prevention and treatment, formulation of specific policies and organization of peculiar practices and services to this sector.

Studies of violence, especially gender violence arouse interest in various sectors, since the high rates of these occurrences result in compromise of the economic productivity of the country reflecting in high health care costs, police, judiciary, organ support to women as well as absenteeism of women at work. Because of its multifacted nature, violence against women is a social, political, economic and health problem, requiring therefore the integration of knowledge and service.

Interdisciplinarity is a sine qua non for the development of science, technology and innovation. It encompasses problems and real needs, aiming integrative solutions, not just occurring by joining different areas of knowledge, but the integration and sharing of new technical and methodological approaches contributing to formation of new paradigm.

Violence against women must be studied from all areas as well as their debate must unite the disciplines as to add value and knowledge to face this problem. The concept of interdisciplinarity is widespread and gender studies are properly applied; however, the union of these two factors is still incipient. Thus, the present study aims to survey the areas of scientific knowledge base articles from the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), covering a selected collection of scientific journals over the three year period 2011-2013 which have as their theme violence against women.

METHOD

This is a descriptive study that uses as a source of information the electronic library SciELO to carry out the survey of large areas and the areas which are inserted articles that talk about violence against women. The Special Committee of Studies appointed by CNPq, CAPES and FINESP proposed in 2005 table of knowledge areas given area, and area specialties. Conceptualizing area like
Siqueira VB.

agglomeration of various areas of knowledge because of the affinity of its objects, cognitive methods and instrumental resources reflecting specific socio-political contexts; and area segmentation of the area determined on the basis of the subject matter and recognized methodological procedures and widely used; and by specialty with characterization research activity and education. ¹¹ For the development of this survey we used the area categories and area illustrated in Figure 1.

The question that guides the research was: “Facing its magnitude and complexity, gender violence is addressed in an interdisciplinary manner by Brazilian researchers and is still linked to specific areas of knowledge?”

Data collection was carried out during the month of May 2014 from the association between terms in Portuguese: Violence against women and gender-based violence, the terms were crossed as subject descriptors following Boolean logic as follows: (violence against women) OR (gender-based violence).

As inclusion criteria there were used: type of article document, Brazil study of the country, year of publication from 2011 to 2013, without language restriction. Thus found 37 articles that had their titles and objectives analyzed through careful reading, thus were excluded two of the works by fleeing the theme of violence against women, with the final sample of 35 articles.

The consolidation of the data was from the critical reading of the contents and the subsequent analysis by instrument developed for this purpose considering the following information: title, authorship, area, overall goal.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Of the 35 articles that were included in the final sample, the majority belongs to the area of health sciences (Figure 2) being the nursing area (Figure 3) that produced the most articles about the theme of violence against women. None of the articles has interdisciplinary characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large areas</th>
<th>Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics and Natural Sciences</td>
<td>Mathematics; Probability; Statistics; Astronomy; Physics; Chemistry; Geology; Geophysics; Atmospheric Sciences; Oceanography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and Computing</td>
<td>Engineering; Civil; of Mines; Materials And Metallurgy; Electronics; Biomedical; Computing; Mechanics; Mechatronics and Robotics; Chemistry; Health Protection Requirements; of Production; Nuclear; Transportation; Naval and Oceanic; Aerospace; Textiles; of Cartography and Land Surveying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Sciences</td>
<td>Biology; Genetics; Botany; Zoology; Morphology; Physiology; Biochemistry; Biophysics; Neurosciences; Microbiology; Parasitology; Ecology; Bioethics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Health Sciences</td>
<td>Medicine; Dentistry; Pharmacy; Nursing; Nutrition; Public Health; Immunology; Pharmacology; Speech Therapy; Physical Therapy; Physical Education and Sports; Health Informatics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agronomic and Veterinary Sciences</td>
<td>Agronomy; Agricultural Engineering; Forest Resources; Veterinary Medicine; Animal Husbandry; Fisheries Resources; Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>Philosophy; Sociology; Anthropology; Archaeology; History; History of Knowledge; Geography; Psychology; Education; Political Science; International Relations; Theology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socially Applicable Sciences</td>
<td>Law; Directors; Accounting; Economy; Demographics; Architecture and Urbanism; Urban and Regional Planning; Industrial Design; Information Science; Librarianship; Archival Appraisal; Museology; Communication; Social Service; Home Economics; Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages and Arts</td>
<td>Language; Languages; Literature; Performing Arts; Visual Arts; Music; Dance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Large areas and areas of scientific knowledge.
Source: Special Commission of Studies CNPq, CAPES, FINEP, 2005.
Figure 2. Distribution of scientific literature about violence against women for large area. Source: SciELO

Figure 3. Distribution of scientific literature about violence against women by area. Source: SciELO

SciELO data illustrate the evolution of scientific publications in general over the years and show that health has always stood out in terms of number of scientific publications (Figure 4).

Disciplinary cut gave rise to power of territories that make it difficult to break down barriers and promote collaboration, but it’s an intellectual challenge to collaborate disciplines that will not see the same levels of reality, especially those that work with specific issues, tangible and practical with those who work with more abstract and conceptual concepts.12
s sectors: health, public security, justice and work, and requires the involvement of organized civil society in integrated networks of care.9

CONCLUSION

Violence against women is configured as a social phenomenon and complex that resonates on all areas of people's lives either directly or indirectly. So that there is effective and deep understanding to confront the problem, it is necessary not only the development of complex disciplinary studies, but the integration of knowledge from different areas to enable a complete approach to the phenomenon.

Interdisciplinary studies need more encouragement and recognition, since due to the complexity of the present social situation, only breaking disciplinary barriers will be possible a denser and more factual look.

REFERENCES


Figure 4. Quantitative time evolution of scientific publications and their major knowledge areas of the year 2000 to the year 2012 in the SciELO database.

The scientific community is used to insert, defining and classifying both professionals and research in "compartments". There is a great skill to split into compartments; however, still lack the ability to enable an integrated view of these. Bar also shows how hindrance to the development of interdisciplinary research the small number of journals that accept this approach.10

The interdisciplinary field, according to CAPES, is one of the areas of knowledge fastest growing in Brazil. Perhaps this is the result of the need to establish dialogue with society as well as to meet the increasingly complex problems of everyday life.11

Violence is exercised, generally, as a social process, so it is not specific subject of health; however it is intrinsically linked to it since besides attending to the victims of social violence, the area has the task of drawing up prevention strategies so as to promote health.2

A reflection on interdisciplinary and multiprofessional practice in the field of violence cannot be seen as an imposition, but as an intrinsic and essential requirement. The principle of cooperation is central and must prevail for the sovereignty of subjects. In a narrower context, dialogue between the public health and medical, clinical and emergency services is fundamental. With regard to health relations with other sectors, collective actions require understanding to education, social services, justice, public security, the prosecution, the legislature, and always with social movements.2 This context, interdisciplinarity seems to arise of necessity and contingency of the status of knowledge itself. Interdisciplinary cooperation is needed in the face of “rigidity” of artificiality and false autonomy of disciplines, which allow not keep up with changes in the educational process and the production of new knowledge.14,5

Interdisciplinary work in the field of violence is characterized as a search effort of the global view of reality, to overcome the static impressions and the habit of thinking fragmented and simplifying reality. It is a reality that provides a globalizing focus front of a complex scenario.14

To confront violence against the woman, there are necessary interdisciplinary actions that facilitate collaborative work and thus promoting a less passive assistance. From this perspective, confronting violence requires effective coordination between different

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Corresponding Address
Vitória de Barros Siqueira
Av. José de Sá Maniçoba, s/n
Bairro Centro
CEP 48902-300 – Petrolina (PE), Brazil