

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY INTIMATE PARTNERS - EXPERIENCES OF THIS OFFENSE AND MOTIVATIONS FOR ACCUSATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article, a study with a qualitative approach, sought to analyze the motivations and experiences of women victims of violence by intimate partners in the realization of the complaint in a town Northwest of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Four women who participated in this study recorded the complaint in police station in September 2010. The data were collected through semi-structured interview, and we used the thematic content analysis, building two main themes: the typology of violence and hit record as a form of protection/fight against violence. Was, in the study that the search for care comes down to police and health services. It is suggested the strengthening of existing services and the expansion of health services interventions, social assistance, legal and refuges, directed to deal with this problem.

Keywords: Violence Against Women. Women's Health. Nursing.

INTRODUCTION

Conjugal violence is a public health problem and, according to the World Report on violence and health, and the rates of disease and death in women victims of violence are higher than those of men, and 25% of deaths of women of childbearing age are related to violence and 60% of them were committed by their partners⁽¹⁾.

In the field of health, violence against women was recognized in the 1990 in the field of Justice, in the 1980¹. Even with this recognition, health services and police stations are inadequate and insufficient to support women in situation of violence, and the fact is due to the unpreparedness of the professionals working in these sectors, suggesting greater reflection on the role of these services as the care provided⁽²⁾.

Usually, women report violence experienced the family, friends, relatives, co-workers, and even though these reports occur to a limited extent provide essential support. In some cases they are met in health sector, police, legal and

social assistance, which provide a kind of service disqualified, because most professionals feel unprepared to meet women in situation of violence⁽³⁾.

The health sector should be the gateway to violence and the articulator of a network of confrontation, however, still making calls based on the biomedical model, restricted to the treatment of the lesions, and often relies on professionals who make the diagnosis of this interlocutory appeal against women and effectively intervene in it⁽³⁾.

In 2006, the Maria da Penha Law increased intersectoral actions with the creation of special courts to deal with violence against women, as violence based on gender, strengthening the conception that the violence experienced by women is impregnated by gender subordination, of man about the woman⁽⁴⁾.

The route of the women in situation of violence starts with the decision to break the silence and denounce what, officially, occurs at the moment when the woman makes the complaint by hit record in the police station⁽³⁾. Usually, the termination happens when the

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woman feels her life threatened. His attitude is not the first to denounce the aggressor from the perspective that it is a passenger. She departs for the confrontation of the issue only when the aggression is to make imminent risk of death, and this is not the first time, but often much later. This factor has its aggravating the lack of family support, information and society, and by the fear of discrimination to become a woman. This shows that the support for these women is critical to encourage them to formalize the complaint⁽⁵⁾.

Generally, it is the woman who calls the police or go to the police station, or, then, is an anonymous and the cops are going to where there was conflict and, sometimes, bring the couple to the police station. There, the woman feels safer and expresses feelings of anger and nervousness when making the complaint because it initiates a process which may result in a new moment in the life of the spouses with the punishment of the perpetrator and, consequently, the transformation of their lives⁽⁶⁾. However, when the woman decides to break with the violence and formalize the complaint to the legal power, to be faced with a reality that will not be able to face alone, due to pressure from children and family often turns out to exercise their role within the family, suspending the complaint in the expectation that the companion meets his family role and promise no more choke there⁽²⁾.

Study related to the complaint shows that women now believe in what you are doing and gives a result for the complaint motivated by situations of extreme violence and intolerance to the problem by repeating and loss of hope in changing the behavior of aggressors⁽⁵⁾. Therefore, it can be observed that there are facilitators and limiting factors to the achievement of the complaint. In a study conducted in the city of Porto Alegre were cited as facilitators the Maria da Penha Law, satisfactory attendance of some professionals and the agility of certain procedures; and, as the difficulty of limiting the guidelines and understand the process, the fragmentation of services that make up the network and the absence of a center where women can receive comprehensive care⁽³⁾.

It is observed that there has been progress with regard to women's rights, to provide protection and conditions of termination, with the creation of specialized police stations for women (DEAM) Service and the transformation of the violence problem, giving you a police and legal character. However, it offers this service equally in Brazil: there are still cities that do not have DEAM, and those in which there are numerous difficulties related to the structure and human resources prepared to meet women. In this regard, it is noted that the expectations of women in situation of violence as to attendance in police stations often are frustrated⁽⁷⁾.

The formal complaint may be the moment when the woman takes knowledge of their rights, and to workers of TAHIRA clarify them and listen to the story of what happened, guiding it, accepting it without trials and offering possibilities of existing support⁽⁷⁾.

The challenges experienced by women in situations of violence in the complaint are numerous and deserve special attention from the authorities, the sectors of Justice, social welfare and health in relation to building stronger actions so that the woman can break away from such situations, using their rights. In this regard, studies in different realities may help clarify the way in which women live, what are the conditions that lead to denounce what the types of violence suffered, how to realize the violence and what are the possibilities that are offered to make the complaint.

The lack of specialized professional services, an integrated support network consisting of education services, occupational health services and active can contribute to poor visibility of this phenomenon and to the complaint.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the experiences and motivations of women in situation of violence by intimate partners, in the formulation of the complaint in a town Northwest of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

METHOD

This is a descriptive-exploratory research with qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is able to incorporate the question of

the meaning and intentionality, as inherent to acts, social structures and relations, the latter being taken both in its advent and its transformation, as significant human constructions⁽⁸⁾.

Four women who participated in this study recorded occurrence in women's Position in the police station in the town of Palmeira das Missões/RS, in September 2010. For the collection of data was a semi-structured interview, consisting of questions related to the problem experienced, how violence is designed within the framework of marriage, to the types of aggression, what motivated and the way the complaint.

To continue the search was made contact with the police station to obtain authorization to access the occurrence of women, because it was necessary to address and phone in order to contact them and invite them to participate in the study. Inclusion criteria were to have suffered violence and recorded occurrence in September 2010.

During the stipulated period for data collection, 26 women recorded occurrence in women's Position in Palmeira das Missões, eight of them have left no telephone contact, seven did not want to participate in the interview, three refused, because they had resumed the relationship with the partner. Of the eight who accepted, four of them gave the non-existent address or had changed because have not been found, leaving four women who participated in this study.

Initially, there was contact with women explaining to them the objectives of the research; -scheduled date and place for the holding of interviews that were held in place holder and chosen by them — two at work and two in their homes. The women were clarified as to the objectives of the study and signed an informed consent, getting a copy with them and another with the researcher. The testimonials were written by authorization of interviewed and subsequently transcribed for analysis purposes. At the end of the study, the recordings were erased and the transcribed documents shall remain under the responsibility of the researcher for five years. The interviews were carried out two months after the

occurrence, on average, which can be decisive for the case reports.

For the analysis of the data has been chosen by thematic content analysis proposed by Minayo⁽⁸⁾, which resulted in two main themes: ***typology of violence*** and ***record the occurrence as a form of protection/face of violence***.

Been complied with the ethical aspects of the resolution 196/96 of the CNS⁽⁹⁾, preserving the anonymity of the subjects — the letter M was used to indicate a woman, followed by the number according to the order of interviews — and the freedom to join or not subject to search. The answers will be kept confidential and stored by the responsible for a period of five years and then incinerated. The survey was conducted after approval by the Ethics Committee at the Federal University of Santa Maria, with the number 23081.011084/opinion 2010-30.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the first main theme is the ***typology of violence*** experienced, in which appears the physical violence. In women, reporting this type of aggravation is preceded by the time of discussion and altercation that leads to physical aggression, with beating on the head and jerks, as described in the following lines:

We started discussing, fighting and eventually he came and hit my head against the door of the car [...] in time to defend myself I bit it, so at least he heaved, and friends were able to see what was going on and interfere in the situation. (M2)

[...] He got me here as well (arms) and I shot and I fell more or less here as well (room) aside, the way I felt I was. (M1)

Psychological violence also appears in that lived, represented by threats and torture, however, more subtly, as expressed in the following speech:

In fact, the violence was not physical violence, violence with words, threats, torture indoors. (M3)

The findings of this study are supported by other studies that show higher prevalence of physical violence, psychological followed, as held in Curitiba/PR, with women who lived in a shelter home in the period from 1993 to 2007.

Of women surveyed, 57.97% suffered physical aggression and 16.96% psychological aggression ⁽¹⁰⁾. Another study, conducted in a city in the State of São Paulo, reveals that this aggression was the verbal and physical ⁽²⁾.

Psychological violence represented by invective and smears was also cause for complaint in study in the State of Rio de Janeiro, with a percentage of 8 % ⁽⁶⁾. The absence of physical suffering does not mean absence of suffering, because the consequences left by psychological violence are deep, with brands that go far beyond the most apparent injury ⁽⁵⁾.

As for the psychological violence, study in Londrina, Paraná, in women care center, in consultation with medical records, shows that the emotional violence prevailed, representing 56.4% of cases, followed by physical violence (32.1%) ⁽¹¹⁾.

In this perspective, it is mentioned that the violence is linked to power and physical strength of one over the other, in this case the man or woman, in an intimate relationship. The suffering generated by the violence causes the woman find coping alternatives. The State offers the possibility of record of the occurrence and the establishment of surveys as measure of protection and punishment. In this way, women who want to curb violence by punitive and educational measures may use the services of the police, ensuring security to your life by Maria da Penha Law ⁽¹²⁾. Violence against women is a matter to be treated with specific public policies; however, interventions are still more associated with the areas of public safety and social assistance ⁽¹¹⁾.

The second main theme *of the record as a form of protection/face of violence* shows that the women make the record in the police station, in the stand of the Woman, so that the acts of violence be stopped, because the evolution of aggression can get to murder/feticide. The fear of evolution of aggression takes them to formalize the complaint as a form of protection.

[...] I made the complaint in an attempt to end, stop it [...]. (M3)

[...] the aggression has worsened, and in fact was going to reach a point that he was going to do it

again, maybe even kill, as how many cases out there. That end up to killing women. (M3)

Women who suffer violence have notion of the consequences and the risk to which they are exposed to suffer extreme violence represented by murder ⁽⁵⁾. They recognize the violence when it becomes severe or impose risk of death ⁽¹³⁾. Study reveals that the complaints by physical aggression, specifically the personal injury, are most prevalent, followed by threat and attempted murder, psychological abuse and invective ⁽⁶⁾. The most commonly used instruments in aggression are hands, knife, revolver and sickle. In Brazil, the female mortality by aggression is high and heterogeneous between regions. About 20 thousand women were killed by violence (aggression), in Brazil, between 2003 and 2007, with an average mortality rate of 4.1 deaths/100,000 ⁽¹⁴⁾.

The complaints are preceded by discussions that are born of differences and of non-compliance related to agreements between the spouses, with physical assaults in social environments and own home. Women argue and bully its partners in an attempt to prevent a more serious aggression, which is confirmed in the following speech:

[...] We were at a party [...] we had entered an agreement to go with two cars, because the time that a want to go away the other want to stay and such [...] in time to go although it found the right that the cars were of him and he was going to go with one and would lead to another key, and letting me walk [...] we started discussing, fighting and eventually he came and hit my head against the door of the car and it's time to defend myself I bit it, then at least so he heaved, and friends were able to see what was going on and interfere in the situation [...] I booked the occurrence. (M2)

Marital relations there are different patterns of aggressive behavior, in that the attacks come from both parties. In this respect, it is necessary to reflect on the design of male and female roles in which the woman is the victim and the man is tormentor. There is evidence that, in the relationship of young lovers and couples, women do more violence than men do, they report that hit them, and they, when they suffer violence, are ashamed to report. Men, when

they practice the violence are the cruelest and the woman ends up being more adversely affected⁽¹⁴⁾.

Women record the complaint in response to violence who have suffered, in order to demonstrate to the offender that he not go unpunished, and curb the recurrence of episodes⁽⁶⁾. They "use the police station as symbolic feature, revealing a desperate search by law, by a banned, a third that point no more output by violence, but by negotiation negotiations"^(15: 591).

The DEAM is a public resource, offered to women who suffer emotional conflicts that result in injuries, transforming the conflict into a category whose deployment will be legal if the victim so wishes. It should be noted that the number of complaints recorded is much larger than the number of investigations initiated. In addition, it is known that a large number of victims does not seek the DEAM, because the decision-making process is time consuming, complex and conflicting and requires support from a network of relations consisting of friends, family, and health services, among others⁽¹⁵⁾.

The DEAM have focused on listening to the story of women in order to classify the complaint in a figure of law⁽⁷⁾. Professionals expect that women recognize your problem from the language of law and crime, however, it appears that some of them perform the complaint as a means of negotiating their relationship with her attacker; thus, the subpoena because of the investigation turns into intimidation⁽¹⁶⁾. Moreover, TAHIRA, after registering the occurrence, by trading may be the author of violence and the return of it in more favorable circumstances. The expectation of those who work with violence is that when women do the complaint they have the desire to fight and get out of this situation, but this is not always⁽¹⁵⁾.

In this study, it was observed that women record the occurrence, separate and return to their husbands by request of the children or even of ex-husbands, or because they believe that, they will change. The speeches below confirm:

Oh yes there is, we already had a time Forum audience right after divorce, we broke up, I

wanted to have free will and because I had the son ... but he changed, you know, and rode saying pro T. says to mother to back pro father, was coming here and now it's working in this firm, than I stayed, okay, so let's try it out. (M4)

[...] I was living in another home, and I was living my life, as it never had happened when he began to get closer, and treat me well again, and give all material again, and all comfort, and this and that, and attention to the daughter and attention to me, was that I thought, people change, you know, then all of a sudden I do not know, ' Let's try again. (M3)

Even women who make the complaint and have the opportunity to take advantage of services, for example, of the refuges, where they receive follow-up, manifest the desire to retrieve the affective, rescue the family relationships to live without violence, with respect and harmony⁽¹¹⁾.

It is recognized that there is a legal device available for women who suffer violence, namely, the "complaint", but part of them feels difficulty in breaking with the reality in which he lives, and ends up turning to his companion by his pressure, or family of their own will. Two situations are the result of records of complaints of violence: in the first, a woman registers a complaint against the offender, separates it and withdraw the complaint; in the second, the battered woman records the complaint, continues with the aggressor and withdraws the complaint⁽²⁾.

In this study, it was observed that the women make the complaint repeatedly to feel safe and use the law as an instrument of protection and negotiation, as the speech confirms the following:

[...] We will be carry on, I do the occurrence, which is a register security that I have [...] is no longer the first time, is the third or fourth time occurred already [...] so I got the law on my side. (M2)

The repetition of complaints may be due to the time that the woman needs to understand that violence is a situation that should not be part of her life, and she, using the legal framework, the police, social services and other support services can break this cycle. This is proven in a study conducted in the State of São Paulo, showing that one of the women lived

with violence for 10 years⁽²⁾. Feel supported and believe in the police service is also reason that leads women to denounce, and women believe in laws, in police stations, in the shelter, in the reference centers to support women and protective measure⁽⁵⁾.

In the testimonials of women also noted that they feel ashamed and humiliated during the complaint, and they lack confidence in the police service, as expressed in the following speech:

[...] people do not denounce, by giving the impression that there is no justice, gives the impression that you will be there to be expose, you get ashamed, you feel humiliated, and then it seems that everything is therefore and nothing resolves itself. (M3)

Perhaps the lack of confidence in the police service is based on how the delegates the Act, because, even in the DEAM, the service organization is marked by service based exclusively to give legal forwarding.⁽⁷⁾

Although attendance is not considered satisfactory this is one of the most used services for the victims of violence. Some women are exposed to moral judgment of workers, because they do not include the issue of gender, health and psychological sufferings and, often, socio-cultural position of policies for women and men⁽¹⁵⁾.

The behavior of men and women who suffer from spousal abuse is likely to be transformed when there are investments of the State and society to create another level of legal relations and ⁽⁶⁾. The fact the woman denounce and withdraw the complaint, break off and resume does not mean that it is passive on the violence experienced, but may mean a time to build up forces to continue the coping process⁽¹⁷⁾.

It is observed that women have greater awareness of their rights and their attendance in the DEAM is a feature used to strengthen in order to combat the violence. However, only increased awareness to the complaint is not enough; it is necessary to increase the awareness of those who should support it in its attempt to exit from the cycle of violence. A large number of women who suffer violence need expert help to get out of the cycle of

violence, being the complaint (registration of) an important step. The complaints have been carried out in police stations and still today represented by the will of the victim in making the record. The professionals who work in them are the first service and forward to support services that are not always available⁽¹⁵⁾.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The study shows that severe physical aggression and the fear of death causes women to seek the position of women in the police station of Police to carry out the withdrawal, which is followed by separations and returns to living with their partners due to the belief that they can change or, so why suffer the children or pressure them. They make the complaint repeatedly, than can be deduced to have some difficulty in breaking with the situation experienced. Are ashamed of the auto exposition during the making of the complaint, they feel humiliated and do not believe in the service of Justice. Therefore, it is suggested that the professionals receive guidelines on host TAHIRA, which can help women feel comfortable when making the complaint, because this moment can be decisive in the process of rupture.

Although the study involved a small number of women could meet the experience in situation of violence caused by intimate partners in the formulation of the complaint, and allowed if reflects on how much they are difficult to break with these situations without the aid of other sectors.

A limit of the study was the difficulty of access to women, because this problem is still very stigmatized by society and they feel embarrassed to talk about it. Studies with this population need longer contact and link with training women to produce a more reliable result, therefore, it is suggested that the approach in these polls is a reflection in order to have more scientific rigor.

VIOLÊNCIA CONTRA MULHERES POR PARCEIROS ÍNTIMOS - VIVÊNCIAS DESSE AGRAVO E AS MOTIVAÇÕES PARA A DENÚNCIA

RESUMO

Neste artigo, um estudo com abordagem qualitativa, buscou-se analisar as vivências e as motivações de mulheres vítimas de violência por parceiros íntimos na realização da denúncia em um município da região noroeste do Rio Grande do Sul. Participaram deste estudo quatro mulheres que registraram a denúncia na delegacia de polícia em setembro de 2010. Os dados foram coletados mediante entrevista semiestruturada, e utilizou-se a análise de conteúdo temática, construindo-se dois eixos temáticos: a tipologia da violência e registro de ocorrência como forma de proteção/enfrentamento da violência. Evidenciou-se, no estudo, que a busca por atendimento se resume aos serviços de polícia e de saúde. Sugere-se o fortalecimento de serviços existentes e a ampliação das intervenções dos serviços de saúde, assistência social, casas-abrigo e jurídicos, direcionados ao enfrentamento dessa problemática.

Palavras-chave: Violência Contra a Mulher. Saúde da Mulher. Enfermagem.

VIOLENCIA CONTRA MUJERES POR PAREJAS ÍNTIMAS - EXPERIENCIAS DE ESTE AGRAVIO Y LAS MOTIVACIONES PARA LA DENUNCIA

RESUMEN

En este artículo, un estudio con un enfoque cualitativo, intentado analizar las motivaciones y experiencias de las mujeres víctimas de violencia por compañeros íntimos en la realización de la queja en un pueblo del noroeste de Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. Cuatro mujeres que participaron en este estudio registró la denuncia en la comisaría de policía en septiembre de 2010. Los datos fueron recogidos a través de entrevista semiestructurada, y se utilizaron el análisis de contenido temático, construyendo dos temas principales: la tipología de historial de violencia y golpeó como una forma de protección/lucha contra la violencia. Fue, en el estudio, que la búsqueda de atención se reduce a los servicios de policía y salud. Se sugiere el fortalecimiento de los servicios existentes y la expansión de las intervenciones de los servicios de salud, asistencia social, legal y refugios, dirigida a enfrentar este problema.

Palabras clave: Violencia Contra Las Mujeres. Salud de La Mujer. Enfermería..

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