WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN LIBYA

2021
MASTER'S DEGREE THESIS
SOCIAL WORK

Suhaila Salem A. FANNES

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Gulay Gunay

WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN LIBYA

Suhaila Salem A. FANNES

Prof. Dr. Gülay GÜNAY

T.C

Karabuk University

Institute of Graduate Programs

Department of Social Work

Prepared as

Master's Degree Thesis

KARABUK

May 2021

TABLE OF CONTENT

THESIS APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that in my opinion the thesis submitted by Suhaila Salem A. FANNES titled "WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN LIBYA" is fully adequate in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Prof. Dr. Gulay GUNAY ....

Thesis Advisor, Department of Social Work

This thesis is accepted by the examining committee with a unanimous vote in the Department of Social Service as a Master of Science thesis. 31 May 2021

Examining Committee Members (Institutions)   Signature

Chairman   : Prof. Dr. Gulay GUNAY (KBU)   ....

Member   : Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat ERSOY (KBU)   ....

Member   : Doç. Dr. Buğra YILDIRIM (CBU)   .…ONLINE…..

The degree of Master of Science by the thesis submitted is approved by the Administrative Board of the Institute of Graduate Programs, Karabuk University.

Prof. Dr. Hasan SOLMAZ ....

Director of the Institute of Graduate Programs

DECLARATION

4

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own work and all information included has been obtained and expounded in accordance with the academic rules and ethical policy specified by the institute. Besides, I declare that all the statements, results, materials, not original to this thesis have been cited and referenced literally.

Without being bound by a particular time, I accept all moral and legal consequences of any detection contrary to the aforementioned statement.

Name Surname: Suhaila Salem A. FANNES

Signature:

.

FOREWORD

5

I would like to express gratitude to my guide Prof. Dr. Gulay GUNAY for her guidance encouragement and gracious support throughout the course of my work for his expertise in the field that motivated me to work in this area and for her faith in me at every stage of this research.

I would like to thanks all the student and staff of Department of Social Work for their help in the whole process leading to the conceptualization of the project in particular.

I would like to extend my thanks to the government of Libya and the Libyan Embassy in Turkey, especially to Academic Office for providing me financial support and all the expenses in order to obtain MSc.

I also would like to express my thanks to my father and my mother who helped me to achieve my goals with their encouragement during my journey.

I also wish to present endless thanks to my family, especially to my husband, for his patience, moral support and for always being there for me whenever I need. Very special thanks to my dear children for being a very important part of my life.

I would also like to thank my friends, whose valuable opinions I needed while carrying out this work, and to the women who continued their lives in Libya for enabling me to carry out this work.

ABSTRACT

Violence against women is an important violation of human rights, which is a violation of women's fundamental rights and freedoms, which frequently occurs across societies all over the world. Violence against women is basically a result of the unequal power relations that exist between men and women within patriarchal social structures. Violence against women is any act based on gender, that hurts or harms a woman, has the potential to result in physical, sexual or mental harm, and causes pressure on her in public or private life and arbitrarily restricted her freedom. The purpose of violence is to control women's behavior based on fear. One of the most important areas where violence against women occurs is the family environment. Unfortunately, violence against women in the family is a common and important public health problem seen in almost all societies regardless of factors such as development level, quality of life, education level, occupation or race, ethnicity, belief system. On the other hand, since family life is perceived as a private area, violence within the family does not occur and remains hidden. The woman, who is not equipped against violence in social, economic, cultural and psychological terms, continues her family life by normalizing violence. Most of the time, women do not even realize that they are experiencing other forms of violence other than physical violence. For this reason, this study includes women living in Libya; It was conducted to determine attitudes and perceptions of domestic violence against women. 200 women who volunteered to participate in the study were contacted online and the data of the study were collected. The data of the study were collected by demographic information form, perceptions of violence by women, the presence, frequency and prevalence of domestic violence in Libya and an attitude scale regarding the acceptability of violence. The hypotheses of the research were tested with statistical analysis. Statements on defining the concept of domestic violence against women include "Domestic violence against women includes mental cruelty including verbal abuse" (M = 4.3, SD = 0.7), and "Domestic violence against women includes physical violence that results in actual bodily harm" has a high average. Of women; It was determined that there is a statistically significant relationship between their views on defining the concept of domestic violence against women and age and family, one of the demographic variables (p <0.05). Almost all of the women (97.5%) stated that women living in Libya were subjected to domestic violence. This finding does not differ in terms of the demographic characteristics of women. The rate of women (58.5%) who think that the rates of

domestic violence against women have increased in Libya in recent years. As a result of the Chi-square analysis, thoughts about whether there has been an increase in the rates of domestic violence against women in Libya in recent years, the place where women live ($p < 0.05$), working status ($p < 0.05$), marital status ($p < 0.05$) and having children It was determined that the relationship between the state of being ($p < 0.05$) was significant. 66.5% of women stated that there is a difference in domestic violence against women in Libyan society and other societies. There is a statistically significant relationship between the participants' mean attitude score regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women and the age variable ($p < 0.05$). There is a statistically significant relationship between the participants' mean attitude score regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women and the variable of place of residence ($p < 0.05$). The relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics of the study and the attitude score averages regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spousal violence against women ($p < 0.05$) is also important in the study. As a result of Pearson Correlation analysis, attitudes towards the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence and behaviors that can be evaluated within the concept of age ($r = 0.193$; $p < 0.01$), age at marriage ($r = 0.168$, $p < 0.01$) and domestic violence ($r = 0.210$, $p < 0.01$) in the positive direction, it was found that there was a low level of relationship at the level of 0.01.

Keywords: Women, Domestic Violence, Violence Against Women, Women's Perception of Violence, Libyan Women and Violence, Women and Domestic Violence

ÖZ

Kadına yönelik şiddet tüm dünyada toplumlar arasında sıklıkla ortaya çıkan, kadınların temel hakları ve özgürlüklerinin ihlali olan önemli bir insan hakları ihlalidir. Kadına yönelik şiddet temelde ataerkil toplum yapıları içinde erkekler ve kadınlar arasında var olan eşit olmayan güç ilişkilerinin bir sonucudur. Kadına yönelik şiddet, cinsiyete dayanan, kadını inciten, ona zarar veren, fiziksel, cinsel, ruhsal hasarla sonuçlanma olasılığı bulunan, toplum içerisinde ya da özel yaşamında ona baskı uygulanması ve özgürlüklerinin keyfi olarak kısıtlanmasına neden olan her türlü davranıştır. Şiddetin amacı, kadının davranışlarını korkuya dayalı olarak kontrol etmektir. Kadına yönelik şiddetin ortaya çıktığı en önemli alanlardan biri aile ortamıdır. Ne yazık ki aile içinde kadına yönelik şiddet, gelişmişlik düzeyi, yaşam kalitesi, eğitim düzeyi, sahip olunan meslek ya da ırk, etnik yapı, inanç sistemi gibi etkenler dikkate alınmaksızın hemen hemen tüm toplumlarda görülen yaygın önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. Diğer taraftan aile yaşamı mahrem alan olarak görüldüğünden çoğu zaman aile içinde yaşanan şiddet ortaya çıkmamakta, saklı kalmaktadır. Toplumsal süreç açısından sosyal, ekonomik, kültürel ve psikolojik anlamda şiddete karsı donanımlı olmayan kadın, şiddeti olağanlaştırarak aile yaşamını sürdürmektedir. Kadın çoğu zaman fiziksel şiddet dışında kalan diğer şiddet biçimlerini yaşadığının bile farkına varamamaktadır. Bu nedenle bu çalışma Libya'da yaşamlarını sürdüren kadınların; kadına yönelik aile içi şiddette ilişkin tutumları ve algılarını belirlemek amacıyla yürütülmüştür. Belirlenen amaç doğrultusunda çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 200 kadınla online iletişime geçilmiş ve çalışmanın verileri toplanmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri demografik bilgi formu, kadınların şiddet algıları, Libya'da aile içi şiddetin varlığı, sıklığı, yaygınlığı ve şiddetin kabul edilebilirliğine ilişkin tutum ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. İstatistiksel analizler ile araştırmanın hipotezleri test edilmiştir. Kadınlara yönelik aile içi şiddet kavramının tanımlanmasına ilişkin ifadeler arasında "Domestic violence against women includes mental cruelty including verbal abuse" (M=4.3, SD=0.7), ve "Domestic violence against women includes physical violence that results in actual bodily harm" ifadelerinin en yüksek ortalamaya sahiptir. Kadınların; kadına yönelik aile içi şiddet kavramının tanımlanmasına yönelik görüşleri ile demografik değişkenlerden yaş aile arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir (p<0.05). Kadınların tamamına yakını (%97.5) Libya'da yaşamlarını sürdüren kadınların aile içi şiddete maruz kaldığını belirtmişlerdir. Bu bulgu kadınların demografik özellikleri açısından farklılaşmamaktadır. Kadınlar

arasında son yıllarda Libya'da kadınlara yönelik aile içi şiddet oranlarının arttığını düşünenlerin (%58.5) oranı yüksektir. Yapılan Ki-kare analizi sonucunda son yıllarda Libya'da kadınlara yönelik aile içi şiddet oranlarda artış olup olmadığına ilişkin düşünceleri ile kadınların yaşadıkları yer (p<0.05), çalışma durumları (p<0.05), evlilik durumları (p<0.05) ve çocuk sahibi olma durumları (p<0.05) arasındaki ilişkinin önemli olduğu belirlenmiştir. Kadınların %66.5'i Libya toplumu ile diğer toplumlarda var olan kadına yönelik aile içi şiddette farklılık olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Katılımcıların, kadına yönelik yakın partner/eş şiddetinin kabul edilebilirliğine ilişkin tutum puan ortalamaları ile yaş değişkeni arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki vardır (p<0.05). Katılımcıların, kadına yönelik yakın partner/eş şiddetinin kabul edilebilirliğine ilişkin tutum puan ortalamaları ile yaşanılan yer değişkeni arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki vardır (p<0.05). Çalışmada aynı zamanda sosyo demografik özelliklerinden öğrenim durumu ile kadına yönelik yakın partner/eş şiddetinin kabul edilebilirliğine ilişkin tutum puan ortalamaları arasındaki ilişki de (p<0.05) önemlidir. Pearson Korelasyon analizi sonucunda yakın partner/eş şiddetinin kabul edilebilirliğine ilişkin tutumlar ile yaş (r=0.193; p<0.01), evlenme yaşı (r=0.168, p<0.01) ve aile içi şiddet kavramı içinde değerlendirilebilecek davranışlar (r=0.210, p<0.01) pozitif yönde, 0.01 düzeyinde düşük düzeyde bir ilişkinin olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, Aile İçi Şiddet, Kadına Yönelik Şiddet, Kadınların Şiddet Algısı, Libyalı Kadınlar ve Şiddet, Kadın ve Aile İçi Şiddet

ARCHIVE RECORD INFORMATION

Title of the Thesis	Women's Perceptions of Domestic Violence in Libya
Author of the Thesis	Suhaila Salem A. FANNES
Supervisor of the Thesis	Prof. Dr. Gulay GUNAY
Status of the Thesis	Master's
Date of the Thesis	31/05/2021
Field of the Thesis	Department of Social Work
Place of the Thesis	KBU/LEE
Total Page Number	88
Keywords	Women, Domestic Violence, Violence Against Women, Women's Perception of Violence, Libyan Women and Violence, Women and Domestic Violence

ARŞİV KAYIT BİLGİLERİ (in Turkish)

Tezin Adı	Libya'da Yaşamlarını Sürdüren Kadınların; Kadına Yönelik Aile İçi Şiddette İlişkin Tutumları ve Algılarının İncelenmesi
Tezin Yazarı	Suhaila Salem A. FANNES
Tezin Danışmanı	Prof. Dr. Gulay GUNAY
Tezin Derecesi	Yüksek Lisans
Tezin Tarihi	31/05/2021
Tezin Alanı	Sosyal Hizmet
Tezin Yeri	KBU/LEE
Tezin Sayfa Sayısı	88
Anahtar Kelimeler	Kadın, Aile İçi Şiddet, Kadına Yönelik Şiddet, Kadınların Şiddet Algısı, Libyalı Kadınlar ve Şiddet, Kadın ve Aile İçi Şiddet

SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

Our study deals with domestic violence against women where all types of domestic violence against women will be described in details and explain its impacts on women and on the whole society. Our study includes questionnaire which are distributed on wide sample of people in order to know clarify the domestic violence against women and reach to the desired results.

PURPOSE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

Violence is an important social problem that can be seen in all areas of human life and is increasingly important in the world. While violence is often a necessary and useful behavior according to the perpetrator, it is seen as "violence" by the person who encounters this behavior. Therefore, defining a behavior as violence may differ from person to person, from culture to culture.

Despite not being recorded sufficiently; the most common form of violence is violence against women. Because violence against women is the most important and prevalent event faced by all societies from past to present, regardless of geographical boundaries, economic development and education level. Violence against women or gender-based violence is a violation of the human rights of women as a whole.

The position of women in the family does not change much in different social structures. In the emergence of violence against women in the family; the roles of family members are not well defined, the time spent together, the special structure of the family, the intensity of emotional sharing, the presence of stress and conflict in the family, and economic inadequacies play an important role. Violence and fear caused by violence not only have negative effects on women in the family, but can also have devastating effects on other family members, especially girls.

The woman, who is not equipped against violence in social, economic, cultural and psychological terms, continues her family life by normalizing violence. Women are often isolated from emotional, economic, social environment, etc., other than physical violence. She doesn't even realize that she's experiencing forms of violence. The woman who is exposed to violence in the family is generally directed to be passive in an emotionally rigid family environment, she is socially isolated, believes that violence

exists in all families, holds herself responsible for the behavior of the aggressor, never loses her belief that it will change one day, and thinks that the violence will end one day. is obedient. Although these women with low self-esteem and dependent personality traits have serious physiological and psychological problems, they tend to reject the violence they experience, their role in and around the family is traditionalist.

In many societies, violence is perceived as an acceptable behavior and is seen as an ordinary feature of marriage. Lack of reliable, serious support systems for women subjected to violence and insufficient legal regrets for violence in the family contribute to the increase of violence.

The importance of this study lies in its targeting to a phenomenon with high importance because violence against women is a global social phenomenon and its dangerous increased in recent years. Interest in this issue has been increased due to increase its size and association with another social problem where the violence against women does not effect on women only but on the whole society. The importance of this study can summarize as follows:

1. The study is considered one of the rare Libyan studies in terms of its nature where this study comes to explore a comprehensive idea about this topic and this phenomenon which increased recently.
2. The probability of get benefit from the results of this study to prepare researches and studies with high importance in terms of violence against women.
3. Help the psychologists and social experts in the subject of violence against women to design road maps which can be benefited in the future to address more issues related with violence against women and reach into possible solutions.
4. This study helps in highlighting the reasons lead to domestic violence against women, understand its impacts and clarify some strategies to lighten in this complicated era we live in.

UNIVERSE AND SAMPLING

The universe of this study, which was planned to determine the attitudes and perceptions of women living in Libya regarding domestic violence against women, consists of women in the age group 18 and over living in Libya. Considering the research

universe, it is seen that there are two important determining factors. The first of these can be expressed as living in Libya and the second as being a woman.

The reason why only women living in Libya are taken into account in determining the universe of the research is that violence against women, especially domestic violence, emerges as a common problem in almost all cultures regardless of the concepts of time and place. The evaluation of domestic violence against women within the framework of traditional norms with regard to the social lifestyle and culture of Libya will reveal an important dimension.

Family; although it differs from society to society in terms of its structure, it is the smallest unit of society and indispensable in terms of the basic functions it undertakes in almost all societies. It is a social institution that takes its qualities from the sociocultural structure of the society by fulfilling functions such as the continuity of the human generation in the social structure, the healthy integration of the individual, the transfer of culture, the taking of the individual's care and psychosocial support, and at the same time giving the individual an identity in the society. Individuals ensure the proper functioning of the social structure and family system by fulfilling the requirements of the status they occupy while living in the society and by acting in accordance with the norms of the society and family.

However, depending on the changing conditions and personal characteristics, individuals cannot behave in accordance with the norms of neither the society nor the family. This situation can turn into an environment where more or less violence is produced from time to time, even though the family provides physical and psychological protection to its members, especially with the functions and responsibilities of the family. Although the way violence occurs in the family varies according to the structural differences of families, cultures and societies, the fact that it is seen as an important control tool in both individual and social dimensions continues to constantly reproduce violence in the family from the past to the present (Eno Eyo, 2006: 201)

The sample was chosen from among the women in Libya for reasons related to some of the customs and traditions that give the male legal authority over the woman. This makes some men feel entitled to direct violence against women. Perhaps it goes back to the nature of the Libyan society, which is characterized by male domination, where the Libyan society in particular and the Arab society in general have disappeared.

It is characterized by a patriarchal society in which the man controls the woman and the public and private spheres of life in general. It may also be due to the nature of socialization that imposes on females roles that differ from the roles it imposes on males and depends on beating as a means of education and discipline.And also because of the presence of some extremist religious jurisprudence that departed from the original intellectual source of the divine books and the system of social values.

Considering the lack of time and budget in the determination of the sample of the study and the absence of face-to-face interviews due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was thought that it was more appropriate to use the snowball sampling method among thenon-random sampling methods for sampling. Snowball sampling method is used in situations where it is difficult to reach the units that make up the universe (Patton, 2005: 207).

Snowball sampling method is a sample selection method used in situations where the researcher has difficulty in finding potential individuals with different population characteristics. The researcher starts the study by determining at least one member of the population that he plans to study. The designated person should be willing to participate in the study, but also should be willing to assist the researcher in the study.

In other words, the determined person helps the study by recommending other people to the researcher. Thus, the researcher expands the universe by taking the names of other individuals from the individuals he has visited. Here, a growing sample group is formed as it rolls from top to bottom like a snowball (Adams & Lawrance, 2015: 132). In this study, names and contact information of other individuals were asked from the participants determined, and the sample of the study was created by taking the names and contact information of other individuals from the individuals visited. There are some points to consider when using the snowball sampling method. Since the first participant determined in the study will give the names of the other individuals, all participants may have similar views and experiences because they know each other. In order to eliminate this problem, the researcher should contact the participants directly. Another option is to allow the participant to communicate with other participants or to bring potential participants to the researcher voluntarily (Adams and Lawrance, 2015: 132). In about a month (March 2021), 350 people received the research form online, but the sample of the study consisted of 200 women since 200 women completed the research form completely and completely and 150 forms were inaccurate and incomplete.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD AND PROCESS

Before starting the main study, a pilot application was carried out between 10-20 January 2021 in order to test the reliability of the research variables and the measurement tools used and the comprehension of the questions, and to predict the possible problems that may be encountered in the study.

In the literature on the adequacy of the number of questionnaires used in the pilot application, it is stated that the number of participants between 24 and 36 is sufficient, and the number of participants should not be below 30 in order to obtain more efficient results (Johanson & Brooks, 2010: 400). In this study, it was aimed to reach a minimum of 30 people, taking into account the number of variables, and 32 people were reached through convenience sampling in the pilot application. As a result of the pilot study, the research form was finalized in line with the opinions of the participants.

In the pilot application, the scales planned to be used in the questionnaire were subjected to reliability analysis and the internal consistency of the variables was evaluated. In the reliability analysis, the Cronbach Alpha coefficient for each scale was predicted to be above 70, suggested by Tabanick and Fidell (2015, p.652), and Cronbach Alpha (α) values showing the reliability of the scales used in Table 1 are presented.

Table 1: Reliability values of measurement tools after pilot implementation

Scale	Cronbach Alpha
Definition of Domestic Violence against Women	0.843
Measuring tool for which behaviors can be defined as domestic violence against women	0.917
Acceptability of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women (A-IPVAW)	0.956

The Ethics Committee report regarding the conformity of the questionnaire form prepared in line with the purpose and hypotheses of the study was submitted to the "Karabük University Social and Human Sciences Ethics Committee" and the approval of the Ethics Committee was received in March 2021.

Considering that the questions can be answered in the most efficient way within the scope of the research, it has been decided that the best method is online survey. The online survey method has become a method whose use has increased in recent years and contributes significantly to researchers in the data collection process (Hooghe et al., 2010, p.688; Xiao & Lan, 2017, p.81). In addition, today, where smartphones and tablets are a part of our lives, these devices have enabled them to take place as primary devices in people's lives to access the internet. For this reason, the research form has been digitally arranged so that it can be answered online.

The online questionnaire form presented to the participants was created on 01 - 31 March 2021 through the "surveymonkey" site, which has a format compatible with mobile devices. The process for the development of the questionnaire and the pilot applications will be discussed in detail later. The interface of the questionnaire form, its suitability for sending, and the link that allows sharing, were checked to see if it worked smoothly. The questionnaire form was delivered to the participants using WhatsApp and e-mail communication channels and after the participants successfully answered the questionnaire, they were asked to share it with their environment using the same communication channels. Informed consent, which defines the research and emphasizes the voluntary basis, has been added to the introduction of the questionnaire form.

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY

Within the scope of the research, a research form consisting of 4 parts was prepared by the researcher within the scope of the literature information in order to determine the perceptions of domestic violence against women and their views on domestic violence of women living in Libya. Research form; To be a measurement tool prepared by Martín-Fernández et al. (2018) to combine general information about women and their families, women's perception of domestic violence, closed-ended questions including their views on the causes of violence, as well as women's attitudes towards the acceptability of partner / partner violence against women. It consists of a total of 21 questions. The research form of the study was originally designed in English, then translated into Persian and the online form was prepared in Persian.

General information about women: In order to obtain information about the woman who voluntarily participated in the research, this section also includes; Questions such as age, city of residence, educational status, employment status, marital status, age at which women got married, working status of women, working status of married spouses and having children were included.

Definition of Domestic Violence against Women: In order to determine women's perceptions of domestic violence against women, Elbani (2015) can define the domestic violence against women by Elbani (2015) measuring tool was used. The first of these consists of 5 items and includes statements such as "Domestic violence against women includes mental cruelty including verbal abuse" and measures the definition of domestic violence against women. The second one consists of 9 items and was prepared in order to determine the opinions of the participants on which behaviors can be defined as domestic violence against women. The second measurement tool consisting of 9 items is "The husband denies his wife access to household money" and "The husband pulls or pushes his wife". In the pilot study conducted by Elbani (2015) with 18 Libyan immigrants living in England, it was determined that the Cronbach Algha value, which is the reliability coefficient of the measurement tools, was above .70. Within the scope of this study, it was determined that the reliability coefficients of measurement tools (first measurement tool: Cronbach Alpha value 0.84 and second measurement tool Cronbach Alpha value .92) were within acceptable limits. The measurement form for the definition of the domestic violence against women is included in Apendix A.

Opinions of WomenRegarding the Prevalence of Domestic Violence AgainstWomen: Womenwho continue their lives in Libya; In order to determine the prevalence of domestic violence against women in Libya, five closed-ended questions were asked based on the literaturereview.These questions are "Do you think women are subjected to domestic violence in Libyan societies?", "Do you think domestic violence against women hasincreased recently in Libya?", "Have any women in your family/friends been subjected to domestic violence?", " Do you think there is a difference between the culture of other societies and Libyan society in terms of domestic violence against women? " and "Do you think the culture of other societies made a difference on Libyan men in relation to women?" It is listedas. Participants were asked to evaluate the questions with one of the options "yes", "no" and "don't know".

Acceptability of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women (A-IPVAW): "Acceptability of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women (2018) developed by Martín-Fernández and her colleagues (2018) to determine the attitudes of Libyan women regarding the acceptability of intimate partner violence against women. A-IPVAW) "scale was used. This scale consists of 20 items in total and the scale is a self-report scale that can be evaluated with one of 5 Likert (1 = Strongly disagree - 5 = Strongly agree) options. Validity analyzes conducted in Spain with 1800 participants by Martín-Fernández et al. (2018), the exploratory and confirmatory factor analyzes indicated that the single-factor structure of the scale had good fit indices and explained 44.6% of the total variance.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH / RESEARCH PROBLEM

Violence against women is a violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms, which mostly occurs as a result of the inequality of power and power relations between women and men in social life, and it appears as an important public health problem. There is no single and clear definition of domestic violence. The phenomenon of violence against women is an extremely complex and difficult phenomenon. The purpose of violence is to control women's behavior based on fear. In fact, there is an imbalance of power between men and women in all cases of violence. The position of the woman based on inequality in the family environment and the worthlessness of her labor in the home cause her husband, who is in a strong position within the framework of the power and power relations determined within the patriarchal social structure, to be exposed to violence as an indicator of her power (Akkaş & Uyanık, 2016:33). Gender-based domestic violence, which aims to keep women under pressure and to establish superiority over women, occurs under the influence of the male-dominated social structure and is seen as an acceptable behavior by the society (Acar, 2013). "Violence against women within the family" that limits and reduces women's opportunities to achieve structural, social, political and economic equality in society stems from the male-dominated structure of the society.

Male-dominated political, social and economic structures play an important role in fostering family violence and in blocking the way women are protected and rescued from violence. Therefore, the dynamics that produce domestic violence arise not only from domestic relations but also from mechanisms that discriminate women within the

social structure and make them dependent on men. The superior position of men compared to women due to the laws and patriarchal structure of society is another factor that feeds violence in that women serve men and men have more say in domestic decisions than women appear "natural" (İlkkaracan & Gülçür, 1996:23). Based on these reasons, five main hypotheses have been put forward. Subsequently, sub-hypotheses that need to be supported for the acceptance of these main hypotheses were formed. These main and sub-hypotheses are as follows;

H₁: There is a significant difference between women's attitudes towards defining the concept of domestic violence against women and demographic variables (age, place of residence, educational status, employment status, marital status, age of marriage, having children).

H₂: The views of women on behaviors that can be considered within the scope of domestic violence against women differ according to demographic variables (age, place of residence, educational status, employment status, marital status, age of marriage, status of having children).

H₃: The views of women regarding the prevalence of domestic violence against women in Libya differ in terms of demographic variables such as age, place of residence, educational status, working status, marital status, age of marriage, and childbearing status.

H₄: Demographic variables (age, place of residence, educational status, working status, marital status, age of marriage, having children) have an effect on women's views on whether there has been an increase in the rates of domestic violence against women in Libya in recent years.

H₅: The views of women who sweat among family / friend groups about their exposure to domestic violence differ in terms of demographic variables (age, place of residence, educational status, working status, marital status, age of marriage, having children).

H₆: Demographic variables (age, place of residence, educational status, employment status, marital status, age of marriage, having children) have a positive effect on women's perceptions of whether there is a difference in domestic violence against women in Libyan society and other societies.

H₆: Women; Demographic variables (age, place of residence, educational status, employment status, marital status, age of marriage, having children) have a positive effect on their views on whether there is a difference between other societies and Libyan society in terms of domestic violence against women.

H₇: Women's attitudes towards the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women differ according to demographic variables (age, place of residence, education level, employment status, marital status, age of marriage, status of having children).

H₈: There is a positive relationship between women's attitudes towards the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women and behaviors that can be considered within the concept of age, marriage age, definition of the concept of domestic violence, and domestic violence.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The limitations of the research are as follows;

– The universe of the research was applied only in the Misurata region due to the high number of women in all Libya and time and cost constraints.

– The research was limited to 200 individuals due to the desire of the target audience not to participate in the study, to fill it incompletely, incorrectly or incorrectly, and to not return the given questionnaires.

– In the study, instead of using different data collection methods such as interviewing with groups of experts in the subject, only the questionnaire technique was used.

– Since the aim of the study is to determine the attitudes and perceptions of women living in Libya regarding domestic violence against women, only this study has been conducted on this subject.

1. CHAPTER ONE

1. Violence

Domestic violence issues in its many forms are considered issues that have begun to appear on the surface and haunt societies, as a result of the negative effects they leave on individuals due to the physical and moral aggressions that are practiced in families, and they are committed towards their members, especially women, woman is the nuclei of the family that represent societies, as woman plays a positive and effective role in raising children, caring for them and building their personality, and she is close to them in adolescence stages, which considered as the most important stage in human life in terms of physical, psychological and social aspects (Hijazi, 2006:9).

Domestic violence is not an easy matter, it is a behavior that exists in all societies and throughout the ages and stir the feelings of people of all kinds and it takes multiple forms, domestic violence is multiple against women and children, and it is not restricted to one person or another, or to a specific class. Rather, it occurs in many families of different races, religions, and at various economic and educational levels, and family violence leaves its major effects on the body and psychology of the individual (Berry, 1995:22).

Libyan society is considered one of the Arab societies that suffer from domestic violence against women, and this is considered a general problem facing Libyan women, in general, there are many forms of violence against women, resulting in physical and psychological abuse and harm done by an individual characterized by strength and power, therefor, domestic violence against women indicates that a strong person controls another weak within the family and harms him in various forms (Hani Abdel-Gawad and Al-Tarawneh, 2004:13).

Since the family is the main pillar on which societies are based, as it provides them with the individuals who preserve their continuity, and it is considered a major factor in preserving and transmitting cultures and heritage of peoples through time, family has received great attention and exaggeration from our true Islamic religion, especially the woman. Islam honored her as daughter, wife, sister and mother, so God equated her with the man in the assignment and duties, the Almighty said: ﴿O mankind!

We created you from a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other, verily the most honored of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you (Holy Quran:verse 4).

Also prophet Mohammed said: (Woman are counterpart of men) (Al-Ajlouni Al-Jarahi, 1405:248), In this noble Prophetic statement, there is a clear indication of woman's equality with man, just as Islam preserved the rights of women to marry and dowries, as well as preserving her right to inheritance.

In this chapter, we will deal with violence, its definitions, causes and consequences, as well as the types of violence and violence against women, the culture of the Libyan people, and then the strategy of domestic violence in Libya.

1.1. Concept of Violence

Violence means against compassion, and it is "an explicit expression of physical strength against oneself and against others, or it is forcing the act against the person's desire on the basis of harm" (Anaka and Soltanieh, 2006:232) and another defines it as: "every attack on the dignity of the other, or his freedom, his possessions, or his life, so acts of violence are not limited to physical expressions such as: beating, killing, robbery, rape, civil wars, but also verbal expressions such as insulting, threatening, and intimidating" (Damaa, 2008:191).

The World Health Organization 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." (World Helath Organization, 2006:551).

Violence is also defined as: "Behavior tainted by force, aggression, oppression and coercion, which is a behavior far from urbanization, in which aggressive motives and energies are used explicitly, physically, such as beating and killing individuals and breaking property, and using force to coercion and subjugate the opponent, and violence can be individual issued by one individual, and it may be collective issued by a group, body, or institution" (Qaader Taha, 1993:551).

And another defines it as: "Physically or financially, explicitly or implicitly, direct or indirect, active or passive, and this behavior entails physical or material harm to the person himself or to others" (Abdel Rahim, 2007:17).

Through the preceding definitions, the researcher becomes aware that violence is every act or statement that harms another person or property, and this act is contrary to public law.

It is worth noting that the definition of violence by the World Health Organization includes several phenomena of violent behavior and its consequences, as it includes the actual use or threat of use of force, and it also divides violence according to whoever is doing it into the following categories:

1. Self-directed violence.

    i. Domestic violence.

    ii. Community violence.

2. Interpersonal violence, and is divided into two groups:

Mass violence: It is violence that takes place between a groups of people to achieve specific goals.

That interpersonal violence is the subject of our research in the section that relates to domestic violence against women as well as societal violence against women, what is the family? The Egyptian law defines the family as: "a group of individuals consisting of a husband, wife and children in one place of residence, or some members of this group if they live in one living even if their residence is far apart"(Egyptian Social Security Law, 2010: No. 137).

Sociologists also define it as: "the first social unit And the nucleus of society that aims to preserve the human type, and is based on the requirements that the collective mind and the rules decided by different societies, and therefore it has become the basis for all other systems such as the social system and the tribal system (Al-Shayeb, 2007:10).

And another said about it: Joint, economic cooperation and reproductive function, and between two of its members there is a sexual relationship recognized by society, and

the family consists of at least one adult male, an adult female, and a child (Ahmed, 2011:34).

As for the family in Islamic jurisprudence, in spite of the absence of the Qur'an and the purified prophetic Sunnah from the word family and the broad meaning and ambiguity of the term, the term "family" mentioned in more than one place in the Holy Qur'an is the most appropriate word for the meaning of the family, despite this The definition of the family and its definition and what is meant by the Islamic Sharia view of the concept of the family is not forbidden. In the Holy Qur'an, husbands, boys and grandchildren are mentioned in the meaning of the family. God said: And God has made for you from yourselves wives and made you all of you more than you. Good things Ofbalebatl believe in the Benamt of God are disbelievers (Holy quran, verse 72), and God said: O mankind, fear your Lord, who created you from one soul and created from it its mate and dispersed from both of them many men and women. And fear Allah, through whom you ask one another, and the wombs. Indeed Allah is ever, over you, an Observe (Holy quran, verse 1).

The family is a social institution or a basic cell of life in society that consists of the father, mother, children or husband and wife only, and that the concept of the family develops over time and is affected by the place, and in the Islamic concept call a group consisting of husband and wife and their unmarried children linving in one residence a family, so when we say a muslim family, they should be in their thoughts, emotions and behavior to abide by the provisions and teachings of Islam (El-Khouly, 1986:35).

Muhammad Aqla defined it as: "The first unit of society, and its first institutions in which the relationship is mostly directly and within it the socialization of the individual socially, and gains a lot in it from his knowledge, skills, inclinations, emotions and trends in life, and finds his security and residence" (Aqlah, 1989:18).

1.2. Types of Violence

Violence takes many different forms, some of which do not exceed provoking the anger of others, some of them severe that leads to ending the life of other, assaulting others with vulgar words and insult them is considered a form of violence, as well as taking candy from a child without his consent, and forcing another to act against his will a form of violence that ranges in intensity to include harming others through the use of physical force or the appropriate tool for such cases, the most severe cases of violence

are killing as individuals or groups such as in wars, violence can be sorted as following types:

1. Verbal violence: It is the most prevalent type of violence, and it is considered the most harmful of all other types of violence as insults, reprimands, insubordination, quarrels and mocking the feelings of others as well as describing others with bad descriptions, and the use of threat is often considered the precursors of physical violence, and is intended to reveal the capabilities of others before the attack, this type of violence is widespread among women (Ammar Al-Mutairi, 2006:36), this violence prohibited by Quran, which denied ridicule as God said: ﴿O you who have believed, let not a people ridicule another people; perhaps they may be better than them; nor let women ridicule other women; perhaps they may be better than them. And do not insult one another and do not call each other by offensive nicknames. Wretched is the name of disobedience after [one's] faith. And whoever does not repent - then it is those who are the wrongdoers (Holy quran, verse 11)ͅ

2. Physical violence: Physical violence is one of the oldest types of violence known to mankind, since it gave birth to the feeling of being an independent being and has a will and an entity. This type of violence is embodied by assaulting others by beating, engaging and fighting with hands as a defensive tool, benefiting from his physical strength, and this type of violence is accompanied by severe tantrums directed against the source of violence (Yahya, 2007:181).

3. Direct and indirect violence: Direct violence is a behavior directed at a person directly using physical force, as for indirect violence, the person is obliged to direct him to third party which is a person or property since he was unable to direct it directly to prevent punishment (Melhem, 2002:290).

4. Acquired violence: a behavior that a person acquires and learns from the surrounding environment, and this is done by watching and observing the individuals surrounding him in the community such as friends and teachers, as well as watching scenes of violence in movies, series, cinemas, reading police stories and video games.

5. Violence towards the self: It is the violence that a person performs towards himself, such as tearing clothes or beating his body.

6. Violence against property: As sabotage of others property, it is called destructive violence (Yusuf, 2005:4).

The World Health Organization has sorted violence into three groups as follows: self-directed violence and violence between individuals and groups (World Health Organization. 2002).

Upon the foregoing it's clear to us that the extent of forms of violence and its manifestations , and therefore we find it extremely difficult to establish a specific form or pattern of violence (Muhammad Al-Issawi. 2004:71), likewise, where collective violence is distinguished in terms of motives because it is due to a number of factors that may be social, economic or psychological factors, in addition to being a reaction to ambitions and demands that have not been satisfied, poverty, ignorance and unemployment are among the important factors in the occurrence of collective violence and this is often represented in riots.

 As for individual violence, they are individual cases that occur by one against another, as the perpetrator of this violence has certain characteristics that make him inclined to violent behavior whenever he finds the circumstance is suitable, that may happen through assault, beatings, murder, robbery or insults (Boutros Hafez Boutros , 2008:124).

1.3. Violence against Women

Violence against women affects women in all aspects of life. It affects women's health and hinders their ability to fully participate in society, it also prevents them from enjoying their health and rights as well as being a source of great physical, psychological and intellectual suffering for them and their families alike, recent research has shown that a woman who experiences violence by her husband is often at risk of having low birth weight babies, likewise, frustration and intentional miscarriages also increase the chances of HIV infection (World Health Organization. 2003:30).

International standards state that violence against women is a form of discrimination, in addition, it urges states to take the necessary measures to prevent acts of violence against women, investigated and punished, whether committed by the state or individuals, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women is defined as:

" "any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life, It encompasses, but is not limited to, physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere; trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, wherever it occurs" (World Health Organization Declaraion).

The issue of violence against women has received great attention from the United Nations and women's rights organizations, as it is a form of discrimination against women and a violation of human rights, the international community is committed to protecting the rights of the individual, whether a man or a woman, this issue took a prominent place, while women sought equality between them and men and the recognition of their rights in many fields, drawing attention to the fact that violence against women was not the result of individual misconduct, but rather a result of deep-rooted structural relationships between women and men.

At the international level, the issue of violence against women was placed on the agenda in the context of working to achieve women's rights in the United Nations, the interaction between the defense of women around the world and United Nations initiatives over a few decades was a driving factor in achieving this attention, as various forms of violence against women, such as trafficking in women, to force them to engage in prostitution before the establishment of the United Nations Organization (United Nations, 1945)

Attention to violence against women increased in what is known as the United Nations Decade for Women between the years 1975-1985 as the number of women's organizations associated with the United Nations agenda became increasing through international and regional conferences on women, Women's efforts served as a catalyst in broadening the understanding of violence against women, and supported the development

of international norms and standards and the creation of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for reports (Sen, 2003)

Acknowledging that violence against women is a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights is an introduction to understanding the broad context from which this violence arises, as well as the risk factors that relate to it, the central premise of analyzing violence against women in the human rights framework is that the specific causes of this violence and the factors that increase its severity lie in the context of systematic discrimination against women on the basis of sex, and this manifestation of asymmetric powers between men and women reflects its negatives on private and public life (Carrillo, 1991).

Violence against women is not limited to a specific culture, region, country, or specific groups of women in society. However, the manifestations of violence are different and the personal experience of women is shaped by many different factors, including the economic situation, race, ethnicity, class, age, sexual orientation , disability, nationality, religion and culture, so investigations have been conducted into the causes of violence against women from different perspectives that include femininity, criminology, development, human rights, public health, and sociology, and multiple interpretations have emerged from these experimental and theoretical investigations, all of these investigations have come to different There is no reason alone that is sufficient to cause violence against women(Harway and O'neil, 2005).

Despite states strive to reduce or eliminate violence against women, it is practiced and permitted in the name of cultural norms and customs, and sometimes as a incomplete and sterile translation of religion or belief, by merely taking whatever serves the situation from holy Quran verses or being satisfied with half of a holy Quran verse, as indicated by many of the studies show that no society can live free of this problem, as the global dimensions of violence against women portend a danger, as violence follows a woman in all stages of her life, from the stage of the female fetus to the persecuted child to the woman, to the abortion cases and the resulting risks, in addition to the common killing in the name of honor. The types of violence against women can be identified throughout the stages of their lives through the following table (La violence domestique a legard des femmes et des filles, Rapport 6 juin 2000:9):

Table 2: Violence against women throughout their life stages.

Life Satages	Type of Violence
Before birth	1. Abortion when it is known that the fetus is female 2. Pregnant women receive abdominal beats for miscarriage when it is known that the fetus is female
Early childhood	1. Killing the infant when the sex is a female, in addition to physical and sexual violence when preferring male over female
Childhood	1. Physical and psychological violence 2. Prostitution
Adolescence and post adolescence	1. Rape 2. Forbidden sexual relations 3. Sexual harassment in the workplace 4. Violence of husbands 5. Maltreatment 6. Exploitation 7. Killing by husband, brothers and cousins for various reasons
In 30s of her age	1. Suicide 2. Being killed 3. Physical and psychological violence

Source: La violence domestique a legard des femmes et des filles, Rapport 6 juin 2000. Digest. Italie.

Women suffer violence in developed countries as well as in third world countries, only a few of these countries are concerned with this issue, and did analysis to study the true dimensions of this problem, beliefs in some societies play an important role in violence against women.

In Nigeria, for example, when a husband dies, a woman is accused of being the cause of his death, and until she acquits herself, she is forced to do some tests, putting her life in danger, where she asked to drink from the water that washed her dead husband, then she asked to sleep on the floor and eat in broken pots, then staying in a dark room for a certain period exceeding three months, and if she refuses to do these acts, she is accused of killing her husband, so she is isolated from the people and her children are deprived of the inheritance, and in some aspects of Nigeria the woman is considered the property of the husband distributed as the inheritance is distributed (La violence contre les femmes, Un rapport de Carin Benninger Budel et Anne-Laurence lacroix:160).

In Turkey, before 1990, girls were always subjected to their virginity by force from people who had nothing to do with medicine, until the family is sure to preserve their honor, if the girl has been found out that she has lost her virginity, she is subjected to the worst forms of violence and may lead to her death, however, after the year 1990, the Turkish Ministry of Justice announced that neither the family members nor the authorities have the right to impose permanent monitoring of the virginity of girls and to undergo test unless they desire them or in the case of judicial cases of significance (La violence contre les femmes, Un rapport de Carin Benninger Budel et Anne-Laurence lacroix:162), this is considered a positive and significant development in the issue of women's rights.

1.4. Sexual Harassment at Work

Sexual harassment has become a prerequisite for work found in the whole world, studies have confirmed that the main victim in this act is the young woman at the beginning of her career in the fields of work, or women who have been out of work for a long time and then want to return to it, these behaviors can take for them multiple forms such as sexual relations, satire, or sexual assaults, and their results are creating an atmosphere of hostility, humiliation, and the use of means of intimidation, as for the woman's part, she has a feeling of weakness, psychological disturbances, and lack of sleep, with constant and continuous thinking in finding solutions to this situation.

According to the study made by the United Nations in 1996, more than 15,000 cases of harassment during the work compared to 6000 cases in the eighties of the last century, and the percentage of women in Africa who were subjected to sexual harassment during the work in 1987 reached 76% (Le harcelement sexuel au travvail, Travail magasine de I'O.I.T, 1997:9).

In a study conducted in the European Union in 1996, it was found that 15,800 women from 15 countries were subjected to harassment during work, and in 1995 it was found that 4% of workers, which is about 6 million workers, were subjected to physical violence, and 2% which is equivalent to 3 million workers for sexual harassment, 8%, or

12 million women, were subjected to intimidation (La violence contre les femmes, Un rapport de Carin Benninger Budel et Anne-Laurence lacroix:197).

In order to stand against these practices, many laws have emerged that condemn them and consider them inappropriate and unauthorized behavior and within the field of human rights violations and a type of gender discrimination, and there are currently 36 countries that have legislation and laws against harassment at work (La violence contre les femmes, Un rapport de Carin Benninger Budel et Anne-Laurence lacroix:197) and the reason for this It is because the developed countries and even the third world countries have become a kind of real awareness of the dimensions and seriousness of this phenomenon.

1.4.1. Female circumcision

Circumcision is practiced in 28 countries in Africa and some countries in Asia and the Middle East, the World Health Organization has stated that between 100-132 million girls in the world are circumcised and part of their genitals are cut (La violence contre les femmes, par L'Organisation Mondiale de la Sant (OMS), 1997:16).

In Sudan, for example, the process of girls circumcision takes place between the ages of 5-12 years and their rate is estimated at 90%, due to the fact that the country's law permits these practices, and in Nigeria the percentage of women who are circumcised is estimated between 60-90%, and they are circumcised between the ages of 3 months and 17 years, and members of society consider it a personal matter. In Egypt, in 1997, the Shura (Consultative) Council   recognized that female circumcision is illegal (Violence contre les femmes, Un rapport de Carin Benninger Budel et Anne-Laurence Lacroix, OMCT Animateur du reseau SOS-Torture: 157).

It is necessary to pause at this point to view the opinion of Islamic Sharia (law) in this matter:

Circumcision is defined as "cutting" (Ali Ibn Manzur (Born 1311), 1993:127), the Prophet Mohammad said: "When the two circumcised parts meet, then bath is obligatory." (Ismail al-Bukhari (Born 870), 2007: 1/80) and he also said: "circumcision is Sunnah for men, honored for women" (Hanbal, (Born 241 AH), 1971 : 5/75), it is clear from the previous two Hadiths that the Prophet Mohammad approved the circumcision of women, and did not make it obligatory upon her, but it is a desirable Sunnah.

1.4.2. Violence related to the bride's dowry

In Africa, the price of the bride is a solid idea in the mindset of the Africans, in Egypt, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Sudan and Libya, which is the idea of the woman belongs to her husbend.

In Nigeria, for example, the woman remains belong to her husband even after divorce if she does not pay the price that her husband paid her (Violence contre les femmes, Un rapport de carin Benning Budel et anne-laurence lacroix, OMCT Animateur du reseu SOS-torture: 139).

1.4.3. Violence Crimes in the Name of Honor

Violence in the name of honor defined as: "Retaliation for the purpose of killing, or ending life, It is committed by a male member of the family imposes on a female under the pretext of dishonor the family" (Human rights watch, retrieved: women 6-4-2001), the Libyan law considered honor killing a crime punishable by law with imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years to everyone who kills a child immediately after his birth, to preserve honor, or killing a fetus during the delivery if the killer was the mother or one of his relatives, and whoever participated in the act and was intended to assist the aforementioned persons in preserving the honor, would be subject to the same punishment, in all cases, whoever participates in the act shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years (Libyan Penal Code, Crimes Against Individuals, Chapter One, Article 373:123).

1.5. Lybian Culture

The Libyan people are an Arab Muslim people, so the Arab and Islamic heritage affected them greatly in the nature and traditions of society, Libya was a part of the Umayyad and Abbasid Arab Islamic state for many centuries, then afterword under the Ottoman Caliphate rule and influence, and that period was marked by poetry and arts (Al-Talbisi, 1988:35), the education system in Libya was distinguished at the time of the Ottoman caliphate, and it was a manifestation of intellectual freedom and was divided into two parts (Masoud, 2013:120):

1. The old religious education system which takes place in the mosques.

2. Modern education.

Modern education appeared in Libya in the late era of the Ottoman caliphate, where the Turkish government established a number of modern schools due to the urgent need to follow a good educational curriculum that is consistent with the latest developments, and was open to both Libyans and Turks, but most of the students who joined them were Turks.

It also established a number of primary schools and modern kindergartens in Tripoli, Benghazi, and some large Libyan cities, and established two teacher training institutes, one in Tripoli and the other in Benghazi, and there was two schools of art' one for males and another for females in Tripoli (Al-Toumi Al-Shaibani. 2000:226).

In addition to a number of Al-Rashidi schools, where the Libyans were able to learn the Turkish language and then learn about Turkish literature, the graduates of these schools became occupying administrative positions in the country, and they could travel to Turkey and continue their education in (Astana) at the Turkish tribal school, graduates of these schools have contributed to preserving the Arabic language and its literature, these institutions also helped in revival of Libyan cultural, the Arab and Islamic culture has significantly deteriorated, if there were no graduates from Turkish schools, Al-Azhar University, and Zaytuna university, Libya would be poorer than any Arab and Islamic culture (zidan, 1983:320).

After Libya gained independence from the Italian occupation in 1951, cultural and intellectual movements emerged after the Libyan constitution granted some civil rights to citizens, such as forming parties, freedom of opinion and publication, the Libyan government issued a number of newspapers, most notably was Tripoli al-Gharb newspaper in Tripoli, and Burqa newspaper in Benghazi (Mustafa, 2008:35).

After the military coup against the monarchy, which was led by Muammar Gaddafi in 1969 and the establishment of the Libyan Arab Republic, Muammar Gaddafi announced in his speech in 1973 the establishment of the Cultural Revolution, which gave authority to the revolution committees to control the administrative affairs of the state sectors and promised to be free from legal restrictions, where he suspended all laws, and referred many politicians, writers, intellectuals and students to prisons because of their political affiliations, this change in the country's policy led to the emergence of changes at the cultural and social level, and it was accompanied by great effects on the

cultural values prevailing in the Libyan society, Dr. Mustafa Al-Tir expressed it as "the model for the victory of the tent over the palace" (Al-Tir, 2014:8)

After the Libyan people removed Gaddafi from power in the era of the Arab Spring revolution, the Libyan constitutional declaration shows the cultural identity of the Libyan society, stating: "Libya is an independent democratic state, the people is the source of powers, its capital is Tripoli, its religion is Islam and Islamic law is the main source of legislation, the state guarantees non-Muslims the freedom to perform their religious rites, the official language is the Arabic language, with the linguistic and cultural rights of the Berbers, Tebu, Tuaregs and all components of Libyan society guaranteed" (Libyan Constitutional Declaration, Article No. 1.).

The researcher believes that culture was affected in general in Libya, especially after the period of the Ottoman Caliphate rule and what followed, by the ideology of the ruling authority, as well as the political, economic and security changes that the country has gone through, which have been characterized by many transitional periods that contradict the policies of the previous phase, this led to the emergence of inconsistent and contradictory features of cultural policies, at each stage of which these political changes led the country to the absence of clear cultural stability for the state and society, as the cultural policies of each political stage were characterized by an anarchic nature based on the rupture of previous cultural policies' experiences and the rebuilding of a different cultural vision that stems from the trends and interests of the ruling authority, with a complete absence of the citizen's rights and cultural desires except to a very small amount that the authorities tolerated, the period of Gaddafi's rule was the longest and most influential on the Libyan cultural situation, as it imposed a kind of cultural isolation and a break with the regional and global cultural policies experiences, this led to the creation of cultural policies loyal to the regime's authority without expressing opinions, to become a tool of government stemming from the changing political whims of the Gaddafi regime rather than the reality, culture and history of the country, that made a change in the Libyan identity and obliterated cultural diversity and national spirit, until the cultural policies departed from their role in meeting the cultural needs of society and investing its moral and material advantages for the benefit of the country's economic, social and cultural development, and it has become an authoritarian and repressive means monopolized by the regime in favor of remaining in power, and although the Gaddafi regime supported and adopted the identity and values of the bedouin that characterized

the culture of broad social groups in Libya due to the leadership role the tribe holds in Libyan society, the Gaddafi regime's use of culture is criticized. Bedouinism to gain popularity and support from the Libyan community, not only for its cultural value, but as a political value.

1.6. Violence Strategy in Libya

Due to the weak nature of the woman and her intense and continuous desire to sacrifice in order to preserve her family and her home, she always accepts to forfeit her rights and is content to be a victim of violence in order to protect her children, violence against women is directed against women in Libya, whether she is a wife, mother, sister or daughter, and is characterized by varying degrees of discrimination, persecution and oppression, resulting from the unequal power relationship between men and women in society and the family alike, as a result of the control of the fatherly system with its economic, social and cultural mechanisms (Al-Sari, 2004:151).

Violence against women takes many forms according to the nature of the perpetrator, including:

1. Violence by the husband: Violence by the husband is considered one of the most prevalent types of violence in Libya, as the man's possession of family income resources qualifies him to practice violence against his wife because she is economically subordinate to him. In addition, he sees the legitimacy of killing women in the name of honor, as he believes that the practice of violence against women is a manifestation of manhood (Ahmed, 2004:43).

2. Women's violence against women, represented by:
   A. Mother's violence against her daughter: This violence takes many forms, such as hitting the girl because of talking to strangers, hitting the girl whenever she cries when she is young, and restricting the girl's freedom and depriving her from communicating with the community under the pretext of preserving the honor, as well as ignore the girl and not listening to her problems especially in adolescence (Hanafi, 20001:64) as well as silent violence represented by not talking to the girl as evidence of moral violence toward a certain behavior (Hatab, 1976:213).
   B. The girl's violence with her mother:

Whatever that violence was, the mother forgives her daughter, perhaps the most important reasons for the girl's abuse of her mother are (Sporadic interviews with ex-residence female of social care homes)

    i.   Differentiate between children when they are young.

    ii.   Abandonment by the widowed or divorced mother.

    iii.   The girl marries a rich man, so she breaks off her relationship with her mother.

C. Violence of the mother-in-law with her daughter-in-law: This case is considered one of the very famous cases, and the mother-in-law's interference and behavior with the daughter-in-law with verbal, physical or even moral violence through her marginalization, is one of the things that may cause the family to collapse it in many cases, and this appears in most societies (Makkawi. 2002:82). Among the main reasons for the violence of the mother-in-law against the niece are the following (Khreistat, 1994:22)

    i.   No signs of pregnancy appear on the niece long after the wedding.

    ii.   The mother-in-law's daughter-in-law does not participate in the housework during the first period of marriage, especially if they are in the same residence.

    iii.   Mother-in-law remorse for her son's marriage to this woman.

    iv.   Reciting the daughter-in-law about what she did not say, and inciting the husband to her, which leads to her to be beating by husband.

    v.   Miserliness toward the daughter in law.

    vi.   A mother-in-law's jealousy of the niece because of her loss of her beauty.

D. Violence of women against women in public places:

There are other types of violence that occur to women in separate places, including (Abdel-Wahab. 2000:176).

    i.   What is in the field of social prominence, such as the love of appearance and power, as is the case in social societies or in a political or social position and is represented by a view of superiority over others?

ii. What happens inside prisons, as some of those prisoners are forced to do hard work, such as washing, cleaning and other forms of service for other prisoners who enjoy a privileged position and status inside the prison?

1.7 Violence against Women in Different Culture

Violence against women is considered one of the global problems that existed in each society. At this section of our study, we will mention the violence against women in different countries and cultures as follows:

In Turkey, Ghanim (2007) mentioned that about 97 percent of woman in Turkey experienced both physical and psychological domestic violence and abuse from relatives and parents. Also, the same study reported that in 2003, Istanbul Bilgi University made a survey which detected that more than 32 percent of women have been beaten by husbands and 22 percent have been beaten by fathers.

In Kuwait, Nazar & Kouzekanani (2007) provide a study about attitudes to violence against women in Kuwait. The study included a university students and revealed that about 30 percent of females mentioned that they were subject to specific kind of valence and about 30 percent of boys admitted that they were abused woman before (Nazar and Kouzekanani 2007).

In India, Kadam & Chaudhary (2011) provide a study about violence against women in India in past, present and future. The study detected that a married woman is more likely to experience sexual or physical valence by her husband than by anyone else. About 37 percent of married women were experienced some type of physical or sexual violence by their husbands (Kadam & Chaudhary, (2011).

In Egypt, El-Zanaty et al. (1996) studied violence against women in Egypt and it is shown that 86 percent of married women believed that their husbands sometime justified of beating their wives and the highest identified reason is the rejection of sexual intercourse. The attitudes of women were varied and different, however, the youngest women between 15-19 and the women who live in rural areas were somewhat more likely to excuse similar abuse (El-Zanaty et al., 1996).

In Jordan, according to Government of Jordan & ORC Macro (2003), about 87 percent of married with childbearing age agreed with ae least one justification for each physical abuse. Generally, 83 percent of participates agree that betraying of husband give him the right for violence against his wife. As well as, 60 percent of women agreed that the husbands has the right of beating their wives if they burnt a food and more than a half of them believed the same if wives disobeyed their husbands. In contrast, approximately no one of them mentioned violation of women to religion or disrespecting the husband's family as a reason for wife beat. In addition, few of them mentioned that husband is justified to beat his wife if she discussed with him or insulted him by 4 and 10 percent respectively.

In Saudi Arabia, Alquaiz et al. (2021) stated that intimate partner violence is usual incidence in Saudi Arabia especially with young ages and without social support where they reported the highest prevalence. The researcher stated that increasing the violence against women lead to increase the mental and physical problems on the long-term. A national strategy of domestic violence and action plan to prevent and intervene such actions were placed in accordance with newly approved national laws and legislations (the protection law from abuse). Nevertheless, the study clarified that this legislation must be implemented.

In Qatar, Al-Ghanim, K. A. (2009) performed a study about violence against women in Qatar. The type of study is quantitative and proved that without doubt there is a violence against women in Qatar. The cultural image of the women is weak and dependent where she always needs protection of men, lack of authority, responsible to preserve the men honor and justify the violence against women to the point \ which is not defined a as a violence. In Qatar, there is no law which include a description, penalty or definition to the domestic violence. The study clarified that beating is considered the most popular type of violence. As well as, the study revealed cases of sexual harassment and assault and mentioned the extent of violence against children too. Women stated that they keep silent about abuse in order to avoid additional punishment, out of shame, fear, love, scandal or love of the abuser.

In UAE, According to a study conducted by Varghese & Sarkute (2017), more than 1500 cases have been reported against domestic violence in past seven years but yet no measures have been taken. The reason behind this is that the country does not include law that prevent woman from domestic violence. The country is considered of the highest

countries in terms of discrimination between women and men and about 20 percent of Emirati women are part of the labor.

In Syria, Oram, Khalifeh & Howard, (2017) studied the violence against women in Syria where it is another country which is on the top of the list when it comes to violence against women. The study detected that violence against women did not start after the armed conflict but it is existed and rooted deeply in the society because of laws and legislations against women protection. They Syrian women's bear the violence because they may lose their lives, security, home, family and social status.

2. CHAPTER TWO

2. FINDINGS

In this section, the analysis of the data obtained as a result of the research will be presented and the findings that are revealed with explanations will be presented. In the first part of the findings obtained as a result of the research, the results regarding the demographic characteristics of the women participating in the study will be included. In the second part, women's perceptions of domestic violence, domestic violence against women, and the prevalence of domestic violence in the culture they live in will be given. In the third part, statistical findings showing the relationship between the acceptability of husband/partner violence against women and demographic variables will be discussed.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics of Women

In this section, the frequency and percentage values of the demographic and control variables of the study and the average scores obtained by the sample from the family assessment scale, which is the research scale, are examined and the findings are included.

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of Women

Demographic features	N	%
Age (Avg. = 30.9, S = 8.2)		
18 to 28 years old	90	45,0
29 to 39 years old	77	38,5
40 to 50 years old	33	16,5
Living Place		
Town	30	15,0
City center	120	60,0
Village	50	25,0
Education Status		
Primary education graduate	27	13,5
Secondary education graduate	52	26,0
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	121	60,5
Working status		
Non-working	117	58,5
Working	83	41,5
Marital Status		
Single	39	19,5
Married	139	69,5
Divorced or Widowed	22	11,0
Age at marriage (Avg. = 22.4, S = 5.2) (n=161)		
14 to 22 years old	96	59,6
23 to 30 years old	54	33,5
31 to 40 years old	11	6,8
Working status (Spouse n=139)		
Non-working	9	6,5
Working	130	93,5
Having Child		
Yes	124	62,0
No	76	38,0

Information on the demographic characteristics of the women participating in the study is shown in Table 2. The ages of the women participating in the study ranged from 18 to 50, and it was observed that the average age was 31 (S = 8.2). The rate of women in

the "18-28 age range" has the highest rate with 45.0%. This is followed by those in the "29 - 39 age range"(38.5%) and "40 - 50 age range" (16.5%), respectively. More than half of the women (60.0%) stated that they live in the city center, 25.0% in the villages and 15.0% in the districts. In the study; the proportion of women who stated that they received undergraduate and from secondary education (26.0%). The rate of those who state that they are primary postgraduate education (60.5%) is high, followed by those who stated that they graduated education graduates is only 13.5%. 58.5% of the women stated that they do not work in any job, and 41.5% of them stated that they do More than half(69.5%) of the women participating in the study stated that they were married, 19.5% were single and 11.0% were divorced or their spouses died. It was observed that the average age of marriage for women was 22 (N = 5.2), and the age of marriage varied between 14 and 40. It was determined that 59.6% of the women got married in the "14-22 age range", 33% in the "23-30 age range" and a low percentage (6.8%) in the "31 - 40 age range". It was observed that almost all of the women (n = 139) who stated that they were married (93.5%) were working. 62.0% of women have at least one child (Table 2).

2.2. Women's Definition of Domestic Violence against Women

Inordertodefine the concept of domestic violence against women, the assessment tool, which consists of 5 statements and was used by Elabani (2015) to define domestic violence against women, includes mean scores, standard deviations, frequencies, percentages,and evaluations of its relations with demographic variables.

Table 4: Women's perceptions on definition of domestic violence against women

Definition of Domestic Violence against Women	Mean	SD	Disagree		Neither agree not disagree		Agree		Strongly Agree	
Domestic violence against women includes mental cruelty including verbal abuse.	4,3	0,7	9	4,5	6	3,0	109	54,5	76	38,0
Domestic violence against women includes deprived of money and clothes	4,0	0,8	12	6,0	30	15,0	105	52,5	53	26,5
Domestic violence against women includes being threatened with force or violence, even though no actual physical violence occurs.	4,2	0,8	12	6,0	6	3,0	104	52,0	78	39,0
Domestic violence against women includes physical violence that results in actual bodily harm.	4,3	0,9	15	7,5	8	4,0	88	44,0	89	44,5
Violence against women includes sexual violence.	4,1	0,9	15	7,5	20	10,0	90	45,0	75	37,5

The total score range of a total of five statements related to the definition of the concept of domestic violence against women ranged from 10 to 25 and the average score was determined to be 20.9 (S = 3.2). The mean scores and standard deviations of the expressions were calculated separately. According to the calculations; Statements on defining the concept of domestic violence against women include "Domestic violence against women includes mental cruelty including verbal abuse" (M = 4.3, SD = 0.7), and "Domestic violence against women includes physical violence that results in actual bodily harm" high (M = 4.3, SD = 0.9), the item "Domestic violence against women includes deprived of money and clothes" (M = 4.0, SD = 0.9) was determined to show the lowest mean score. According to the answers given by the participants, "Domestic violence against women includes mental cruelty including verbal abuse." (54.5%), "Domestic violence against women includes deprived of money and clothes" (52.5%), "Domestic violence against women includes being threatened with force or violence, even though no actual physical violence occurs." (52.0%) and "Violence against women includes sexual violence" (45.0%), while the rate of "agree" is high, "Domestic violence against women includes physical violence that results in actual bodily harm." (44.5%) The rate of those stating that they are "Strongly agree" is high.

Table 5: Women's perceptions on definition of domestic violence against women and the relationship with demographic variables

Demographic Features	N	%	M	SD	Statistical Analysis	POST HOC Test
Age (avg. = 30.89, S = 8.20)						
18 to 28 years old	90	45,0	20,9	2,9	F=4.04, df=2 –198, p=.019*	"Between 29 – 39 years old - 40 - 50 years old"
29 to 39 years old	77	38,5	20,3	3,4		
40 to 50 years old	33	16,5	22,2	2,9		
Living place						
City center	30	15,0	21,9	2,8	F=1.944, df=2– 198, p=.146	
City	120	60,0	20,6	3,3		
Village	50	25,0	20,9	3,0		
Education Status						
Primary education graduate	27	13,5	20,6	3,9	F=0.190, df=2 – 19, p=.827	
Secondary education graduate	52	26,0	20,8	2,6		
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	121	60,5	21,0	3,2		
Working status						
Non-working	117	58,5	20,4	3,2	t=-2.397, df=198; p=.017*	
Working	83	41,5	21,5	3,0		
Marital Status						
Single	39	19,5	20,4	1,5	F=1.053, df=2 – 198, p=.351	
Married	139	69,5	20,9	3,6		
Divorced or Widowed	22	11,0	21,5	2,0		
Age at marriage (avg.=22.44, S=5.18)						
14 to 22 years old	96	48,0	20,7	3,6	F=1.319, df=2 – 198, p=.270	
23 to 30 years old	54	27,0	21,1	3,4		
31 to 40 years old	11	5,5	22,5	2,4		
Having Child						
Yes	124	62,0	20,8	1,8	t=-0.160, df=123 p=.873	
No	76	38,0	20,9	3,8		

*p<0.05

The relationship between their views on defining the concept of domestic violence against women and demographic variables is given in Table 4. It was determined that there is a statistically significant relationship between their views on defining the concept of domestic violence against women and age and family, one of the demographic variables (F = 4.064, df= 2 - 197, p <0.05). According to the results of the multiple comparison test (LSD) made on one-way analysis of variance, the categories of

"29 - 39 age range" (M = 20.3, SD = 3.4) and"40 - 50 age range" (M = 22.2, SD = 2.9) It has been observed that it is caused by the difference between. At the same time, the relationship between women's views on defining the concept of domestic violence against women and their employment status is also statistically significant (t = -2.397, df = 198, p <0.05). The mean score of working women for defining the concept of domestic violence against women (M = 21.5, SD = 3.0) is higher than the mean score of non-working women (M = 20.4, SD = 3.2). The views of women on defining the concept of domestic violence against women are among the demographic variables: place of residence (F = 1.944, df = 2 - 198, p> 0.05), education level (F = 0.190, df = 2 - 198, p> 0.05) (F = 1.053, df = 2 -198, p> 0.05), age at marriage (F =1.319, df = 2.197, p> 0.05) and having children (t = -0.160, df = 123, p> 0.05), there is no statistically significant difference (Table 4).

2.3. Behaviours Considered being Domestic Violence

In this chapter; women included in the study; Descriptive statistics and its relationship with demographic variables are included in the measurement tool consisting of 9 statements prepared by Elabani (2015) in order to determine his views on behaviors that can be evaluated within the scope of domestic violence.

Table 6: Views of Women's on Behaviours Considered to be Domestic Violence

Behaviours which considered to be covered by the term "domestic violence	Mean	SD	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neither agree not disagree		Agree		Strongly Agree	
The husband denies his wife access to household money.	3,8	0,9	2	1,0	21	10,5	30	15,0	111	55,5	36	18,0
The husband forbids his wife to go out of the house alone.	3,7	0,9	2	1,0	23	11,5	31	15,5	115	57,5	29	14,5
The husband shouts at his wife.	3,9	0,9	3	1,5	20	10,0	13	6,5	114	57,0	50	25,0
The husband curses his wife.	4,0	1,0	10	5,0	13	6,5	12	6,0	103	51,5	62	31,0
The husband pulls or pushes his wife.	4,0	1,0	8	4,0	16	8,0	11	5,5	94	47,0	71	35,5
The husband slaps his wife.	4,1	1,1	11	5,5	16	8,0	5	2,5	88	44,0	80	40,0
The husband punches his wife.	4,0	1,1	10	5,0	18	9,0	12	6,0	82	41,0	78	39,0
The husband breaks things in the house.	4,0	1,0	10	5,0	13	6,5	10	5,0	107	53,5	60	30,0
Forced marriage is a type of violence against women.	4,1	1,0	5	2,5	12	6,0	20	10,0	91	45,5	72	36,0

When Table 5 is examined regarding the behaviors of the participants that can be considered within the scope of domestic violence; "The husband slaps his wife" (M = 4.1, SD = 1.0) and "Forced marriage is a type of violence against women." (M = 4.1, SD = 1.1) expressions equal to the highest mean scores, "The husband forbids his wife to go out of the house alone." It is seen that the expression (M = 3.7, SD = 0.9) has the lowest mean score. At the same time, when the frequency distribution of the responses of the participants regarding 9 statements is examined, the ratio of "agree" ratios in all statements is high.

Table 7: Behaviours that are considered to be covered by the term "domestic violence" and the relationship with demographic variables.

Demographic Features	N	%	M	SD	Statistical Analysis	POST HOC Test
Age (avg. = 30.89, S = 8.20)						
18 to 28 years old	90	45,0	34,8	7,6	F=2.700; df=2 – 197; p=.070*	
29 to 39 years old	77	38,5	35,3	6,5		
40 to 50 years old	33	16,5	38,1	6,1		
Living place						
City center	30	15,0	36,6	7,5	F=1.368; df=2 – 197; p=.257*	
City	120	60,0	34,9	6,9		
Village	50	25,0	36,5	6,8		
Education Status						
Primary education graduate	27	13,5	36,4	8,4	F=0.768; df=2 – 197; p=.456*	
Secondary education graduate	52	26,0	34,6	6,8		
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	121	60,5	35,8	6,8		
Working status						
Non-working	117	58,5	35,6	6,9	t=0.151; df=198; p=.880*	
Working	83	41,5	35,4	7,2		
Marital Status						
Single	39	19,5	35,1	5,8	F=1.272; df=2 – 197; p=.283*	
Married	139	69,5	35,3	7,7		
Divorced or Widowed	22	11,0	37,8	3,2		
Age at marriage (avg.=22.44, S=5.18)						
14 to 22 years old	96	48,0	35,4	7,3	F=0.587; df=2 – 197; p=.557*	
23 to 30 years old	54	27,0	35,6	7,7		
31 to 40 years old	11	5,5	37,9	4,8		
Having Child						
Yes	124	62,0	35,3	6,5	t=0.387; df=198; p=.699*	
No	76	38,0	35,7	7,3		

*p>0.05

Women's views on behaviors that can be considered within the scope of domestic violence were age (F = 2.700; df = 2 - 197; p> 0.0), place of residence (F = 1.368; df = 2 - 197; p> 0.05), educational status (F = 0.768). ; df = 2 - 197; p> 0.05), employment status (t = 0.151; df= 198; p> 0.05), marital status (F = 1.272; df = 2 - 197; p> 0.05), age at marriage (F It was found that there was no statistically significant relationship between demographic variables such as = 0.587; df = 2 - 197; p> 0.05) and having children (t = 0.387; df = 198; p> 0.05) (Table 6).

2.4. Women's Views on the Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Libyan Society

In order to determine the participants' views on the prevalence of domestic violence in Libya, "Do you think that women in Libya are subjected to domestic violence?", "Do you think domestic violence against women has increased recently in Ibya?" and "Is there any woman in your family/ friend who has been subjected to domestic violence?" three questions were posed. The relationships between women's answers to these questions and demographic variables (age, place of residence, educational status, employment status, marital status, age at marriage and having children) are shown in Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9.

Table 8: Women's Perception on women suffer from domestic violence in Libyan communities and the relationship with demographic variables

Demographic Variables	No		Yes		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (avg.=30.89, S=8.20)						
18 – 28 age between	2	2,2	88	97,8	90	45,0
29 – 39 age between	3	3,9	74	96,1	77	38,5
40 – 50age age between	-	-	33	100,0	33	16,5
Total	5	2,5	195	97,5	200	100,0
			X^2 = Chi-square could not be applied			
Living city						
City center	2	6,7	28	93,3	30	100,0
City	2	1,7	118	98,3	120	100,0
Village	1	2,0	49	98,0	50	100,0
Total	5	2,5	195	97,5	200	100,0
			X^2 = Chi-square could not be applied			
Education Status						
Primary education graduate	0	0,0	27	100,0	27	100,0
Secondary education graduate	0	0,0	52	100,0	52	100,0
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	5	4,1	116	95,9	121	100,0

Total	5	2,5	195	97,5	200	100,0

X^2 = Chi-square could not be applied

Working status

Non-working	1	0,9	116	99,1	117	100,0
Working	4	4,8	79	95,2	83	100,0
Total	5	2,5	195	97,5	200	100,0

X^2 = Chi-square could not be applied

Marital Staus

Single	1	2,5	39	97,5	40	100,0
Married	4	2,9	134	97,1	138	100,0
Divorced or Widowed	0	0,0	22	100,0	22	100,0
Total	5	2,5	195	97,5	200	100,0

X^2 = Chi-square could not be applied

Age at marriage (avg.=22.4, S=5.18) (n=161)

14 – 22 age between	2	2,1	94	97,9	96	100,0
23 – 30 age between	2	3,7	52	96,3	54	100,0
31 – 40 age between	0	0,0	11	100,0	11	100,0
Total (n=161)	4	2,5	157	97,5	161	100,0

X^2 = Chi-square could not be applied

Having Child

Yes	1	1,3	75	98,7	76	100,0
No	4	3,2	120	96,8	124	100,0
Total	5	2,5	195	97,5	200	100,0

X^2 = Chi-square could not be applied

Table 7 shows the relationship between women's views on domestic violence exposure of women living in Libya and demographic variables. Almost all of the women (97.5%) stated that women living in Libya were subjected to domestic violence. This situation does not differ in terms of the demographic characteristics of women. In other words, in terms of variables such as age, place of residence, educational status, working status, marital status, age of marriage and having children, the rate of those who think that women living in Libya are subjected to domestic violence is high. The opinions of women about the domestic violence exposure of women who live in Libya have tried to examine whether there is any relationship between demographic variables or not by Chi-square analysis. However, Chi-square analysis could not be applied because the number of values less than 5 in the expected frequencies in the eyes is more than 20% of the total cell ratio (Büyüköztürk, 2007, p.) (Table 7).

Table 9: Women's Perception on the increase rates in domestic violence towards women in Libya recently and the relationship with demographic variables

Demographic Variables	No Opinion		No		Yes		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (avg.=30.89, S=8.20)								
18 – 28 age between	29	32,2	7	7,8	54	60,0	90	100,0
29 – 39 age between	24	31,2	9	11,7	44	57,1	77	100,0
40 – 50age age between	8	24,2	6	18,2	19	57,6	33	100,0
Total	61	30,5	22	11,0	117	58,5	200	100,0
X^2=3.016; df=4; p=.565*								
Living city								
City center	13	43,3	7	23,3	10	33,3	30	100,0
City	38	31,7	11	9,2	71	59,2	120	100,0
Village	10	20,0	4	8,0	36	72,0	50	100,0
Total	61	30,5	22	11,0	117	58,5	200	100,0
X^2=13.220; df=4; p=.010**								
Education Status								
Primary education graduate	6	22,2	2	7,4	19	70,4	27	100,0
Secondary education graduate	15	28,8	7	13,5	30	57,7	52	100,0
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	40	33,1	13	10,7	68	56,2	121	100,0
Total	61	30,5	22	11,0	117	58,5	200	100,0
X^2=2.289; df=4; p=.683*								
Working status								
Non-working	41	35,0	8	6,8	68	58,1	117	100,0
Working	20	24,1	14	16,9	49	59,0	83	100,0
Total	61	30,5	22	11,0	117	58,5	200	100,0
X^2=6.355; df=2; p=.041**								
Marital Status								
Single	6	15,0	3	7,5	31	77,5	40	100,0
Married	53	38,4	18	13,0	67	48,6	138	100,0
Divorced or Widowed	2	9,1	1	4,5	19	86,4	22	100,0
Total	61	30,5	22	11,0	117	58,5	200	100,0
X^2=9.904; df=4; p=.042**								
Age at marriage (avg.=22.4, S=5.18) (n=161)								
14 – 22 age between	32	33,3	8	8,3	56	58,3	96	100,0
23 – 30 age between	16	29,6	11	20,4	27	50,0	54	100,0
31 – 40 age between	7	63,6	0	0,0	4	36,4	11	100,0
Total (n=161)	55	34,2	19	11,8	87	54,0	161	100,0
X^2=1.570; df=4; p=.456								
Having Child								
Yes	18	23,7	5	6,6	53	69,7	76	100,0
No	43	34,7	17	13,7	64	51,6	124	100,0
Total	61	30,5	22	11,0	117	58,5	200	100,0
X^2=6.691;df=2; p=.035**								

*p>0.05; ** p<0.05

The views of women on whether there has been an increase in the rates of domestic violence against women in Libya in recent years are shown in Table 8. The rate of women who think that the rate of domestic violence against women has increased in Libya in recent years (58.5%) is higher than those who do not (11.0%) and have no idea (30.5%). In terms of the demographic characteristics of women, when their opinions on whether there has been an increase in the rates of domestic violence against women in Libya in recent years, the rate of those who think that there has been an increase in all age groups ("18 - 28 years old": 60.0%; "" 29 - 38 years old " : 57.1%; "40 to 50 years old: 57.6%); While the rate of those living in the district (59.2%) and villages (72.0%) is high, among those who continue in the city center (43.3%), those who do not have an opinion come first. Those who think that the rates of domestic violence against women have increased in Libya in recent years are in the first place in terms of the educational status of women.(Primary education graduate: 70.4%; Secondary education graduate: 57.7%; Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates: 56.2%). According to marital status, among women, those who think that the rates of domestic violence against women have increased in Libya in recent years. The proportion of those who are "between the ages of 31 and 40" according to the age of marriage who do not have an idea about this issue, and those who think that the rates of domestic violence have increased in other age categories (14 - 22 years old: 58.3%; 23 - 30 years old: 50.0%) is high. Both those who have children (69.7%) and those who cannot (51.6%) stated that the rates of domestic violence against women have increased in Libya in recent years. As a result of the Chi-square analysis, thoughts about whether there has been an increase in the rates of domestic violence against women in Libya in recent years, the place where women live ($X2 = 13.220$; df = 4; $p < 0.05$), working status ($X2 = 6.355$; df = 2). ; $p < 0.05$), marital status ($X2 = 9.904$; df = 4; $p < 0.05$) and having children ($X2 = 6.691$; df = 2; $p < 0.05$) were found to be significant.

Table 10: Women's Perception on the status of women who have been suffer to domestic violence among their family or friends and the relationship with demographic variables

Demographic Variables	No Opinion		No		Yes		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (avg.=30.89, S=8.20)								
18 – 28 age between	10	11,1	23	25,6	57	63,3	90	100,0
29 – 39 age between	16	20,8	14	18,2	47	61,0	77	100,0
40 – 50age age between	3	9,1	4	12,1	26	78,8	33	100,0
Total	29	14,5	41	20,5	130	65,0	200	100,0
X^2=7.116; df=4; p=.130*								
Living city								
City center	6	20,0	8	26,7	16	53,3	30	100,0
City	20	16,7	25	20,8	75	62,5	120	100,0
Village	3	6,0	8	16,0	39	78,0	50	100,0
Total	29	14,5	41	20,5	130	65,0	200	100,0
X^2=9.606; df=4; p=.158*								
Education Status								
Primary education graduate	2	7,4	3	11,1	22	81,5	27	100,0
Secondary education graduate	5	9,6	17	32,7	30	57,7	52	100,0
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	22	18,2	21	17,4	78	64,5	121	100,0
Total	29	14,5	41	20,5	130	65,0	200	100,0
X^2=10.000; df=4; p=.040**								
Working status								
Non-working	12	10,3	25	21,4	80	68,4	117	100,0
Working	17	20,5	16	19,3	50	60,2	83	100,0
Total	29	14,5	41	20,5	130	65,0	200	100,0
X^2=4.099; df=2; p=.129*								
Marital Status								
Single	5	12,5	5	12,5	30	75,0	40	100,0
Married	23	16,7	34	24,6	81	58,7	138	100,0
Divorced or Widowed	1	4,5	2	9,1	19	86,4	22	100,0
Total	29	14,5	41	20,5	130	65,0	200	100,0
X^2=9.904; df=4; p=.042**								
Age at marriage (avg.=22.4, S=5.18) (n=161)								
14 – 22 age between	12	12,5	24	25,0	60	62,5	96	100,0
23 – 30 age between	11	20,4	12	22,2	31	57,4	54	100,0
31 – 40 age between	1	9,1	0	0,0	10	90,9	11	100,0
Total (n=161)	24	14,9	36	22,4	101	62,7	161	100,0
X^2= Chi-square could not be applied								
Having Child								
Yes	9	11,8	9	11,8	58	76,3	76	100,0
No	20	16,1	32	25,8	72	58,1	124	100,0
Total	29	14,5	41	20,5	130	65,0	200	100,0
X^2=7.494; df=2; p=.024**								

*p>0.05; ** p<0.05

More than half of the 200 women included in the study (65.0%) stated that they were subjected to domestic violence among their family or friends, 20.9% stated that

they were not subjected to domestic violence between their family and friends, and 14.5% did not have any opinion on this issue. The views of women regarding their exposure to domestic violence place of residence, education status, employment status, marital status, age of marriage and childbearing status, and that they are subjected to domestic violence between family and friends. (Table 9). According to the Chi-square analysis, which is one of the non-parametric violence among their family or friends, and demographic variables, only education status (X2= 10.000; df = 4; p <0.05) and having children It was observed that the relationship between (X2 = 7.494; df = 2; p <0.05) was significant.

2.5. Women's Views Regarding the Comparison of Domestic Violence against Women between Libyan and Other Societies

In order to compare domestic violence against women that exist in Libyan society and other societies, the participants who were included in the study asked "Do you think there is a difference between the Libyan society and other societies in terms of domestic violence against women?" and "Do you think the culture of other societies made a difference in dealing with women on Libyan men?" Two questions were posed in the form. The relationship between the frequency distributions of these questions and demographic variables is explained in Table 10 and Table 11.

Table 11: Women's Perception on the state of differences in domestic violence against women between Libyan and other societies and the relationship with demographic variables.

Demographic Variables	No Opinion		No		Yes		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (avg.=30.89, S=8.20)								
18 – 28 age between	14	15,6	15	16,7	61	67,8	90	100,0
29 – 39 age between	16	20,8	11	14,3	50	64,9	77	100,0
40 – 50age age between	4	12,1	7	21,2	22	66,7	33	100,0
Total	34	17,0	33	16,5	133	66,5	200	100,0
			X^2=1.944; df=4; p=.764*					
Living city								
City center	4	13,3	7	23,3	19	63,3	30	100,0
City	23	19,2	19	15,8	78	65,0	120	100,0
Village	7	14,0	7	14,0	36	72,0	50	100,0
Total	34	17,0	33	16,5	133	66,5	200	100,0
			X^2=2.217; df=4; p=.996*					
Education Status								
Primary education graduate	7	25,9	1	3,7	19	70,4	27	100,0
Secondary education graduate	9	17,3	7	13,5	36	69,2	52	100,0
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	18	14,9	25	20,7	78	64,5	121	100,0
Total	34	17,0	33	16,5	133	66,5	200	100,0
			X^2=6.024; df=4; p=.197*					
Working status								
Non-working	17	14,5	15	12,8	85	72,6	117	100,0
Working	17	20,5	18	21,7	48	57,8	83	100,0
Total	34	17,0	33	16,5	133	66,5	200	100,0
			X^2=4.928; df=2; p=.085*					
Marital Status								
Single	8	20,0	4	10,0	28	70,0	40	100,0
Married	26	18,8	28	20,3	84	60,9	138	100,0
Divorced or Widowed	0	0,0	1	4,5	21	95,5	22	100,0
Total	34	17,0	33	16,5	133	66,5	200	100,0
			X^2=6.505; df=4; p=.164*					
Age at marriage (avg.=22.4, S=5.18) (n=161)								
14 – 22 age between	13	13,5	14	14,6	69	71,9	96	100,0
23 – 30 age between	9	16,7	13	24,1	32	59,3	54	100,0
31 – 40 age between	4	36,4	2	18,2	5	45,5	11	100,0
Total (n=161)	26	16,1	29	18,0	106	65,8	161	100,0
			X^2=4.619; df=4; p=.099*					
Having Child								
Yes	13	17,1	7	9,2	56	73,7	76	100,0
No	21	16,9	26	21,0	77	62,1	124	100,0
Total	34	17,0	33	16,5	133	66,5	200	100,0
			X^2=4.900; df=2; p=.086					

*p>0.05

According to the findings obtained to determine the perceptions of women regarding whether there is a difference in domestic violence against women in Libyan and other societies; 66.5% of women stated that there is a difference in domestic violence against women in Libyan society and other societies, 16.5% of them stated that there was no difference, and 17.0% of them had no opinion on this issue. When the subject is evaluated in terms of demographic characteristics in general, those who are in the "18-28 age range" (67.8%), villages (72.0%), primary school graduates (70.4%), not working (72.6%), divorced or widowed (95.5%). The rate of those who think that there is a difference in domestic violence against women in the Libyan community and other societies is high among those who are married (71.9%) and women with children (73.7%) in the "14 -22 age range". On the other hand, women's perceptions of whether there is a difference in domestic violence against women in Libyan and other societies and age ($X2 = 1.944$; df = 4; $p > 0.0$), place of residence ($X2 = 2.217$; df = 4; $p > 0.05$), educational status ($X2 = 6.024$; df = 4; $p > 0.05$), employment status ($X2 = 4.928$; df = 2; $p > 0.05$), marital status ($X2 = 6.505$; df = 4; $p > 0.05$), There is no significant relationship between demographic variables such as marriage age ($X2 = 4.619$; df = 4; $p > 0.05$) and having children ($X2 = 4.900$; df = 2; $p > 0.05$) (Table 10).

Table 12: Women's Perception on the culture of other societies has made difference on Libyan men in dealing with women and the relationship with demographic variables.

Demographic Variables	No Opinion		No		Yes		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (avg.=30.89, S=8.20)								
18 – 28 age between	30	33,3	10	11,1	50	55,6	90	100,0
29 – 39 age between	22	28,6	10	13,0	45	58,4	77	100,0
40 – 50age age between	10	30,3	5	15,2	18	54,5	33	100,0
Total	62	31,0	25	12,5	113	56,5	200	100,0
			X^2=0.737; df=4; p=.947*					
Living city								
City center	10	33,3	5	16,7	15	50,0	30	100,0
City	40	33,3	15	12,5	65	54,2	120	100,0
Village	12	24,0	5	10,0	33	66,0	50	100,0
Total	62	31,0	25	12,5	113	56,5	200	100,0
			X^2=2.859; df=4; p=.582*					
Education Status								
Primary education graduate	7	25,9	1	3,7	19	70,4	27	100,0
Secondary education graduate	15	28,8	8	15,4	29	55,8	52	100,0
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	40	33,1	16	13,2	65	53,7	121	100,0
Total	62	31,0	25	12,5	113	56,5	200	100,0
			X^2=3.625; df=4; p=.459*					
Working status								
Non-working	38	32,5	16	13,7	63	53,8	117	100,0
Working	24	28,9	9	10,8	50	60,2	83	100,0
Total	62	31,0	25	12,5	113	56,5	200	100,0
			X^2=0.862; df=2; p=.650*					
Marital Status								
Single	15	37,5	7	17,5	18	45,0	40	100,0
Married	42	30,4	17	12,3	79	57,2	138	100,0
Divorced or Widowed	5	22,7	1	4,5	16	72,7	22	100,0
Total	62	31,0	25	12,5	113	56,5	200	100,0
			X^2=7.908; df=4; p=.095*					
Age at marriage (avg.=22.4, S=5.18) (n=161)								
14 – 22 age between	28	29,2	6	6,3	62	64,6	96	100,0
23 – 30 age between	14	25,9	10	18,5	30	55,6	54	100,0
31 – 40 age between	5	45,5	2	18,2	4	36,4	11	100,0
Total (n=161)	47	29,2	18	11,2	96	59,6	161	100,0
			X^2=3.501; df=4; p=.174*					
Having Child								
Yes	26	34,2	9	11,8	41	53,9	76	100,0
No	36	29,0	16	12,9	72	58,1	124	100,0
Total	62	31,0	25	12,5	113	56,5	200	100,0
			X^2=0.591; df=2; p=.744*					

*p>0.05; ** p<0.05

Women's perceptions about whether Libyan men create a difference in their relations with women through contact with the culture of other societies are shown in Table 11. Among the women participating in the study, the rate of those who think that contact with the culture of other societies makes a difference in the relations of Libyan men with women (56.5%) is higher than those who think it does not make a difference (12.5%) and those who do not have any idea (31.0%). In all age groups (18 - 28 age range: 55.6%; 29 - 39 age range: 58.4%; 50 -50 age range: 54.5%), residence (city center: 50.0%; district: 54.2%, village: 66.0%)), in education categories (Primary education graduate: 70.4%; Secondary education graduate: 55.8%; Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates: 53.7%), employee (60.2%) and non-working (53.8%), marital status (Single: 45.0%; Married: 57.2%; divorced or widowed: 72.7%) Those who got married in the "14 - 22 age range" (64.6%) and "23 - 30 age range" (55.6%) both had children (53.9%) and those who did not (58.1%) While the rate of those who think that contact with the culture of other societies makes a difference in relations between Libyan men and women is high, the rate of not having any opinions (45.5%) among women in the "31-40 age range" is higher. However, according to the applied chi-square analysis, no significant difference was found between the views of women and demographic variables regarding whether contact with the culture of other societies creates a difference in the relations of Libyan men with women (Age: $X2 = 0.737$; df = 4; p> 0.0, place of residence: $X2. = 2.859$; df = 4; p> 0.05, educational status: $X2 = 3.625$; df = 4; p> 0.05, employment status: $X2 = 0.862$; df = 2; p> 0.05, marital status $X2 = 7.908$; df = 4 ; p> 0.05, age at marriage: $X2 = 3.501$; df = 4; p> 0.05 and having children $X2 = 0.591$; df = 2; p> 0.05) (Table 11).

2.6. Women's Attitudes Regarding the Acceptability of Intimate Partner / Spousal Violence against Women

The "Acceptability of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women (A-IPVAW)" scale developed by Martín-Fernández and her colleagues (2018) was used to determine the attitudes of Libyan women regarding the acceptability of intimate partner violence against women. The mean scores, standard deviations and the relation of women with demographic variables are given in Table 12.

Table 13: Women's attitudes regarding the acceptability of intimate partner /spousal violence against women and their relationship with demographic variables

Demographic Features	N	%	M	SD	Statistical Analysis	POST HOC Test
Age (avg. = 30.89, S = 8.20)						
18 to 28 years old	90	45,0	53,5	17,1	**F=3.693, df=2-197, p=.027****	"Between 18-28 years old - 40-50 years old"
29 to 39 years old	77	38,5	54,7	15,6		
40 to 50 years old	33	16,5	62,7	19,0		
Living place						
City center	30	15,0	44,4	17,4	**F=10.092, df=2-197, p=.000****	City center –City; City center – Village; City – Village
City	120	60,0	55,8	16,5		
Village	50	25,0	61,3	15,4		
Education Status						
Primary education graduate	27	13,5	67,1	16,9	**F=8.673, df=2-197, p=.000****	Primary education – Secondary education; Primary education – Undergraduate or postgraduate
Secondary education graduate	52	26,0	56,1	15,2		
Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates	121	60,5	52,6	16,9		
Working status						
Non-working	117	58,5	56,1	17,1	t=0.629, df=198, p=.530	
Working	83	41,5	54,6	17,3		
Marital Status						
Single	39	19,5	52,8	19,3	**F=3.233, df=2-197, p=.042***	Single – Divorced or Widowed
Married	139	69,5	54,9	16,7		
Divorced or Widowed	22	11,0	63,8	13,7		
Age at marriage (avg.=22.44, S=5.18)						
14 to 22 years old	96	48,0	35,4	7,3	F=2.968, df=198, p=.054	
23 to 30 years old	54	27,0	35,6	7,7		
31 to 40 years old	11	5,5	37,9	4,8		
Having Child						
Yes	124	62,0	35,3	6,5	t=-0.144, df=198, p=.886	
No	76	38,0	35,7	7,3		

*p>0.05; ** p<0.05

Within the scope of this study conducted to determine the domestic violence perceptions and attitudes of women living in Libya, women. The attitudes towards the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women and its relationship with demographic variables are given in Table 12. There is a statistically significant relationship between the participants' mean attitude score regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women and the age variable (F = 3.693, df = 2 - 197; p <0.05). "18 - 28 age range" (M = 53.5, SD = 17.1) and "40- 50 age range"

(M = 62.7) were applied to the results of the multiple comparison test (LSD) applied to determine which category / categories this statistically significant relationship stems from. , SD = 19.0). There is a statistically significant relationship between the participants' mean attitude score regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women and the variable of place of residence (F = 10.092, df = 2 - 197; p <0.05). The categories of the living location variable "city center" (M = 44.4, SD = 17.4) and "city" (M = 55.8, SD = 16.5); "City center" (M = 44.4, SD = 17.4) and "village" (M = 61.3, SD = 15.4) and "city" (M = 55.8, SD= 16.5) and "village" (M = 61.3, SD = 15.4) arises from the difference between the variables. The relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics of the study and the attitude score averages regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women (F = 8.673; df = 2 - 197; p <0.05) is also important in the study. According to the LSD test results, the sub-categories of the educational status variable "Primary education graduate" (M = 67.1; SD = 16.9) and "Secondary education graduate" (M = 56.1, SD = 15.2); The relationship between "Primary education graduate" (M = 67.1; SD = 16.9) and "Undergraduate and postgraduate graduates" (M = 52.6, SD = 16.9) creates a difference. At the same time, the relationship between women's attitude score averages regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spousal violence against women and their marital status creates a statistically significant difference (F = 3.233; sd = 2 - 197; p <0.05). It is due to the significant difference between the mean scores of attitude regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence and the variables "single" (M = 52.8, SD = 19.3) and "Divorved or widowed" (M = 63.8; SD = 13.7), which are sub-categories of marital status.

Within the scope of the study, women's attitude score averages regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spousal violence and working status (t = 0.629; df = 198; p> 0.05), marriage age (F = 2.968; df = 2 - 197; p> 0.05) and children There was no significant relationship between demographic variables such as ownership status (t = -0.144, df = 198, p> =. 05).

Table 14: Correlation analysis

Variables	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Age	1				
2. Age of marriage	,482[**]	1			
3. Definition of Domestic Violence	,044	,114	1		
4. Behaviours that are considered to be covered by the term "domestic violence"	,119	,096	,345[**]	1	
5. Acceptability of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women	,193[**]	,168[*]	,073	,210[**]	1

*p<0.05; ** p<0.05

In this study, which was carried out to determine the perceptions and attitudes of women living in Libya against domestic violence against women in Libyan society, the definition of age, age of marriage, the concept of domestic violence, behaviors that can be evaluated within the concept of domestic violence and their attitudes towards the acceptability of close partner / spouse violence Pearson Correlation analysis was applied to determine the amount and direction of the relationship between the two. As a result of the analysis, attitudes towards the acceptability of intimate partner/spousal violence and behaviors that can be evaluated within the concept of age ($r = 0.193$; $p <0.01$), age at marriage ($r = 0.168$, $p <0.01$) and domestic violence ($r = 0.210$, $p <0.01$)), a positive relationship was found to be at a low level of 0.01 (Table 13.)

3. CHAPTER THREE:

CONCLUSION

Although the phenomenon of violence has been a part of natural life before human history, after the beginning of human life on earth, its shape and formation have diversified, differentiated and turned into a multidimensional structure. The fact that the phenomenon of violence is becoming more widespread, emerging in different ways, being hidden from time to time in social structures and norms, legitimizing from time to time among people, both from person to person and from other people to other objects, causes difficulties in defining and classifying it. Although almost every type of violence and its manifestation has increased in recent years, violence within the family, which is considered to be intimate and private and which is the smallest building block of society, unfortunately does not come to the fore much. Domestic violence against women, especially within the framework of gender roles, is the invisible face of the iceberg, regardless of society and culture. For this reason, this study aims to determine the definition of domestic violence against women, behaviors that can be considered as domestic violence, their views on the prevalence of domestic violence in Libyan society, and their attitudes towards the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women in this study. The results obtained from the study can be listed as follows:

In city centers, more than half (60.5%) have undergraduate and postgraduate education. The rate of unemployed (58.5%) and married (69.5%) is high. The average age of marriage for women who are married (n = 161) is 22, and the rate of those married in the "14-22 age range" is high (59.6%). More than half of the women (62.0%) stated that they had at least one child.

The statement "Domestic violence against women includes physical violence that results in actual bodily harm" (M = 4.3, SD = 0.7), which is among the 5 items related to the definition of domestic violence against women, has the highest mean score of "Domestic violence against women includes deprived of money and clothes" (M = 4.0, SD = 0.8) expression has the lowest mean score. In line with this finding, it

can be said that the awareness of women about "physical violence", one of the most common types of violence, is high.

It was observed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the opinions of women regarding the expressions for the definition of the concept of domestic violence against women and only age ($p < 0.05$) and employment ($p < 0.05$) variables among demographic variables.

"The husband slaps his wife" (M = 4.1, SD = 1.1) and "Forced marriage is a type of violence against women" (M = 4.1, SD = 1.01) highest, "The husband forbids his wife to go out of the house alone." statement (M = 3.7, SD = 0.9) has the lowest mean score. Women's views on behaviors that can be considered within the scope of domestic violence and age ($p > 0.05$), place of residence ($p > 0.05$), educational status ($p > 0.05$), employment status ($p > 0.05$), marital status ($p > 0.05$), marriage The relationship between age ($p > 0.05$) and having a child ($p > 0.05$) variables is not statistically significant.

Almost all of the women (97.5%) included in the study are of the opinion that women living in Libya are subjected to domestic violence. However, in order to apply Chi-square analysis, which is one of the non-paramaterial statistical tests, in case the degree of freedom is greater than one, the expected value should not exceed 20% of the pore number with less than 5. However, the expected value here exceeds 20% of the number of pores smaller than 5, statistical analysis could not be made since it is impossible for the researcher to increase the number of participants. Women's opinions on the prevalence of domestic violence against women in Libyan society were interpreted based on their number and percentage values.

A little more than half of the participants (58.5%) stated that the rate of domestic violence against women has increased in Libya in recent years, 11.0% of them stated that it did not increase and 30.5% of them did not have any opinion on this issue. According to the chi-square analysis, the views of women about the increase in domestic violence against women in Libya in recent years and the place where they live ($p < 0.05$), working status ($p < 0.05$), marital status ($p < 0.05$) and having children (The relationship between demographic variables such as $p < 0.05$) was found to be significant.

More than half of the women (65.0%) stated that there were women who were subjected to domestic violence among their family or friends. Opinions of women about their exposure to domestic violence among their family or friends do not differ in terms of demographic variables considered within the scope of the study. According to the statistical analysis, the relationship between women's views on exposure to domestic violence among their family or friends and their educational status ($p < 0.05$) and having children ($p < 0.05$) made a significant difference, age ($p > 0.05$), lived Demographic variables such as place ($p > 0.05$), working status ($p > 0.05$), marital status ($p > 0.05$) and marriage age ($p > 0.05$) were not found to be significant.

Among the findings obtained in the study, 66.5% of the women claimed that there were differences in the domestic violence against women in Libyan society and other societies, 16.5% did not have any difference and 17.0% did not have any opinion on this issue. According to the chi-square analysis, women's perceptions of whether there is a difference in domestic violence against women in Libyan society and other societies and demographic variables (age, place of residence, educational status, working status, marital status, age of marriage, status of having children)) was observed to be insignificant ($p > 0.05$).

With the culture of other societies makes a difference in the relations of Libyan men with women (56.5%) is higher than those who think it does not make a difference (12.5%) and those who do not have any idea (31.0%). In all age groups (18 - 28 age range: 55.6%; 29 - 39 age range: 58.4%; 50 - 50 age range: 54.5%), residence (city center: 50.0%; district: 54.2%, village: 66.0%)), in education categories (Primary education graduate: 70.4%; Secondary education graduate: 55.8%; Undergraduateand postgraduate graduates: 53.7%), employee (60.2%) and non-working (53.8%), marital status (Single: 45.0%; Married: 57.2%; divorced or widowed: 72.7%). Those who got married in the "14 - 22 age range" (64.6%) and "23 - 30 age range" (55.6%) bothhad children (53.9%) and those who did not (58.1%) While the rate of those who think Libyan men and women is high, the rate of not having any opinions (45.5%) among women in the "31-40 age range" is higher. However, according to the applied chi-square analysis, a significant difference was not determined between the views of other societies created a difference in the relations of Libyan men with women.

The average attitude points of women living in Libya regarding the acceptability of the intimate partner / spouse violence against women was also examined. According to findings, the participants' mean attitude score regarding the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence against women and age (p <0.05), place of residence (p <0.05), educational status (p <0.05), marital status (p <0.05) There is an insignificant relationship between working status (p> 0.05), marriage age (p> 0.05) and having children (p> 0.05) and demographic variables.

Pearson Correlation analysis was applied to determine the amount and direction of the domestic violence, behaviors that can be evaluated within the concept of domestic violence and their attitudes towards the acceptability of intimate partner / spouse violence. As a result of the analysis, attitudes towards the acceptability of intimate partner / spousal violence and behaviors that can be evaluated within the concept of age (r = 0.193; p <0.01), age at marriage (r = 0.168, p <0.01) and domestic violence (r= 0.210, p <0.01) positively, it was found that there is a low level of relationship at 0.01 level.

Within the scope of this thesis, women living in Libya; The results of the study conducted to determine attitudes and perceptions on domestic violence against women are listed above. Accordingly, women generally accept that different types of violence occur in the family from time to time. At the same time, it is possible to say that the awareness level of women about the violence they have faced is low and they are evaluated within the framework of gender roles. As can be seen, domestic violence against women is one of the most important social problems faced by women, regardless of factors such as culture, geographical region, development level and lifestyle. The following recommendations can be made to prevent or minimize domestic violence for women, who make up half of the total population;

Institutional mechanisms should be mobilized to ensure that women, who play an important role in increasing the welfare of society, can benefit from educational opportunities and opportunities equally with men. Thus, it will be easier for women to access mechanisms that they can apply for domestic violence. Social policies should be established and implemented to prevent or minimize domestic violence against women.

We are in an age where communication technologies are widespread in all areas of fast life. Information programs on violence, domestic violence, legal regulations on domestic violence, institutions and organizations from which assistance can be obtained can be organized with the use of communication technologies. The costs incurred after such domestic violence occurs can be minimized.

Women do not know where to apply after violence, so the cycle of violence is both repeated and prolonged. In order to prioritize or minimize domestic violence against women, training programs should be provided to increase the awareness of professionals working in the field, especially in primary health care, such as security forces or health services.

The establishment of non-governmental organizations operating in the prevention or minimization of domestic violence against women in Libya should be encouraged and financial support should be provided. In addition, the state should be in cooperation and solidarity with non-governmental organizations.

Establishment of institutions where women who are victims of domestic violence can take shelter and receive assistance and to operate throughout the country should be encouraged.

Comprehensive research should be included in order to create a database on domestic violence against women across the country. The prevalence of domestic violence, its causes, the trauma and problems experienced by women regarding violence should be handled and analyzed from different angles. Findings obtained should be compared with international samples. Protective and preventive measures should be established in line with the information obtained from this database.

Based on the findings and results presented so far and the experience gained by the researcher during this research process, it is possible to make the following suggestions:

- In order to prevent violence, first of all, women should be informed about violence against women and women's rights. Social workers can act as educators in this regard.

- Women do not know where to apply after violence and they prolong the violence process for this. When they want to end the violence, they primarily apply to the police because they do not know about the services for victim women. For this reason, it is necessary to raise awareness of how the law enforcement officers, who can be considered as the first point of application, should provide services to the victimized women.

- Social workers can also provide counseling and guidance to women survivors of domestic violence in providing information and accessing resources.

- The number of non-governmental organizations working against violence against women in Libya is low. The establishment of new non-governmental organizations dealing with this issue should be encouraged, financial support should be provided and the state should cooperate and cooperate with non-governmental organizations.

- Research on violence against women should be conducted across Libya, covering all provinces and working with a large number of participants, and the results should be compared with an international sample. The differences between the obtained findings and the possible reasons for the differences should be examined. In line with the results of the research, projects should be initiated to minimize the existing problems.

- According to the findings obtained as a result of this research, women's views on violence against women in the family reveal the importance of preparing and implementing policies and practices for support and protection for women living in Libya.

- In addition to all these, the establishment of psychological counseling centers to reduce or eliminate the negative effects of domestic violence against women on women, the development of shelter services for women and the development of social services that will respond to the crisis will support the prevention of domestic violence.

- On the other hand, social norms need to be strengthened in order to change their attitudes towards violence against women in the family, especially by raising people's awareness of the causes and consequences of gender-based violence and women's rights in general.

REFERENCES

ABDEL RAHİM Z. A. (2007). School Violence between Theory and Practice". Edition 1, p. 17. Lebanon: Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya for Publishing and Distribution.

ABDEL-GAWAD, H. and Muhammad AL-TARAWNEH, M. (2004). Characteristics of Victims of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence in Jordan (an Analytical Field Study), (p.13). Amman, Jordan: The Supreme Council for Science and Technology.

ABDEL-WAHAB, L. (2000). Domestic Violence (crime and violence against women)", p.176. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Al-Mada.

ABDULLAH MASOUD, M. (2013). Features of Intellectual and Cultural Life in Libya in the Late Ottoman Rule Until the Italian Occupation in 1911. (p. 120). Libya: The Whole Journal, Issue 15, (Vol 3).

ABU ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD BİN ISMAİL AL-BUKHARİ (Born 870). 2007. Sahih al-Bukhari, 1/80. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Ibn Kathir.

ACAR, F. "CEDAW ve İhtiyari Protokol", http://portal.ubap.org.tr/App_Themes/Dergi/2012-99-1169.pdf, Erişim Tarihi: 20/11/2020

ADAMS, K. A. ve LAWRENCE, E. K. (2015) Research Methods, Statistics, and Applications, California: SAGE Publications.

AHMED BİN HANBAL (Born 241 AH). 1971. "The Musnad of Imam Ahmad", edited by: Muhammad Abdel Qader Atta, p. 5/75. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya.

AHMED, A. (2004). Violence and Religion, Laboratory of the Anthropology of Religions and Their Comparison. A Sociological Study, (p. 43). Algeria: Bakr Belkaid.

AHMED, A. (2011). The Role of the Family in Achieving Academic Excellence among its Children. (p. 34). (Master Thesis). College of literature, Languages, Social and Humanitarian Sciences, University of Tebessa.

AKKAŞ, İ., UYANIK, Z.,(2016). Kadına Yönelik Şiddet, Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi SBE Dergisi, 6, 32-42.

AL-AJLOUNİ AL-JARAHİ, I.M. 1405 AH. "Revealing the invisibility and dressing up of the most famous hadeeths on the Sunnah", (First Edition), (Vol 1), p. 248, Edited by: Ahmed Al-Flash. Beirut, Lebanon: Foundation for the Resalah.

AL-GHANIM, K. A. (2009). Violence against women in Qatari society. *Journal of Middle East Women's Studies*, *5*(1), 80-93.

ALQUAIZ, A. M., ALMUNEEF, M., KAZI, A., & ALMENEESSIER, A. (2021). Social determinants of domestic violence among Saudi married women in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, *36*(3-4), NP1561-1585NP.

ALSALEH, A. (2020). Violence against Kuwaiti women. *Journal of interpersonal violence*., 35 (May); 1 – 23.

AL-SARI, S. (2004). Current Social Problems, Globalization ... and the Production of New Problems. 1st Edition, (p 151). Damascus, Syria: Al-Ahali Press.

AL-SHAYEB, K. (2007). Domestic violence, a apparent reading for a healthy society", (1st Edition), p.10. Morocco: Arab Cultural Center.

AL-TALBİSİ, K. (1988). A companion of homeland poet. *Libya: The Arab Book House.* p. 35.

AL-TIR, M. (2014). The Tent and the Palace Struggle. A Critical View of the Libyan Modernist Project, p.8. Libya: Mandate Al Maaref Publications. Libyan Constitutional Declaration, Article No. 1.

AL-TOUMİ AL-SHAİBANİ, O. (2000). History of Culture and Education in Libya, 1st Edition, (p 226). Tripoli, Libya: University of Tripoli.

ANAKA, A.B. and SOLTANIEH, B. (2006). Educational Sociology, Introduction and Study of Conceptual Issues. (p. 232), Quoted from: Suad Belharizi, Violence within the city and its relationship to family transformations. *Journal of Human Sciences* No. 38. Muhammad Khayed University Publications, Dar Al Hoda for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, DT, . www.ulum.nl.

AQLAH, M. (1989). The Family System in Islam. Edition 2, p.18. Amman, Jordan: Alresalah Alhadethah Library.

Article 2 of the Egyptian Social Security Law No. 137 of 2010, issued on 27-06-2010, Article 9/1 of the Iraqi Social Welfare amended Law No. 126 of 1980.

ASSEMBLY, U. G. (1949). Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

BERRY, D.B. (1995). The Domestic Violence: source Bock Everything You Need to Know. 3rd edition, (p 22). Los Angeles, USA: Lowell House, TNc, Contemporary Publishing Group, Ins.

BİN AMMAR AL-MUTAİRİ, A.M. (2006). Domestic Violence and Its Relation to Juvenile Delinquency among Inmates of the Social Observation House in Riyadh. (p. 36) Master Thesis. Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Naif University for Security Sciences.

BİN YAHYA, Z. 2007. Predicting the behavior of student violence in light of some variables among Saudi university students. (p. 181), The Arab Journal of Security Studies and Training, Volume 21 N Issue 42.

BÜYÜKÖZTÜRK, Ş. (2008). *Sosyal Bilimler İçin Veri Analizi El Kitabı* (7.Basım). Ankara: Pegem A Yayıncılık.

CARROLL, A., & MENDOS, L. R. (2017). State-sponsored homophobia. *Geneva: Ilga*.

DAMAA, E.. (Spring 2008). Family Dissolution between Fixed and Exchange Values. Edhafat Magazine, Issue 2, p 191.

ELBANI, S.M.A. (2015). Attitudes to and Perceptions of Domestic Violence against Women in an Arab Community: A Case Study of Libyan Migrants in the UK. Department of Sociology, The Manchester Metropolitan University

EL-KHOULY, S. (1986). "Family and Family Life", p. 35. Alexandria, Egypt: University Knowledge House for Publishing, Printing and Distribution.

EL-ZANATY, F. H., HUSSEIN, E. M., SHAWKY, G. A., WAY, A. A., & KISHOR, S. (1996). Egypt demographic and health survey, 1995.

ENO EYO, U. (2006). Violence against women. *Health Care for Women International,* 27(3), 199–203.

GHANIM, D. (2007) Society: Understanding a Global Crisis. Angela Browne-Miller, ed., Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger, Vol. 2, 361-376.

GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN & ORC MACRO. (2003). Jordan population and family health survey 2002. Calverton, MD: Author

HAFEZ BOUTROS, B. (2008). Psychological problems and their treatment. (p. 124). Amman, Jordan: Al Masirah House for Publishing and Distribution.

HANAFİ, Z. (2001). Mirrors of the Middle East. (p.64). Damascus, Syria: Tlass House.

HATAB. 1976. The Evolution of the Arab Family Structures and the Historical and Social Roots of Its Contemporary Issues. 1st Edition, (p. 213). Beirut, Lebanon: The Institute for Arab Belonging. Sporadic interviews with ex-residence female of social care homes.

HİJAZİ, Y. (2006). Help in Dealing with Domestic Violence. (p.9). Beit Hanina, Jerusalem, Palestine: Middle East Center for Democracy and Nonviolence, https://contendingmodernities.nd.edu/blog/

HOLY QURAN, SURAH AN-NAHL: Verse 72.

HOLY QURAN, SURAH AN-NİSAA: Verse 1

HOLY QURAN, SURAT AL-HUJURAT: Verse 11.

HOLY QURAN, SURAT AL-HUJURAT: Verse 13.

HOOGHE, L., BAKKER, R., BRİGEVİCH, A., De Vries, C., Edwards, E., Marks, G., ve Vachudova, M. (2010). Reliability and validity of the 2002 and 2006 Chapel Hill expert surveys on party positioning. *European Journal of Political Research*, 49(5), 687-703.

İLKKARACAN, P., GÜLÇÜR, L. (1996). "Aile İçinde Kadına Karşı Şiddet", Sıcak Yuva Masalı Aile İçi Şiddet ve Cinsel Taciz içinde Metis Yayınları, İstanbul, s. 21-39.

JOHANSON, G. A. and BROOKS, G. P. (2010). Initial scale development: sample size for pilot studies. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 70(3), 394-400.

KADAM, S. J., & CHAUDHARY, V. A. (2011). Domestic Violence against Woman: Past, Present, Future.

KHREİSAT, S. (1994). Al-Hama and Al-Khanna, a popular Picture. 1st Edition, (p. 22). Amman, Jordan: Afaq House.

MAKKAWI, R.N. (2002). Family Issues Between Legislative Justice and Interpretation. , Know Your Rights Series, (p.82). Rabat, Morocco: Dar Al-Salam.

MARTÍN-FERNÁNDEZ, M., GRACIA, E., MARCO, M., VARGAS, V., SANTIRSO, F.A. AND LILA, M. (2018). Measuring Acceptability of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women: Development and Validation of the A-IPVAW Scale. *The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context,* 10(1); 26-34.

MORENON, E. P. (2017). *Rediscovering lost innocence: archaeology at the State Home and School*. Rowman & Littlefield, p. 4-157.

MUHAMMAD AL-ISSAWI, A.A. (2004). A field study on a sample of the Egyptian community of the phenomenon of domestic violence, its causes and manifestations. (p.71) Egypt: *Journal of Security Research*, 13; 28; 68 − 85.

MUHAMMAD BİN MAKRAM BİN ALİ IBN MANZUR (Born 1311). (1993). Lisan Al Arab, 3rd Edition, Part 13, pg 127. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Sader.

MUHAMMAD MELHEM, S. (2002). Kindergarten Child Problems, Diagnosis and Treatment. 1st Edition, p 290. Amman, Jordan: Dar Al-Fikr for Printing and Publishing.

MUSTAFA, A. (2008). The Libyan Press, An Exclusive, Analytical and Biographical Study. (p. 35). Libya: General Culture Council.

NAZAR, F., & KOUZEKANANI, K. (2007). Attitudes towards violence against women in Kuwait. *The Middle East Journal*, *61*(4), 641-654.

ORAM, S., KHALIFEH, H., & HOWARD, L. M. (2017). Violence against women and mental health. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, *4*(2), 159-170.

PATTON, M. Q. (2005). Qualitative research. *Encyclopedia of statistics in behavioral science*. Willey & Sons.

QADER TAHA, F.A. 1993. Encyclopedia of Psychology and Psychoanalysis. (p. 551). Kuwait: Suad Al-Sabah House..

REİLLY, N. (Ed.). (1996). *Without reservation: The Beijing tribunal on accountability for women's human rights*. Center for Women's Global Leadership.

RUİZ, M. L. V. (2011). L'administration et l'inspection du travail dans le domaine du travail domestique: les expériences de l'Amérique latine. *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, *23*(1), 16-197.

SEÇER, İ. (2017). SPSS ve LISREL ile pratik very analizi (3. Baskı), Ankara Anı Yayıncılık.

SEE CARRİLLO, R., (1991). Violence against women: an obstacle to development, in BUNCH, C. and CARRILLO R., eds., Gender Violence: A Development and Human Rights Issue, New Jersey, Center for Women's Global, Leadership.

SEE HARWAY, M. and O'NEIL, J, (1999). What causes men's violence against women, Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications; WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women: Initial Results on Prevalence, Health Outcomes and Women's Responses, Geneva, WHO, 2005; WHO, World report on violence and health, Geneva, WHO, 2002.

SEN, P. S. (2005). Successes and Challenges: Understanding the Global Movement to End Violence Against Women in Global Civil Society,

TABANICK, G. B. amd FİDELL, L.S. (2015). Çok Değişkenli İstatistiklerin Kullanımı (6. Basımı) (Çev: Mustafa Baloğlu), Ankara Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık Eğitim Danışmanlık Tic. Ldt. Şti.

VARGHESE, T., & ŠARKUTĖ, L. (2017). Violence against women in Germany and immigrants: a mediatized political communication? *European integration studies: research and topicalities*, (11), 31-43.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (2006). World Report on Violence and Health Geneva, Switzerland. https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/world_report/en/full _en.pdf

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. 2002. World Report on Violence and Health. (p 6). Geneva, Switzerland. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42495/9241545615_eng.pdf?s equence=1

WORLD HEALTH ORGANİZATION (2003). Regional and Global Estimates of Violence Against Women: Prevalence and Health Impacts of Intimate Partner Violence and Non-Partner Sexual Violence, (p. 30). London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South African Medical Research Council. https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/9789241564625

XIAO, D. ve Lan, T. (2017). Mapping ideological opinions in China using online survey. Annals of GIS, 23(2), 79-91.

YUSUF, A. (2005). Domestic Violence, a field study at the level of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabiai (p. 4) Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Ministry of Social Affairs.

ZIDAN, G. (1983). History of the Literature of the Arabic Language. Part 2, (p. 320). Beirut, Lebanon: Publications of the Library of Alhyat House.

LIST OF TABLES

QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE STUDY

ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN LIBYA

Dear Madam,

I am a Libyan student at Karabuk University (KBU). I am conducting a study about attitudes to domestic violence among women live in Libya. This is to explore women's perceptions of domestic violence towards women and acceptable partner violence against women. I am conducting this research to obtain a Master Degree in the Social Work Department at Karabuk University, under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Gülay Günay.

I hope that you are able to respond to my questionnaire. All data collected in this survey will be held securely. No names or identifying information will be used in the write-up. My work itself is for research only and no one else will have access to any information that I obtain. You can choose to have your data withdrawn at a later date.

Please read the questions carefully and answer by ticking the appropriate letter or writing in blank spaces. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me for help.

Thank you very much for taking part in this study. I appreciate your taking the time to complete the questionnaire.

Thank you.

Suhaila Salem A. FANNES

Date: …………………………

Note: Please tick the correct answer if required inside the parenthesis ( )

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. What is your age: ……………………..

2. Where do you live:

1	Center of city
2	City
3	Village

3. Educational background: please specify the highest level of education you have acquired:

1	No formal education
2	Primary school
3	Secondary school
4	High school
5	Bachelors
6	Masters
7	PhD
8	Any other, please specify ……………………………

4. Did you work now?

1	Yes	If yes, what was your job?.....................................
2	No	

5. What is your marital status

1	Single
2	Married
3	Divorced
4	Window

6. If you married; How old were you when got married?.....................

7. Does your husband work now?

1	Yes	If yes, what was your job?...................................
2	No	

If you are single, please go to question number (21)

8. Do you have any children?

1	Yes
2	No

Definition of Domestic Violence against Women

9. Which of the following types of behaviour occurring between a husband and wife would you consider to be covered by the term `domestic violence`? For each statement, please specify the extent of your agreement or disagreement

Definition of Domestic violence against women	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Domestic violence against women includes mental cruelty including verbal abuse.					
Domestic violence against women includes deprived of money and clothes					
Domestic violence against women includes being threatened with force or violence, even though no actual physical violence occurs.					
Domestic violence against women includes physical violence that results in actual bodily harm.					
Violence against women includes sexual violence.					

10. To what extent do you define each of the following behaviours as domestic violence against women? For each statement, please specify the extent of your agreement or disagreement.

Definition of Domestic violence against women	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The husband denies his wife access to household money.					
The husband forbids his wife to go out of the house alone.					
The husband shouts at his wife.					
The husband curses his wife.					
The husband pulls or pushes his wife.					
The husband slaps his wife.					
The husband punches his wife.					
The husband breaks things in the house.					
Forced marriage is a type of violence against women.					

**Views on the incidences of domestic violence e against women:**

11. Do you think women suffer from domestic violence in Libyan communities?

1	Yes
2	No
3	Sometimes

12. Do you think that the level of domestic violence towards women has increased recently in Libya?

1	Yes
2	No
3	I do not know

13. Has any woman in your family or friends suffered from domestic violence?

1	Yes
2	No
3	I do not know

Views on the differences between the culture of the other and Libyan society in terms of domestic violence:

14. Do you think there is a different between the culture of other societies and Libyan society in terms of domestic violence against women?

1	Yes
2	No
3	I do not know

15. Do you think that the culture of other societies has made difference on Libyan men in dealing with women?

1	Yes
2	No
3	I do not know

Acceptability of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

I think it is acceptable for a man …	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
to shout at his partner if she is constantly nagging/arguing					
to shout at his partner if she is not treating him with respect					
to set limits on how his partner dresses					
to set limits on where his partner goes					
to push someone into having sex if she has been flirting with him all night					
to control his partner's mobile phone					
to push someone into having sex if she has been dating him					
to threaten to leave his partner in order to achieve something he wants					
to hit his partner if she has been unfaithful					
to hit his partner if she is constantly nagging/arguing					
to push someone into having sex if he has spent a lot of money on her					
to hit his partner if she is not treating him with respect					
to prevent his partner from seeing family and friends					
not to allow his partner to work or study					
to tell his partner what she can or cannot do					
to throw/smash objects during an argument					
to record his partner with a mobile phone or video camera, or take pictures of her without her knowledge					
to send messages or images of his partner without her permission					
to threaten his partner with hurting her or others if she leaves him					
to constantly reproach his partner for the mistakes she has made during an argument					

APENDIX B

ETHICAL ACCEPTANCE

Tarih ve Sayı: 08.03.2021 - E.16691

T.C.
KARABÜK ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜ
Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu

Sayı : E-78977401-050.02.04-16691
Konu : Etik Kurul Kararları

Sayın

İlgi : 23.02.2021 tarihli ve E-49593923-199-12950 sayılı yazı.

Üniversitemiz Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Araştırmaları Etik Kurulunun 04/03/2021 tarih ve 2021/02-35 sayılı kararı yazımız ekinde sunulmuştur.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.

Kurul Başkanı

Ek: Etik Kurul Kararı (1 sayfa)

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.
Belge Doğrulama Kodu: BE6L5RJEB   Belge Doğrulama Adresi: https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/karabuk-universitesi-ebys
Adres: Karabük Üniversitesi Demir Çelik Kampüsü Merkez/Karabük   Bilgi için: Nebahat IŞIK
Telefon: 444 0478   Unvanı: Bilgisayar İşletmeni
e-Posta: iletisim@karabuk.edu.tr   İnternet Adresi: http://www.karabuk.edu.tr
Kep Adresi: karabukuniversitesi@hs01.kep.tr

83

TOPLANTI TARİHİ : 04.03.2021
TOPLANTI NO   : 2021/02

Karabük Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu toplanmış ve aşağıdaki kararı almıştır.

Karar 35:

23/02/2021 tarihli I   Etik Kurul form ve ekleri görüşüldü.

Karabük Üniversitesi Öğretim Üyesi   danışmanlığında yürütülen **"Libya'da Kadına Yönelik Aile İçi Şiddete İlişkin Tutum ve Algılar"** konulu çalışma kapsamında uygulanmak üzere ekte sunulan çalışmasının etik kurallara uygunluğu oy birliği ile kabul edilmiştir.

(Prof. Dr. Elif ÇEPNİ
Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Araştırmaları Etik Kurul Başkanı

CURRICULUM VITAE

Suhaila Salem A. FANNES, I completed my primary and secondary school education in Libya, I got Higher Diploma degree. I got a job in the Libya. In 2015, I have scholarship to complete my master degree at the Department of Social Service in the university of Karabuk Turkey.