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J S P

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Letter to the Editor

Violence is increasing everyday all over the world. Violence has been defined as an illness by WHO 2012 and classified as an disease which can be sporadic and dangerous for the communities.

Violence is a complex and difficult situation which we are facing in every area of our lives. It is a kind of a hidden threat that irrepressible and affects our lives, physical and mental health as well.

The World Health Organization (2009) determines the nature of the violence as pyhsical, sexual and pyscological and negligence . According to the World Health Organization; " violence is the use of the physical force or power, aimfully, in a way to increase the physical harm or the possibility of physical harm, physcological harm, death, development problems." In other words, violence is the behaviors lead to the emotional injuries, oppression, anger or emotional stress of individuals

Although concept of violence is a social fact, they are all kind of forcing behaviors performed in order to harm a living target intentionally. In this context, negative consequences arises on individuals.

Violence is a problem which can be faced in all steps of life and which harms the society health. The violence which is an opressed behavior in human nature covers all the behaviors that can harm the people and society. The defination of violence varies according to societies and to cultures.

Understanding Violence is a title of our scientific meeting which are periodically performed since 2015. We are trying to discuss the types, magnitudes, result and also prevention and protection from violence with experts including health, medicine, psychology, law, social work and sociology. Because of its multidisciplinary character of the studying violence, all aspects are trying to be discussed at the meeting.

In this issue we selected 11 original and precious articles from the presentations of Second international Understanding the Violence meeting for this special issue of Journal of Scientific Perspectives.

These are the titles of the articles you my read at this issue : Comparison of Examples of Child Sexual Abuse Cases In Turkish And European Media: Protection Of Children's Right -, Evaluation of Radiological Findings In Terms Of Physical Abuse In Children Under 4 Years Of Age Admitted To Emergency Department-, Examining The Relationship Between Empathy And Anger Expressions of The Drivers,- Example of Good Practice of Victim Rights: Comparison of Studies In Canada And Turkey, -Field Study on Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviors Regarding Violence in Traffic and Road Rage,- Knowledge, Attitude And Behavior Study On Dating Violence,- Legal Analysis of Sextortion Crime In Turkey, -Punishment And Violence In Education During The Last Century of The Ottoman Empire And The Early Years of The Republic, - Self Harm Behavior,- The Attitudes of Health Workers in Family Health Centers on the Intimate Partner Violence Against Women,- The Relationship Between Aggressive Behavior And Negative Automatic Thoughts In University Students: The Mediator Role of Hopelessness Level

We are thankful to Prof. Dr. Özlem Yayıntaş, the editor of the Journal of Scientific Perspectives, for her support to this issue and wishing non-violent days for all of us forever.

Prof. Dr. Oğuz Polat
Head of the Congress

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Research Article

COMPARISON OF EXAMPLES OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES IN TURKISH AND BRITISH MEDIA: PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

This study compares news articles which have documented child sex abuse cases in Turkish and UK press in terms of their lexical choices and the level of details which they conceal in order to protect the rights of the child. The aim is to shed light on the significance afforded to the protection of children in both countries. Furthermore, the causes and consequences of child sex abuse will be discussed with mention of the various laws and penalties enforced to deter such acts.

Keywords: *Child sexual abuse, children's rights, Turkish Press, British Press*

1. INTRODUCTION

Child sexual abuse, like any other form of violence, is a concerning issue for all nations. Since children are one of the most vulnerable individuals in a society, the protection and wellbeing of children in any society in the world must be the vital concern to be taken into consideration by the governments through the laws, regulations and conventions. It is an undeniable fact that the family is the cornerstone of society, and the welfare, physical and mental health of children raised in these families is of great importance for healthy societies. In this case, lawmakers and authorities must enact laws, legislations and determine policies with respect to the protection of children's rights in order to raise them as physically and mentally healthy adults to contribute to the society.

2. CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

In this part of the article, the terms related to child sexual abuse will be defined and some statistics from England and Turkey will be shared to shed light on the significance of the issue.

In order to better understand the difference between “child abuse” and “child sexual abuse”, the definitions of both terms must be clarified. The World Health Organization (WHO, 1999) defined child abuse as “treatment likely to harm the child’s survival, health, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power”. Another definition is as “Sexual abuse can be considered as cases where the Prohibition of incest can be broken and therefore incest can be observed; alcohol and substance abuse, crowded family environment and thus increased physical intimacy.” (Polat, 2019, p.202)

As it is seen from the definitions of “child abuse”, it can be said that child sexual abuse is one form of child abuse or maybe one of the most traumatic form of violence whose consequences may last for a life-time. Mainly four forms of child abuse can be listed as physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect (Polat, 2015, p.138).

Since the main concern of this article is on child sexual abuse, it is necessary to define the term clearly in order to analyze the cases in news articles keeping the definition in mind. Child sexual abuse can be defined as follows, “sexual abuse is the use of a child who has not completed his or her psychosocial development and is under the age of an adult for sexual stimulation. Sexual abuse covers all kinds of behavior involving sexuality” (Polat, 2015, p. 138). According to the report published by Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Social Services and Child Protection Agency in 2010, among the forms of other abuse forms, the children between the age 7-18, the victims subjected to the sexual abuse was 3%. In the report, it is stated that the reason why the percentage’s being low compared to other forms of violence is that the incidences are not reported to the authorities because of possible social consequences such as victim blaming, shaming, being isolated from the society or with the fear of blamed for lying about the incident.

The situation does not seem very different in Europe. According to the report published by non-governmental organization NSPCC based in the UK, “1 in 3 children sexually abused by an adult did not tell anyone at the time. All types of abuse and neglect are associated with poorer mental health. Strong associations were found between maltreatment, sexual abuse, physical violence, and poorer emotional wellbeing, including self-harm and suicidal thoughts”.

The same organization defines child sexual abuse as follows: “Contact abuse” involves touching activities where an abuser makes physical contact with a child, including penetration. It includes: sexual touching of any part of the body whether the child's wearing clothes or not, rape or penetration by putting an object or body part inside a child's mouth, vagina or anus, forcing or encouraging a child to take part in sexual activity, making a child take their clothes off, touch someone else's genitals or masturbate, whereas “Non-contact abuse” involves non-touching activities, such as grooming, exploitation, persuading children to perform sexual acts over the internet and flashing. It includes: encouraging a child to watch or hear sexual acts, not taking proper measures to prevent a child being exposed to sexual activities by others, meeting a child following sexual grooming with the intent of abusing them, online abuse including making, viewing or distributing child abuse images, allowing someone else to make, view or distribute child abuse images, showing pornography to a child, sexually exploiting a child for money, power or status (child exploitation) (learning.nspcc.org.uk, 2019). As can be seen from the definitions, child sexual abuse is a broad term with various definitions, whereas in the news articles chosen as example cases for this article have been selected based on the cases including “contact abuse”.

It is clear from the above definitions that child sexual abuse will cause traumatic and long-term negative effects on the victim. Any traumatic experience may trigger psychological problems in the later years of victim's life.

In this regard, it is necessary to define the perpetrator of child sexual abuse: "It is not easy to talk about a typology for the exploiters who abuse the child. It can be seen that people from all walks of life can be an assaulter and approach the child as a sexual object. However, it is observed that people who are having a hard time on sexual relations with their own peers, who are experiencing lack of confidence, tend to children because they are young and vulnerable and have more easily established relationships with them. It is also necessary to add that they do not consider themselves physically adequate." (Polat, 2019, p. 151). As it is seen from the above citation, there is no simple definition of perpetrator, however when the initiator of the problem is made visible, the problem is made visible as well.

In this case, it can be said that the aim of this article is to give information on the ethical approaches of both media (Turkish and English) while presenting such sensitive issue as child sexual abuse considering the safety and protection of victim.

2.1. The Role of Turkish and European Media in Reflecting Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Media is an indispensable part of individuals' daily life to get national and international news. Every day, individuals get news on different topics, however for the person who gets the news and presents the news; perhaps the hardest thing is that they have news of child sexual abuse as the number of cases has reached to a worrisome level all around the world.

According to UNESCO, six principles and guidelines for media reporting on children are as following:

- 1- Respect the dignity and rights of every child in every circumstance.
- 2- In interviewing (and reporting on) children, pay special attention to each child's right to privacy and confidentiality, to have their opinions heard, to participate in decisions affecting them and to be protected from harm and retribution.
- 3- Protect the best interests of each child over any other consideration, including advocacy for children's issues and the promotion of child rights.
- 4- When trying to determine the best interests of a child, give due weight to the child's right to have their views taken into account in accordance with their age and maturity.
- 5- Consult those closest to the child's situation and best able to assess it about the political, social and cultural ramifications of any reportage.
- 6- Do not publish a story or an image that might put the child, their siblings or peers at risk, even when their identities are changed, obscured or not used.

As the above mentioned principles are inclusive for all nations, while analyzing the examples of news articles selected for this article, they will be mentioned.

The aim of the study is to increase the awareness of the society and lawmakers on the significance of the children's rights through the examples of the child sexual abuse news articles on Turkish and British media with respect to comparison of the representation of the victims and how much both media protect the rights of the victims in the framework of the media ethics.

3. MATERIAL AND METHODS:

In this article, the main focus will be on the representation and comparisons of the child sexual abuse news cases in Turkish and British Media. Two news articles related to the subject from each country will be compared in the light of the lexical choice, the media ethical code on sharing sensitive news and the protection of children's rights and related statistics, policies and preventive laws will be shared on the subject.

This section of the article will examine the news reports of four cases of sexual abuse of children, two of them from Turkish media and two from English media. The news articles will be analyzed in the light of wording, censorship and ethical code of journalism in presenting such sensitive news.

All news articles are directly shared without being summarized in order to clarify the points of the analysis. The method used during selection of news articles is that most popular news portals of both countries have been browsed and the news articles with similar abuse cases were chosen to compare the ways of presentation on both media. The news articles are given below as they appear on the news portals so as not to hinder the objective comparison of them on sharing news about sensitive topics like child sexual abuse.

While selecting the news, the main criteria was to choose 'contact sexual abuse' and how much detailed was expressed related to the incidents.

The reason why news articles selected from England is to search and analyze what measures the country to punish or prevent such abuse against children and how the issue is addressed in the media despite not having a written constitution. Furthermore, England is still a member of EU and Turkey is the candidate state for EU for decades. During this candidacy process, press freedom and human rights are two of the EU membership criteria for Turkey so to what extent Turkish media represents child sexual abuse cases and what preventive laws are put into force was searched through the news articles chosen based on 'contact abuse' in child sexual abuse cases.

First two cases from England and Turkey were chosen as the examples to incest and how these two cases were detailed in English media and Turkish media. The second case from England was chosen to demonstrate the consequences of online grooming and how it turns into a contact sexual abuse. The second case from Turkey was selected as the victim has a special condition and the victim of incest.

Overall, the purpose of the article is to analyze the cases in the framework of ethical code of Journalism and to increase awareness in the society to stand by the protection of the children's rights as the more cases are brought up by the media, the more preventive laws are put into force.

4. CASES

4.1. News Case I: England

Elliott Appleyard abuse: Daughter's 35-year fight for justice

(Source: *www.bbc.com*) 25 January 2019

"Carol Higgins was scouring skips for scrap metal with her father when he unexpectedly shot the family dog dead in front of her, then proceeded to "snog" her. This was just the beginning of the repeated abuse the then 12-year-old suffered from Elliott Appleyard, who has been jailed for 20 years for sexual offences including rape and indecent assault. Growing up in Denby Dale, West Yorkshire in the 1980s, Appleyard maintained his grip on Carol, her half-sister Donna and brother Paul with regular threats of violence. His then-wife Jean was

threatened with a machete for having a "sex dream", with Appleyard pointing a legally-owned 12-bore shotgun at her head during an argument. During Appleyard's trial, Jean told the jury: "If [the children] went to phone the police, he'd shoot me." After fleeing the house with her mother, Carol returned to the home on Gilthwaites Crescent eight months later due to her strained relationship with her mother and her need to see her siblings. **The abuse then escalated. Elliott Appleyard "manipulated, groomed, controlled and emotionally oppressed" his daughter, his trial was told "I wish somebody on the streets would have raped me so I'd have had my mum and dad to support me, but it was never like that, so I made my friends my family," Miss Higgins, now 49, said.** "I'll always feel sad, I feel emotional now talking about it, the pain will never go away, but I've got enough courage to rebuild and to heal." Appleyard would play fight with his daughter, but leave her with bites on her neck so deep they would turn "blue, black and purple". While he was away in the US on a hunting trip in the Appalachian Mountains, 13-year-old Carol held a party at the house with her friends. During an interview with police in November 2015, Miss Higgins said her father was "furious" when he returned, causing her to self-harm for the first time. "I started cutting my wrist, I'd never done it before. My dad started bandaging up and said, 'you're too mentally disturbed to sleep by yourself tonight'." He cuddled up to me... he started touching me in places, took a condom out of the drawer and started having sex with me." She added: "It became an everyday occurrence." The majority of the abuse took place at the family home in Gilthwaites Crescent, Denby Dale. During the trial, Peter Hampton, prosecuting, said: "He manipulated, groomed, controlled and emotionally oppressed his daughter." At the time she was vulnerable and felt abandoned by her mother, who was living elsewhere, she became conditioned to comply with his perverted sexual demands. Miss Higgins said: "You feel jealous of other people because you don't have that support; it's a lonely place to be and it's scary." I used to wake up in the morning with a scary feeling in my tummy because I didn't have anyone to love me in a way that I wanted to be loved." She added: "I used to think, why me, why does this have to happen to me?" She often thought of running away, but was told by social services she could end up in a children's home - a thought that "terrified" her, Mr. Hampton said. Appleyard placed his estranged wife's engagement ring on her daughter's finger when she was 14 and took sexual photographs of her, police were told. She was also taken to a tattoo parlour in Barnsley to have a declaration of love inked on her shoulder. It took 10 "painful" acid treatments to have it removed in later life. During the police interview, she said: "I'd hear his footsteps coming in from the pub and coming upstairs, I'd think 'please, please'; as sometimes he'd go straight past. Most of the time he didn't." I'd be asleep or pretending to be asleep, he'd grab my arm and take me to his room at the other end of the landing." She added: "I was just confused; I didn't know what was going on and what was normal. I was just complicit for everything he wanted me to do. 'I'm angry at myself for not doing anything about it, for making him believe that it was all right, for not kicking and screaming.' Despite feeling she had no escape, she eventually ran away from home and told police what had been happening. She gave a 17-page statement to officers in 1985, but was encouraged not to take the matter any further as it would "blacken" her name. Miss Higgins said: "It's taken me 35 years and five attempts to keep knocking on that door - I'd say to anybody, never give up fighting for justice." Go speak your truth to the police and make sure your voice is heard and never give up." West Yorkshire Police is investigating a complaint relating to the case and said it was unable to comment further. "I fill my life with positives and always try to overcome the negative barriers," she said. "This has been the biggest mountain I've ever had to climb and I feel like I'm at the summit now, I can put the flag in, climb back down and get on with the rest of my life."

In News Article 1, the identities of both the victim and the perpetrator were clearly shared as well as all the details of the incident are given as well. Detailed wording is used such as "...bites on her neck" and "took a condom out of the drawer and started having sex with me".

The readers of the news article can easily recognize the traumatic consequences of incest child sexual abuse from the statements of the victim like: "I wish somebody on the streets would have raped me so I'd have had my mum and dad to support me, but it was never like that, so I made my friends my family", through this statement of the 49-year-old victim, who was sexually abused by her biological father at the age of 14 systematically, though she has a happy family life at the moment, she still expresses the pain and the trauma she holds deep down subconsciously. The statements related to victim's story when she tried to report the perpetrator were also discouraging for her, as the police she reached out for help sent her back to the trauma zone by advising her not to "blacken her name" which is actually one of the main reasons why the statistics on child sexual abuse cases seems lower. When the incident is analyzed with respect to the ethical code of journalism, the details related to the abuse such as the names of victim and perpetrator, the name of the city, the statement of the prosecutor and the whole story are shared, mainly because mostly likely the consent of the victim has been taken by the journalist to share the identities and details of the story otherwise it would be against the ethical code. The other factor on sharing the details is to increase public awareness about such a traumatic case like child sexual abuse.

4.2. News Case 1: Turkey

(Source: hurriyetdailynews.com-September 27 2018)

"Father sentenced to 57 years in jail for sexually abusing daughters

A man in the western Turkish province of Manisa has been sentenced to 57 years in jail for sexually abusing his three daughters. The man, who was unidentified, was charged with aggravated sexual assault, child abuse and child pornography in the abuse of his daughters aged 10, 14 and 17 from 2010 to 2014, Demirören News Agency reported on Sept. 26. The abuse was uncovered by the 17-year-old girl's teacher, who discovered footage showing sexual abuse by the girl's father on a flashdrive she had brought to school to turn in homework. The Turgutlu Heavy Penal Court issued a ruling bearing the heaviest possible jail sentences according to Turkish law."

On the other hand, in News Case 1 from Turkey, not many details are shared in the news article though it is the incest child sexual abuse case like the News Case 1 from England. It is mainly because the three victims of the abuse are still children and in order to respect their privacy according to the ethical code of journalism, it may cause the victims flashback the incident over and over again. As can be recognized from the news article, the ages of victims and perpetrator, the date and the city of the incident and the crimes the perpetrator charged with were given, however the identities of the parties were not share with the public.

4.3. News Case 2: England

"Bradford grooming trial: Nine men guilty of abusing girls

(Source: www.bbc.com), 26 February 2019

The men were found guilty after a trial lasting more than six weeks. Nine men have been found guilty of sexual exploitation offences against two teenage girls in Bradford. The men were found guilty of offences including rape and inciting child prostitution after a trial lasting more than six weeks. The jury is still considering its verdict on a 10th man. The girls were living in a children's home in the city when the abuse started, and a full investigation began after the BBC contacted police.

Guilty men

At Bradford Crown Court, Basharat Khaliq, 38, of Bradford, was found guilty of five counts of rape and one count of assault by penetration.

Saeed Akhtar, 55, of Bradford, was found guilty of two counts of inciting child prostitution and one count of rape. Naveed Akhtar, 43, of Bradford, was convicted of two counts of rape and found not guilty of a third count. Parvaze Ahmed 36, of Bradford, was convicted of three counts of rape. Izar Hussain, 32, of Bradford, was found guilty of one count of rape and one count of attempted rape, but found not guilty on another two counts of rape. Zeeshan Ali, 32, of Bradford, was convicted of sexual assault. Kieran Harris, 28, of Dewsbury, was convicted of two counts of rape. Faheem Iqbal, 27, of no fixed abode, was found guilty of aiding and abetting rape. Mohammed Usman, 31, of Bradford, was found guilty of two counts of rape.

Girls were 14

Khaliq was found guilty of offences against both girls, while the other eight men were convicted in relation to one victim. The men have been remanded in custody at Bradford Crown Court and will be sentenced on Wednesday. The court was told the grooming and abuse began in 2008 when the girls were aged 14, living in a children's home in Bradford. The jury heard staff could not physically prevent the girls leaving the home but they were aware that one of the girls was "being picked up by multiple Asian males in smart cars". A statement from Bradford Council said: "The Safeguarding Board will look closely at this case to see if there are any lessons we can learn that could help us keep young people safer." Earlier in the trial, the court heard one of the girls told police in 2013 that she had been "groomed by hundreds of men", but those allegations were not followed up. The girl was interviewed by BBC Look North a year later, and she talked about abuse she had suffered."

In the second News Case from England, the abuse against children is ranging from grooming to rape and pornography by a group of men whose names, ages and places they live are explicitly shared but the identities of the victim girls. The reason not to share the victim girls' identities is to protect their rights of privacy and to protect them from the probable shaming/ self- shaming in the future. Conversely, the perpetrators' names are given so as to create public recognition on such organized crimes including sexual abuse of children.

4.4. News Case 2: Turkey

"Man who raped daughter with Down syndrome gets reduced sentence

(Source: hurriyetdailynews.com- August 12, 2012, Istanbul)

Lawyers and nongovernmental organizations have reacted angrily after the Supreme Court of Appeals reduced a sexual abuse sentence against a father convicted of raping his own daughter on the grounds that the girl had remained a virgin even though she had aborted the fetus. "This decision has ruined every attempt we have made to prevent the legitimization of these kinds of incidents," Liz Amado, head of the Women's Human Rights Association, told daily Akşam. The incident was revealed after the then-14-year-old victim, who suffers from Down syndrome, went to the hospital to undergo abortion four years ago. Blood tests revealed that it was 99.99 percent likely that the father of who her unborn child was her own father. The victim was immediately transferred to relevant authorities, where she confirmed that her father had had intercourse with her. A local court sentenced the father to 15 years in prison for sexual abuse.

The high court, however, recently overruled the decision, claiming that the "the victim's hymen is not suitable for intercourse and that she is still a virgin." The high court stated that "only sexual abuse through penetration" necessitated a heavier sentence, whereas "basic sexual

abuse" did not. Publicly, mother reacts to the decision.

The mother quickly divorced the father once news of the rape became public, but the victim reportedly failed to understand what had happened due to her mental challenges. The victim's attorney, Hünkar Demir Çelik, said the decision was "unacceptable." "I will request that the local court insist on its prior decision," Çelik said. "It is a known fact that only birth will undoubtedly break the flexible hymen." Çelik further stated that if high court gets its way, the father will only serve five years in prison. Amado said the case was not unique in its ruling and that similar misjudgments had been given before."

Contrary to News Case 1 from Turkey, in News Case 2 from Turkey, the details of the story are shared about the victim' being sexually abused by her biological father and the victim's suffering from Down syndrome. The decision of the court about the incident and the attorney's statements related to the decision are also shared with the public, nevertheless the identities of the victim and the perpetrator are not given in the news article to protect the rights of the victim specifically.

Discussion: Children's Rights and Preventive Acts to Protect Children

In this section of the article, after analyzing four news articles from England and Turkey respectively and focusing on whether the wording and the given details related to the incidents are in accordance with the ethical code of journalism or not, the deterrent laws and regulations, the conventions and the prudential actions against child sexual abuse crime will briefly be expressed.

Without a doubt, children are one of the most dependent and vulnerable members of the society. In order to bring up them as healthy adults to be, parents, educators and lawmakers are obliged to protect the right of children by the laws and regulations.

According to the Turkey Human Report prepared by United States Department of State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, child sexual abuse and the penal code for such crime are stated as follows: "Child abuse was a problem. The law authorizes police and local officials to grant various levels of protection and support services to victims of violence or to those at risk of violence. It requires the government to provide services to victims, such as shelter and temporary financial support, and empowers family courts to impose sanctions on those responsible for the violence.

By law, if the victim of abuse is between ages 12 and 18, molestation results in a three-to-eight-year prison sentence, sexual abuse in an eight-to-15-year sentence, and rape in a sentence of at least 16 years. If the victim is younger than 12, molestation results in a minimum five-year prison sentence, sexual abuse in a minimum 10-year sentence, and rape in a minimum 18-year sentence. On September 3, a Ministry of Justice report stated the Forensic Medicine Office received 650 child abuse files each month and that the office was still working on cases received three years previously. It emphasized the office was closing the gap and was processing child abuse cases more quickly than in the past. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute, child abuse cases increased by 6.2 percent from 2013 to 2014. In 2014 there were 1,377 documented cases of sexual abuse of boys and 9,718 of girls." (Turkey Human Right Report, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, (2015), United States Department of State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, p.52). The excerpt from Turkey Human Right Report focuses on child sexual abuse's being a social problem, the numbers of the child abuse cases and the penal code for the perpetrators of child sexual abuse.

Since child sexual abuse is globally recognized inhumane treatment against children, not only the governments but also non-governmental organizations are responsible for protecting children's rights and increasing public awareness on gravity of the issue.

Since no written constitutional law exists in England, the preventive actions are taken in local level to protect children as it is mentioned on the website of NSPCC (NGO): “The Department for Education (DfE) is responsible for child protection in England. It sets out policy, legislation and statutory guidance on how the child protection system should work.

From 29 June 2018, local safeguarding children's boards (LSCBs) are being replaced by safeguarding partners, who are responsible for child protection policy, procedure and guidance at a local level.

The local safeguarding arrangements are led by three statutory safeguarding partners:
the local authority
the clinical commissioning group the police.

Working together with other relevant agencies, they must co-ordinate and ensure the effectiveness of work to protect and promote the welfare of children, including making arrangements to identify and support children at risk of harm.”

However, in Turkey, the rights of the children are under protection of constitution. Penal code regulates punishment for the perpetrators of child sexual abuse. In Article 41 - (Paragraph added on October 3, 2001; Act No. 4709) regulating protection of the family, and children's rights (The phrase “and children's rights” was added by the fourth Article of Act No. 5982 dated September 12, 2010), it is declared that “Family is the foundation of the Turkish society and based on the equality between the spouses. The State shall take the necessary measures and establish the necessary organization to protect peace and welfare of the family, especially mother and children, and to ensure the instruction of family planning and its practice.

(Paragraph added on September 12, 2010; Act No. 5982) Every child has the right to protection and care and the right to have and maintain a personal and direct relation with his/her mother and father unless it is contrary to his/her high interests. (Paragraph added on September 12, 2010; Act No. 5982) The State shall take measures for the protection of the children against all kinds of abuse and violence.”

As mentioned above, only constitutions or punishments may not be deterrent enough in order to attract the attention of the public to the significance of the child sexual abuse cases. In this sense, the media must use its power in hand while raising public awareness on the issue; it must also protect the privacy and rights of the victims of the incidents in the alignment with the Ethical Code of Journalism.

5. CONCLUSION

As a result, as can be seen that similar incidents have occurred not only in Turkey but also in Europe, and that child sexual abuse is a social problem that results in sociological and psychological traumatic consequences in global level.

After the analysis of the four news articles on child sexual abuse, it is clear that though the profile of the predator or perpetrator is unstable, the victim's profile is unfortunately quite stable which is being fragile to harm by the adults as they are the vulnerable members of the society.

In this case, the responsibility to protect children's rights is a shared responsibility among the parents, educators, lawmakers and the media. The more the publish awareness is raised, the more deterrent laws and regulations will be forced and the more preventive actions will be taken because when the problem is named, the solution is made.

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EVALUATION OF RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN TERMS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE IN CHILDREN UNDER 4 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED TO EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Physical abuse is defined as non-accidental injury. For 0-3 years of age children, evaluated in the emergency department, the possibility of physical abuse should be considered. The purpose of this study is to discuss the role of radiological findings in the assessment of physical abuse suspicion. Children in 0-3 years of age, admitted with fall to the emergency department of a university hospital in 2018, were retrospectively evaluated on hospital automation system. Data was obtained from electronic health records. The cases were examined in terms of age, gender, falling features, physical and radiological findings related to trauma and suspicion of abuse. Data was analyzed in SPSS program. In 100 cases, 52 (52.0%) were male and the mean age was 28.7±10.6 months. The clinical diagnoses of the cases were 51 (51.0%) falling from the same level, 11 (11.0%) falling from one level to another, and 38 (38.0%) 'only' falling. Posttraumatic radiological findings were as follows: 19 (19.0%) cases had soft tissue injury with bone fracture and/or joint dislocation; 17 (17.0%) cases had isolated soft tissue injury and 1 (1.0%) had temporal bone fracture and intracranial traumatic changes. In 11 (11.0%) cases had long bone fractures, 9 (9.0%) were diaphyseal fractures. Two (2.0%) cases had hand-finger, 1 (1.0%) clavicle, 1 (1.0%) calvarial and 1 (1.0%) facial bone fractures. The case with clavicle fracture could not be evaluated in terms of physical abuse suspicion, because of unknown condition of walking. The suspicion of physical abuse was considered in 1 (1.0%) case due to delay in hospital admission. Long bone diaphyseal fractures were most common in children aged 0-3 years. Since this finding showed low specificity to physical abuse, no suspicion of physical abuse was radiologically considered. The delay in hospital admission reveals the importance of evaluating cases from a multidisciplinary point of view in terms of suspicion of physical abuse.

Key words: Fall, physical abuse, forensic radiology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Physical abuse is the harm to the child as a result of non-accidental (intentional) actions of individuals who take care of the child (Kar and Dokgöz, 2017; Özen et al., 2015). Physical abuse is more common in children under three years of age (Koç et al., 2014; Ayvaz and Aksoy, 2004); 12-20% of fractures observed in this age group are due to physical abuse (Flaherty et al., American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect; Section on Radiology, Section on Endocrinology, and Section on Orthopedics, American Academy of Pediatrics). Society for Pediatric Radiology, 2014). There is a 5-10% risk of mortality as a result of repeated physical abuse (Koç et al., 2014; Ayvaz and Aksoy, 2004); 90% of deaths under five years, 41% under one year (Ayvaz and Aksoy, 2004). Therefore, early and accurate diagnosis is critical in cases of physical abuse. In order to prevent the fatality of violence, clinicians should exclude suspicion of physical abuse in children aged 0-3 years (Kar and Dokgöz 2017; Koç et al., 2014; Kemp et al., 2008; Ayvaz and Aksoy, 2004.). Falling is very common in childhood (Flaherty et al., American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect; Section on Radiology, Section on Endocrinology, and Section on Orthopedics, American Academy of Pediatrics; Society for Pediatric Radiology, 2014); however, it is reported that children exposed to abuse are more likely to admit to emergency services due to falls and home accidents (Beyaztaş et al., 2014). In case of suspected physical abuse, radiological imaging is performed depending on the child's age, history, complaints and physical examination findings (Christian and Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect, American Academy of Pediatrics, 2015; Kar and Dokgöz, 2017; Duffy et al., 2011). Radiological imaging may help to determine the severity and mechanism of injury and to make the differential diagnosis (Kar and Dokgöz, 2017). Prevention of omission of physical abuse cases is a prior condition for health care. However, there are few studies on the evaluation of radiological findings in terms of suspected physical abuse in children under three years of age. Therefore, the aim of this study is to discuss the role of radiological findings in the assessment of suspected physical abuse.

2. METHODS

2.1. Study design, methods and materials

This is a retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study. The population of the study was determined by scanning through the hospital automation system. Patients under the age of 4 years, who admitted to the emergency department of the university hospital in 2018 due to falls and who had radiographs and / or CT scans were included in the study. Data were obtained from electronic medical files. The authors declared that the research was conducted according to the principles of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki "Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects", (amended in October 2013). In this study, cases were examined in terms of age and sex, fall characteristics, physical and radiological findings related to trauma, and suspicion of physical abuse. Radiological images were evaluated by two radiologists and a forensic specialist.

2.2. Definitions and the scope of study

Criteria for suspected physical abuse in patients with fractures: No history of injury, history incompatible with injury, different histories reported by caregivers, revised histories, delayed admission to treatment, other findings suspecting abuse, accompanying symptoms (Skin findings, internal organ or CNS injury, etc.), multiple fractures, high specificity fractures, fractures in the child who could not walk. High specificity fractures were defined as classic metaphyseal lesions (bucket handle or corner fracture), rib fractures (especially posteromedial), scapula fractures, spinous process fractures, and sternal fractures (Flaherty et al., American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect, Section on Radiology, Section

on Endocrinology, and Section on Orthopedics, American Academy of Pediatrics; Society for Pediatric Radiology, 2014). In this study, we focused on radiological data and evaluated the parameters like high specificity fractures, multiple fractures and delayed admission to the treatment.

2.3. Data collection and analysis

The data were analyzed with SPSS (version 20.0; SPSS / IBM Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The descriptive data were presented by numbers, percentages and mean.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Descriptive characteristics of study group

Among 100 cases examined, 52 (52.0%) were male and the mean age was 28.7 ± 10.6 months. The clinical diagnoses of the cases were falling from the same level in 51 (51.0%), falling from one level to another in 11 (11.0%) cases and only 'falling' in 38 (38.0%) cases. Electronical records did not include history, height and weight values and fall height (in cm or m).

3.2. Radiological findings

Table 1. Radiologic modality and screening dates

X-Ray	81 (81,0%)
Computerized Tomography (CT)	5 (5,0%)
X-Ray and CT	10 (10,0%)
X-Ray, CT and Ultrasonography	4 (4,0%)
First 24 hours	99 (99,0%)
2-3. days	1 (1,0%)

The types of radiological imaging and date of screening are shown in Table 1.

Posttraumatic radiological findings were as follows: soft tissue injury, fracture and / or dislocation in 19 cases (19.0%); only soft tissue injury in 17 patients (17.0%) and temporal bone fracture and intracranial traumatic finding in 1 patient (1.0%). Long bone fracture was found in 11 cases (11.0%) and 9 of them (9.0%) were diaphyseal fractures. Two cases (2.0%) had hand-toe, 1 (1.0%) had clavicle, 1 (1.0%) had calvarial and 1 had (1.0%) facial bone fracture. In Table 2, the radiological findings of the forensic cases declared in the emergency department were seen; Table 3 shows condition of suspected physical abuse according to radiological findings in patients declared as forensic cases.

Table 2. Radiological findings of patients declared as forensic cases in emergency department

Radiological findings	Forensic case declaration	
	Yes n (%)	No n (%)
Isolated soft tissue	2 (40,0)	15 (15,8)
soft tissue +fracture/joint injury	3 (60,0)	17 (17,9)
Traumatic finding	0 (0,0)	63 (66,3)
Etiology		
Fall at the same level	1 (20,0)	50 (52,6)
Fall from one to another level	4 (80,0)	27 (18,8)
Fall, undefined	0 (0,0)	38 (40,0)
Fracture		
Femur	1 (20,0)	1 (1,1)
Facial and calvarial bones	2 (40,0)	0 (0,0)
Clavicle, humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, hand/foot, finger, pelvic	0 (0,0)	14 (14,9)

Table 3. Suspected physical abuse among patients declared as forensic cases according to radiological findings

Suspected physical abuse due to radiological findings	Forensic case declaration	
	Yes n (%)	No n (%)
No suspected physical abuse	5 (5,0)	93 (93,0)
There is suspected physical abuse	0 (0,0)	1 (1,0)
Could not be evaluated	0 (0,0)	1(1,0)

According to the defined criteria, as a result of forensic radiological evaluation due to physical abuse suspicion: 1 case (1.0%) with clavicle fracture could not be evaluated for suspected physical abuse because of unknown growth and development status. Due to delay in admission to emergency department, there was 1 (1.0%) case of suspected physical abuse.

4. DISCUSSION

On radiological imaging, detection of multiple fractures or fractures with different healing stages, unexplained delay in admission to treatment and the presence of other findings suggestive of abuse cause suspicion of physical abuse (Flaherty et al., American Department of Pediatrics Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect; Radiology, Section on Endocrinology, and Section on Orthopedics, American Academy of Pediatrics; Society for Pediatric Radiology, 2014). In this study, the most frequent finding was long bone diaphyseal fractures in children younger than 4 years old presented to the emergency department due to falls. Although long bone fractures are a common finding, there was radiologically no suspicion of physical abuse, as they show low specificity for abuse. Finding of delayed admission to the treatment made us think that the suspicion of physical abuse should be evaluated from a multidisciplinary point of view. The absence of data about the history and growth and development of children was an important limiting factor in assessing the suspicion of physical abuse in patients with radiological fractures. The multidisciplinary approach to child physical abuse will play an important role in the fight against physical abuse.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The results of our study were the necessity of the interpretation of radiological findings from a multidisciplinary point of view in case of suspected child physical abuse and the necessity to raise awareness among emergency staff about physical abuse. Accordingly, the possibility of physical abuse should be considered in 0-3 age children admitted to the emergency department due to falls (Özen et al., 2015; Koç et al., 2014; Ayvaz and Aksoy, 2004.). In order to discuss the role of radiological findings in differential diagnosis of suspected physical abuse, it may be useful to make research in different and larger patient groups.

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Research Article

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPATHY AND ANGER EXPRESSIONS OF THE DRIVERS

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ABSTRACT

When human behavior, which is mediated by many different variables, is taken into consideration in a special condition such as traffic, it requires to investigate not only the visible situations that concern the moment, but also the sub factors that cause the resulting behavior. When examining driver behavior, focusing only on cognitive processes can lead to a one-way evaluation of the behavior, which may lead us to ignore factors such as emotions, past experiences and personality. Therefore, driver behavior should be addressed by a comprehensive holistic approach in which emotions and cognitive factors are considered together. The aim of the study is to investigate the role of empathy in the relationship between the situations evoking anger in traffic and anger expressions of the drivers. In order to run the study, data were collected through Demographic information form, Driver Anger Scale (DAS), Driver Anger Expression Inventory (DAX) and Basic Empathy Scale (BES) among 975 participants who are over 18 years of age and active drivers in traffic. According to the results, it has been seen that as people's cognitive empathy levels increased, their adaptive/ constructive anger expressions were increased. Also, the forms of expression of anger, was found to be significantly different according to gender.

Keywords: Traffic Psychology, Driver, Anger, Empathy

1. INTRODUCTION

As population density of cities is increasing day by day in our country and all over the world, settlement in cities is spreading in wide regions that creates an obligation to use transportation vehicles (Kavsıracı, 2018). Traffic which is especially an issue in big cities in which population density is very large, becomes a field of study for various disciplines. When considering 7427 people lost their lives and 300,383 people had injuries in traffic accidents in 2017 (Turkey Statistics Organization-TUIK, 2017), it becomes very understandable that studies conducted especially focus on traffic accidents, and death and injuries in those accidents. Besides the studies conducted to research about human factor in traffic accidents, studies involving the issues directly related with traffic safety, such as impulsive driving (eg. Özkan, Öztürk and Öz, 2018) and anger thoughts (eg., Yasak, Batıgün and Eşiyok, 2016), are also conducted.

Traffic psychology discusses human factor and variables related with human beings in the context of traffic. Psychologists studied in this area, investigates drivers' behaviors and their driving skills which are crucial issues to increase the traffic safety. Yasak (2002) cited various studies (Michon, 1980 and Brown, 1997) in which psychologists has been trying to find out solutions for hazardous situations in traffic caused by drivers since 1960s by using the methods of Psychology. Traffic psychology is interested in behaviors of driver, passenger and pedestrians in traffic system (Yasak, 2002).

When looking at the human behaviors in traffic, it has been seen that the factors predicting human behaviors are explained from different perspectives through various theoretical approaches. Behaviorists prioritize the stimulus-reaction relation, while cognitivists focus on the cognitive processes between the stimulus and the reaction. Psychodynamic theory, on the other hand, concentrate on the impulses emerging behavior. Considering the complex structure of human behavior, it would be better to take various perspectives into account as an eclectic approach rather regarding from a single theoretical approach.

Human behavior is required to be evaluated by considering not only the obvious circumstances in which the behavior occurs, but also other factors which causes the behavior. Focusing only on cognitive processes when examining driver behavior leads to an evaluation of behavior over a single perspective, and to overlooking the other factors such as emotions, past experiences and personality. Therefore, driver behaviors should be evaluated through a holistic method including all these characteristics.

An individual is under the influence of internal and external stimuli while driving. Various emotions are revealed due to reasons such as traffic congestion, noise and contentious situations (Girgin and Kocabıyık, 2002), and negative emotions such as anger and frustration arise as an inner force motivating behavior. The external stimuli in traffic which a person is exposed to, also leads to a cognitive stimulation. Overexposure to external stimuli causes a distortion in cognitive processes, harmony of the self with the external environment and the psychological stability (Girgin and Kocabıyık, 2002). So, emotions cannot be considered as separated from certain situations evoking emotions and the cognitive processes in which people evaluate these situations. This study has shed light on the emotion of anger which people often face with in traffic, different theoretical perspectives explaining anger, and empathy skills which have an important role in angry situations in traffic.

1.1 Anger

The word "anger" ('öfke' in Turkish), is defined as "frustration, strain or an aggressive reaction to an intimidation" by Turkish Language Association (TDK, 2006). 'State anger', on the other hand, is defined as experiencing the feelings of tension, fury, and rage, resulting from

an interruption of a purpose-oriented behavior of an individual or from a perception of unfairness (Yılmaz and Dost, 2016). Thus, many theoretical approaches explaining the emotion of anger, find that anger is related with frustration and aggression (Atkinson et. al., 1999).

When looking at the theoretical views about anger, it can be seen that the emotion, anger is natural. However, while expressing anger, the process of transforming of it into a behavior or an action can be problematic. There are different views about anger transformed into behavior in various personality theories as well. *Classic psychanalytic approach* explain the aggression underlying anger with the instinct of death in the subconscious. When organism feels the necessity for something, this necessity should be met and the tense energy emerged from this necessity should be drained by expressing anger. Therefore, anger is seen as a way of discharging the accumulated energy (Özmen, 2006). *Cognitive approach* specifies that what the reaction to a situation will be, depends on how we perceive that situation (Burger, 2006). According to cognitive behaviorists, on the other hand, when individual experiences frustration, anger and aggression reactions may not be occurred, if the individual finds the reason of his/her frustration as rational. So, how people express their anger is closely related with cognitive processes in which the emergence of anger in individual depends on how the individual perceives and understands the external stimuli. The way one expresses his/her anger is a learned behavior, and all emotions are based on individuals' perceptions and interpretations about events. So, in terms of learning principles, taking anger under control can be accomplished by changing the basic thought underlying individual's anger behavior (Dykeman, 1995; Mayne and Ambrose, 1999). Emotional processes such as aggression and looking for excitement, have also been seen as related with drivers' behaviors and their driving skills (Sümer and Özkan, 2002).

Frustration-Aggression is a hypothesis induced by John Dollard Leonard Doob, Neal Miller, O.H. Mowrer and Robert Sears in order to explain aggression. The theory has main two propositions as "*Frustration always leads to aggression and aggression will occur if, and only if, there is frustration*" (Freedman, Sears and Carlsmith, 1989: 198). Frustration -barriers to achieving pleasures or avoiding pain- may cause aggression, however, not all frustrations or strains result in aggression. Arbitrary frustrations or strains lead to more anger and aggression than non-arbitrary ones lead. If frustration is not perceived as a result of a bad intention and is perceived as being occurred unintentionally based on a just cause, it does not upset people and does not cause aggression (Freedman, Sears and Carlsmith, 1989). There are various views proposing that anger is considered as a natural emotion and studying about the way of expression of anger. The importance of cognitive processes in the relationship between the emotion itself and the way of expressing it, is especially underlined. Emotions cannot be considered as separate from thoughts, on the contrary, emotions and thoughts work as a complementary processes for each other (Çeçen, 2002). Parallel to this view, many studies about controlling anger and expressions of anger in acceptable ways focus on the individuals' empathic tendencies. For this reason, in this part of the study, it was found appropriate to include the theoretical framework about empathy.

1.2 Empathy

Dökmen (2005) discussed empathy with two aspects: *empathic tendency* and *empathic skill*. Empathic tendency is the emotional dimension of the empathy and reflects the individual's potential for using empathy, while empathic skill is the individual's ability to use empathy. Cognitive dimension of empathy refers that the individual places himself/herself in another's position and understand what he/she thinks, whereas emotional dimension of empathy refers that the individual places himself/herself in another's position and understand what he/she feels (Dökmen, 2005). In the study of Davis (1994) in which the conceptual and emotional components of empathy was examined, empathy is defined as someone's reacting emotionally

because he/she perceives that another experiencing an emotion. Empathic tendency is generally refers to a personality characteristic including a potential, and this potential can be improved through training (Hodges, 1991).

There are many researches in which empathic skill and its relationship with different variables were studied. For instance, a study shows that people who can understand what others are doing and why they are doing are more successful in dealing with negative situations; also shows that individuals who can use empathy can also solve their problems efficiently (Özcan, Oflaz and Türkbay, 2003). In another study conducted by Hasta and Güler (2013), the relationship between empathy and aggression was researched; it was found that empathic tendency and condescending relationship style significantly predict destructive and passive aggression. Dökmen (2009) also found that there is a positive relationship between interpersonal communication and collaboration, and empathy.

There are many studies show that there is a relationship between the expression of anger and empathy. One of them reveals that people with high level of empathy can regulate their anger in their interpersonal relations (Preston and Hofelich, 2011). In a similar study (Endersen and Olweus, 2001), a negative and significant relationship between empathy and bullying behaviors was found. A study conducted by Çankaya and Ergin (2015), also points that a negative relationship between aggression and empathy.

In the light of all these results in the literature, this study aims to examine the relationships between drivers' anger, forms of expression of their anger and their empathy skills. Main purpose is to explore the relationships between these variables and contribute to create safer traffic environments. Thus, some major researches confirm the effect of aggressiveness as a personality characteristics on risky driving behaviors (Ulleberg and Rundmo, 2003). It is also stated that drivers are most frequently angry at the aggressive and hostile behavior of other drivers and their aggression increases as their anger increases (Delice, 2013). The concept of "traffic monster" defining the driver who cannot control his/her anger shows up frequently in media as a metaphor that represent how risky angry drivers are perceived in traffic. Therefore, every study in traffic psychology will make important contributions to the field and help to constitute a safer traffic environment.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample

Study population is vehicle drivers in Turkey. A total of 975 active drivers, 439 women and 536 men, aged between 18 and 67 years, were selected for the study by random sampling. Some of the data were collected through the Google form, and some by the questionnaires given to the participants.

2.2 Data Collection

Demographic Information Form: In the demographic information form created for the research, the participants were asked age, gender, educational status, traffic experience and the time spent in daily traffic.

Driver Anger Scale (DAS): It is a 33-item scale which aims to determine the extent of drivers' anger in traffic situations developed by Deffenbacher et al (1994). As a result of the validity and reliability studies of the scale, Cronbach's alpha internal consistency coefficients are ranging from 0.78 to 0.87. The scale has six factors which are 'Hostile Gestures' consists of 3 items, 'illegal driving' consists of 4 items, 'Police Presence' consists of 4 items, 'Slow Driving' consists of 6 items, 'Discourtesy' consists of 9 items, and 'traffic obstruction' consists of 7 items (Eşiyok, Yasak and Korkusuz, 2007).

Driver Anger Expression Inventory (DAEI): It is a 49-item scale that is designed to determine how often and how drivers are being furious in defined situations developed by Diffenbacher et al (2002). As a result of Turkish adaptation studies (Eşiyok et al., 2007), four factors were found: ‘verbal aggressive expression’ ($\alpha = .88$), ‘personal physical aggressive expression’ ($\alpha = .79$), ‘use of the vehicle to express anger’ ($\alpha = .87$) and ‘adaptive / constructive expression’ ($\alpha = .79$). In addition to these 4 factors, ‘total aggressive expression index’ factor (total aggressive expression $\alpha = .90$) was created from the sum of the other three factors other than the adaptive/constructive expression factor. The researchers called the factor of ‘total aggressive expression index’ as ‘negative anger expression’.

Basic Empathy Scale (BES). The scale was developed by Jolliffe and Farrington (2006) and validated and adapted to Turkish by Topçu, Baker and Aydın (2010). The Likert-type and 5-point grading scale that measures cognitive and emotional empathy consists of 20 items. The scale consisting of two subscales: cognitive empathy consists of 9 items and emotional empathy consists of 11 items.

2.3 Procedure

For the scales to be used in the study, the necessary permissions were obtained from the researchers who carried out the validity studies. The Ethics Committee of Istanbul Aydın University gave an ethical approval after the necessary investigations for the study. Demographic Information form, Driver Anger Scale, Driver Anger Expression Inventory and Basic Empathy Scale together with an informed consent form were turned into as a test battery. Google form and face-to-face interviews have been carried on with participants who were selected by convenience sampling model. The obtained data were analyzed by various statistical techniques with SPSS 19 package program.

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Descriptive Analyses

As Table 1 indicated that the sample of the study consists of 975 people, 439 women, and 536 men, who are actively using vehicles in traffic. Participants’ age is ranging from 18 to 67 years and mean of age is 51.5 years. When the distribution of the participants according to their educational status is examined, it is seen that 70.6% of the sample is university graduated (see Table 2).

Table 1. Gender Distribution of Participants

	Frequency	Ratio	Valid Ratio	Cumulative Ratio
Female	439	45.0	45.0	45.0
Male	536	55.0	55.0	100
Total	975	100.0	100.0	

Table 2. Distribution of Education Level of Participants

	Frequency	Ratio	Valid Ratio	Cumulative Ratio
Primary school	42	4.3	4.3	4.3
Secondary school	43	4.4	4.4	8.7
High school	123	12.6	12.6	21.4
University	687	70.5	70.6	92.0
Master degree	66	6.8	6.8	98.8
Doctoral degree	12	1.2	1.2	100.0
Missing	2	.2		
Total	975	100.0		

3.2 Correlations between Variables

Correlation analyses have been performed to examine the relationships between variables (see Table 3). According to the analyses, there is a significant positive correlation between empathy and adaptive/constructive expression of anger ($r=.12$, $p=.000$). In other words, as people's empathy levels increase, their level of adaptive / constructive expression of anger is also increasing. In addition, there is a significant positive correlation between cognitive empathy level and adaptive / constructive expression of anger ($r=.23$, $p=.000$). Accordingly, as cognitive empathy levels of individuals increase, their level of adaptive/constructive expression of anger is also increasing. Moreover, a significant negative correlation between cognitive empathy and negative anger expression is found ($r= -.92$, $p=.000$). In other words, as the levels of cognitive empathy decrease, negative expression of anger is increasing.

Table 3. Correlations between Variables

	Mean (SS)	Empathy (Total)	Cognitive empathy	Emotional empathy	Adaptive anger expression	Negative anger expression
Empathy (Total)	58.78 (6.79)	1				
Cognitive empathy	29.49 (3.71)	.740**	1			
Emotional empathy	29.30 (4.76)	.852**	.277**	1		
Adaptive anger expression	42.55 (9.53)	.120**	.230**	-.007	1	
Negative anger expression	86.38 (19.54)	.009	-.092**	.084**	-.669**	1

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$

Findings about Demographic Variables

T-test and ANOVA analyses were performed to see whether gender, age, education level, and cities where participants drive their vehicles affect their empathy levels, anger expressions and situations that cause anger.

Independent sample t-test was conducted in order to see if there is a significant difference between the situations that cause anger in the traffic environment and gender. Accordingly, discourtesy [$t(973)=4.42$, $p=.000$], hostile gestures [$t(973) = 4.39$, $p=.000$], illegal driving [$t(973) = 5.34$, $p=.000$], and traffic obstruction [$t(973) = 3.68$, $p=.000$] differ depending on gender. So, it is seen that women get angrier than men in discourtesy, hostile gestures, illegal driving and traffic obstruction (see Table 4).

Table 4. Differences of Anger Level According to Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	SS	SSE
Discourtesy	Female	439	3.5756	.81712	.03900
	Male	536	3.3344	.87024	.03759
Hostile Gestures	Female	439	3.4525	1.21496	.05799
	Male	536	3.1135	1.18037	.05098
Illegal Driving	Female	439	3.6291	.80844	.03858
	Male	536	3.3452	.84585	.03653
Traffic Obstruction	Female	439	3.2138	.83018	.03962
	Male	536	3.0191	.81395	.03516

In the study, independent sample t-test was performed to investigate whether the negative expression of drivers' anger differ according to gender. By considering the total scores, it was observed that anger expression significantly differs according to gender [t (960) = -5.110, p=.001]. Accordingly, it was found that women (\bar{x} = 82.91) showed negative anger expressions significantly less than men (\bar{x} = 89.29). Adaptive / constructive anger-expressing scores differ significantly according to gender [t (952,16)= 5.987, p=.000]. Accordingly, women (\bar{x} = 44.52) expressing anger in an adaptive / constructive way is significantly higher than men (\bar{x} = 40.93) (see Table 5).

Table 5. Meaning of Negative Anger Expression and Adaptive / Constructive Anger Expression

	Gender	N	Mean	SS	SSE
Negative Anger Expression	Female	439	82.9094	16.78337	.80103
	Male	523	89.2882	21.15670	.92512
Adaptive/Constructive Anger Expression	Female	439	44.5194	9.09157	.43392
	Male	536	40.9300	9.57923	.41376

Considering the difference in negative anger expression (total aggressive expression index) between men and women; whether the three factors included in the index differ according to gender was also examined by independent sample t-test. It is found that use of the vehicle to express anger differs significantly according to gender [t(973) = -4.94, p=.000]. In the case of angry situations in the traffic, men (\bar{x} = 1.65, *SS* = .58) express their anger more by shortening their following distance in traffic comparing with women (\bar{x} = 1.48, *SS* = .45). A similar situation can be seen in personal physical aggressive expression [t(973) = -6.90, p=.000]. Women (\bar{x} = 1.15, *SS* = .32) are more hesitate than men (\bar{x} = 1.33, *SS* = .48) to express their anger by fist shaking. Finally, a significant difference between gender and verbally expressing anger, such as grumble to the driver in situations that cause anger in traffic [t(973) = 2.03, p<.05]. Women's (\bar{x} = 2.18, *SS* = .65) verbal expression of their anger were found significantly higher (\bar{x} = 2.09, *SS* = .69) than men's.

Table 6. Difference Between Negative Anger Expressions and Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	SS	SSE
Verbal Expression	Female	439	2.1800	.64941	.03099
	Male	536	2.0919	.69273	.02992
Personal Physical Expression	Female	439	1.1465	.31555	.01506
	Male	536	1.3307	.48209	.02082
Use of the Vehicle to Express Anger	Female	439	1.4804	.44524	.02125
	Male	536	1.6471	.58108	.02510

As a result of the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) conducted to determine whether there was any difference between the participants' expressions of anger according to the cities where the vehicle is used. It is found that the difference between means for anger expression statistically significant according to cities where the vehicle is used [F=(3, 969)= 6.03; p=.000]. It is seen that the people who drive in Istanbul get higher scores (x =1.62, *ss*=.56), than those driving in other cities (x =1.51, *ss*=.47) in expression of anger by vehicle. In other words, people who drive in Istanbul express their anger more by using their vehicle than those driving in other cities. Other differences in subscales are found not statistically significant. In verbal expression of anger subscale [F=(3, 969)= 5.172; p=.002], it is found that the people who drive in Ankara get higher scores (x =2.48, *ss*=.66) in the other cities' drivers (x =2.06, *ss*=.68). In this respect, it is seen that people who drive in Ankara express their anger more verbally than people who drive in other cities.

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed to determine whether the forms of expression of anger differ according to participants' educational levels. In verbal expression

of anger subscale [$F(5, 967) = 6.69; p = .000$], it is found that university graduates ($x = 2.18, ss = .67$) and master degree graduates ($x = 2.33, ss = .69$) have higher scores than middle school graduates ($x = 1.74, ss = .66$). Accordingly, it is seen that university and master degree graduates express their anger more in verbal way than middle school graduates.

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed also to determine whether the forms of expression of anger differ according to the participants' age. Significant differences were found between 18-25, 26-45, and over 45 years age groups [use of the vehicle to express anger: $F(2, 940) = 17.587; p = .000$; negative anger expression: $F(2, 930) = 17.394; p = .000$; adaptive/constructive anger expression: $F(2, 940) = 7.534; p = .001$; verbal expression: $F(2, 940) = 7.918; p = .000$; personal physical aggressive expression $F(2, 940) = 7.112; p = .001$]. According to the mean differences shown in Table 7, while the mean of negative anger expression in 18-25 age group is higher than other age groups, adaptive/constructive anger expression mean is lower than other age groups. From this point of view, it can be said that while age increases adaptive/constructive anger expression is also increase but negative anger expressions decrease.

Table 7. Difference Between Anger Expressions and Age

Anger Expression	Age (i)	Mean	Age (j)	Mean Differences	SE	Sig.
Use of the Vehicle to Express Anger	18-25	1.6706	26-45	.18594*	.03702	.000
			46+	.24779*	.05766	.000
	26-45	1.4846	18-25	-.8594*	.03702	.000
			46+	.06185	.06034	.561
	46+	1.4228	18-25	-.24779*	.05766	.000
			26-45	-.06185	.06034	.561
Negative Anger Expression	18-25	89.9611	26-45	6.57463*	1.37286	.000
			46+	9.61774*	2.13201	.000
	26-45	83.3865	18-25	-6.57463*	1.37286	.000
			46+	3.04311	2.23525	.362
	46+	80.3434	18-25	-9.61774*	2.13201	.000
			26-45	-3.04311	2.23525	.362
Adaptive/Constructive Expression	18-25	41.4743	26-45	-2.19329*	.66724	.003
			46+	-2.92232*	1.03914	.014
	26-45	43.6676	18-25	2.19329*	.66724	.003
			46+	-.72903	1.08745	.781
	46+	44.3966	18-25	2.92232*	1.03914	.014
			26-45	.72903	1.08745	.781
Verbal Expression	18-25	2.2238	26-45	.14351*	.04713	.007
			46+	.23743*	.07340	.004
	26-45	2.0803	18-25	-.14351*	.04713	.007
			46+	.09392	.07681	.440
	46+	1.9864	18-25	-.23743*	.07340	.004
			26-45	-.09392	.07681	.440
Personal Physical Aggressive Expression	18-25	1.2956	26-45	.09352*	.02992	.005
			46+	.13129*	.04660	.014
	26-45	1.2021	18-25	-.09352*	.02992	.005
			46+	.03777	.04877	.719
	46+	1.1643	18-25	-.13129*	.04660	.014
			26-45	-.03777	.04877	.719

*. $p < 0.05$

Finally, independent sample t-test analysis was performed to see whether participants' empathy levels differ according to gender. According to the results, there was statistically significant differences between men and women in both total empathy scores [$t(973) = 4.171, p=.002$] and sub-scales of empathy levels as emotional [$t(973) = 3.209, p=.003$] and cognitive empathy levels [$t(973) = 3.437, p=.000$]. According to these results, general empathy levels, cognitive empathy and emotional empathy levels of women are statistically higher than men's (see Table 8).

Table 8. Means of Empathy Levels of Women and Men

	Gender	N	Mean	SS	SSE
Total empathy scores	Female	439	59.7736	6.07018	.28971
	Male	536	57.9649	7.23663	.31257
Cognitive empathy scores	Female	439	29.9043	3.34882	.15983
	Male	536	29.1423	3.94654	.17046
Emotional empathy scores	Female	439	29.8692	4.30240	.20534
	Male	536	28.8226	5.05495	.21834

4. DISCUSSION

Traffic environment, various stimuli that drivers exposed to, and interaction between drivers and their vehicles may be evaluated through different perspectives. Girgin and Kocabiyik (2002), for instance, discussed the effect of obstructions and conflict situations in traffic into human behaviors, and they pointed out the vehicle-individual interaction as a factor influencing the driver behavior. From a psychoanalytical view, driving a vehicle can be seen a function to uncover the individual's emotions and motives suppressed in the subconscious. Driver integrates his/her self with the vehicle which he/she gets into, and manages, and this speeding armor makes the driver feel powerful (Girgin and Kocabiyik, 2002). From this point of view, the vehicle makes the driver untouchable, and assigns him/her power as well. This unconscious and unreal perception decrease controlling of anger and its expressions. So that, a minor threat for the vehicle in traffic is perceived as an assault to the drivers' identity because of integration between the driver's body and the vehicle. At this point, the supposition can make sense that drivers are expanding their body perceptions with the limits of the vehicle, and they perceive that any obstruction in traffic occurs directly toward their own body. So, emergence of anger in traffic environment is not only the result of traffic specific situations, but also of the personal characteristics affecting how the individuals perceive these specific situations.

In a study examining drivers' anger expressions, angry situations in traffic significantly differ between men and women (Delice, 2013). According to this study, the factors of 'hostile gestures', 'driving slowly' and 'traffic obstruction', make men and women angry in different levels; so that women who face with these situations in traffic get angrier than men. Same study also revealed that women express their anger verbally more than men. This result found in previous studies, was also confirmed in the current study. Gender as a determinant factor in anger expression, may be explained through the differences between men and women in terms of how they perceive and evaluate the situations, their social learning mechanisms, and the attributed social roles. Thus, the society expect from individuals to be 'feminine for a woman' and 'masculine for a man', to have the compatible characteristics with these identities, and to fulfill the gender roles required by these identities. So that, in their social and private lives, women and men face with the fact that they can only be accepted if they conform the society's expectations (Gülseven, 2017).

Besides gender, age is another factor influencing anger in traffic and anger expressions. Previous studies found significant relationships between age, and anger and aggression in

traffic. As age increases, traffic violations and faults decrease, and driving skills increase (Sümer and Özkan, 2002). Drivers' anger and aggression levels, and traffic crash rates also decrease as age increases (Blockley and Hartley, 1995; cited in Delice, 2013). Another study conducted by Eşiyok et al (2007) showed that young drivers express their anger in traffic more physically and by using their vehicle than older drivers do. Consistent with these results, the current study also revealed that positive anger expressions increase and negative anger expressions decrease as age increases. This result is considered as the conclusion of getting more experiences in traffic as a driver as age increases; also as the conclusion of that dealing with anger may differ according to developmental stages related with age.

There are various studies showed that anger and aggressive behaviors in traffic differs according to educational levels. One of these studies showed that primary and secondary school graduates express their anger by using their vehicles, whereas university graduates and higher levels express their anger verbally (Eşiyok et al, 2007). In the current study, university degree or higher level graduates express their anger more verbally comparing primary and secondary school graduates. Since university or higher education graduates, compared to others, face with the situations more often, in which they have to express themselves verbally during their education, this result can be considered as expected.

The important result of the current study is that empathy level of women is significantly higher than men's. Thus, various studies examined empathy levels according to gender showed that women's empathy levels are higher than men's, and it can be seen that the results of these studies are compatible with other (Endresen and Olweus, 2001). Moreover, it has been found that empathy helps to decrease aggressive and antisocial behaviors due to a significant negative relationship between empathy and aggressive and bullying behaviors (Endresen and Olweus, 2001; Loudin et al, 2003). The current study also reached the consistent results with the previous studies mentioned above. According to the results, as individuals' cognitive empathy scores increase, it has been seen that they express their anger in an adaptive/constructive way in traffic. At this point, future traffic studies which will examine in detail whether attempts to increase individuals' empathy skills make a difference in expressions of anger in traffic can be meaningful.

A limitation of the current study is that the sample of the study is predominantly composed of the drivers in Istanbul, and drivers who are university and higher level graduates. Future studies expanding the research over other regions of Turkey would be meaningful to make cultural or sub-cultural comparisons between driver behaviors. Moreover, examining other probable variables which may effect on adaptive /constructive expression of anger in traffic, will both contribute to the literature and real life situations to create adaptive/constructive behaviors in traffic environment.

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Research Article

EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE OF VICTIM RIGHTS: COMPARISON OF STUDIES IN CANADA AND TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Victim rights is a concept that has been at the agenda in recent years. This issue, which first came as a sub-title of criminology, then came to life in many developed countries, including the United States and Canada, and important steps were taken about it. All cases of violence against children, including sexual abuse, especially against women and to support the needs of victims in cases of domestic violence, especially psychological, medical and legal aspects to be given to victims who have been assaulted in healing process is very important. Organizations in the developed countries are paying attention to this subject matter.

In this study, the practices in Canada that have done important work on Victim Rights will be described as examples of good practice and the situation in our country will be evaluated in terms of Victim Rights by comparing them with the studies in Turkey.

Keywords: *Victim rights, Child monitoring centers, Help Lines*

Introduction

The concept of victim is defined as someone who has been wronged. Victimization resulting from crime and unlawful acts is the subject of criminal law, while victimization resulting from contract constitutes the subject of private law. Although victims of crime come to mind first when they are called victims, many types of victims such as victims of honor killings, victims of natural disasters, victims of credit, victims of contract can be mentioned.

Victim rights gained importance in the world after the 1980s. Our country has started to give the necessary importance to the victims of crime since the 2000s. (TBMM, 2014)

The concept of victim in our legislation was first made in the supervision services regulation published in the Official Gazette No. 28578 dated March 5, 2013, which is a secondary regulation. (Ministry of Justice, Victim Rights Department)

In paragraph (p) of the first paragraph of Article 4 of the regulation on definitions, the victim is defined as “the person who needs support due to the physical, emotional or material consequences of the crime committed against him or one of his family members in the first degree”. (Yönetmelik)

“Dated 40/34 of 29 November 1985, In United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power” a victim is defined as: “because of actions that violate the criminal law in force in the member states; anybody who suffers a loss of fundamental rights as well as economic losses individually or collectively; physically, mentally, or emotionally”. (Decl. of basic principles- 20)

In the Recommendation No. 8 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers on assistance to victims of crime, the victim is defined as “a real person who has suffered damage including physical or mental injury, emotional pain or economic loss due to acts and omissions resulting in a violation of the criminal law of a member state”. (direct. 2012 european parl.-er.22)

When the old criminal law period is examined, “Code of Hammurabi”, one of the most important regulations known as the sanctions for revenge, as well as the elimination of the victim's grievance was given importance, and also the provisions for compensation of the damages arising from the crime by the state if the perpetrator is not known. (Holstein 1990)

In Criminal Procedure Law, all attention was focused on the defendant, which resulted in the disregard of the rights of the victim and the victim. In the period from the 1960s to the present day, the role of the victim, considered to be the neglected and forgotten side in criminal procedure, began to change. (Polat_Kriminoloji)

In the evaluation of criminal laws, penalties for crimes have been the main focus and all work has been carried out on the subject matter over the years. However, in recent years it has come to be accepted by all that the concept of crime and criminality alone is not enough and that the victim must be studied.(strang 2002)

Victims of crime are no longer the forgotten or neglected side of criminal proceedings. The fact that criminal prosecution systems are more victim-centred has essentially been achieved in two ways. The first is to give victims of crime the right to appearance in hearing, to express themselves and to take this into account during reaching a verdict process of the criminal trial; the second is to start providing programmes and services that compensate victims for their damages. (wemmers 2008)

In this study, the practices in Canada that have taken very important steps on the rights of victims will be explained, and then the practices in Turkey will be given and the things to be done in our country will be evaluated in the light of the examples of good practices.

Canada

The Canadian Victim Rights Act came into force on July 23, 2015. It states that crime has a detrimental effect on victims and society, that victims of crime and their families deserve to be treated with kindness, compassion and respect, including respect for their dignity, that it is important to consider the rights of victims throughout the criminal justice system, that victims of crime have “rights guaranteed under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms”. (manikis 2015)

In Canada, a victim is referred to as a “person who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage or economic loss due to a crime”. Prominent victims' rights in Canada are the rights to obtain information, protection, participation and compensation. (Canadian resource center).

- 1. Right to information:** The right to information is one of the most important rights. Especially when the victim has the right to information on the status of the crime against himself on the criminal justice system, their rights to be complaining about crime developing on any situation related to the status and results of the investigation and also has the right to obtain information about the steps that have arrived at the proceedings with. The right to information about the proceedings and proceedings to be held against the perpetrator in accordance with the Penal Code in the court in the following stages, especially in the case of investigations relating to the disclosure of the term and conditions of the prisoner's parole, and in the case of the absence of criminal responsibility is one of the most natural rights of the victim. (Mağdur Hakları Dairesi-Canada)
- 2. Right to protection:** One of the most important issues for every victim who has been subjected to crime is that they can be protected and feel safe. It is one of the most important rights of the victim to demand that the security of the victim be ensured by the competent authorities, especially against the attacker. Ensuring privacy and confidentiality is also very important. He/She also has the right to request the protection of his identity and to request of witnesses to be listened to in criminal complaints.
- 3. Right to participate:** It is very important that the victim be able to express his / her opinion and that this right is indispensable for the rights of the victim. Every victim has the right to inform the authorities in the criminal justice system of his or her opinion regarding acts affecting his or her rights and to demand that his or her views be taken into account.
- 4. Right to compensation:** Every victim has the right to claim compensation from the perpetrator for the crime in court. It is observed that persons convicted of the crimes specified in the law have a responsibility for compensation against every victim who has suffered emotional distress or bodily harm because of the crime they have committed. In addition, in cases of domestic violence, the victim is entitled to compensation for physical, sexual or emotional abuse and violence that he or she has experienced.

When we look at the implementation of these rights granted to the victim in Canadian law, it is seen that organizations of victim support offices are prominent. These victim support offices provide services specifically for victims of crimes such as domestic violence, sexual assault and hate crime, as well as children. (Canadian crime victim foundation)

The offices of support for victims of crime have two primary tasks. The first of these is the provision of information, protection and support services to victims within the scope of the rights mentioned above. The second is to support the promotion of Victim Rights in all parts of society and to hold meetings and activities to ensure this. In particular, the main objective is to introduce the Victim/Witness Assistance Program (V/WAP).

In these support offices, professionals, especially social workers, are employed, but they work in closely cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

Employees in these offices and programs need to have knowledge of issues related to victims of crime, particularly in cases related to domestic violence, sexual assault and child

abuse, murder, death, and legislation governing court proceedings, protocols and procedures. They also need to be equipped with risk measurement and safety planning and trauma crisis management. There are 12 sub-offices focused on providing different target groups and different services. These offices are separated by their time, staff structure and services.

The offices were formed as follows;

1. *Victim Crisis Assistance Program (VCAO)*: It is available 24/7 in Ontario and there is also an Alo Distress Line. Its employees are of both staffed and volunteers. Early intervention is being carried out for victims at this centre. The working model of the center is to provide short-term support services to the victim, witness or victim's relatives by going to the crime scene with information from the police, as well as to direct them to relevant NGOs for long-term assistance. (Mağdur Hakları DAiresi-kanada)
2. *Sexual Assault Centers (SACs)*: These centers provide services to victims of sexual assault over the age of 16. In this context, to accompany the victim to court, hospital or police station supportive peer counselling, sexual violence training for professionals and the public, legal advice, information and guidance services are provided, they also offer 24-hour Crisis Line.
3. *The Internet Child Abuse Counselling Programme* is a short-term counselling programme for children and young victims who have been abused through the internet and for family members affected by this crime.
4. *Local Victim Services* include a variety of culturally sensitive services offered by indigenous organisations and the First Nations, Inuit and Metis communities, adapted to meet the needs of Indigenous crime victims and their families.
5. *Family Court Support Program (FCSWP)* if victims of domestic violence are at risk of further violence, this program provides support services to the family court during the proceedings. It is aimed to make it easier for victims to understand the judicial process in the family court through support staff within the family court. It provides the services of informing family court support staff about the family court process and directing them to related NGOs, making security planning, including security planning related to participation in courts, and making needs assessment.
6. *Partner Assault Intervention Program (PAR)* for individuals who attack their partners, a 12-session Group Training/Guidance Program is provided by court order. A separate component of the programme provides victims with assistance in security planning, referral to community resources and information on the progress made by those who commit the crime.
7. *Child Victim Witness Program (CVWP)* This program is a program that works within the framework of Victim-Witness Assistance Program. Victim and witness children under the age of 18 are provided with support to reduce the trauma they have experienced during the court process. Information and support services are provided to children, ensuring that they are as little affected by the judicial process as possible. Under this program prepared by the children's court process and in order to introduce the process to them a booklet titled "What are you doing in the court?" was prepared. For the same purpose, child-friendly environments are tried to be created in court buildings.
8. *Rapid Response Program for Victims (VQRP)* This program provides emergency assistance to victims of violent crime for damages that cannot be covered from any source. The program will include: to ensure the safety of the victims to meet emergency expenditures, household repairs to be taken under the emergency law

- immediately, safe housing options for those who have emergency accommodation / dining and diapers, personal care items, such as clothing, replacement of spectacles / contact lenses damaged or destroyed during a crime, paying the transportation fee for a family member who goes to identify the victim who died as a result of a murder or a victim seriously injured, the removal of hate crime graffiti from the property and / or vehicle with crime scene cleaning requiring special services, contribution to funeral expenses to help the family of the person who died as a result of a murder.
9. *Fragile Victims and Their Families Fund (VVFF)* This program aims to provide assistance to relatives of victims who have to come from other places to support the victim. In this context, victims of violence are also assisted. Financial assistance, mainly for travel costs, is being provided to ensure that the families of those who have died as a result of the murder are more able to participate in the judicial process.
 10. *Financial Assistance Program for the Families of Those who die as a Result of Murder (FAFHV)* This program provides assistance up to \$10,000 per murder to the eligible families and spouses/partners whose relatives die as a result of murder.
 11. *Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (CICB)*: It is an independent panel of judges established under the law on compensation to victims of crime. It assesses the payment of financial compensation to the victims of violent crimes and to the families of those who died as a result of the act. In this context, compensation can be paid to victims for pain and suffering, loss of income, treatment costs, funeral costs, and other costs associated with being a victim of crime.
 12. *Legal Aid Services for LGBTQ Clients*: Client-oriented legal aid services are offered to LGBTQ individuals. Giving the client the assurance that his/her privacy will be protected is at the forefront of keeping his / her sexual orientation / identity confidential. The client or his conduct should not be prosecuted, his individuality should be respected. HIV-related issues should be addressed sensitively.

TURKEY

Victims ' rights were first raised in our country in 2005. The Criminal Procedure Code published that year included articles on victims' rights. (Code of Penal Procedure, 1929)

One of the most striking tasks is the right to request a lawyer from the bar if the victim does not have a lawyer. This applies only in cases requiring sentences of more than 5 years and for sexual assault offences. (Code of Penal Procedure, 1929)

Another notable practice for victims is the child monitoring centres (ÇİM), which became operational in 2010. In recent years, these centers have been implemented to provide a multidisciplinary approach to the escalating child abuse cases and to protect the child from trauma as much as possible. (UNDP Turkey, 2014)

In Article 103 of the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237, “sexual abuse of children” and in Article 104, “sexual intercourse with a minor” crimes are regulated. The frequency of sexual abuse of children varies between 10-44%. But most of these incidents remain hidden, with only 5-10% occurring revealed. (Turkish Penal Code, 2004)

Organizations called “Child Monitoring Center (ÇİM)” have been implemented in order to protect the sexually abused children from secondary abuse within the system. The purpose of the foundation of ÇİM is to prevent secondary trauma of the child who has been sexually abused, to reduce the effects of trauma on the child, to ensure that all judicial, medical and social procedures are performed in one center at a time, to determine risk by consulting with the family, to give counseling, to provide shelter, protection and nutrition needs of the child until a convenient environment is provided. Within the scope of activities to effectively combat

child abuse; “Child Monitoring Center” (ÇİM) was established to increase the protection of children against sexual assaults and minimize their harassment. (Poole,1998)

Pediatricians, psychologists, psychological counselors, social workers, Child Development Specialists and nurses work in ÇİM; forensic specialists and child psychiatrists also provide counseling services. Forensic interview, Family interview, forensic examination and psychiatric evaluation procedures are carried out in ÇİM centers. Aiming to eliminate secondary attacking forensic interviews about the incident, receiving information from the children, fault detection or for clarification, each type of maltreatment the child faced with who witnessed to or suspected to be abused by preparing the rest of the report based on the received information and the record of the negotiations is the implementation of the organization.(Polat, 2007)

Family meetings are about gathering information about the incident from the child and about family life and obtaining information about the child event-related response and in the attitudes of the solution evaluation, needs to identify appropriate institutions and organizations to be directed to, the family to be informed about the judicial process, keeping informed about operations carried out on the need to demonstrate the attitudes and behaviors to the child, meeting report and interviews are laid out.(Krahenbuhl, 2006)

A forensic examination is the examination in which the entire body, including the genitals, is identified in detail, the necessary evidence and findings are collected, recorded when necessary and presented as a report.

The victim child will be transported to ÇİM by a civilian team and a civilian vehicle without any interviews by law enforcement agencies. If the received statement has been done to ÇİM, the preliminary interview is obtained as a result of suspected child sexual abuse on the observation that in the direction of a psychiatric examination without forensic or any situations that require emergency response when the situation immediately reported to the Public Prosecutor on duty and the legal process will be started.

Children admitted or brought to the center are welcomed by a trained nurse, psychologist, psychological counselor, child development or social worker, and they are taken to pre-interview in the waiting area arranged for the children to undergo the preparation process, and during this time, registration procedures are made urgently. The child's medical care during his / her stay in ÇİM is provided by the hospital to which ÇİM is affiliated, and the real needs are met by the provincial and District Organization of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies.

When the child is in the centre, it is possible to have a relative with him so as not to violate the confidentiality of the investigation. Except for those who are suspected of abusing or abusing the child, family interviews are conducted by expert staff and necessary counselling and guidance services are provided to their family and relatives. In accordance with the orders and instructions of the public prosecutor, after the declaration of the victim child is taken, an external or internal body examination is performed on the body by obtaining the consent of the victim or his / her guardian in ÇİM as stipulated in the relevant legislation, samples are taken from his / her body, psychiatric examination is carried out and images of physical findings are recorded.

The declaration of the victim child shall be taken in accordance with the relevant legislation by means of the public prosecutor, an expert who is employed in ÇİM and trained on this subject, in a mirrored room, by making audio and video recording. Maximum attention will be paid to the victim's privacy during this whole process. After the interviews and examinations are completed, all the information and documents obtained are made into a report

and sent to the attorney general of the Republic together with audio and video recordings. (Ministry of Health)

It should be noted that this service provided for the abused child is a turning point for Turkey in terms of Victim Rights. But looking at the empty side of the cup, it appears that there has been no service to date to the very different fragile groups, such as women, the elderly, refugees, ethnic, LBGTQ groups, that we have seen on the Canadian application. In our country, which has a large floor area and a large population in the second dimension, the presence of only 4 victim service centers is also a problem in terms of not being able to take the service.

In order to provide psychological, sociological and legal counselling services to the victims after the crime, to improve the rights of the victims in general and to remedy the harm of the victims, a victim rights law must be adopted in its own right. The Department of Victim Rights established under the Ministry of Justice carries out studies on the issue. (Ministry of Justice, Victim Rights Department)

In the second paragraph of Article 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is arranged that the court may decide to read documents containing personal data belonging to the accused or the victim in a closed session if they explicitly request it. However, there is a lack of regulation regarding the retention of the victim's personal information from the accused. For this reason, there should be legal regulation regarding the withholding of the victim's personal information, especially address information, from the defendant. (Code of Penal Procedure, 1929)

If the victim does not know the rights granted to him, it will not be possible for him to benefit from these rights and these rights will have no meaning. It is therefore of great importance that the victim is informed about her rights. These brochures should also be in Turkish and other languages.

As the risk of similar crimes is higher than that of other individuals after the release of persons who commit sexual assault or sexual abuse, it would be appropriate to register them in a special register and make this register open to the administrators of institutions where schools and dormitories are collectively located and to law enforcement officials in that region.

It is understood that statistical data has been obtained from the UYAP system since 2009, but since the UYAP system cannot obtain healthy data on the victims, statistical information about the victims of crime and those who have been harmed by crime cannot be presented. In our country, the lack of records regarding the number of suspects/defendants makes it difficult to determine the number of victims, as opposed to keeping records about the victims in a healthy way. For this reason, records regarding victims should be kept in a healthy manner in the UYAP system. (Ministry of Justice, Victim Rights Department)

When reporting on victims in the media, it should be done in a way that does not harm the dignity and reputation of the victims and care should be taken to be sensitive to the victim. In this context, it is of great importance that the identity of the victim should be kept confidential and that the photographs and images should not be published. This is particularly important in sexual and violent crimes. The danger that the constant display of crimes committed against the victim in the media can make the crime commonplace and create insensitivity to the victim should not be forgotten. Mobese recordings, especially broadcast after the main news bulletin on television channels, cause the victim of bodily harm to experience the incident again and again and the psychology of the relatives of the victims to be affected badly if the victim dies. In order to eliminate these secondary grievances, legislation must be made to prevent the publication of mobese records, particularly those relating to crimes that bring bodily harm.

A “ Victim Hotline” should be established, which can be reached by victims in emergency situations and provides services only for victims. There should also be different practices and media channels where victims can be informed about their rights.

The Directorate of Judicial Support and Victim Services, which supports vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly who are subjected to violence and sexual abuse, operates in Istanbul, Izmir, Adana and Samsun.

These centres aim to provide information to criminal victims about judicial processes. It is also aimed to assess children and women who are victims of domestic violence who are monitored at a high level in crime.

The Centers will provide professional support according to the needs of the victim through individual evaluation process, Family Support Plan and case management techniques.

The draft law on the right of victims has been prepared as 35 articles and is awaiting enactment in Parliament.

As a result, when we look at practices in countries such as Canada, it is seen that the individual is given all possible support and expertise in every case and every stage. In our country, the rights of victims, which are just beginning and pioneered by the Ministry of Justice, seem to be getting better every day.

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Research Article

FIELD STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS REGARDING VIOLENCE IN TRAFFIC AND ROAD RAGE

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ABSTRACT

Context and Aim: The road rage can be defined as the anger occurred while driving and its level can be associated with aggressive and risky driving, loss of concentration and vehicular control, and near accident misses on traffic. The aim of this study is to measure whether the attitudes and behaviors of people in the face of incidents in traffic are covered by road rage and also whether people are aware of their legal rights when they encounter violence in traffic.

Methodology: In this study, the factorability of the 14-item short form of Driver Anger Scale (DAS) was investigated among 421 drivers from Turkish population, and SPSS program has been used in the analyses.

Findings: Drivers had more difficulty in controlling their anger and showed aggressive behaviors when they felt they were at risk and could control their anger better in cases of impatience, such as waiting for a vehicle to park. The percentage of those who honk in traffic and of those who flash their lights when they get angry in traffic was 71% and 57%, respectively, which suggest that the acts of honking, flashing lights have become normal and are not considered as acts of violence. While 75% of the surveyed drivers, and 80% of the non-lawyers surveyed drivers stated that they did not know their legal rights when they encountered violence in traffic, 81% of the lawyers who participated in the research stated that they knew their legal rights.

Conclusion: Violence in traffic ranges from injury to killing, from insulting to sexual harassment, from endangering traffic safety to damage to property. Although there are some regulations proposed in the legal dimension to combat violence in traffic and suggestions to enable drivers to control their anger, the main solution is increasing the level of culture and education.

Keywords: Traffic Psychology, Driver, Anger, Empathy

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most common forms of violence, which we have begun to encounter frequently, and has therefore become routine in our daily lives, and which may engulf even a normally peaceful person is the "Violence in Traffic". One of the most critical triggers of the violence in traffic may be indicated as the "road rage". Meaning of the term "rage" may vary depending on the people, situations, and cultures.

Violence in traffic appears in the form of physical, emotional and even sexual violence. A wide range of examples of violence in traffic from killing to injuring, threatening to insulting, violating traffic safety to driving up close to bumper of another driver of opposite sex in traffic. "Road rage" can be said to be the most important trigger of violence in traffic, which can have such important consequences.

The aim of this study is, upon putting forth an overall description of the components, causes, modes of expression of the road rage, to measure whether the attitudes and behaviors of people in the face of incidents in traffic are covered by road rage, and also whether people are aware of their legal rights in case they encounter violence in traffic, and in view of the outcomes attained therefrom, to develop suggestions regarding the control of the road rage.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. General Concepts

Violence is a phenomenon that exists in daily life in the 21st century and threatens us in many dimensions (Polat, 2015). Road rage is defined as an incident where a driver or passenger attempts to kill, injure, intimidate another driver or passenger, or to damage their vehicle (Smart and Mann, 2003). Road rage is an important problem of daily life especially in big cities where traffic problems are experienced.

Causes of the road rage and violence: Research shows that people with high levels of anger get angry more easily and quickly in traffic (Deffenbacher *et al*, 1994). It is emphasized that people who have continuous anger as a personality trait also have a high tendency to get angry while driving (Deffenbacher, 2003). Research has found that high anger drivers are more aggressive than others, behave in a way that is risky and may cause a fight and use, to a lesser extent, constructive manners of expression like thinking of consequences before responding to the other driver (Deffenbacher *et al*, 2003).

A Turkish study conducted on professional drivers reported that there are positive significant correlations between risky driving behavior and anger (Durak Batıgün & Yasak, 2015). Another study conducted in Turkey suggested that being fined, presence of a traffic police, driver disrespect, rude behaviors, slow driving also cause road rage (Eşiyok *et al*, 2007).

Modes of Expression of the road rage and violence: Drivers are said to reveal their road rage in four different ways, being verbal expression, physical expression, use of the vehicle to express anger and adaptive and constructive expression (Deffenbacher *et al*, 2002). It is possible to exemplify these four basic modes of expression with the following table: (Table-1)

Table-1: Modes of Expressing Rage

Manner of Expression	Examples	The relationship between the manner of expression and anger
Verbal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blasphemy, insult... ▪ "Who are you?" ▪ "Do you know who I am?" ▪ "Did you get your license from a grocery store?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correlates positively with anger. This manner of expression increases with increasing anger.
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hand gestures, facial expressions, glaring... ▪ Fighting, knocking about, kicking, punching... ▪ Beating with a baseball bat ▪ Beating with a crowbar ▪ Stabbing, ▪ Injuring/killing with a firearm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correlates positively with anger. This manner of expression increases with increasing anger.
With vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flashing the headlights, persistent horn honking... ▪ Driving up close to other driver's bumper ▪ Not giving way ▪ Blocking ▪ Tailgating ▪ Driving in such a way to decrease driving safety of the other driver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correlates positively with anger. This manner of expression increases with increasing anger.
Adaptive and constructive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Driving more carefully ▪ Think about the consequences before responding to the other driver ▪ Ignoring the behavior of the other driver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correlates negatively with anger. This manner of expression increases with decreasing anger.

These behaviors, which are the cause of road rage, are interestingly consequences of road rage. For example, a driver who got angry with another driver who has driven up close to his/her bumper and overtaken him/her may tailgate the latter or impede the latter's progress. In other words, the manner of expression that has caused road rage may also be expressed as a result of road rage and thus the cycle of violence in traffic is almost realized.

2.2. Traffic Anger and Social Dimension

While the relationship between road rage and risky behavior has been extensively investigated in many studies, little is known about how drivers express and control anger when driving (Biaassoni et al., 2016). It is known that anger is behind aggression (Averill 1983). From this point of view, it is possible to say that road rage lies behind traffic violence.

Expression of anger varies from person to person, from situation to situation and from culture to culture (Ramirez et al., 2002). In other words, during an incident in traffic, some people will get angry and some won't, and a person gets angry in certain cases and doesn't in others. For example, if a person is sleepless and has been driving for a very long time, it'll be easier for him/her to get angry. In addition, one's traffic culture will have a positive or negative effect on road rage. This variation from person to person can be explained by the fact that people in whom anger is present as a personality trait get angry more easily and quickly in traffic. Getting angry depending on the situation can be exemplified by the fact that if a person feels that s/he and his/her relatives in the same vehicle are at risk, s/he gets angry more easily. The variation by culture can be explained by the fact that a society gives a variety of reactions to incidents in traffic according to its general culture and educational structure, including traffic culture. Honking and flashing lights can be included in the context of anger in advanced societies, whereas they can be seen as a normal everyday phenomenon which is not considered violence at all in developing or underdeveloped societies. In societies where there is gender

inequality, it may be possible to observe different behaviors depending on whether the driver is female or male. From this perspective, in societies where gender equality cannot be fully experienced, the sex of the driver to whose bumper the other driver drives up close, who the other driver wants to intimidate by tailgating, in other words, who suffers from sexual and psychological violence, can be said to be female and the gender who suffers from physical violence more can be said to be male.

In some societies, men are considered to be short-tempered and it is normal for a man to rough up, which in turn may trigger incidents of violence in traffic. Studies show that driving fast is associated with age and gender, and that women act less aggressively than men while driving (Shinar,1998; Günindi Ersöz,2018).

Sociologists state that violence is inevitable where there are injustices and inequalities, considering the fact that violence occurs in a social environment. With their cosmopolitan structures, cities are home to millions of people whose language, religion, beliefs, views, lifestyles, world views, education and income levels, gender, age and ethnicity are different from each other. It is normal for such a heterogeneous structure to have inequalities and injustices. This diversity, combined with the lack of traffic rules and supervision, sets the stage for violence.

Lack of inspection and not punishing violations such as unsafe lane changing, improper overtaking, endangering other vehicles while driving, generating excessive amounts of noise and not obeying signaling rules lead to raise anger and eventually violence. Therefore, the lack of both self-control and public control are the causes of violent behaviors in traffic (Günindi Ersöz,2018). Drivers easily engage in acts in traffic or say those words in the car which they would normally avoid when they are face to face with people. The vehicle provides a protective barrier, gives a sense of power and anonymity to the driver and this power is misused and turned into violence, which should also be discussed from a sociological perspective.

2.3. Legal dimension of the road rage and violence:

Although traffic rage has not been defined as a specific type of crime within the scope of Turkish Penal Law (TPL), Art. 179 thereof regulates the crime of “jeopardizing the traffic safety”. Paragraph 2 of Article 179 of TPL says "Any person who directs and controls a land, sea, air or railway transportation vehicle in such a way to risk the life, health or property of others shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of up to two years". The offense of endangering traffic safety is one of the crimes that can be committed intentionally and is not within the scope of reconciliation. It is not one of the offenses subjects to complaint so it is investigated ex officio. The term of limitation of action of this offense is 8 years. In addition to article 179 of TPL, according to the resulting consequences, violence behaviors in traffic are also covered by offenses including killing (article 81, TPL), injury (article 86, TPL), sexual harassment (article 105, TPL), threat (article 106, TPL), and insult (Article 125, TPL).

Furthermore, there are several administrative fines and sanctions applicable under the Highway Traffic Law No.2918 in order to increase the highway traffic safety. These fines and sanctions are not only intended to maintain the highway traffic safety, but also applicable to the manners of expression of the traffic violence and rage. There is no official or statistical data on traffic violence or road rage in Turkey. However, there are some data and statistics that can be indirectly associated with traffic violence and road rage. Road rage results in risky behaviors that cause accidents so statistics of accidents involving death or personal injury will give a general idea on the subject. According to 2017 statistics (Police Department Directorate-General, Traffic, 2018), there were 1,202,716 accidents in Turkey in 2017, in which a total of 7,427 people were killed and 300,383 people were injured.

In view of the cases reflected in our press and submitted to our jurisdiction, alongside the allegations of the crimes of insult, threat, curse, one may come across cases of injuring/killing by means of numerous weapons, such as knife, pistol, rifle, crowbar, baseball bat (HaberTürk, 19.05.2018), even a case of biting and tearing one's ear in the traffic fights (Hürriyet Newspaper, 07.11.2017). It is not only thought-provoking, but also a matter of concern that, Turkey is the fourth country worldwide where baseball bats, belonging to a sport rules of which are not known therein, let alone being played, are sold (Vatan Newspaper, 29.06.2016).

While traffic violence is experienced in our country, just like anywhere around the globe, in worldwide practice, there are certain legal arrangements either proposed, or enacted for combating violence in traffic (Walters et al, 2000). For instance, such arrangements, including regulation of the penal liability, imposition of imprisonment against the cases of traffic rage, enacting such regulations, causing drop of points from the driving license scoring, or even seizure of driving license for a certain period according to the graveness of the case, imposition of aggravated penalties against the repetition of the traffic violence offences, or against those having resulted serious injuries or death, imposition of respective penalties from the top limit, inserting trainings intended for anger control and management within the trainings intended for obtaining driving license may be conducted in this respect.

3. METHODOLOGY

An abridged form of 14 questions extracted from the Driver Anger Scale (Deffenbacher et al, 1994), as being one of the most common international scales on road rage, has been translated into Turkish, and thereupon tested for validity and reliability, and finally applied to a total of 421 randomly selected drivers in order to measure whether the attitudes and behaviors being displayed by the drivers in the traffic incidents fall within the scope of the traffic rage. Having been created as an outcome of the analysis applied by Deffenbacher et al to 1500 university students in USA in 1994, DAS has thereupon expanded its field of application worldwide.

This questionnaire study consists of a total of 3 sections and 28 questions, namely the first section containing 9 demographical and definitive questions, the second section containing 5 questions intended for measuring how traffic rage behavior is displayed, and whether one knows his/her legal rights when he/she encounters with traffic rage, and the final third section containing the 14 questions included in the abridged form of Driver Anger Scale (DAS) (Deffenbacher et al, 1994) developed by Deffenbacher et al. The questionnaire was performed with 421 people, having filled it in via electronic environment as volunteers. While % 52,3 of the participants (n=220) consisted of females, and % 47,7 thereof (n=202) consisted of males, % 75,8 of these people were residing in İstanbul. While a great majority of the participants were within the age range of 26-50 (% 44,4 thereof were within the age range of 26-40, and %33 thereof were within the age range of 41-50), % 94,5 of the same were university graduates. Nearly half (% 51,1) of the responders had driving experience from the age 16 and above. While % 47,7 of the participants declared that they used to drive in between their works and homes on the weekdays, the percentage of those having declared that they drove at any and all hours of the day was % 32,5. Demographical characteristics of the participants are given in details in the table below. (*Table-2*)

Table 2. Participants demographics and descriptive

Participants	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)
<i>Gender</i>			
Female	220	52.3	52.3
Male	201	47.7	100.0
Total	421	100.0	
<i>Age</i>			
18-25 years	12	2.9	2.9
26-40 years	187	44.4	47.3
41-50 years	139	33.0	80.3
51-60 years	61	14.5	94.8
61+ years	22	5.2	100.0
Total	421	100.0	
<i>Education</i>			
<University	23	5.5	5.5
University	398	94.5	100.0
Total	421	100.0	
<i>Profession</i>			
Lawyer	31	7.4	7.4
Other	136	92.6	100.0
Total	421	100.0	
<i>City Lived</i>			
Istanbul	319	75.8	24.2
Other	102	24.2	100.0
Total	421	100.0	
<i>Driving Experience</i>			
0-5 years	78	18.5	18.5
6-15 years	128	30.4	48.9
16+ years	215	51.1	100.0
Total	421	100.0	
<i>Car Type</i>			
Basic Personal Car	382	90.7	90.7
Other	39	9.3	100.0
Total	421	100.0	
<i>Age of Car</i>			
0-3 year	170	40.4	52.0
3-10 years	212	50.4	90.7
10+ years	39	9.3	100.0
Total	421	100.0	
<i>Car Usage Period</i>			
Every hours of the day	137	32.5	32.5
Weekdays btw home and work	201	47.7	80.3
Weekends only	83	19.7	100.0
Total	421	100.0	

4. FINDINGS

Out of the participants, %94,5 (n=398) of whom were university graduates, %2,6 (n=11) thereof declared that they were exposed to physical violence in the traffic. Out of these 11 people, %18,2 (n=2) were female, and %81,8 (n=9) thereof were males. Among those having declared that their vehicles were cornered, %58,5 thereof (n=158) were females, as a fact that may be interpreted as women keep on being harassed also in the traffic. This percentage is even higher among the females (n=45, %68) out of the participants having declared that cornering was the type of violence that they used to encounter the most (n=66). Chi-squared statistics is significant at $p < 0,001$ level. (Tablo-3)

Table-3: Table on the frequency comparison of the manners of expression of anger according to gender

	Gender									
	Female				Male				Total	
	n	% Within the Option	% Within the Gender	% Within the Total	N	% Within the Option	% Within the Gender	% Within the Total	n	% Within the Grand Total
Flashing Headlights	163	52,9%	74,1%	38,7%	145	47,1%	72,1%	34,4%	308	73,2%
Flashing the brights	77	45,0%	35,0%	18,3%	94	55,0%	46,8%	22,3%	171	40,6%
Horn honking	172	51,0%	78,2%	40,9%	165	49,0%	82,1%	39,2%	337	80,0%
Cornering the vehicle	158	58,5%	71,8%	37,5%	112	41,5%	55,7%	26,6%	270	64,1%
Cursing	54	45,4%	24,5%	12,8%	65	54,6%	32,3%	15,4%	119	28,3%
Blocking the road of the vehicle	40	51,9%	18,2%	9,5%	37	48,1%	18,4%	8,8%	77	18,3%
Causing terror by tailgating	98	51,6%	44,5%	23,3%	92	48,4%	45,8%	21,9%	190	45,1%
Physical violence	2	18,2%	,9%	,5%	9	81,8%	4,5%	2,1%	11	2,6%

$$\chi^2(8, n=421) = 27,54, p < .001$$

In view of chi-square test, the relationship between the drivers' anger expressions and gender has been found to be meaningful; $\chi^2(3, n=420) = 16.50, p < .001$ Cramer's V = ,20. As a result of the post-hoc test performed, it has been determined that, the males' probability to display their anger by their "vehicles" is nearly two times higher than that of the females (OR=1/0,47=2,11). On the other hand, it has been determined that, the female drivers' probability to display their anger in the traffic "adaptively/constructively" is also two times higher than that of the males (OR=1,79). These two outcomes are meaningful at Bonneferroni adjusted $p < 0,00625$ level.

The percentage of those who honk in traffic and of those who flash their lights when they get angry in traffic was 71% and 57%, respectively, which suggest that the acts of honking,

flashing lights have become normal and are not considered as acts of violence. While 75% of the surveyed drivers stated that they did not know their legal rights when they encountered violence in traffic, 81% of the lawyers who participated in the research stated that they knew their legal rights.

Factor analysis was performed in order to determine the validity of 14-article abridged DAS form also for the drivers in Turkey. 5 factors have been found out from the grouping of articles with eigenvalues above 0.7, and with charging values above .30 that describe %71 of the total variance. Having the outcomes grouped under 5 subgroups, namely “impatience” (3 articles), “disrespect” (4 articles), “aggressive behavior” (3 articles), “presence of traffic police” (2 articles), and “disruption of the traffic” (2 articles), average values, standard deviations, as well as the Cronbach’s Alfa inner and total DAS reliability coefficients of the factors are given in Table-4. (Table-4). While the study has put forth outcomes like those of the original DAS, the Cronbach’s Alfa inner reliability coefficients range in between 0.70 and 0.78, and the total reliability coefficient, as being 0.88, reveals conformity with the original study.

Table-4: Mean scores, SDs of total and each DAS items and reliability of subscales (Cronbach’s α).

Item No.	Item causing driving anger	Mean	SD
	<i>Impatience ($\alpha = .74$)</i>	2.30	0.91
7	Someone is slow in parking and is holding up traffic	2.14	1.10
8	You are stuck in a traffic jam	2.46	1.16
11	A cyclist is riding in the middle of the lane and is slowing traffic	2.30	1.11
	<i>Discourtesy ($\alpha = .73$)</i>	3.07	0.85
1	Someone is weaving in and out of traffic	3.00	1.20
2	A slow vehicle on a mountain road will not pull over and let people by	2.88	1.10
3	Someone backs right out in front of you without looking	3.52	1.09
6	Someone speeds up when your try to pass him/her	2.86	1.19
	<i>Hostile Gesture ($\alpha = .78$)</i>	3.02	0.99
4	Someone flashes the brights about your driving (*)	2.75	1.13
9	Someone makes an obscene gesture toward you about your driving	3.45	1.28
10	Someone honks at you about your driving	2.85	1.15
	<i>Police Presence ($\alpha = .75$)</i>	1.88	0.94
5	You pass a radar speed trap	2.14	1.13
12	A police officer pulls you over	1.62	0.96
	<i>Traffic Obstruction ($\alpha = .70$)</i>	2.58	1.07
13	A truck kicks up sand or gravel on the car you are driving	2.88	1.26
14	You are driving behind a large truck and you cannot see around it	2.29	1.17
	<i>DAS Total ($\alpha = .88$)</i>	2.65	0.73

(*) This question is included under the category of violation of rule, as going against the red light or stop sign. However, it is used as the option of flashing the headlights, as being practiced more commonly in Turkey.

While the study has brought along outcomes similar to the original DAS, Cronbach's Alfa inner consistency coefficients thereof, ranging in between 0.70 and 0.78, also reveals conformity with the original study.

The study has also been compared with those of various countries, which apply DAS questionnaire. (Table-5)

Table-5: Comparison of the outcomes of DAS questionnaire

DAS subscales	USA Deffenbacher (1994)		UK Lajunen (1998)		New Zealand Sullman (2006&2013)		Malaysia Kamarudin (2017)		Turkey Yasak (2009)		Turkey The present study (2019)	
	Number of questions	<i>x</i>	Number of questions	<i>x</i>	Number of questions	<i>x</i>	Number of questions	<i>x</i>	Number of questions	<i>x</i>	Number of questions	<i>x</i> (SS)
Disrespect	9	3,9	9	2,7	9	3,5	4	3,8	9	3,6	3	2,9 (0,86)
Disrupting the traffic	7	3,3	7	2,0	7	2,7	4	3,2	7	3,1	3	2,5 (0,96)
Aggressive behavior	3	3,2	3	2,3	3	2,7	4	3,5	3	3,4	3	3,0 (0,99)
Driving slowly	6	3,2	6	2,0	6	2,8	4	3,3	6	2,9	2	2,5 (0,90)
Presence of the traffic police	4	3,0	4	1,4	4	1,9	4	2,1	4	2,2	2	1,9 (0,94)
Breach of rule	4	2,7	4	2,3	4	3,3	4	3,3	4	3,5	1	3,0 (1,20)
DAS Total	33	3,2	33	2,1	33	2,8	-	-	33	3,1		
DAS Total abridged form	14	3,4	21	2,4	14	2,7	24	3,2	-	-	14	2,65 (0,73)

x= Average, SS=Standard deviation

Accordingly; while the highest three sub-tools of this study's sample are "Aggressive Behaviors (*x*=3.0, SD = 0.99)", "Violation of Rule" (*x*=3.0, SD = 1.20)" and "Disrespect" (*x*=2.9, SS = 0.86), the lowest thereof is the "Presence of Traffic Police" (*x*=1.9, SS = 0.94), these outcomes conform with those attained from the questionnaires performed by Yasak et al (Yasak et al, 2009) for Turkey, by Lajunen et al (Lajunen et al, 1998) for UK, by U. Sullman et al (U. Sullman et al, 2006) for New Zealand, and with those attained from the questionnaire performed by Kamarudin et al (Kamarudin et al, 2017) for Malaysia. In this study, the average DAS score for the whole abridged form was *x*=2.65, SS = 0.73. This finding is at a level comparable to those of UK and New Zealand. As having already been reported by Yasak et al, there is a difference (*x*=1.9, *x*=3.0) between the Turkish and American drivers in terms of average "Presence of Traffic Police" scores. There is also a difference (*x*=2.9, *x*=3.9) between the Turkish and American drivers in terms of "Disrespect" averages.

It has been examined how the scores attained from DAS subscales vary according to the variables of gender, age, and driving experience (for how many years has the driver been driving). Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) was applied in order to ascertain the impacts of the age (divided into five groups) and driving experience (divided into three groups) variables on the DAS subscales.

As a result of the analysis, age has been found to have basic impact on the DAS sub-dimensions of "Disrespect", "Aggressive Behavior" and "Traffic Disruption" ($F(20, 1660) = 2.99, p < .001$; Pillai's Trace = .14; $\eta^2 = .035$). According to the outcomes of the Post Hoc test

performed, it has been found out that, the age group of 18-25 attained meaningfully higher scores than those of any and all other age groups in the DAS subscale of “Traffic Disruption”, and that there is negative correlation between age and driver’s rage.

As a result of the analysis, age has been found to have basic impact on the DAS sub-dimensions of “Disrespect”, “Aggressive Behavior” and “Traffic Disruption” ($F(10, 830) = 4.41, p < .001$; Pillai's Trace = .10; $\eta^2 = .05$). According to the outcomes of the Post Hoc test performed, it has been found out that, those with driving experience of 0-5 years attained meaningfully higher scores than those with driving experience of 6-15 years, those with driving experience of 6-15 years attained higher scores than those with driving experience of 16 years and longer in the DAS subscales of “Disrespect” and “Aggressive Behavior”, and that those with driving experience of 0-5 years attained meaningfully higher scores than those with driving experience of 16 years and longer in the DAS subscale of “Traffic Disruption”, and that there is negative correlation between driving experience and driver’s rage.

As a result of the analysis, no meaningful basic impact of gender has been found on the subscales and overall scores of DAS.

While low DAS score was deemed as the level lower than the first quarter of the overall DAS score attained from the questionnaire, and the gender, educational level, and whether one knows his/her legal rights when he/she encounters violence in the traffic were measured by means of logistic regression analysis, and it has thereby been found out that, those who know their rights when they encounter violence in the traffic are ranked in a lower DAS level group with an approximately 3 times higher probability in comparison to those without the same knowledge ($p < 0.001$). Such an outcome points to the fact that, those with knowledge regarding their legal rights and responsibilities are prone to keep their anger under control in cases when they may get angry.

5. CONCLUSION

It has been concluded that, DAS driver's rage scale may be adapted reliably with the five-factor structure having been adapted to Turkey. It has been ascertained that, age, driving experience, and knowing of one's legal rights are in negative relation with the driver's rage. In view of the fact that the participants that are aware of their legal rights tend to get angry less in the traffic, and to be able to control their anger, this suggests the importance of undergoing training on this matter, and of focusing on the youth and those with less driving experience. In order to lower the violence in the traffic, it has been suggested to multiply the trainings, in which it is reminded that even a moment of traffic rage may cause irreversible consequences, and which are intended to popularize adaptive/constructive manners of expression, to instill traffic trainings and traffic culture to the children at elementary school level, to create changes in the conception of traffic culture, to develop both joyful and instructive plays/applications that are in line with the advancing technology, to conduct effective audits, to enact legal regulations that impose deterrent penalties, to multiply the hotlines that may easily be accessible to those having encountered traffic violence, and to insert trainings intended to control traffic rage within the trainings for obtaining driving license. Violence in traffic ranges from injury to killing, from insulting to sexual harassment, from endangering traffic safety to damage to property. Although there are some regulations proposed in the legal dimension to combat violence in traffic and suggestions to enable drivers to control their anger, the solution to the problem is increasing the level of culture and education. It is observed that tools including knives, firearms, crowbar and even baseball bats are used during traffic arguments and fights where traffic violence takes place. The use of firearms in traffic fights both in Turkey and worldwide makes us feel the importance of individual disarmament.

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Research Article

**ATTITUDES OF HEALTH WORKERS IN FAMILY HEALTH
CENTERS ON THE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN
(THE CASE OF MARDIN, TURKEY)**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the attitudes and practices of health workers working in Family Health Centers in Mardin regarding the intimate partner violence against women. This study was carried out with doctors, nurses, midwives and health officials working at Family Health Centers in Mardin. The study was conducted with 307 health workers. In this study, socio-demographic questionnaire and Health Care Provider Survey of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Attitudes and Practice were used as a data collection tools. The data was analyzed in the SPSS 20 statistics programme. As a result of the study, it was found that the adequacy level of the attitudes and practices of health workers regarding the intimate partner violence against women was low throughout the study. A statistically significant difference was found between the attitudes and practices of health workers regarding the intimate partner violence against women and occupational, gender, education status, workplace, reporting of violence to the police and the social services ($p < 0.05$). It has been determined that health workers are concerned about their own safety and think about possible legal consequences when questioning the violence against women. As a conclusion health workers should be informed and supported with effective trainings on violence against women.

Keywords: *Intimate partner violence against women, family health center, health workers.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women can create health and social problems for the individual and the society. Violence against women creating significant health problems such as, physical illnesses for the victimized women, gynecological diseases, alcohol and substance abuse, suicide, psychotraumatic and panic disorders, safe motherhood, family planning, sexually transmitted diseases have a direct impact on many problems such as public health to be considered in terms of is an issue. The first institution where women victims of violence apply for support is health institutions. The approach of the health workers to the victim women in these institutions is important in terms of the fact that women do not conceal the violence and the employees can recognize the violence. As a result of a study conducted in 2001, it was found that the violence against women was reduced by 75% by identifying violence and intervening in violence by health workers in primary health care institutions. However, in recent years, the attitudes of the healthcare workers serving the women who have been subjected to violence and their determination to solve this problem remain limited (Polat, 2017; Kemerli, 2003; Önal, 2003).

In this context, the attitudes of health workers in Family Health Centers providing primary health care services in the family to the intimate partner violence against women and the practices to solve the problem of violence can reduce the incidence of violence, the health of the victimized women and the health of children who witness violence in the family. This will have a positive impact on community health. In this study, it was aimed to determine the attitudes of health workers in Family Health Centers towards their partner violence and their applications to solve the violence.

1.1. What is violence?

Violence is an action by the perpetrator, intentionally committed to harm another person, threatening physical and psychological integrity, causing the victim to experience a devastating fear (Panitch ve Leys, 2009). In Article 2 of the law on the Protection of The Family and The Prevention of Violence Against Women, violence is defined as “any kind of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic attitude or behaviour that occurs in a social, public or private sphere, including the possible actions that result from a person being physically, sexually, psychologically or economically damaged or suffering, threats and pressures against him or her, or the arbitrary obstruction of freedom” (The Protection of The Family and Prevention of Violence Against Women Code, 2012). Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as “the possibility of injury, psychological harm and death in the person subjected to a deliberate threat or reality of physical power or power and the possibility of depriving the person of economic need”. In the World Report on Violence and Health, violence has been examined in three different categories, including the person's own violence, interpersonal violence and collective violence. In the category of interpersonal violence, “domestic violence or intimate partner violence” is defined as violence between spouses or family members, usually at home. It is stated that the life, freedom, body and mental health of the individual in the family is threatened by this violence (WHO, 2002).

1.2. Intimate partner violence

Violence in the family is defined as the physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that family members exert against each other, damage the physical and mental integrity of family members, threaten their freedom, adversely affect the development of personality and create actions that can cause death in the traditional family unit (Taşçı, 2003). According to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, intimate partner violence against women is defined as “the perpetrator who performs the action, whether or not shared or are sharing the same household as the victim

never had one before, whether or not within the family or within the family unit, spouses, or cohabiting individuals that occur between current or previous physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence” (Council of Europe, 2011). The most common form of this violence is the violence that is applied by men who are with women. Intimate partner violence against women is the most common form of violence against women in the world. Refers to violence between married or unmarried spouses (Ahmad et al., 2017). For this reason, most of the perpetrators are male while the majority of victims of domestic violence are female (Ibiloglu, 2012).

The reasons for the intimate partner violence against women vary according to societies and relationships. Although the cause of violence varies, domestic violence affects both the victim and the perpetrator negatively (Kandemirci and Kağnici, 2014). Although violence is tried to be legitimized in the family where there should be an environment of unity, solidarity, trust and peace, violence is damaging the family structure, exploiting women's human rights and causing violent generations to grow. (Şenol and Yıldız, 2013).

1.3. The current situation related to intimate partner violence against women in the world and in Turkey

According to the World Health Organization's Global and Regional Estimates of Violence against Women (2013), one in three women in the world has been subjected to violence by her husband, 30% of women's physical violence, 35% of women's violence, 29% of women's physical violence in the United States, 36% of women's violence, 25% of women's violence in Europe, and 27% (WHO, 2013). According to the Global Homicide Report published in 2018, 34% of 87,000 women killed worldwide in 2017 were killed by their spouses. In the family, 18% of women killed their husband and 82% of men killed their wife. In the case of female murders in the family, the effect of spouses trying to establish authority over women, gender roles, jealousy, and fear of abandonment, alcohol and drug use, and the denial of women's sexual union is great. The fact that the man witnessed domestic violence during childhood, the level of education and the low income situation also affect women's murders. In Turkey, it was found that the murders of women were mainly related to the relationship between women and men and the behaviour of individuals (UNODC, 2018).

According to the study conducted in Turkey in 2014, the prevalence of psychological violence in women exposed to violence by their partners in Turkey is 44%, the prevalence of physical violence is 36%, the prevalence of sexual violence is 12%, the prevalence of physical violence during pregnancy is 8%, and the Southeast Anatolia region is 41%, 33%, 11% and 9%, respectively. The prevalence of economic violence was determined as 30%. 26% of the women who were subjected to violence stated that they had a health problem due to violence and 33% thought suicide. One in three women who are exposed to physical violence or sexual violence has stated that they are considering committing suicide after violence. This ratio is one tenth of women who have never been subjected to intimate partner violence. Suicide attempts are 5 times more likely in women who suffer from intimate partner violence. 44% of women who are victims of violence did not share their experiences with anyone, while the ratio of sharing violence with their immediate environment was 51% in 2008 and 56% in 2014. After the violence, 7% of women applied to the police, 4% to the health care institution, 3% to the prosecution and 1% to the gendarmerie. 89% of the victims of violence did not apply to any institution or organization. As a result of violence, 85% of women applied to the health care institution were asked for the reason of their illness by the health care worker, 37% were directed to the necessary institutions and 63% were not directed to any institution or institution. 76% of women are satisfied with their approach to health workers (HUNEE, 2015).

As a result of given data above, it is understood that intimate partner violence against women is a widespread universal problem. However, in most cases, women conceal the violence situation and it is assumed that the intimate partner violence rates determined by research do not reflect the actual rates, and the intimate partner violence is more pronounced (Tel, 2002).

1.4. Health dimension of violence against women

Violence violates the fundamental human rights of women through physical and mental health problems, suicide and death results (Taşkıran et al, 2015). Violence against women is harmful to the family and causes the family to decrease the quality of life of the family, and the physical and mental health of the family members to be damaged. This is reflected in public health and causes violence against women to be a public health problem (Tel., 2002; Chrisler and Ferguson, 2006). At the same time, health expenditures for family members who suffer from violence affect the country's economy. The cost of violence against women is estimated to be \$1.6 billion annually worldwide. In health expenditures, the cost of diagnosis, treatment and medication for women who are victims of violence is €1,800 more than women who are not subjected to violence. Beydoun and his colleagues published in the United States in 2017, health spending for domestic peer violence was \$4 billion per year, physical violence-related health spending was \$2.4 billion, and sexual violence-related health spending was \$1.6 million. For this reason, intimate partner violence against women in the family is a health problem that affects not only women, but also all the family members and hence the society and states in a multidimensional way. It requires multidisciplinary cooperation to prevent it (Korkut and Owen, 2008; Kruse et al., 2011; Beydoun et al, 2017).

Domestic violence causes women to deteriorate their health status, to lower quality of life, to negatively affect physical and mental health and reproductive health and to benefit more from health services. According to Campbell and colleagues, the health problems of women who have been subjected to violence are more than 60% of women who have not been subjected to violence before (Campbell et al., 2002). In Turkey, the overall health status of women exposed to physical or sexual violence by their husbands is twice worse than that of women who have never had any violence (HÜNEE, 2015). For this reason, women who are exposed to the physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence of their partners are twice as often as women who are not violent, and the use of primary health care institutions and emergency services for physical and mental health problems are twice as often as women who are not violent (Beydoun et al, 2017). Late or incomplete provision of the necessary health services to women suffering from peer violence causes the worsening of women's health, loss of limbs, death, reduction of treatment compliance and quality of life, increase hospitalization rate and hospitalization period (Costa et al., 2018). There is a relationship between morbidity and mortality due to the lack of preventive efforts towards the detection and intervention of the intimate partner violence against women in health institutions. Therefore, health workers contribute strongly to preventing violence and reducing morbidity and mortality rates by ensuring that women who are victims of violence have complete access to violence-related services in health institutions (Swalesa et al., 2017).

Women who are victims of violence frequently apply to health institutions because of physical and mental health problems. Women can avoid telling health workers about the violence they are exposed to due to embarrassment, criticism, vandalism and fear of their spouses. In such cases, health workers are aware of the violence even if they do not specify women by taking into consideration the physical findings and behaviors of women during the examination, diagnosis and treatment process through their awareness of violence, education and sensitivity. Therefore, health workers have an important role in preventing violence and reducing its effects within the framework of the intimate partner violence against women

(Yalçın, 2018). According to the article Turkish Criminal Code 280, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, nurses and other health care providers are obliged to report this crime to the competent authorities without delay in case of any indication that a crime has been committed during the duty. Health workers who do not report the crime or who delay the reporting of the crime will be punished with a prison sentence of up to one year (Turkish Criminal Code, 2004). According to the Law No. 6284 on Protection the Family and The Prevention of Violence against Women, the examination and treatment of women who are victims of violence protected by the measures decision should be done with care without delay by health workers. Health workers should keep confidential information about the effectiveness of protecting the identity, address, or identity of the protected woman and other family members in their records. It is stated that health workers who disclose this information in violation of the law will be punished according to Turkish Criminal Code (The Protection of The Family and Prevention of Violence Against Women Code, 2012).

2. METHOD

The aim of this study is to determine the attitudes and practices of the health workers working in Family Health Centers about the violence against women.

The type of research is a cross-section identifier. The universe of the research is composed of doctors, nurses, midwives and health officers working in Family Health Centers in Mardin. It is aimed to reach all health workers who agree to participate in the study. Therefore, no sampling selection method has been used. In this context, 343 health workers who worked in 69 Family Health Centers in Mardin were reached and 36 people who filled out the survey questionnaire were excluded from the research and the research was conducted with a total of 307 health workers. In the research, the questionnaire used as a data collection tool consists of 3 parts. In the first part there are 16 questions to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants. The second section contains a scenario related to the subject. The third part includes the scale of attitudes and practices of health workers towards women in the field of peer violence, which consists of 42 questions made by the Turkish adaptation (Gezgin, 2011). A total of 42 expressions is a Likert type scale, which is scored from 1-4. Health workers were asked to choose one of the “1: completely agree, 2:agree, 3:disagree, 4:completely disagree” options appropriate to them from 42 statements related to the subject by providing a scenario and reading before the scale. The scale consists of 8 sub-dimensions, including Feeling Ready, Self-confidence, Lack of Control, Ease in Opening the Subject, Professional Support, Obstacles in Practice, Violence Research and Questioning the Results of the Practitioner. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows 20 statistical package was used in the analysis of the data obtained from the study. Statistical significance level was calculated as $p < 0.05$.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Demographic characteristics of participants

59.6% (n: 183) of the health workers surveyed were women. Age range were 19 and 68 years and the mean age was 30.71 ± 7.36 years. 42.3% (n:130) of the employees were doctors, 29% (n:89) were nurses, %26,4 (n:81) were midwives and %2,3 (n:7) were health officers. %76,8 (n:236) of the health workers graduated bachelor or master's degree. The working period of the health workers who participated in the study was determined in the range of minimum 4 months and maximum 38 years. 43.3% of the employees have been working in the profession and 67.8% have been working in the Family Health Centers for less than 5 years. Health workers who expressed their working periods in Family Health Centers for 10 years and over (n:2) stated that they had previously worked as a practitioner in the same institution providing

primary health care. 56.4% (n:173) of health workers serve in Family Health Centers in the urban area, %43,6 (n:134) rural area.

While 52.4% of the health workers who participated in the study did not receive training on violence against women during the student period, 61.2% stated that they received training on violence against women during the working life after graduation.

31.3% of the health workers involved in the study had cases of intimate partner violence against women. 11.7% of health workers who experienced violence against women reported the situation to the police, while 7.2% reported the situation to social services. 72.6% of the health workers who participated in the study stated that the violence of any female relative from their spouse would affect their professional life. 43.6% of the workers stated that this would make it easier to identify women who have been subjected to violence. 22.8% of the employees stated that this would cause them to be more concerned, while 3% stated that they had no impact. At the same time, the other 9 respondents stated that this would help them to be more careful and responsive in dealing with the issue and to build empathy.

In the study, 26.9% of the health workers reported that women were concealing and denying violence, 9.4% of the women were afraid of family and community pressure and 8.5% of the women saw violence as normal. 8.5% of the workers stated that criminal sanctions did not give confidence to the woman and that the woman did not report this situation for fear of re-violence. 25.5% of the employees did not express an opinion on the subject.

19.8% of the health care workers who participated in the study suggested that women should be educated and awareness of violence in order to determine the early impact of the violence against women. 14.7% of health workers stated that this situation can be determined by having effective communication with women and 10.7% by analyzing the physical and mental condition of the woman during the examination. 22.1% of employees did not give an opinion on the subject.

When the frequency distributions of scale statements were examined, it was determined that health workers did not routinely open the issue of violence against women (46.9%) in all interviews with the patient, did not directly ask whether the husband hit her (45%), and did not feel blocked (61.6%) in the absence of time to deal with the violence problem. In addition, 58% of health workers (11.4%: totally agree, 46.6%: agree) are concerned about their safety when questioning the violence against women and 78.5% consider possible legal consequences.

3.2. Examining the relationship between variables

The aim of the study was to determine the adequacy level of the attitudes and practices of health workers regarding the violence against women, the attitudes and practices of health workers and their characteristics such as gender, occupation, age, education status, working times in the profession or in the Family Health Center, working areas, the situations of education about violence against women during, the relations between the cases of violence and the cases of violence reported to the police or social service institutions have been examined.

3.2.1. Adequacy of the attitudes and practices of health workers towards the intimate partner violence against women

When the adequacy level of the attitudes and practices of health workers regarding intimate partner violence against women (Table 1) was examined, it was determined that the lower dimensions of comfort (1,84±0,54) and self-confidence (2,08 ±0,45) were at moderate level. It was determined that the sub-dimensions were lower than the total adequacy level (2.50±0.19).

Table 1. Adequacy of The Attitudes and Practices of Health Workers Towards the Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

Sub-Dimensions	Mean
Feeling Ready	2,43
Self-confidence	2,08
Lack of Control	2,9
Ease in Opening the Subject	1,84
Professional Support	2,26
Obstacles in Practice	2,92
Violence Research	2,63
Questioning the Results of the Practitioner	2,49
Total	2,50

*1: Totally Agree – 4: Totally Disagree

3.2.2. The relationship between profession and the attitudes and practices of the health workers on the intimate partner violence against women

The results of the study showed that there was a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of The Lack of Control among health care workers ($P=0.007$) and the prevalence of among The Violence Research and health care workers ($P=0.002$). The Lack of Control of the practitioner was found to be higher in nurses ($2,81\pm0,38$) than doctors ($2,98\pm0,41$). In the Violence Research, it was determined that nurses (2.55 ± 0.28) researched violence more than doctors (2.71 ± 0.32). In this study, it was found that there was a general difference between doctors and nurses in terms of intimate partner violence against women ($p=0.002$).

Table 2. The Relationship Between Profession and The Attitudes and Practices Of The Health Workers On The Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

Sub-Dimensions	Profession	Mean	p
Lack of Control	Doctor	2,98	0,007
	Nurse	2,81	
	Midwife	2,90	
	Health Officer	2,59	
Violence Research	Doctor	2,71	0,002
	Nurse	2,55	
	Midwife	2,61	
	Health Officer	2,52	
General	Doctor	2,53	0,002
	Nurse	2,44	
	Midwife	2,51	
	Health Officer	2,38	

Analyzed by ANOVA test. (1: Totally Agree – 4: Totally Disagree.)

3.2.3. The relationship between gender and the attitudes and practices of the health workers on the intimate partner violence against women

According to Table 3, the relationship between the attitudes and practices of the health workers in the study and the gender of the was found to be statistically significant Violence Research ($p=0.007$) and the throughout the research ($p=0.008$). Violence Research shows that women ($2,59\pm0,3$) are investigating more violence than men ($2,7\pm0,34$). In the survey, the attitudes and practices of women ($2,47\pm0,19$) regarding the prevalence of intimate partner violence against woman are higher than those of men ($2,53\pm0,19$).

Table 3. The Relationship Between Gender and The Attitudes and Practices Of The Health Workers On The Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

Sub-Dimensions	Gender	Mean	p*
Violence Research	Woman	2,59	0,007
	Man	2,7	
General	Woman	2,47	0,008
	Man	2,53	

Independent groups by T-test were analyzed. (1: Totally Agree – 4: Totally disagree)

3.2.4. The relationship between education status and the attitudes and practices of the health workers on the intimate partner violence against women

When it was examined whether the attitudes and practices of health workers regarding intimate partner violence against woman differ according to their educational status (Table 4), there was a statistically significant difference in the survey ($p=0.046$). There was no difference between the learning status groups in the Tukey analysis to determine the source of difference.

Table 4. The Relationship Between Education Status and The Attitudes and Practices Of The Health Workers On The Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

Sub-Dimension	Education Status	Mean	P*
Violence Research	Health Vocational School	2,59	0,046
	Associate Degree	2,55	
	License or		
	Post Graduate	2,66	
	Expertise In Medicine	2,84	

ANOVA test was analyzed. (1: Totally Agree – 4: Totally Disagree.)

3.2.5. The relationship between working area and the attitudes and practices of the health workers on the intimate partner violence against women

When it was examined whether the attitudes and practices of the health workers involved in the study differ according to the settlement of the working area, there was a statistically significant difference in the lower dimension of Ease in Opening the Subject ($p=0.044$). Accordingly, it is observed that the workers in the urban area ($1,78\pm0,56$) are more comfortable in opening the issue compared to the workers in the rural area ($1,91\pm0,51$). Analyzed by Independent groups by T-test. (1: Totally Agree – 4: Totally disagree)

3.2.6. The relationship between reporting violence cases to the police and the attitudes and practices of the health workers on the intimate partner violence against women

When the situation of the health workers who participated in the study reported to the police about the women's violence cases, there was a statistically significant difference in the Self-confidence subscale ($p=0,025$). Employees reporting the situation to the police (1.92 ± 0.43) are more confident than non-reporting employees (2.10 ± 0.44). Analyzed by Independent groups by T-test. (1: Totally Agree – 4: Totally disagree)

3.2.7. The relationship between reporting violence cases to the social services and the attitudes and practices of the health workers on the intimate partner violence against women

When it was examined the situation of reporting intimate partner violence cases to social services of health workers, it was found that there were statistically significant differences in Self-confidence subscale ($p=0,010$), Professional Support subscale ($p=0,005$) and throughout the research ($p=0,020$). Employees reporting the situation to social services ($1,84\pm0,48$) are more confident than non-employees reporting ($2,10\pm0,44$). Professional Support subscales are higher in Professional Support skills than those who report the situation to social services (1.94 ± 0.53) and those who do not report (2.28 ± 0.56). In the research, according to the employees who report violence against women to social services (2.40 ± 0.17), attitudes and practices are higher than those who do not report violence against women (2.50 ± 0.19). Analyzed by Independent groups by T-test. (1: Totally Agree – 4: Totally disagree)

It was not found that the attitudes and practices of health workers on the subject of peer-to-peer violence differ according to age, occupational working time, working time at the family health center, violence education for women in the student period or in the professional life and the situation of encountering a case of violence before ($p>0.05$).

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Intimate partner violence against women is a global problem that affects women, family members and societies, which has lasted many years from the past to the present. It is also an important public health problem that affects the general health status of women who have been subjected to violence and family members who have witnessed violence. One of the health institutions that victims of violence frequently apply to is the Family Health Centre. For this reason, the attitudes and practices of health workers at primary health care centers have an important place in combating intimate partner violence against women, resolving the violence problem, early detection of violence, taking measures against violence, and eliminating the violence against women's health problems.

The Turkish adaptation of the scale of attitudes and practices of health workers towards intimate partner violence against women was carried out by the traveler in 2011. The study was carried out with the doctors, nurses, midwives and health officers working in Family Health Centers, Community Health Centers, Mother Child Health and family planning centers in Izmir. In this study, 67.6% of health workers faced a case of violence against women and 14.6% reported the situation to the police and 7% reported the situation to the social services unit. The relationship between variables was not examined in this study in 2011. In our study, it was found that the situation of reporting violence to the police (11.7%) and social services (7.2%) was low in parallel with the study conducted in Izmir. Turkish Criminal Code 279. And according to the articles 280, although health workers have the obligation to report the violence they face to competent bodies, the majority of health workers did not report. In the same way, 25.5% of health workers and 22.1% of health workers did not express an opinion on

recommendations for early detection of women's peer violence. In this case, it is possible to say that the level of knowledge about the legal obligations of health workers in cases of equal violence against women and their sensitivity to the violence against women is low.

Sarıbıyık (2012) in his study with doctors, nurses and midwives at 28 Family Health Centers in Malatya, he found that health workers were inadequate to recognize the intimate partner violence against women and their attitudes differed by gender and did not differ according to age, occupation and education. In the research conducted by Çatak (2015) in 50 Family Health Centers in Denizli, the diagnosis of the symptoms of violence of doctors, nurses and midwives was partially determined as sufficient. In this study, which was conducted in the Family Health Centers in Mardin, it was found that the adequacy level of the attitudes and practices of the health workers regarding the intimate partner violence against women was low throughout the research. Although health workers are capable of recognizing the signs of violence, the lack of practice of health workers who recognize the signs of violence against women will not help to solve the problem of violence against women. Therefore, arrangements should be made by health managers to increase the adequacy and effectiveness of health workers' practices on intimate partner violence against women.

In the research carried out by Kara and friends in Adana in 2018 with doctors, nurses and midwives at 20 Family Health Centers, it was determined that the rates of the nurses and midwives who receive violence education for women and who face violence cases were higher. Yalçın's study (2018) at Karaman in 74 Family Health Centers doctors, nurses and midwives and Çelik and friends (2015) in Erzurum 18 midwives and nurses in order to prevent violence against women, health workers were trained on gender equality and violence against women, and the level and attitudes of their employees on violence against women were determined to change positively in the fight against violence. 61.2% of the health workers who participated in our study stated that they received Violence against Women in their professional life. However, there was no significant difference between the attitudes and practices of health workers regarding the violence against women and the absence of education or education related to violence against women during the working period ($p>0.05$). This situation is thought to be caused by the content of the violence education for women in different provinces or by the way it is given. The awareness, sensitivity, skills, attitudes and practices of health workers regarding violence against women will increase positively. Violence trainings for health workers providing primary health services by Provincial Health directorates should be increased and the efficiency of the trainings should be evaluated.

According to the findings of this study, health workers are concerned about their safety when questioning the violence against women and consider possible legal consequences. The presence of a risk of violence against health workers causes health workers to think about their safety, avoid investigations that may occur as a result of wrong or wrong practices, avoid compensation and punishment practices, avoid taking initiatives with a defensive approach and ignore violence (Yalçın, 2018). For this reason, health managers should ensure that health workers's working environments are secured through practices that prevent violence against health workers.

In the literature, in researches on intimate partner violence against women, the attitudes and practices of health workers were examined rather than the diagnosis of the signs of violence of health workers. In this case, it is not possible to determine what practices and attitudes of health workers who recognize the signs of violence are and which variables differ according to them. In this study, it was determined that the attitudes and practices of health workers regarding the violence against women were statistically significant and in general inadequate level and that the situation of profession, sex, educational status, working area, violence cases were reported to the police and social service unit. There were no statistically significant

differences in the attitudes and practices of health workers on the subject of intimate partner violence against women in terms of age, working time in the profession, working time in the Family Health Center, education of violence against women in the period of student or professional life.

As a result, it is necessary to increase the adequacy and effectiveness of the attitudes and practices of health workers who play an important role in determining and preventing intimate partner violence against women. To this end, health workers should be aware of and supported by effective trainings on the approach and communication of women in cases of violence against women, legal obligations in cases of violence against women, and in cases of intimate partner violence against women. Violence against women should be increased by health administrators and their research on violence against women who apply to health institutions, education on violence against women and raising awareness on violence, increasing the awareness of health workers about the violence against women should be ensured, health workers should improve working conditions and allocate more time to violence against women should be ensured. Health Care Provider Survey of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Attitudes and Practice scale using to determine attitudes and practices regarding intimate partner violence against women health workers and the creation of measures accordingly, the relationship between variables of larger groups, and to study in detail not only the primary health care institutions but also the second and third steps in healthcare institutions in the implementation of the study and data obtained in other provinces to be shared with provincial health directorates, the repetition and elaboration of the scale by other studies will contribute more to the solution of the problem intimate partner violence against women and the literature.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR AND NEGATIVE AUTOMATIC THOUGHTS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF HOPELESSNESS LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Violence is increasing day by day. In order to prevent these actions, the reasons underlying the violence of a person against another person should be investigated. In this study, it is aimed to examine the mediating role of hopelessness in the relationship between the negative automatic thoughts that are known and the tendency of aggression.

Automatic Thoughts are accepted as the most superficial cognitive level affecting our emotions and behaviors. According to Aaron Beck's cognitive model, negative automatic thoughts occur as a result of the life events which are activating schemas that are formed in our childhood. There are many studies in the literature that relate negative automatic thoughts with emotional regulation. Studies on the relationship between negative automatic thoughts and level of hopelessness are also found in the literature.

The aggression tendency is one of the explanations about the reason for the aggression that is caused by the inability to control and suppress emotions. In this context, aggression can be considered as a result of emotional dysregulation. Considering the fact that negative automatic thoughts convey our emotions and behaviors without conscious judgment, a relationship between aggressive tendency and negative automatic thoughts is expected. Here, the effect of the hopelessness, which is known to be related to automatic thoughts, on this relationship will be discussed.

In this study, 'Negative Automatic Thoughts Scale', 'Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire' and, 'Beck Hopelessness Scale' were applied to university students.

A total of 112 participants were included in the study. The results of 19 participants were subtracted because of unanswered questions in the scales. The average age of the participants in the sample was 19.9. The participants consisted of Acibadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University undergraduate and associate degree students. 28% of respondents state that they are constantly thinking that there is a need of change. 29% of the respondents say that "Sometimes I feel like a bomb ready to explode".

It can be seen that there is a relationship between aggression and negative automatic thoughts. In this context, it is possible to focus on the effects of cognitive behavioral therapies on the aggressive tendency.

Keywords: *Negative automatic thoughts, aggression, hopelessness*

Violence increases quantitatively day by day, moreover, it is getting more and more serious qualitatively. "Violence is defined as using of physical force or threat to an individual, a group or community resulting in injury, psychological harm, growth retardation or collapse, death and emotional, physical, verbal, sexual and political dimensions are encountered." (Ayan, 2007). Although both the government and non-governmental organizations carry out studies about increasing violence, violence continues to increase at a more frightening level.

According to the "Turkey Armed Violence Map" report which was published in 2018 by Umut Foundation, " There were 2,175 armed incidents reported to the press in 2015, while 3,679 incidents reported to the press in 2018." (Umut Foundation, 2019). In other words, armed incidents have increased by 69% in the past four years. Another data which shows the extent of the ascending violence incidents is the numbers of people who are victims of violence requesting protection decisions. In 2012, the Law No. 6284 on the protection of the family and the Prevention of violence against women entered into force. With the increase in violence against women, the condition of marital status has been abolished in order to make a protection order. There has been a 5-fold increase in protection orders from 2012 to 2018. As can be seen from here, the precautions taken against violence are still insufficient.

Then it is obvious that more systematic studies about increasing violence cases are needed. In order to prevent violence, it is necessary to evaluate the factors that can cause violence. Thus, understanding the origin of the problem can be made more robust prevention attempts.

Violence is a phenomenon that can occur as a result of many causes, and undoubtedly psychological factors are one of them. Understanding the psychological motivation that results in an individual displaying aggressive behavior will be highly effective in combating violence.

AGGRESSION

Although violence and aggression tend to be independent concepts, they are essentially almost entirely dependent on each other. "Aggression is defined in the dictionary of psychologic terms as 'an individual's attempt to forcibly adopt his or her own thoughts or behaviors despite external resistance'" (Hasta, 2013). There are many explanations to the biopsychosocial dimension of aggression tendency. Each of these deals with the tendency of aggression from different perspectives. One of the earliest explanations for aggression tendency is that aggression is based on instinct. Freud and Lorenz were initiators of this view. According to Lorenz, aggression serves life, but Freud argued the opposite and stated that aggression serves death. Although these two scientists have basically explained the tendency of aggression by instinct, they have put forward opposite ideas about the function of aggression. (Sense Psychology, 2019). Freud describes aggression behavior as understanding that comes from the birth of human and animal nature, seeing it as the expression of an instinct of genetic origin. Accordingly, the individual's behavior is governed by two fundamental forces: the life instinct (eros) and the death instinct (thanotos) (Sense Psychology, 2019). Eros leads people to seek juvenility and fulfill their wishes, while thanotos leads them to self-destruction. Another important concept in Freud's psychoanalytic approach to aggression is "catharsis". "The expression of anger will lead to the reduction of the tension created by the energy accumulated in the individual, so anger is seen as a way to drain this accumulated energy. Expressing the accumulated energy will provide an emptiness (catharsis) and relief in the individual." (Özmen, 2006). According to this theory, aggression is an inevitable part of human nature and is beyond the control of the individual. Freud's explanation of aggression is one of the first statements on this subject, and it appears that he does not address man's control over his behavior and restricts

aggression to a single dimension. However, human behavior occurs as a result of many different elements.

Another explanation for the aggression tendency is the Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis. This model is essentially based on the psychoanalytic approach. (Özmen, 2006). According to this approach, “when an effort is made to reach any purpose is prevented, an anger emerges that induces hurting behavior” (Özmen, 2006). However, it is seen here that the individual's self-control is again ignored. According to the statements made by the Cognitive Behavioral School, the direct relationship between frustration and anger is not valid in all cases. According to the Cognitive Behavioral Approach, anger and aggression response may not occur when individuals understand that there is a reasonable reason for their disability (Özmen, 2006). Here, it is seen that people are referring to their control over their behavior.

Social Learning Theory explains the effects of environmental factors in explaining aggression. From an early age, children record what is happening around them like a video recorder and thus have certain behavioral patterns. Even though behaviors such as crying and anger appear to be normal in younger children, they are expected to learn how to control their aggression tendencies in the future ”(Güler, 2010). Bandura and colleagues argued that what caused the aggression was dependent on external factors rather than an internal force (Eroğlu, 2009). What makes the social learning approach unique is that it sees aggression as a changeable and preventable phenomenon (Eroğlu, 2009). In other words, this theory implies that one may have self-control over his or her own behavior, which means that the tendency of aggression resulting in violent acts is manipulative.

The approaches of the cognitive behavioral school related to aggression tendency are also very valuable. According to this approach, what is essential is not an event but the way that it is perceived. Our reactions to the events are about how we interpret them. “The nervous system is stimulated in all emotional states, but clues about how an individual reacts are determined by the circumstances of the individual, in other words by the environment” (Özmen, 2006). According to the Cognitive Behavioral School, anger is a result of the interaction of cognition and behavior. (Turk, Hamamcı 2016). In this context, it is necessary to evaluate why people make negative references to events and react with anger.

The core beliefs gained by the experiences of people in early childhood are permanent and quite profound because they are mostly not expressed. These core beliefs are absolute truths that do not change for individuals. (Beck, 2011). “Core beliefs are the most important beliefs; it is broad, rigid and overgeneralized. (Beck, 2011)

COGNITIVE MODEL

Many people experience similar events in everyday life, but the response to similar events is quite varied. This means that the reactions to an event are quite individual. According to the cognitive model, a person's situation does not directly determine what he or she feels or does; emotional reactions are shaped by the perception of the situation. (Beck, 2011).

One of the most important concepts of cognitive model is automatic thoughts. “Automatic thoughts are defined as repetitive, positive or negative automatic self-expressions that people say to themselves in certain situations (Yavuzer & Karatas, 2012). When these thoughts do not occur as a result of a conscious effort, people may not be aware of these thoughts, but they develop a reaction as a result of these thoughts. Beck stated that many disease occurred as a result of negative thoughts about oneself, the environment, and the future (Cognitive triad). Negative automatic thoughts are:

- They occur suddenly like reflexes.
- They do not follow a certain logical sequence, such as problem solving or goal-oriented thinking.
- They continue to form even though they do not suit objective reality (Şirin & Izgar, 2013).

METHODOLOGY

1. Participants

This study was conducted with undergraduate and associate degree students studying at Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University. A total of 112 students participated in the study but the data of 22 participants were excluded from the scope of the study due to incomplete or incorrect filling of the scales given.

2. Measures

In this study, three different scales were used to evaluate the mediating role of hopelessness in the relationship between negative automatic thoughts and aggression tendency. Scales were Automatic Thoughts Scale, Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire and Beck Hopelessness Scale.

Automatic Thoughts Scale is a 5-point Likert scale consisting of 30 questions based on self-assessment technique. It shows that as the score of the participants increases, the negative automatic thoughts intensify.

Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire consists of a total of 34 items based on the self-assessment technique and this scale is a 5-point Likert-scale type. This scale consists of five sub-factors: “physical aggression”, “verbal aggression”, “anger”, “hostility” and “indirect aggression (Çelik & Otrar, 2009), but these sub-factors were not considered in this study.

On the Beck Hopelessness Scale, there are 20 items in total and participants are expected to respond yes or no. Each answer that is compatible with the given key is 1 point and the answers that do not comply do not get points. The total score obtained is considered as hopelessness point” (Durak & Palabıyıkoglu, 2006).

Socio-demographic information form was used together with the mentioned scales. The instructions of all scales were given to the participants by the researcher. Informed consent forms were also signed to the participants.

RESULTS

85.6% of the participants are women and 14.4% are men. The majority of the participants (35.6%) were 20 years old, 20% were 20 years old, 18.9% were 19 years old, 17.8% were 18 years old.

Regression analysis was used to investigate the mediating role of hopelessness in the effect of negative Automatic Thought on Aggression.

The correlation between negative automatic thoughts and hopelessness level is 0.554. Negative automatic thoughts on the other hand, the correlation between aggression tendency is 0.330. Finally, the correlation between aggression tendency and hopelessness level is 0.305.

The effects of the variables on each other were examined by regression analysis. Firstly, the effect of the independent variable, Negative Automatic Thought, on the dependent variable Aggression Tendency was calculated and it was seen that it had an effect with a negative coefficient of 0.330 beta at 95% significance level.

Afterwards, the effect of hopelessness, which is the mediator variable, on the aggression tendency was examined and it was found that the level of despair at the 95% significance level had an effect on the aggression tendency with 0.003 beta coefficient.

After the effects of the independent variable and the mediator variable on the dependent variable were examined separately, the mediation level was also examined by regression analysis. To be able to talk about full mediation here, the beta coefficient at a significance level of 95% had to be above 0.05. As a result of the analysis of 95% significance level .056 beta coefficient negative thoughts on the tendency of aggression was found to have a full mediating role.

DISCUSSION

Studies on the origin of the problem are critical to prevent increased violence. In other words, it is very important to determine the factors that motivate an individual against any other living creature in any aggressive behavior pattern. (Haskan&Yıldırım, 2012).

In this study, negative automatic thoughts that may have an effect on aggression tendency are discussed. The relationship between depression and negative automatic thoughts, which is one of the basic concepts of Beck's Cognitive Model, is known. The effect of negative automatic thoughts on aggression was investigated with the thought that it occurs as a result of emotion dysregulation just like depression.

In literature, it is stated that there is a relationship between depression and hopelessness. (Cam Çelikel&Erkorkmaz, 2008; Dilbaz&Seber, 1993). There are also studies suggesting a relationship between negative automatic thoughts and hopelessness in the literature.(Çakar, 2014; However, this study was designed considering that emotional tendency to aggression is cognitive behavioral approach and it is related to perception of events.

Although the results of the analysis showed that hopelessness has a mediating role in the effect of negative automatic thoughts on the aggression tendency, the fact that the beta coefficient was liminal necessitated the repetition of the study with a larger sample. However, the gender distribution in the sample is not heterogeneous enough and may be one of the limitations of this study because the effect of the gender factor on the results of the study cannot be eliminated.

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Research Article

PUNISHMENT AND VIOLENCE IN EDUCATION DURING THE LAST CENTURY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE EARLY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the punishment and violence-based practices applied to the students in the last century of the Ottoman Empire and in the early years of the Republic and to present the information on the subject based on the sources. It is insufficient to understand the discipline and practices of Ottoman educational institutions only with regulations and instructions. Therefore, we have benefited from memories, school memories and autobiographies which are important in educational history studies. In addition to these, we frequently included the publications of our researchers historians who studied the last century of the Ottoman Empire, and in light of these, we tried to analyze the case of punishment and violence in education in the last century of the Ottoman Empire and in the early years of the Republic.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, education, modernization, punishment, violence

1. INTRODUCTION

During the Classical Period of the Ottoman Empire, education was carried out by the madrasa and Enderun (a special school in the Ottoman palace). After the 18th century, with the inevitable effect of industrialization and modernization, new practices and rules began to be introduced in education as in many areas. By the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire had decided to open new modern schools next to traditional educational institutions. First, military schools, then Rüştiye (Ottoman junior high school), İdadi Schools (Ottoman High School) and Darülfünun (Ottoman university) were opened. As a requirement of this modernization and innovation, the rights and responsibilities of children have passed into national and international texts. However, in addition to these written rules for a long time, more traditional, regional and instructor-related practices also remain in place. This is because in 19th century, in addition to

the newly opened educational institutions and practices in the century, it was still the preserve of traditional institutions and practices. In other words, the Ottoman education system continued to coexist with the old and the new in the 19th century. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Gündüz Cevdet Pasha explains as follows: 'as a natural result of trying to do new things with old materials' is the inability of the educators to internalize the methods of contemporary pedagogy. (Gündüz, 2018, p.44)

This modern and traditional struggle in education continued in this way until the Republican period. This is why it is possible that when studying the last century of the Ottoman Empire, it is possible to encounter different types of education and punishment practices according to schools, regions and teachers.

The first formal education institution of the modern period opened in 1838 was Rüştiye (Ottoman Junior High School). In 1846, the Assembly of Maarif Umumiye (The Ministry of Education in Ottoman Empire) was established and education regulations began to be made and an education regulation was published on 8 April 1847, and this regulation was the first in the modern sense to have regulations for discipline and punishment in the school. The most remarkable article of the instruction is the prohibition of falaka (falanga) and beating because it is not in the religion. (Akyüz, April 1847 Instruction)

From this point on, it is observed that in this regulation in 1847, all kinds of punishment based on physical violence, especially falaka (falanga), were banned on paper in all schools. This was followed by the Rüştiye's (Ottoman Junior High School) regulations, and in them strict rules were imposed on the methods of beatings, violence and falaka (falanga).

The Edict of Islahat, published in 1856, introduced new regulations in many areas as well as new structures in the field of Education. There was a need to have a minister of Education in the parliament. In line with this decision, the "Ministry of Education" (Maarif-i Umumiye Nezareti) was established on 17 March 1857 and became the first educational organization at the ministerial level. The First Minister of Education was Abdurrahman Sami Pasha (1857-1861) and the first undersecretary was the scholar Hayrullah Efendi. A directive (instruction) on the duties of the ministry was drawn up on 3 March 1861, four years after its establishment. After this date, with the 65th Article of the Mekatib-i Rushdiye Nizamname-i Internal Medicine dated 21.09.1870: slapping, smacking and other similar punishments are strictly prohibited. (Erdoğan, 2000; MEB, 2001; Türk, 2003).

The first comprehensive text regulating education in Turkish educational history is the Maarif-i Umumiye Nizamnamesi (General Education Charter) of 1 September 1869, which was prepared under the leadership of Minister of Education Saffet Pasha. This regulation and inspection and evaluation guidelines (Education, Educational Administration, school level, determination of training grants, teacher training and placement, and include topics such as the provincial organization and examination systems (Aslan, 1991; Akyüz, 1994; Başaran, 1994; MEB, 2001; Nafi, 2002; Türk, 2003).

In education, the subject of punishment in the pedagogical sense Sati Bey addressed before all constitutional educators. In his work titled 'Fenn-i Education', he made narratives about how criminal practices in schools would be. Here, he says, 'committing harassments, repeated tactics and punishment in short any acts that would destroy their self-esteem should be avoided' (M.Satı, 2017)

2. PUNISHMENT IN EDUCATION AND FALAKA (FALANGA)

The most common methods of punishment and violence in educational institutions were the punishment of Falaka (falanga) or Stick. When the recollections of the classical period are examined, it is seen that many of them mentioned about Falaka (falanga). Besides the literati

who wrote books on Falaka, such as Ömer Seyfettin, autobiographies also have important ulamas (scholars in Ottoman Empire) of the period referring to falaka. With Falaka, there are different types of first-hand sources and authors which convey the practices involving violence and punishment in the education system. These are Ahmet Rasim, Kazim Karabekir, Hasan Ali Yücel, Yusuf Akçura, Ismail Hakkı Tonguç and Talip Apaydın.

AHMET RASIM

Ahmet Rasim was a writer who gave plenty of room for punishments in schools with his work Falaka, published in 1927. Ahmet Rasim mentioned the local schools he studied in his work and described the practices he experienced in all of them, he also stated that these practices are usually not carried out by rules but by arbitrary practices of teachers. In describing this, he mentions falaka as well as the types of falaka.

Ahmet Rasim tells about the types of falaka (falanga) as follows: 'zincirli falaka (falanga by using chain) refers to 'the divan gauntlet', which means official punishment in the middle of everyone and is performed in the divanhane (the big yard in Ottoman place), as a beating that was eye daunting. To him, this beating is an official beating. Ahmet Rasim depicts the falaka performed by two different neighborhood schools as follows: [student] "I would not do it again, I thought I would fall down onto my knees. However, because I looked with receptive eyes, there was quite a violent difference between this stick hitting and the stick hitting of Hafiz Paşa Mektebi (school) teacher. So, it's not cutthroat, he was beating to frighten. There was another kind of falaka, where the little ones who deserved the beating would accumulate, split into one side, and then the falaka would be given a position in such a way that one foot would fall down and take the ready position in a stroke. It was called the 'Collaboration of hands' as well as the 'Collaboration of feet'. (Ahmad Rasim. Falaka, Ankara; MEB Yay. 1969)

KAZIM KARABEKİR

Kazım Karabekir's memoirs at Madinah sibyan (elementary) school and rüştiye (junior high) in falaka (falagna) are important autobiographies about violence and punishment methods. Karabekir tells that 'falaka is ready' for who does not know the answer correctly during lesson and they watch falaka several times a day: 'all the children would fight each other to hold the two ends of falaka. Those who had a grudge against each other would inflict pain on the beaten person by bending falaka too much, and then they would fight verbally or fist fight at the first opportunity.' In the same work Karabekir, for the neighborhood school in Medina 'beatings were very abundant. Falaka and random sticks would be used, here teachers beat the children until they beat their rage ' says. (Kazim Karabekir. Hayatım, Yapi Kredi Yay. Istanbul 2008)

HASAN ALİ YÜCEL

Hasan Ali Yücel's educational memoirs (autobiographies) are very varied periodically. Yucel, who was educated in different schools from time to time as a regional and educational content, wrote these memoirs and even wrote his memoirs in separate works when he started teaching and then became principal of Maarif (Ministry of Education). In this context, Yucel's memoirs are the first hand source and even the Maarif Congress records are recorded as historical documents.

In most of his autobiographies and journal articles, Yücel, sent to the Laleli Yolgeçen Sibyan (Elementary) School at the age of 4 mentions his memories here and his teacher Ismail Efendi. Yucel, who speaks highly of him, learns not only how to read and write from him but also teaches the servants and adopted child at home to write. In his memoirs, Yücel said, 'My Teacher Ismail Efendi was a very serious but very decent man, forget about beating children, neither would not he say a heavy harsh word, nor would he even address them in a loud and

angry voice. Many of the children (Elif üstün'e) were repeating and counting in their places when the softness of our teacher was also related to the disability and the terrible nature of the learning procedure at the time. (Yücel, İlk Hocalığım, p.7-8, Taha Toros Arşivi)

Yücel then goes to Topkapı Taş Mektep. He mentions this place in his memoirs up to Mekteb-i Osmani (High School of Ottoman Empire). Hasan Ali Yücel's memoirs," children climbing the trees in the garden were being hit twice on the right and twice on the left palm with a stick when they come down. 'Because the teacher was very angry and did not calm down; he gave everyone in the class 'one foot' punishment,' he tells. (Yucel, 1992, p.76)

YUSUF AKÇURA

Yusuf Akçura, in his article, 'Emel and Ideal', describes the inadequacy of the İptidaiye (primary schools) in Istanbul in all dimensions: 'Hocaefendi does not even come to school, teacher's son or nephew or Hafız Efendi comes to school from time to time with his solid and painful stick' he says. '... Hafız Efendi is the scariest face of the school. The weeks of preparation for the teacher to soften his anger are presented to him before he goes to listen to the parts of Qur'an. When the teacher, the foreman, Hafız Efendi are not at school, it is a total chaos. Parts of Qur'an fly in the air, cushions are thrown like cannonballs from one desk to another. The words that children aged seven or eight should never hear are shouted. Overall, nothing is taught at the local school. (Akçuraoğlu. 1912, p.265-268)

3. ENLIGHTENMENT IN THE REIGN OF ABDULHAMID II

As in many areas of the reign of Abdulhamid II, education has an important place in the field of new regulations, modern-style schools and practices. From this period, in the Ottoman education system under the leadership of I.Gaspirali, "Usul-ü Cedid (Modern Rules)" movements and discussion began. I.Gaspirali, in his articles "The fall of a nation and the disappearance of a nation comes from lack of schooling" he said. This movement, which first started in the Ottoman rüştiye (junior high school in Ottoman), was called enlightenment in education. The newly opened schools were called 'mekatib-i iptidaiye' (iptidai mekteps) and 'usul-ü cedide mekteps (school with modern regulations)'. Those who maintained the old classical Ottoman education continued to be called "sıbyan mektepleri "or" usul-i atika mektepleri". The regulations of the Maarif supervision in primary education hardly affected these schools, and the teachers and administrations of these schools tried to maintain their own traditional rules. For this reason, there was a hard struggle between the old and new methods of teaching and institutions. This conflict and the confusion of different practices lasted this way until the period of Republic.

In this respect, our historian teacher Prof. Dr. Vahdetin Engin, in his book 'Sultan of A Period: Abdulhamid II', gives us an idea of the approach of the period with the information transferred from the Ottoman archive of the Prime Ministry. In his work, V. Engin describes as follows:

'As you know, in the past, a parent who sent their child to school, saying, 'the flesh is yours, the bone is mine,' handed the child to the teacher. Therefore, it was not surprising that students in schools were beaten by their teachers. But in this example, we will see that during the reign of Sultan Hamid, the violence of the student in the school was not approved by the state at all. The issue is this: Kamil Efendi's mother, one of the students of the Mekteb-i Harbiye (Military School), went to the Üsküdar Mutasarrıflığı (the Mayor of Uskudar) on 12 May 1880 and filed a complaint. According to this, Lieutenant Colonel Kamil Bey, one of the teachers of the Mekteb-i Harbiye, gave the student, Kamil who was giggling during the class, a few slaps during the lesson. Seven or eight days later, the student who was beaten died. The student's

mother says her son died because of the slaps he took and wants an investigation to be carried out.

An established board of inquiry investigates the matter. The beating is true. On Monday, March 31 after this incident, student Kamil was not able to make any complaints, at the end of the week, like other students, he went home on leave and returned to school on Friday. Kamil fell ill on Saturday and was admitted to the hospital and sent home at the request of a relative. A few days later, Kamil lost his life.

The student's mother suggests that her son died because of the slap he received. At this stage, the mother's complaint was taken into consideration, and doctors performed an autopsy on the body and determined that the death was not caused by a beating but by typhoid disease. In this way, it was revealed that the teacher was not responsible for the death. But the case is not closed here. Since the matter has been transferred to the court custody and Kamil Bey has accepted the beating blames, he will be given the necessary punishment. But the punishment given to the teacher is not limited to this, his duty at the school is terminated. The rationale that went into making this is very important and should be an example not only for that period but for every period. Legislative intention was: "the essential task of teachers is, of course, with a sweet tone, with a soft attitude and a smiling face, teaches the students. If there are those who commit acts against discipline, what the teacher will do is reporting the situation to the administration. It is against the rules to beat or insult a student in class or anywhere else. He was therefore dismissed." Of course, the fact that such a development has occurred does not require a provision in the form of a beating incident never occurred again during this period. But this example shows that the beating of children in schools during the reign of Sultan Hamid was not approved by the state.'

Prof. Dr. İlber Ortaylı is of the opinion that the falaka (falagna) in the sibyan schools (elementary school) of the classical period were unfair to these institutions. The proof for this is the memoirs of the Protestant Pastor Salomon Schweigger about sibyan schools, who came to our country to visit in 1578. From his pen, the sibyan schools of Istanbul are depicted as follows: '(the children of Constantinople about the school and the customs in them) boys are educated and taught to read and write in the schools established as the first grade. There are many of these in the city of Constantinople as well as in other cities. Here anyone who wants to be a school teacher teaches. Regular school buildings are not reserved for this work. On the contrary, that's the school where the teacher's house is. Rich people have special teachers for their children in their homes. The education of Turkish children; children are not held under harsh discipline and fear as in the Germans and not beaten with sticks and whips. In fact, they punish children, but it is done with care, and they are patient with them. Thus, the students take part in their teachers' lives as a kind and respectful youth. When they beat children, they put the child down and beat him with a stick, but they do not use whips and maim him like Christians do.'

As can be seen here, according to the cite of Ortaylı, against the falaka in Ottoman sibyan schools, there were much harsher practices in the educational institutions in Europe at that time.

4-THE PERIOD OF THE REPUBLIC

The most radical changes in this subject took place in the Republican period after the innovations and developments that can be considered as enlightenment in education during the reign of Abdulhamid II. The most important law related to education after the establishment of the Republic was the "Law of Tawhid-i Tedrisat", i.e. the Law of the Union of Education, which was enacted in 1924.

Since Tanzimat, the traditional and modern duality in education has been demanded to end here. All schools are affiliated to the Ministry of Education. A charter for the supervision of foreign schools was drawn up, giving under the control of the government.

Mustafa Kemal emphasized that education will be reconsidered depending on the needs of the day. In this direction, the Latin alphabet is adopted first and an educational mobilization is initiated. It was thought that the new staff of teachers would change the destiny of Anatolia. However, according to that time period's conditions, the number of teachers was small and it was important to train qualified teachers to serve in modern educational institutions as soon as possible. Hasan Ali Yücel stated this system problem as follows in the first Maarif Council organized in 1939:

“I would like to draw your attention to one important point. In my opinion, in order to be a complete and perfect extension of the entire education organization, each department needs to be processed in a related and interrelated manner. I consider the issue of harmony is one of our main cases in our education system.” (Yücel,1993: p.19)

Yücel emphasizes the need for a well-functioning education organization by explaining that the education organization does not show a system characteristic. According to him, every business is based on an organization. The resolution of the Maarif (Education) issue is also an organization issue. In order for things to be resolved, a normal functioning organization from the central organization to the villages is needed. (Yücel, 1993: p.27)

After Hasan Ali Yücel became Minister of Education (1938), The Village Institutes project was implemented and with this project, great goals in education were aimed. The expansion of Primary Education Project, which lasted from the early years of the Republic until the day he became minister, was planned to be solved in 15 years with the Village Institutes.(Yücel.1993, p.165)

All these conditions have made the problem of primary education in Turkey a problem of village education since the beginning of the Republic and have revealed that it is necessary to address primary education together with teacher training. Hasan Ali Yücel, who set out to solve this problem: Ismail Hakkı Tonguç was his companion in these projects. Tonguç, one of the teachers of the Gazi Institute of Education, devoted his life to education and teaching and translated the books of German educational scientists into Turkish, and was a researcher and practitioner of the methods that pedagogues would call ‘in-service training’ years later. One of the largest educational projects of the Republic, The Village Institutes were asked about the whole order and rules. Tonguç, who was General Director of Primary Education between 1936 and 1946, says that Madrasas have now lost their functionality and that the opening of modern schools is very important as follows:

"The army cannot protect the Empire's borders and existence, the Navy lies in the Golden Horn in a paralyzed state that can't get out of Istanbul; the Madrasa, the propagator of Islamic culture, was completely unaware of these events, working in a state that closed its doors to life, sending its students into schools and into the public by equipping them with religious information that had become obsolete, stale, had no vital value, which was covered in superstitions, and had advised children and adults to bow to fate in the face of danger"(Tonguç, 1998. p. 101)

Let's look at an example given by Can Dündar about the approach to the student and violence-punishment practices in that time. 'In all the institutes, Saturday was devoted to criticism. On that day, teachers and principals of the whole school would meet with the students who make an assessment of the previous week, criticizes the wrong practices. The subject of these days of criticism could be janitors who did not do good cleaning for one week, cooks who neglected their duties for another week or teachers who skipped the lesson. Ismail Hakkı

Tonguç was the commander of the headquarters established in Hasan Ali Yücel's Ministry of National Education. Tonguç was also involved with 21 institutes separately, often going and supervising them. He explained how to manage the institutes, how to solve the problems encountered, with circulars he sent to all the institutes. One of these circulars, even today, qualifies as a sign. (Narrator: Apaydın, Çifteler Village Institute student)

“He says at the beginning of the circular, ‘this will be read in the board of all teachers and students. Everyone will listen to this. There he says, ‘no teacher can raise a hand to any student. He can't say bad things. He can't swear. He can't take a beating. If he does what I say, the student has the right to respond in the same way.’ (Dündar:2000: 41)

When the decisions of the Education Congress and the minutes of the Board meeting of the Republican period are examined, it is seen that the approach of the modern Turkish education system formed under the leadership of Atatürk has progressed in line with the right to equal education by centering on the rights of the child. When we look at the example of village institutes, which we have quoted from first hand sources and witnesses, it is understood that education practices such as provincial centers, which are set out to promote the right to quality and equal education and to increase literacy, are also aimed at raising productive children who are free thinkers, who know their rights and can defend themselves. In this context, it is clear that the Republic is an important step in the implementation of children's rights in education, not in written texts.

5. CONCLUSION:

In the last hundred years of the Ottoman Empire, as a requirement of the modern education system, new and modern schools started to be opened and rights-based regulations were prepared regarding discipline and punishment in education. However, in spite of these regulations and regulations, there are differences in applications. Although practices differed according to some regions and schools, traditional madrasah education practices continued in general. This contrast between rules and practices and arbitrariness continued in this way until the Republic. When we look at the memoirs and autobiographies examined, it seems that they are mostly unable to break away from the traditional approach of children's education and discipline. The reason for this is thought to lie in the traditionalism of the Ottoman Empire. The ‘attitude of the social structure's point of view towards preserving tradition’, which is at the root of Ottoman traditionalism, is difficult to change, especially in education and discipline. The best-known example of a community perspective is that the child is handed over to the school and the teacher in the tradition of ‘flesh is yours, bone is mine (metaphor that means; discipline the child as you wish)’, explaining this with clarity.

We cannot say that there are practices of violence (such as falaka (falanga), beatings and punishment of stick) in all of the Ottoman madrasas or ‘all’ of the Ottoman education system. However, it is impossible to say that there are no historical archival records and autobiographies. Therefore, ‘it appears that there are irregular and far from pedagogic approaches to child education in the education system of the last century of the Ottoman Empire’, would be a more accurate determination. Over time, these practices can leave difficult scars on children's physical and emotional worlds. Towards the 20th century, these children’ rights-based regulations in education can be made possible not only by regulations but by a total system change. With the Republic, a radical change in education, implementation and law-making, modern and children's rights-based education system have been attempted.

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Research Article

SELF HARM BEHAVOIR

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ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to examine this research from a wide perspective and to emphasize the importance of more specific studies on the subject.

In this research, national and international studies on self-harm behavior were compiled.

Self-injurious behavior is frequently encountered as an advanced behavioral problem. (Şipal, 2010) Self-injurious behavior is that a person can harm one's own tissues in such a way as to cause severe acts without the will to die consciously. Self-injurious behavior is associated with many psychiatric disorders. In addition, deliberate self-harm behavior should be separated from suicide attempts. Self-injurious behavior usually begins in adolescence. "In the community sample studies, it was found that self-injurious behavior was seen in 1/3 and 1/2 of adolescents (Lloyd-Richardson et al. 2007, Yates et al. 2008). self-injurious behavior typically begins in adolescence and often occurs impulsively; adolescents and young adulthood (Claassen et al. 2006) (Bildik, Somer, Basay, Basay, & Ozbaran, 2012). According to the results of the study, identity confusion and low self-esteem symptoms were found to be significantly more frequent in adolescents with self-injurious behavior (Akdemir, Zeki, Unal, Kara, & Cetin, 2013). It is observed that traumas experienced in the past are related to deliberate self-harm behavior. There are many reasons for self-harm behavior. One of them is abuse. If the trauma experienced is remembered, self-harm behavior arises in order to replace the high level of anxiety with physical pain. Miller and Favazza investigated the reasons for self-mutilation and listed the factors that caused self-mutilation as follows: To have a sense of relaxation; Suppressing emotional pain; Moving away from the feeling of emptiness to show their experiences.(Aksoy, Ögel, 2003). However, in individuals who frequently repeat the act of self-harm, feelings of embarrassment, guilt, regret, and desire for social isolation may also be exacerbated by the stimulation of other negative emotions. (Gratz, 2003) It has been suggested that there may be many biological factors under self-harm behavior. Some of them are opiate system disorder, hypersensitivity of dopamine receptors, decrease in the amount of serotonin. There are psychodynamic opinions about self-harm behavior. Emerson (1913) and Fenichel (1945) stated that self-harm behavior is a substitute for masturbation and is equivalent. Then, behaviorists related to self-harm behavior started to study. According to the behavioral approach, self-harm behavior was later learned and considered as a sense of self-protection against the difficulties of life.

Intentional self-harm behavior is difficult to explain, but in recent years it has attracted attention by researchers (Chapman, Gratz, & Brown, 2006). In line with the literature review on the subject, it is seen that the studies on this subject need to be more detailed and more specialized case groups should be examined.

Keywords: *Self harm, abuse, biological factors, psychoanalytical approach, behavioral approach.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, violence cases are increasing day by day in terms of quality and quantity. If we make the definition of violence; the most general definition of violence in humans; violations of the law, to harm the person, to insult, to break his dignity, to put an end to serenity and peace, to violate one's right, to hurt, to use force to hurt, excessive destructive behavior, expressing anger in the form of behavior that manifests itself. (Polat, 2017)

These behaviors can be in the form of individual or collective movements. Violent behavior can cause physical, mental and physical injury, or disability. (Polat, 2017)

Violence has become such that people have begun to use violence as a way of expressing themselves. Moreover, as a method of coping with the problems they have experienced, they turn to violent acts and at the same time, some individuals have directed violence and started harming themselves. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

Self-injurious behavior is an individual's attempt at his / her own body. Conscious and repetitive tissue damage in certain parts of the person's body. Self-harm behavior should not be confused with suicide. The distinctive features of suicidal behavior from suicide are that it is not fatal and does not threaten life. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

It is also a state of relief by cutting itself against the pressure of non-compliance and intolerance. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

The basis of self-harm behavior goes back to ancient times and examples are found as follows:

“Herodotus, in his book *The Sixth Volume of History*, describes “a person who cuts himself slice. In the Old Testament, tan a group that cuts themselves with knives and scalpels”, and in the New Testament, a man under the influence of demons shouting and calling himself with stone (Favazza and Rosenthal 1993, Favazza 1996, Lloyd-Richardson et al. In Greek mythology, Sophocles is told in the tragedy of King Oedipus that when King Oedipus learned that his father had killed and married his mother, he left his eyes with guilt and sinfulness and left the city of Thebes. In Norwegian mythology, Odin gives one of his eyes to drink a single sip of the water of the Mirmir river, which carries wisdom and intelligence in its waters. In the thirteenth century, Marco Polo recounts in his memoirs how a shoe mechanic whom he met in Baghdad blinded his right eye with sin feelings because he looked at his leg while repairing a woman's slippers (Favazza and Conterio 1989)”(Çelik&Hocaoğlu, 2017).

There are many principles underlying self-harm behavior. When these principles are examined, it is seen that abuse and biological causes have an important place and at the same time the reasons of self-injurious behavior are explained with psychodynamic and behavioral approaches.

“Miller and Favazza investigated the reasons for 22 people cutting themselves and listed the factors that caused them to cut themselves:

1. To get away from feelings of emptiness, depression and unrealistic feelings,
2. To have a sense of relaxation,
3. Suppressing emotional pain,
4. Move away from the feeling of emptiness to show their experiences.

(Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

2. SELF-HARM BEHAVIOR AND ABUSE

Abuses can be physical, mental, emotional or sexual. The mental pain experienced by the abused individuals comes to their minds from time to time and they initiate acts of harm to alleviate the severity of the mental pain they experience. (Zoroğlu, Tüzün, Şar, öztürk, Kora, & Alyanak, 2001)

They learn to shake their bodies in abused children and think that the severity of the unbearable pain they experience is alleviated. (Zoroğlu, Tüzün, Şar, öztürk, Kora, & Alyanak, 2001)

The relationship between physical injury and suicidal behavior with childhood traumas has been clearly demonstrated in many different studies. This relationship was first recognized by Green in the pediatric age group. Subsequently, in the first controlled study, Green showed that 41% of physically abused children and adolescents had suicidal and self-injurious behavior, and this rate was significantly lower in healthy children in the control group. Several studies have demonstrated similar relationships in preschool children, adolescents, and adults. Some studies using severity and frequency assessment tools have demonstrated a dose-response relationship between trauma and self-injurious behavior.”(Zoroğlu, Tüzün, Shar, Öztürk, Kora, & Alyanak, 2001)

Depression is common in abused children. As a result of this depression, children show symptoms such as self-harm, attempted suicide or upset, withdrawal, excessive fatigue, weakness. (Zoroğlu, Tüzün, Şar, öztürk, Kora, & Alyanak, 2001)

As a result of the abuse experienced by the individual in childhood, embarrassment, self-hatred, negative self-perception and feelings of betrayal arise. In order to avoid these negative emotions, the individual may initiate self-harming behavior. (Zoroğlu, Tüzün, Şar, öztürk, Kora, & Alyanak, 2001)

Childhood oppression causes great damage to children. Applying pressure on parents to children in childhood prevents children from discovering themselves and their environment and causes their social abilities to weaken. In this case, it causes an increase in feelings of helplessness in children. Children are left behind from social life as a result of this oppression and the child develops a perception of me and others. In the face of this situation, the child can use self-harm behavior as a means of communication with his family in order to get revenge on his family and at the same time, he can resort to self-harm behavior to express that he is in control. (Zoroğlu, Tüzün, Şar, öztürk, Kora, & Alyanak, 2001)

Self-injurious behavior is also observed as a result of personality disorders in individuals who are abused in childhood. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

3. SELF-HARM BEHAVIOR AND BIOLOGICAL CAUSES

Opiate system: "Opiates reduce the firing rate of LC neurons, thus reducing excitation." (Gül&Eryılmaz, 2015)

In a study conducted in Vietnam veterans, it was observed that pain thresholds increased when individuals recall their traumatic experiences. Endogenous opiate release has been suggested to play a role in dissociation and psychic numbness associated with trauma. (Gül&Eryılmaz, 2015)

It has also been reported that self-injurious behavior occurs as a result of stimulation of opiate receptors. . (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

Dopamine System: "It has been suggested that self-injurious behavior in Tourette's Syndrome may be associated with dopaminergic activating disorder and hypersensitivity of dopamine receptors. In a study of 16 mentally retarded patients, it was found that flufenazine reduced self-injurious behavior in 11 patients. It has been suggested that opiate antagonists may have an indirect effect on the dopamine system, reducing the self-injurious behavior and therefore should not include opiate dysfunction in the pathophysiology of self-injurious behavior" . (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

Serotonin System: Biological studies have shown that self-cutting behavior may be associated with a decrease in the amount of serotonin. (Gül & Eryılmaz, 2015)

Serotonin is indirectly effective in regulating corticosteroid response to stress by increasing CRH secretion. Metachlorophenylpiperazine, a serotonin agonist, was administered to Vietnam veterans, and anxiety, flashback, aggression, and complex thoughts were observed in the group meeting the post-traumatic stress disorder criteria (Gül&Eryılmaz, 2015).

Anger, aggression, anxiety and impulsivity in self-abusing people were based on the decrease in the amount of serotonin in the brain . (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

4. SELF-HARM BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES

Psychodynamic Approach: Emerson and Fenichel stated that self-harm behavior is equivalent to masturbation and that an individual feels pleasure after self-harm behavior. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

Behavioral Approach: Self-injurious behavior is learned later and is considered as a sense of self-protection against the difficulties of life . (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

Psychological theories tried to explain self-harm behavior as secondary gain, spread / imitation, adaptation, anger and prevention. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

The motivation behind the secondary gains is the gain that the person will get as a result of self-harm. It is frequently seen in certain populations, such as soldiers and prisoners. Self-injurious behavior in individuals who are members of these groups ends after reaching the goal. Self-injurious behavior in these groups is made to avoid responsibilities, to avoid boredom and to avoid physical hazards. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

Propagation and imitation aim to identify with the group and prove itself. The person can injure himself for group belonging or he can show this behavior again to get himself accepted to a group. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

Anger underlies self-harming behavior. He expresses the anger within himself by harming himself. (Aksoy & Ögel, 2003)

Finally, although there is no self-harm behavior in the person's CV, in prisons, criminals, adolescents, correctional homes, people harm themselves to adapt to their environment.

5. SELF-HARM BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS

Deliberate self-harm behavior is not addressed under a specific title in the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) of the American Psychiatric Association (APA 2000). Mood has been associated with psychiatric disorders such as dissociative disorders and borderline personality disorder. While DSM-IV-TR is included in 'impulse control disorders that do not meet the diagnostic criteria for any specific impulse control disorder', clinical interest as a separate title in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) and a new diagnostic category of 'self-harm history' (APA, 2013). There is no mental disorder specific to DSH behavior. DSH behavior can be seen in various psychiatric disorders (Haw et al 2001). Depression, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociative disorder, substance use disorders, conduct disorder, eating disorders, and personality disorders, especially histrionic and borderline personality disorders, are the most common psychiatric disorders (Jacobson and Gould 2007). CUR behavior is accompanied by a high rate of psychiatric disorders”(Çelik&Hocaoğlu, 2017).

6. DISCUSSION

Although self-injurious behavior is not yet widely studied, there are many underlying causes. It may have biological causes as well as psychosocial factors.

In line with the literature review, it is seen that the studies on the subject should be carried out in different sample groups and in detail and more specialized case groups should be examined.

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LEGAL ANALYSIS OF SEXTORTION CRIME IN THE COMPERATIVE LAW AND TURKISH LAW

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ABSTRACT

Due to technological developments, cybercrime techniques evolve day by day. Nowadays, innocent users have been the target of cybercriminals who want to make money or extort sexual favor in the context of sextortion crime. This paper discusses the definition of sextortion with the techniques used by the criminals, legal framework of aforementioned crime in Turkey and discusses how to prevent and solve past crimes.

Keywords: *cyber sextortion, cyber sexual extortion, online sexual exploitation, nonconsensual pornography, sexual blackmail*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Internet's under-regulated form drives a transformative level of global connectivity and communication by compressing time, place and distance (Llinares and Johnston, 2018). The Internet also has created a new social environment where individuals can engage in a range of virtual social relationships (CCRI, 2017). According to these evolution, the techniques used by the traffickers are constantly being updated with new methods of exploitation. The risk of online victimization by having negative sexual experience is known as one of the biggest problem against human rights. In this context, "sextortion", which is a new form of online sexual violence, exists all over the world.

2. SEXTORTION

2.1. Definition of Sextortion

Sextortion is used as a method to threaten someone by exposing sexual images or sexually explicit images. Victims are threatened to share more sexual or nude images, perform sexual acts or paid money by doing so (Wolak and Finkelhor, 2016). In other words, sextortion

is a term which describes a term that the nonconsensual, malicious or criminally motivated distribution of sexual images via digital media. A sexual image constitutes of a picture or video (real or fake) that displays a person nude, partially clothed or in a sexual pose (Wolak *et al.*, 2018).

In order to accept sextortion as a new cybercrime, being able to analyze this crime with all its dynamics is important.

Sextortion crime has two contexts in critics. Firstly, perpetrators acquire sexual images from victims whom they meet online by using fake profiles or hacked computers (Federal Bureau of Investigation: Sextortion, 2015). According to data, perpetrators acquire nude images of respondents without their consent in the 45% of cases (Wolak and Finkelhor, 2016).

Another sextortion occurs with dating violence (Wolak and Finkelhor, 2016). Teen dating violence has been on the rise when analyzing crime trends. According to the survey conducted amongst 3,745 middle aged and high school students, 15% of girls and 7% of boys are pressured to send sexual photos by their partners. In the case of refusal, partner is threatened to share their sexual photos online as well as conducting unwanted communication (Zweig *et al.*, 2013). Another important result is, especially girls are reported to feel coerced by their partners to send nude images and have more negative consequences such as exposure of images and harassment for sexting (Ringrose J. *et al.*, 2012). There is a difference between sexting and sextortion. Sexting is an action with the consent of all parties involved while sextortion is not (Humelnicu I.V., 2016). According to the 2016 National Strategy survey, sextortion has been emphasized as the most significantly growing threat to children. In addition to that, in 2016 report by the U.S. Department of Justice, sextortion is the most significantly increasing type of online child exploitation that based on more than 1,000 law enforcement respondent of law enforcement investigators (National Strategy on Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, 2016).

Victims may be adults as well as adolescents (National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2011). In order to meet their victims for online grooming, criminals create fake accounts on social media depending on the context of target victim. After the criminals gain victims' trust by building a relationship, they start sextortion.

2.2. Techniques used by the Criminals

Sextortion is also defined as social engineering which is the most common intrusion technique. Cybercriminals trick victims into granting access to their personal data. Criminals often use phishing which is requesting confidential information over the internet by deceiving users into accessing malware with a malicious email with an attachment. When this malware is installed on victims' computers, it encrypts their crucial private data and offers to help fixing of the problem after payment of a recovery or decryption service fee has been made (R. Broadhursy, 2017). Criminals also persuade the victims to install a program which turns out to be a Trojan horse and by doing that Trojan horse installs a malware which gains access to victims' web cameras so that it can record film/photos without them noticing (Humelnicu I.V., 2016). Especially some of the malicious software which provides access to all files and documents typed on keyboards, is specifically designed to be undetectable by-antivirus programs. Criminals tend to manipulate victims' social media behavior by catfishing which is using a fake identity on a social network, is more effective in many of cases (Wittes, *et al.*, 2016).

Techniques are changing by day. In a case, the hacker followed up his/her sextortion with different email accounts. According to the court records of criminal prosecution, it was elicited that the hacker used 30 different screen names to avoid detection, however, they were all from the same IP address. Many of victims keep detailed files and gathered information for more than

a month (Wittes, et al., 2016). In addition to that, the Digital Citizens Alliance Report states that a remote access to Trojans (RATs) are quite affordable such as an advertisement that may cause access to computers belong to girls for \$5 each and boys for less. In addition, there are thousands of tutorials on YouTube that instructing hackers to slave a device and remote victims' webcams (Digital Citizens Alliance, 2015).

We may say the internet is the most common platform for this crime. Due to the high sexting rates, recording and sharing pornographic images of themselves and not using strong passwords or two-step verification, the easiest of cybersecurity targets is the average teenage or young-adult Internet user (Wittes, et al., 2016).

According to the predictive policing of many law enforcements to find new opportunities against crime, The Gendarmerie Nationale in France carried out through the concept of criminal intelligence with opening the use of artificial intelligence. In order to prevent this crime, or resolve past crimes, an application of anticipative policing is using mathematical techniques in order to identify potential targets. In the field of crime analysis, these applications will be used for to profiling criminals based on massive data, to model criminals' behavior, criminal and investigator way of reasoning (Perrot, 2018). In order to prevent sextortion and resolve past sextortion cases, these artificial intelligence applications might be used by law enforcement when analyzing sextortion crime trends such as using some malwares that grants access to personal data by criminals. Nevertheless, it is crucial to state that these applications may cause a risk for privacy and have critics about them being biased.

2.3. Impact on Victims

Victims have described feeling like a slave during the sextortion and living with the anxiety of public exposure by the hackers. In addition to that, they do not feel any safer as long as having an Internet connection. Besides these, the victims can inflict self-harm and even commit suicide. The majority of victims cannot talk to anyone about the crime and seek help.

Child victims who are the easiest targets of crime are terrified by the potential social repercussions of sextortion. They are worried of losing friends and becoming the target of teenage bullying (Wittes, et al., 2016).

3. SEXTORTION LAW AND LEGAL DEFINITION

3.1. Legal Definition of Sextortion

Sextortion is not legally defined as a crime in most countries. The prosecutions for sextortion often relies on other criminal statutes such as child pornography, harassment, extortion, as well as stalking, hacking and violating personal privacy. Upon examining recent cases, Brookings Institution indicates that new laws are needed in order to specifically target this crime (Wittes, et al., 2016).

The crime, which is at the core of the intersection of cybersecurity and sexual coercion is a form of extortion and/or blackmail crimes with different forms and statutes. Moreover, it is important not to confuse this crime with consensual sexting or online flirtations. In addition, sextortion cases are prosecuted under child pornography laws, as computer intrusions; as stalking or as extortions according to cause of sextortion do not exist in federal or state law (Wittes, et al., 2016). This means that, there is an international necessity to define sextortion as a crime in legislations.

Susan Brenner defines sextortion as a "cyber sexual extortion" and states that extortion statutes wherein the target's property presumed to have value in financial sense may present difficulties for prosecutors. Brenner also suggests adopting new sextortion specific statutes or

revising existing extortion statutes for encompassing the harm of sextortion cases (Brenner, 2012).

3.2. Legal Framework of Countries

In France, however sextortion is not a specific legal concept in their legal system, the illicit extortion of sexual favors is punished by both civil and criminal laws. There are sexual assault, extortion, blackmail and corruption defined in their Criminal Code. France also has connected sextortion crime to gender-based violence protection, helping women with plans such as deploying online communication programs, and reducing gender-based violence with their 2016-dated interdepartmental plan (UIA-IROL, 2017).

In Hungary, sextortion is not regulated specifically either. According to the Hungarian Criminal Code, there is a sexual exploitation definition which is forcing someone to perform or tolerate sexual activities by threatening. The 2013 Amendments define sexual blackmailing and sexual extortion and include a punishment by longer imprisonment than simple exploitation. The gender-based violence, such as human trafficking and domestic violence are problems in Hungary but the country criminalizes trafficking in their criminal code with respect to EU regulations which are signed (UIA-IROL, 2017).

In addition, Italy has no regulations on sextortion in their Italian Penal Code and crime is usually associated with sexual assault, corruption and sexual harassment (UIA-IROL, 2017).

3.3. Legal Framework of Turkey

The Republic of Turkey has a unitary structure and the Turkey's judicial system has a principle of independence of judiciary. The organization, duties and jurisdiction of the courts; trial procedures are regulated by the Article 142 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey ("Constitution"). The legal rights of Turkey are based on international rules of organizations which Turkey is being a member of, such as United Nations, International Labor Organization and Member of European Council. These organizations ratify most of the key conventions and declarations. Turkey also has accepted the right to individual petition to the European Court of Human Rights. However, Turkey put into force the Convention on Cyber Crimes Committed on Virtual Environment ("the Convention"), which objects to harmonize domestic laws on cybercrime and establish effective system of cooperation known as Budapest Convention on May 2014.

Although, there are number of existing laws with elements of sextortion, Turkish legal system does not provide a legal definition of sextortion.

These elements of sextortion are rooted in the protection of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. According to the Constitution Article 17, everyone has the right to live, protect and develop her/his material and spiritual entity.

3.3.1. Offences against Sexual Integrity at Turkish Legislation

Discussed elements of sextortion that may constitute features of several sexual offenses defined in 5237 numbered Turkish Penal Code ("Penal Code"). Sexual crimes take place on the section of "Crimes against person" with the heading of "crimes against sexual immunities". It is important to emphasize on sexual assault crimes and sexual abuse of children defined under "Offences against humanity" on Penal Code.

The first element of sextortion as sexual assault is defined in Article 102 at on Penal Code as *violation of the physical integrity of another person, by means of sexual conduct*, the perpetrator will be subjected from *five to ten years imprisonment* upon the complaint of the victim. In addition to that, the Article states that, if the said *sexual behavior ceases at the level*

of sexual importunity, the term of imprisonment shall be from two to five years. On the Second paragraph of the Article, it is stated that, if the act is committed by means of inserting an organ, or other object into the body the offender shall be punished with a term of imprisonment no less than twelve years. On the Third paragraph of the Article, it is mentioned that if the offence is committed against a person who is physically or mentally incapable of defending themselves or if the offence is committed by misusing the influence derived from a position in public office or private working relationship, the punishments imposed are increased by one half.

Although it is crucial to state that, using force, threatening or deceitful/fraudulent actions is not considered as component of the crime according to the aforementioned Article 102/3.

If the victim has physical or mental damage, in a state of coma or dies as a result of the sexual assault, the penalty for the offender would be aggravated according to the Article 102/5.

However, if a child is involved in such case, the applicable laws change. Child molestation is defined in Article 103 in Turkish Penal Code as; *any person who abuses a child sexually sentenced to an imprisonment from eight years to fifteen years. If the said sexual abuse ceases at the level of sexual importunity, the term of imprisonment shall be from three years to eight years.*

The “child” is defined as a person who is under the age of 18. On below points, Turkish Penal Code describes sexual molestation to children as acts of:

- “a) All kinds of sexual attempt against children who are under the age of fifteen or against those attained the age of fifteen but lack the ability to understand the legal consequences of such act,*
- b) Sexual behaviours committed against other children by force, threat, fraud or another reason affecting the willpower.”*

On the second paragraph of child molestation Article, it states that, if the sexual abuse is committed by means of inserting an organ, or other object into the body of the victim, the offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for no less than *sixteen years*. If the victim has not completed the age of twelve, the penalty shall not be less than ten years in case of abuse and less than five years in case of abuse. In cases where the perpetrator of the offense at the level of molestation is a child, the case of investigation and prosecution depends on the complaint of the victim, his / her parent or guardian. On the third paragraph of the Article, it is stated that if the offence committed *against a person with whom he or she has third degree blood relation or kinship or by stepfather, stepmother, half-sibling or adopter* or, if the offence is committed by *her/his guardian, tutor, instructor, caregiver, custodial parents or by those who provide her/his with healthcare or are under an obligation to protect, look after or supervise her/him and by undue influence based on public office or employment relationship* the punishments imposed are increased by one half.

As a result of the child molestation, if the victim suffers with serious consequences of intentional injury, the offender is additionally sentenced. If the injury is resulted with the death of the person, the offender is sentenced with aggravated life imprisonment.

Sexual harassment is also an element of sextortion. According to the Article 105 of Turkish Penal Code; *“if a person is subject to sexual harassment by another person, the person performing such act is sentenced to a term of imprisonment from three months to two years or to a judicial fine; and if the act of sexual harassment is committed against a child, the offender is sentenced to imprisonment from six months to three years upon complaint of the victim.”* On the Second paragraph of the Article, it is declared that *if the act offence committed by undue influence based on employment relationship or by using the advantage of interfamilial*

relationships or by using the advantage provided by mail or electronic communication instruments or by the act of exposing, the punishment to be imposed is increased by one half.

Sexual harassment crime in Turkish legislation introduces a general offense of harassment and covers the verbal or indecent assaulting. As an element of sextortion, the sexual harassment by mailing or with electronic communication is defined separately with increased punishment.

Even if these sections do not adequately address sextortion, other provisions of Turkish criminal law can be used to partially address sextortion as shown below.

3.3.2. Offences against Liberty

Under Turkish law, a case of sextortion could be penalized under the regulation of threat and blackmail.

According to the Article 106 as crime of “Threat” it is stated that if *any person who threatens another individual by stating that he will attack the individual’s, or his relative’s, life or physical or sexual immunity shall be subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six months to two years.* This offense relies on the threat of right to live, physical integrity and sexual inviolability.

If the threat relates to *causing extensive loss of economic assets or other related harms, there shall be a penalty of imprisonment for a term of up to six months or a judicial fine, upon the complaint of the victim.*

If the crimes of intentional killing, intentional injury or damaging property are committed with the aim to threaten, the penalties for such offences shall be imposed additionally.

Blackmail is specifically addressed in Article 107 of the Penal Code. The first paragraph stated that *any person who forces an individual to obtain an illegal interest or forces someone to act, or fail to act such not being within the scope of his duty, or to perform an act contrary to law; by stating that he will, or will not, do something which would be within his duty or rights, shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of one to three years and a judicial fine of up to five thousand days.*

The second paragraph of the Article is important for the sextortion cases. It provides; *where a person threatens to disclose, or make an accusation as to, a matter that would damage a person’s honor or reputation for the purposes of obtaining a benefit for himself or others, he shall be sentenced according to the provisions of paragraph one.*

It is crucial to state that victim might commit suicide because of the sextortion. Directing somebody to suicide is defined at Article 84 of the Turkish Penal Code as inciting or encouraging another person to commit suicide or strengthen an existing decision or assists a person in committing the act of suicide. The offence is sentenced from two to five years and if death occurs, offender shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of four to ten years.

A result of committing suicide, it is important that victims’ cases are investigated. As we mentioned above, anticipative policing in criminal intelligence serves to resolve past crimes. In every suicidal case, countries should conduct a detailed investigation by examining the background of the crime where relation to sextortion may be found. Countries may use their databases similarly as Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) service of United States.

Corruption might also be applied to the notion of sextortion. According to Article 252 of the Penal Code, an offense is committed when a person secures, directly or through other people,

an undue advantage to a public official to perform or not to perform a task with regard to his duty. This offense is punished with imprisonment from four years to twelve years.

The procedural provision in the Turkish criminal procedural law states in the 5271 numbered Turkish Criminal Procedure Code (“Procedure Code” with the Article 134, titled “Search in computers, computer programs and logs, copying and seizure”. In investigations of cybercrimes are often applied in the measures set out in articles 135-138 of the section titled “Surveillance of communications through telecommunication facilities”. According to the Article 135 of the Procedure Code permits only surveillance of communications between real people and limited only mentioned crimes in the Article, these measures do not cover the measures provided by the Convention and do not adequate procedural rules for the complex crimes such as sextortion.

3.3.3. Provisions in Turkish Labour Code

Turkish Labor Act (“Labor Act”) provides tools to fight sexual harassment at the workplace. According to the Article 24 of Labor Act, in the event of employee being sexually harassed by another employee/employer or third person in the workplace, where adequate measures are not taken, although the employer was informed of such conduct, employee then has the right to terminate the employment contract immediately. Also any termination of the employment contract by employee due to the sexual harassment, employer might pay compensation.

3.3.4. Gender-Based Violence Legislation

Sextortion may be connected to gender-based violence protection from different perspectives, not only from a legal point of view (UIA-IROL, 2017). The first step of access to the law for sextortion crime must be the change in discriminatory attitudes.

According to the Turkish Constitution Article 10, *everyone is equal before the law without distinction as to language, .. or any such grounds. And also men and women have equal rights. The State has the obligation to ensure that this equality exists in practice.* Besides, Article 50 of the Turkish Constitution states that minors, women, and physically and mentally disabled people are protected in terms of working conditions.

However, Turkey adopted number 6248 domestic violence law which is the Law to Protect Family and Prevent Violence against Women in cooperation with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. The purpose of this law is to protect women, children, and family members of victims of domestic violence and to provide services such as financial aid, psychological and legal guidance. According to the Law, there are various procedures adopted e.g. by issuing a restraining order to prevent the perpetrator of violence of by relocating the victim upon her request.

Despite of strong and comprehensive legislations, Turkey is already developing implementation systems to provide protection against victims of violence. For instance, the problem of the press is about writing the results of court cases where attackers are convicted, condemned and/or imprisoned is remain unlawfully in Turkey. This type of digital victimization appears as an unlawful violation of personal rights of women who have suffered from violence and abuse in their lives. In order to prevent this type of violence, firstly the press should be lawful within the frame of the right of the society to receive information and respect to data privacy of victims. Following that, the right to erase data might be applied to unlawful reports according to the right of being forgotten with developing effective criminal rules of procedures to gathering digital evidence and social awareness (Küpelı, 2016).

It is crucial to state that said legislations are not enough to create social awareness. In order to prevent the spread of cybercrimes like sextortion, it is important to educate the target victims by developing an educational system with regulations and by releasing videos explaining how sextortion occurs, what to do when being sextorted, as well as how parents can be ensure of the online safety of their children and how parents should talk to their children about it.

4. DEALING WITH SEXTORTION

In order to combat cybercrimes, states make regulations by enacting criminal and criminal procedural codes on their domestic laws. Identifying crime patterns and set off a definition of sextortion in comparative law will be served to coordinate an effective cooperation among states. In addition to the detailed legal regulations requirements in common, it is important to analyze crime dynamics in order to reach crime victims and prevent the spread of crime. Within this context, crime analysis can be done by using data mining techniques and machine learning algorithms.

Crime analysis is an investigation of the factors that constitute the crime along with the offense and the offender. This analysis also includes the prevention of the types of crime that have not yet been identified and taking necessary measures against crimes under the discipline of Criminology. In order to analyze, examine, demonstrates the correlation between crime trends and identify the concepts of crime with criminal, machine learning algorithms such as data mining can be used in.

Data mining is the process of finding anomalies and patterns of meaningful and future processes within large datasets to solve problems through data analysis (Han *et al.*, 2012).

Machine learning is a general description of computer algorithms where model is introduced a problem. According to the data obtained from the problem, it is important to adjust to producing correct outputs for a large number of sample inputs. Machine learning methods are used to extract relationships in data mining (Nilsson, 1997).

Data mining and machine learning can be used for crime analysis. According to the data mining study in the field of criminal analysis by Bruin, Cocx and Kosters *et al.*, the crime factors such as frequency, duration, seriousness and nature have been used to compare the similarity of criminals (Bruin *et al.*, 2006). Nath *et al.* used a clustering model in data mining to identify crime patterns that are determined by using a machine learning algorithm. In the study, it was aimed to be able to support the security forces to solve the crimes faster (Nath, 2006).

The information that obtained by the combination of these techniques, can shed light on the solve of criminal provisions. According to accessing the data plays an important role for data mining of the crime, it is important for professionals to reach datasets which are derived with respect to privacy concerns.

In addition, it is difficult to predict crimes in advance. However, many kinds of crime such as occurred by using same methods can be avoided. According to the crime trends analysis, sextortion crime has complex structure with the combination of more than one crime as mentioned above. In order to monitor and potentially deter the future violations, determining the usage of phishing or cybersecurity vulnerability assessment malware tools and the relation between the defendant such as estranged/divorced spouses, dating partners, ex-boss in work life or authority on students are going to be an important stage of determining sextortion. However, sextortion crime may cause the death of the victim, the fact remains that, all the suicide cases also need to be examined with the possibility of blackmail or sextortion crime at the background.

5. CONCLUSION

Advances in technology have given rise to new types of cybercrimes with the new type of cyberattacks such as Internet of Things devices (camera, TV, modem etc.) and large-scale ransomware attacks including wide-range of cyber-bullying, online child sexual abuse, online scams, and identity theft. Cybercriminals mainly target innocent users to make money or extort sexual favor. Sextortion is “sexual extortion” which means to blackmail sexual information or images in order to extort sexual favors and/or money from victim. Criminals often use a phish with malware or email to deceive users on victim’s computers, however techniques of criminals are changing day by day. Despite of the Institutions and Associations are indicating that new laws are needed to target this crime; sextortion is still not legally defined as a crime in most of the countries. Although Turkey has a number of existing laws which deal with elements of sextortion, Turkish legal system still does not provide a legal definition of sextortion. Providing a legal framework of sextortion crime in comparative law with the effective cooperation among states on the transnational prosecutions, increasing victims’ access to the law, closing the implementation gap and using new machine learning technologies when analyzing cybercrime trends are going to support to fight against sextortion and all the cybercrimes in the legal area.

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Research Article

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR STUDY ON DATING VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to examine the perception of dating violence of individuals who differ in terms of age, gender and education level, and to what extent they are aware of the severity of dating they may be exposed to and the impact of this situation on them. The research was conducted via the internet in Turkey. A questionnaire was applied to all participants from all age groups and all education levels above the age of 18. 74% of the participants were women and 26% were men; it is stated that 6% of them had no dating relationship until today. 79.6% of the participants stated that they witnessed the dating violence and 33.5% stated that jealousy is a sign of love. In a question where it is possible to mark more than one option, 63.6% of the participants deemed neglecting, 41.8% of the participants deemed preventing to meet with their family and friends, 23% of the participants deemed forcing to a sexual intercourse in the scope of dating violence. Dating violence is a type of violence that is frequently encountered in daily life, but social and individual awareness is not at a desired level. Our survey, that we had parallel results with the prior surveys, shows that many people perceive the dating period as the previous stage before the relationship. Since, the violence among spouses during relationship, engagement and marriage are not considered in the scope of dating violence, the findings do not provide the exact number of people who are exposed to dating violence.

Keywords: Violence, dating violence, partner, dating period

1. INTRODUCTION

World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation”. (Polat, 2016) However, the most common form of violence is domestic violence against women and children. (Güler, Tel, Tuncay, 2005) It has been reported that the estimated rate of women suffering from physical violence from men worldwide is 25-50%. Research on Domestic Violence Against Women in Turkey according to 2009 results, 39% of women are exposed to physical violence, 15% to sexual violence and 44% to emotional violence (Başar, Demirci, 2015). According to the data in the world and Turkey, it can be seen that violence is one of the most important problems in today’s society. Violence is a serious obstacle to the formation of healthy societies. (Başar, Demirci, 2015)

According to the definition of World Health Organization, violence against women is any kind of behavior that is based on gender, which harms women, may result in physical, sexual and mental harm, and that it is subjected to oppression and arbitrary restrictions on their freedom in society or in private life. Domestic violence in the world and Turkey is known to be a major health problem. In the last 15-20 years, there has been a lot of research on spouse violence around the world. According to the data of 48 studies based on the whole world population, the World Health Organization reported that the rate of violence by women's spouses or partners is between 10-69%. (EG, LL. et al., 2002)

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1. Dating and Dating Violence

Dating; It is a type of relationship that involves social interaction and acts with the intention of continuing or terminating the relationship, then terminated at the request of one or two parties, or continuing with a formal relationship (marriage, engagement, living together) (Straus, 2004). Recent definitions include not only heterosexual associations but also homosexual associations.

Dating violence is manifested in the form of sexual violence, along with words, mimics and behaviors that involve the use of painful or injurious physical or psychological force and threats against the partner in a dating relationship. (Baldan, Akış, 2017) In other words, dating violence is one of the types of interpersonal violence. It is seen that the individuals in the relationship use physical, emotional and sexual violence to each other and bring social restrictions to each other (Yumuşak, Şahin, 2014). The individual problems of the attacker as well as gender roles (patriarchal societies), family structures and socio-cultural norms are responsible for the emergence of dating violence. The purpose of violence is to control the woman's behavior and thus to put pressure on her. (Polat, 2016)

2.2. Dating Period

There are different approaches in the literature about the dating period. There are also approaches that indicate that it is a period that includes the emotional relationship as well as those who accept the flirtation period as the period before the emotional relationship. There are also institutions and writers who accept that the dating period is a period that includes dearness and marriage. CDC considers the severity of dating as a subtype of intimate partner violence and is a type of violence among unmarried persons. (CDC, 2018) In a report published by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013, it was stated that close partner violence is a term that includes formal relationships (marriage) and informal relationships (dating relationships, extramarital sexual intercourse).

In our study of knowledge, attitude and behavior on the severity of dating, we accepted that the flirtation period was a period that included dearness and marriage. The reason is that we accept dating violence as violence committed by partners, such as domestic violence. In the same way, dating violence, which is considered to be informal relations, is seen during emotional relationship, engagement and sexual marriage outside marriage.

2.3. Types of Dating Violence

The types of physical, emotional and sexual violence we encounter in a dating relationship are also divided into behaviors. Physical dating severity; kicking, slapping, pushing, punching. Psychological flirt severity; This includes non-physical but psychologically injurious behaviors such as embarrassment, nickname, ridicule, or obstruction of meeting with family and friends. Sexual dating violence; Forcing sexual intercourse against the will of the person or spreading rumors about this when the request is rejected. In addition, persistent pursuit against the will of the person is also a violent behavior. We can also include neglect in these species. (Balda, Akış, 2017)

3. LEGAL STATUS IN TURKEY

3.1. In Accordance with the Law No. 6284

A person who is exposed to dating violence, whether she/he knows the perpetrator or not may request from the nearest police or gendarmerie station, the Public Prosecutor's Office or the Family Court the confidentiality of their identity and address information, the provision of shelter and temporary protection as well as other protective and preventive measures in need.

Under the same law, the person who is the victim of violence could apply to the Governorship, District Governorate of the city where she/he lives or to the Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers if any, or to the Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Policies for psychological, professional, legal and social guidance and counseling service, temporary financial assistance, protection of children if any, and temporary nursery service. (Karabacak, Kuyucu, 2017)

3.2. According to the Turkish Civil Code and Code of Obligations

According to the Civil Code, if a victim of violence needs protection of his/her children, may request from the Family Court that their temporary custody may be given to him/her without requesting divorce. In accordance with the Civil Code and the Code of Obligations, a claim can be filed in the Civil Court of First Instance for material and moral damages resulting from dating violence. (Karabacak, Kuyucu, 2017)

3.3. According to the Turkish Penal Code

Dating violence is not regulated as a separate offense under the Penal Code; however, the acts such as insults, sexual harassment, rape, and threats carried out in a dating relationship constitute a crime, the regulations in the Turkish Penal Code within the scope of psychological, physical and sexual violence will also be applied for this type of violence. (Karabacak, Kuyucu, 2017)

While the offense of intentional injury and deliberate killing against the spouse are aggravating circumstances, no aggravating circumstances are provided for the offense against the partner. In other words, if the same crime is committed in marriage, the upper limit of the punishment of the perpetrator spouse will be higher, whereas the upper limit of the punishment of the perpetrator partner will be less if the same crime is committed apart from the marriage period.

4. METHODOLOGY

The main method used in the research is the questionnaire. Prior to participating in the questionnaire, a consent form which was added to the beginning of the questionnaire was read and ratified by the participants. Data were collected from 695 volunteers provided that they were older than eighteen years. In this context, a special occupational group, level of education and so on no limitations were provided for the participants. First of all, it was asked to the participants three demographic questions and then nineteen questions consisting of multiple choice answers. In some of these questions, it was given the opportunity to the participants to mark more than one option. At the end of the questionnaire, the participants who were not obliged to state their identities were asked what is the dating violence you were exposed or may exposed to, what types of dating violence they were exposed to, whether they perpetrate dating violence, and how they would behave if they were exposed to dating violence. These questions are generally aimed at measuring the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of individuals about dating violence. Graphs were generated from the determined data.

5. DATA

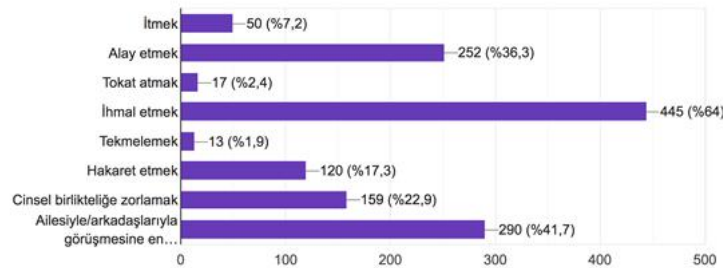
In the findings part of the study, data collected from 695 people will be evaluated. 73.5% of our participants were female and 26.5% were male, 94.1% stated that they had date before. When we look at the relationships durations of these people, 64.5% are 0-3 months, 15.3% are 3-6 months, 7.8% are 6 months-1 year, 6.8% are 1-3 years, and 5.8% are more than 3 years.

1. Which of the following actions are common during the dating period? (you can select more than one option)

64% of the participants said neglect.

41% of the participants stated that they should not be able to meet with their family / friends.

36.3% of the respondents responded to mockery. Participants reported that verbal and psychological acts of violence were more common than those involving physical violence.



2. Participants were asked to evaluate whether the six propositions given below were within the scope of dating violence. In this context:

a. 66.5% of the participants strongly agree, 23.9% mostly agree, 4.6% disagree with the suggestion that *your partner requests a photo of the clothes you wear every day*.

i. The majority of the participants said that it would be dating violence to ask the other partner to photograph the dress. This situation is very common among young people today. This request mostly comes from the male partner, but sometimes from the female partner. (Sünetçi et al., 2016)

b. 71.8% of the respondents strongly agree, 21% agree mostly, 4.5% disagree with the suggestion that *your dating requests the password of your social media accounts and checks your account periodically*.

i. Since the social media password constitutes personal data, obtaining or forcing the password against the consent of the partner and also regularly checking the social media accounts will also violate the privacy of private life.

c. *Dating violence is included if your dating hugs you or kisses you when you don't want to.*

69.1% of the respondents strongly agree, 19.7% mostly agree, 7.3% disagree.

i. Violation of body immunity by contact with the other partner without the consent of the partner is a criminal offense under the penal code. Nevertheless, a small part of the participants do not perceive this as a crime but as violence.

d. *Dating violence is included in your partner with whom you are friends and interfering with your social life.*

62.3% of respondents agree strongly, 29.1 agree mostly, 4.6% disagree.

e. *Dating violence is often included when your dating often makes a humorous or critical comment about your physical characteristics.*

58.6% of respondents agree strongly, 29.6% agree mostly, 6.8% disagree.

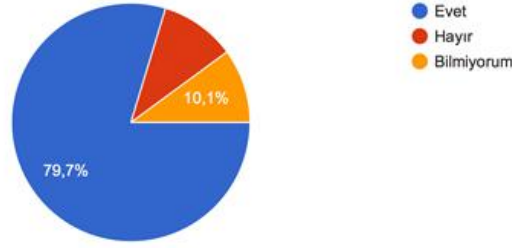
i. If humorous and critical comments about the physical characteristics of the partner are detrimental to his honor and dignity, these actions constitute the offense of insult under the Turkish Penal Code. The offense of insult is an attack on a person's personal rights that arise directly from being an individual. Therefore, comments reaching this intensity will constitute a crime. It should also be noted that the partner who is often subject to such comments is also under psychological violence.

f. *Jealousy is a sign of love.*

6.6% of respondents agree strongly, 27.1% agree mostly, and 44.3% disagree.

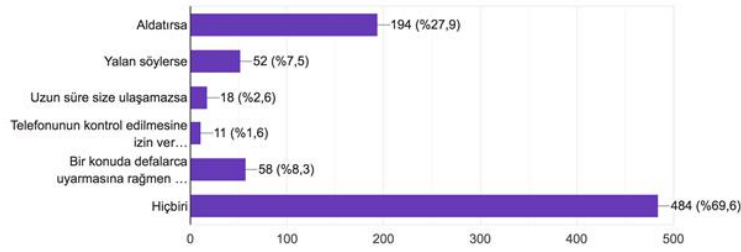
i. According to the results of the survey, a small number of the participants accepted the feeling of jealousy adopted by the partners or thought to be romantic as an indicator of love. The perception of jealousy as love constitutes the basis of the partners' application of many types of violence to each other in a dating relationship. Violence by partners is reflected and normalized as a result of love. The majority of the participants stated that the actions listed in the other options were violence but considered jealousy as an indicator of love. In our opinion, the sense of jealousy, which forms the basis of many dating violence cases, was not considered sufficient to be perceived as violence by the participants.

3. 79.7% of the respondents answered yes to the question whether they ever met someone who was exposed to dating violence.



4. *Physical violence (slapping, pushing, etc.) / verbal violence (shouting, insulting) can be considered reasonable when one of the following conditions is applied in a relationship.*

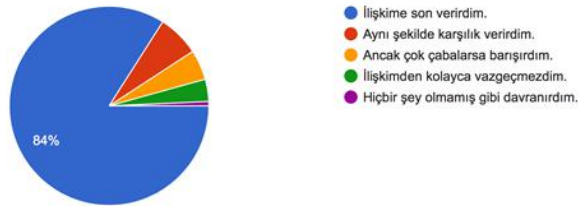
69.9% of the respondents stated that none of them responded, 27.9% stated that physical / verbal violence could be considered as a normal result of cheating.



i. Violence is unacceptable. Most of our participants stated that they would not use violence in any way and the other part stated that under some circumstances they could use violence against their partner. This situation unfortunately shows that violence is used by partners as a problem solving tool or communication tool.

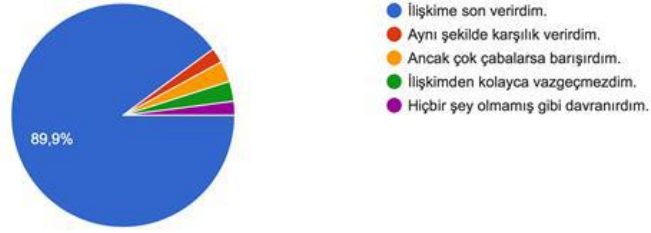
5. *How would you behave if you were subjected to physical violence (pushing, hitting, kicking, etc.) by your date?*

84% of the respondents stated that they would terminate the relationship and 6.8% said they would respond in the same way.



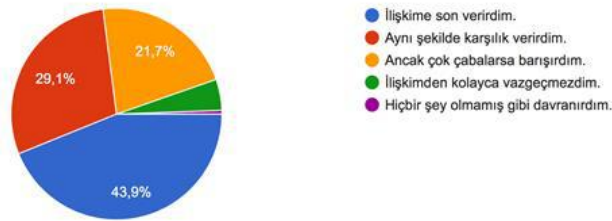
6. *How would you behave if you were exposed to sexual violence (coercion, involuntary contact, etc.) by your date?*

89.9% of the respondents said that I would terminate the relationship and 3% answered that I would make peace only if they tried hard.



7. How would you act if you had been subjected to verbal violence (insults, shouting etc.) by your dating?

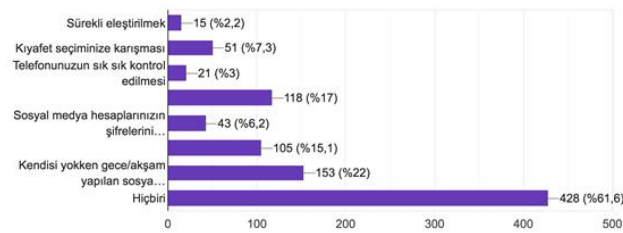
43.9% of the respondents would terminate my relationship, 29.1% would respond in the same way, 21.7% would only make peace if they tried hard.



i. When the results of questions 5, 6 and 7 are compared, it is seen that people have different perspectives according to the different types of violence. The participants stated that if they were subjected to physical and sexual violence from their partners, they would behave almost the same rate, that is, put an ending to the relationship. However, as a result of verbal violence, 43% would end the relationship and 29% would respond in the same way. So, in our opinion, verbal violence is seen as more bearable by the partners and maybe even not accepted as violence.

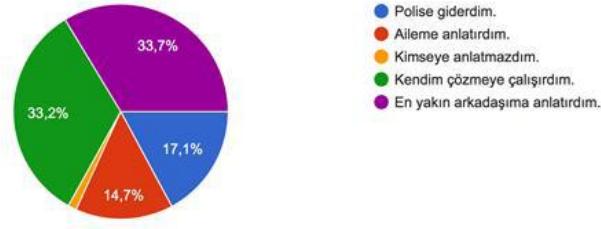
8. Which of these actions can be considered normal during the dating period? (You can select multiple options.)

61.6% of the respondents stated that none of them responded, 22% reacted to night / evening social activities when they were absent, and 17% said that checking the phone frequently could be considered normal during the dating period.



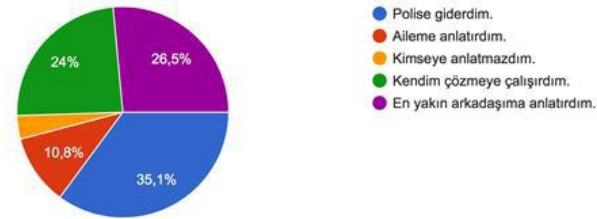
9. If you were exposed to physical dating violence, how would you try to get out of this?

33.7% of the participants would tell my best friend, 33.2% would try to solve it myself, while only 17.1% of the respondents would prefer to go to the police.



10. If you were exposed to sexual violence by your date, how would you try to get rid of it?

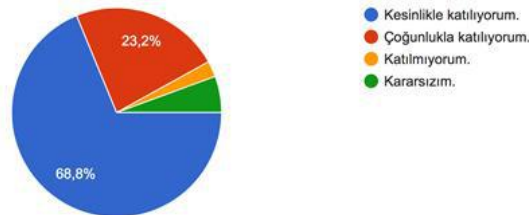
35.1% of the respondents would go to the police and 26.5% would tell their best friend and 24% would try to solve it themselves.



i. Based on the answers given to the questions 9 and 10, it is seen that there is a difference in the viewpoint of physical and sexual violence among the participants. The way participants coped with two forms of violence varies greatly. Although 35% of police responds to sexual violence as a result of physical violence, 17% of police responds to physical violence as a result of the response of the two types of violence reveals that the difference in people.

11. I think that the partner who used violence during the dating period but said he regretted it would also resort to violence in the continuation of the relationship.

68.8% of respondents strongly agree, 23.2% agree mostly, 2.4% disagree.



6. CONCLUSION

Although there is no common definition of dating period in the literature, it is seen that the dating period is defined as the period before the period of becoming lover, the period of dearness, engagement and even marriage. 69.5% of the respondents described the dating period as the period before they became lovers only. As it is understood from this, since the awareness of individuals during the dating period is not developed sufficiently, they do not call the types of physical, verbal, sexual and psychological violence experienced in their relationships as a dating violence.

It is seen that while the participants had a high level of awareness about physical and sexual violence, they were unconscious about psychological and verbal violence. In our opinion the reason of this is that although physical and sexual violence have visible consequences, the

consequences of psychological and verbal violence are time-consuming and difficult to see. At the same time, the behaviors that individuals will behave according to the type of violence are shaped differently if they are subjected to violence in connection with the level of awareness that varies according to the types of violence. In fact, 85-90% of the participants stated that they would bring their relationship to the end if they were exposed to physical or sexual violence, but only 43.9% of them stated that they would bring their relationship to the end if they were exposed to verbal violence.

In summary, dating violence is a type of violence that is frequently encountered in daily life and is seen among partners. Recently, its visibility has increased as well as its frequency, but social and individual awareness on this issue is not at the desired level. In our country, where the majority of the population is composed of young people, the first thing to be done is to accept and define the existence of this type of violence. The next step should be to determine the frequency of dating violence and risk factors which are specific to our country. Then, preventive measures should be put into practice considering the risk factors. Legislation in Turkey are prepared on the basis of domestic violence. For this reason, we do not have any law that specifically protect the violence that occurs in a relationship apart from marriage institution. Considering this situation, the legislation should also include rules based on dating violence, and these rules should be reinforced with the correct application.

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