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Family Violence

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Abstract---*At present, there are still difficulties of violence in families, the most vulnerable are boys and girls; In addition, in many cases, women are also affected. The atavistic icons still present in the mind of the man known as machismo, implying contempt for the woman, considering her as a mere object destined to satisfy the sexual desires and the conviction that the woman must be subjected to the man. The objective of the work is to know the causes of codependency and the dynamics of intrafamily violence. A bibliographic review has used as a methodology that includes fundamental aspects that intervene in the interfamily process that affects the social environment and family coexistence.*

Keywords---*child abuse, domestic violence, psychoanalysis, sexual violence.*

Introduction

The different aspects of interfamily violence have explained in the work, from the theoretical definition to the prevention and intervention in the dynamics of violence, fundamentally with children and girls who can become abusers (Morelato, 2011). The causes of codependence refer to an obsessive and compulsive attitude towards the control of other people and relationships, the result of one's own insecurity (Mansilla Izquierdo, 2002).

The dynamics of intrafamily violence with its cycle, which passes through three phases: The real personality of the abuser; the types of manifestations of psychological violence; and its consequences, in addition, to knowing why the battered remains in that relationship and what happens with them. It is not supposed to consider the woman inferior to the man in a matter of degree but to consider her an inferior being, a being with whom they can commit all kinds of excesses.

It can be defined as intrafamily violence as that violence that takes place within the family, whether the aggressor shares or has shared the same domicile, and that includes, among others, rape, physical, psychological and sexual abuse (Merino, 2014). We understand that domestic violence is a model of learned, coercive behaviors that involve physical abuse or the threat of physical abuse. It may also include repeated psychological abuse, sexual assault, progressive social isolation, punishment, intimidation and/or economic coercion.

There are authors who point out that intrafamily violence is due to three factors; one of them is the lack of control of impulses, lack of effect and the inability to solve problems adequately; and in some people could appear variables

of alcohol and drug abuse. It is sad and painful to drag life when love has not received, especially from parents during childhood. Everyone who has studied even a little human being will tell you that the first five years of life leave an indelible mark for all life, for better or for worse. Therefore, depriving a child of love is like depriving a tree that begins to grow of fertilizer, but hitting it is like poisoning it, it will end up killing it psychologically and emotionally, or it will be better to grow mortally wounded. But there are blows and blows, some blows draw blood or leave purple, even a bad blow can cause death, but there are other more subtle that are not seen, but are recorded at low fire not only in mind but in the identity of that child or that girl. They have recorded in their "I", and the fruits of these emotional blows will later have seen in their relationships with significant people and in their relationship with the world.

We will talk a little more in detail about those blows, that only those who see them or hear them give them, even if they do not think about the future and terrible consequences they will bring to their children. It is clear that when the physical blows have repeated, but especially the psychological or emotional ones, the love runs out. We, adults, know how silence hurts, perhaps more than offensive words. That silence is the worst of punishments, now imagine a child who has not done anything and is not spoken to, and he is not embraced and caressed, how his identity is being shaped, let's think about that. Have you thought about the harm you do to your children, possibly many times without realizing it, when instead of relating to their young children they are worried about work, cleaning, etc., in an obsessive and perfectionist way the house? They are slow blows that are defectively forming the sculpture of his son.

Silence and absence, when the child is reproached for the small mistakes but you close your heart and your mouth when it does something right. For example, when the child began to go to school and drew a picture, which could have been four crossed stripes, but which for him was a work of art, instead of embracing or praising him, you kept silent. With this occurs in the child who learns to see only the errors, but not the good that there is in their people.

All these emotional and psychological blows hurt so much in childhood because the boy or girl does not know how to defend themselves; his mind is just beginning to slowly develop certain defense mechanisms to be able to filter and analyze what he sees and hears. Your mind is like a sponge: it receives everything. He has no ability to say this is true or not true, what they say is fair or unfair. That is why the messages-blows are like gigantic waves that arrive without control to the depths of that helpless being; but how different is the childhood and the future of their children when they feel the love between their father and mother. When they see their mother from a young age with a kiss, a hug to the father who comes home from work, or when the father He comes with a bouquet of flowers for his wife or kisses his wife. These details have recorded in the souls of the children. Who is modeling their personality, who fill this tank-heart with love? Believe me, that will be the best inheritance you can leave to your children.

The codependency can exist in families in many chaoses this causes some dysfunctionality to a greater or lesser degree. Often co-dependent people have been the object of some type of physical or verbal abuse or suffered the abandonment of one of their parents or both, whether physical or emotional, codependent seeks relief in some addiction to "anesthetize" their pain. Sometimes he does it through dysfunctional and often harmful personal relationships; or through addictions to money, sex, anger, drugs, drinking, etc. The codependent is tied to what happened to his family of origin and feels internally tortured by it, although most of the time he does not realize what is happening to him.

Each person has an innate need to receive love, this need can be called "the tank of love" (Silva, 2014). When the boy is born, that tank is empty. If the parents are emotionally healthy people whose love tanks are full, they can fill their children's tanks and they will grow up and develop psychologically healthy. However, if one or both parents did not have their own tank full, chances are that the child does not receive enough love because their father or mother did not have it to give. This lack of love leaves scars in the souls of children that lead to certain dysfunctional behaviors in adulthood, such as codependency.

The codependent, cannot give what he did not receive, therefore, codependence becomes a vicious circle that continues from generation to generation if psychological help has not sought. There are children from dysfunctional families who grew up without having heard important messages from their parents such as; "You are very smart", "You are doing a good job" or "Thank you, my love, I appreciate your help." Due to this, when they grow up they feel abandoned, have low self-esteem and seek the approval of other people to feel better about themselves. Sometimes their hunger for love and approval are so great when they reach adolescence or adulthood, that they are willing to endure anything, in order to receive even if they are only "crumbs" of affection and attention.

Materials and Methods

The dynamics of FIV have applied, to assess intrafamilial relationships knowing the different phases, as they can have presented in the three phases as a cycle:

Phase 1. Accumulation of tension:

- a) As the relationship continues the demand as well as stress.
- b) There is an increase in aggressive behavior, more usually towards objects than toward the couple. For example, slamming doors, throwing objects, breaking things.
- c) Violent behavior has reinforced by the relief of tension after violence.
- d) Violence moves from things towards the couple and there may be an increase in verbal abuse and physical abuse.
- e) The couple tries to modify their behavior in order to avoid violence. For example, keep the house cleaner, the quieter kids, etc.
- f) Physical and verbal abuse continues.
- g) The woman begins to feel responsible for the abuse.
- h) The violent becomes obsessively jealous and tries to control everything he can: the time and behavior of the woman (how she dresses, where she is going, who she is with, etc.)
- i) The violent tries to isolate the victim from his family and friendships You can tell him, for example, that if they love each other, they do not need anyone else, or that those outside are a stick, or that they fill their heads, or that they are crazy, etc.
- j) This phase differs according to the cases. The duration can be weeks, days, months or years. It's shortening with time.

Phase 2. An acute episode of violence:

- a) The need to discharge the accumulated tensions appears.
- b) The abuser makes a choice about his violence. Decide time and place for the episode, make a conscious choice about which part of the body to hit and how you are going to do it?.
- c) Because of the episode, the tension and stress disappear in the abuser. If there is police intervention, he is calm and relaxed, while the woman appears confused and hysterical due to the violence suffered.

Phase 3. Stage of calm, repentance or honeymoon:

- a) It was characterized by a period of calm, non-violent and displays of love and affection.
- b) In this phase, it may happen that the batterer takes a part of the responsibility for the acute episode, giving the couple the hope of a change in the future situation. They act as if nothing had happened, they promise to seek help, they promise not to do it again, etc.
- c) If there is no intervention and the relationship continues, there is a great possibility that the violence escalates and its severity increases.
- d) Unless the batterer has helped to learn appropriate methods to manage his stress, this stage will only last for a while and the cycle will begin again, which feeds back to itself.

Analysis and Results

The personality of the abuser has assessed, where it has verified by the studies that aggressors usually come from violent homes, often suffer from psychological disorders and many of them use alcohol and drugs, which causes their aggression to have enhanced. They have a certain profile of immaturity, affective dependence, and insecurity, emotionally unstable, impatient and impulsive.

The aggressors usually transfer the aggression that they have accumulated in other areas towards their women, these are often isolated people, they do not have close friends, they present the symptom of the celotipe, low self-esteem that causes frustration and because of that, it has generated in attitudes of violence. An investigation by American psychologists, Dr. John Gottman and Dr. Neil Jacobson (Barley, 2004). They point out that male abusers fall into two categories: pit bull and cobra, with their own personal characteristics:

Pitbull:

- a) Only violent with the people he loves
- b) Jealous and afraid of abandonment

- c) Private couple their independence
- d) Soon prays, watch and publicly attack your own partner
- e) Your body reacts violently during an argument You
- f) have the potential for rehabilitation
- g) You have not been charged with any crime You
- h) Possibly had an abusive parent.

Cobra:

- a) Aggressive with everyone
- b) Prone to threatening knives or revolvers
- c) Calm internally, as he becomes aggressive
- d) Difficult to deal with in psychological therapy
- e) One depends emotionally on another person but insists that his partner do what he wants.
- f) Possibly he was accused of a crime
- g) Abuse of alcohol and drugs.

The pitbull spies on his wife, he is a allopath, and he likes all people, except his girlfriends or wives. The cobra is a sociopath, cold, calculating, can be warm; abuse does not stop on its own. After the woman has been physically mistreated and afraid, she sometimes ceases this type of abuse and replaces it with constant psychological abuse, through which she lets her victim know that physical abuse could continue at any time.

Sometimes the violence of the abuser hides the fear or insecurity, which he felt as a child before an abusive father who hit him frequently when he became an adult he preferred to adopt the personality of the abuser father to feel weak and scared. In other cases, offensive behaviors are the consequence of too permissive a childhood during which the parents indulged the child in everything. This leads the child to believe himself superior when he becomes an adult and to think that he is above the law. That is, he can do what he wants and abuse whomever he wants. He thinks he deserves special treatment, better than what has given to others.

Violence is not always easy to define or recognize. In general, terms we could designate it as the deliberate use of force to control or manipulate the couple or the closest environment. It is the usual psychological, sexual or physical abuse. It happens between effectively related people, such as husband and wife or adults against minors who live in the same home.

Violence is not just physical abuse, beatings, or injuries. Psychological and sexual violence are even more terrible because of the trauma they cause than physical violence that everyone can see. There is violence when the emotional or spiritual integrity of a person has attacked.

Psychological violence has detected with greater difficulty. Whoever has suffered physical violence has visible traces and can get help more easily. However, it is more difficult for the victim with psychological scars to prove it. It also makes it difficult, for example, the manipulative ability of her husband who presents his wife as exaggerated in their complaints or just as crazy.

Physical violence sometimes precedes years of psychological violence. The psychological violence is, to despise the woman, insult her in such a way, that there comes a time when that psychologically abused woman, already believes that those blows deserve them. In addition, how difficult it is to convince a woman to ask for help when she thinks she does not need it.

There are women who are ashamed of what happens to them and who even think they deserve abuses. That is why they prefer to keep them a secret and so that situation can go on for years. Those who mistreat their victims do so according to a pattern of psychological abuse.

Just as in the case of the alcoholic, the one who hits a woman or mistreats her psychologically or sexually, the first thing will do is deny it. Denial is saying, "No, it's just that I hit him with reason". There is no reason to hit a woman or anyone. However, they deny it. They say, "I did not hit her, I did not do anything, just touch her".

Another form of psychological abuse is isolation, in which the woman has emptied, they do not talk to her, they do not look at her and then she thinks that she deserves this treatment. Intimidation is also an abuse. "If you say something, I'll kill you." Many women do not dare to speak, because of the threats that their husbands or their partners throw at them.

Both the drug addict and the abuser always have excuses and blame someone.

Also within that, the habit of psychological abuse is economic abuse. "If you say something, I will not give you the monthly payment." Within that psychological abuse of hitting husbands (what is called in psychology

triangulation), there is another type of abuse: using children to make wives feel guilty. In this case, the children serve as messengers: "tell your mother that ..."

The threats through the children, the threats that they will take the child; all these are psychological abuses that precede the physical abuse. All these abuses prevent women from leaving home, that violent home. Is that psychological violence to which many women have subjected, is more horrific than physical abuse. Ask any woman to whom they have physically mistreated what hurts them the most; if the hurtful words, the scorn or the blows. The blows have passed, the psychological abuses, the insults, the contempt are nailed in the heart.

Manifestations of psychological violence:

- a) Verbal abuse: To lower, insult, ridicule, humiliate, use mental games and ironies to confuse, etc.
- b) Intimidation: Scare with looks, gestures or screams. Throwing objects or destroying property.
- c) Threats: To hurt, kill, commit suicide, take children.
- d) Economic abuse: Abusive control of finances, monetary rewards or punishments, preventing him from working even if necessary for the support of the family, etc.
- e) Sexual abuse: Imposition of the use of contraceptives, the pressure to abort, sexual contempt, the imposition of sexual relations against one's will or contrary to nature.
- f) Isolation: Abusive control of the life of the other, by monitoring their acts and movements, listening to their conversations, an impediment to cultivate friendships, etc.
- g) Disdain: Treat the other as inferior; make important decisions without consulting the other.

Why has the woman kept in this relationship?

The abused person becomes codependent of her husband (the aggressor), even after being beaten. It is common to hear this phrase: "It's because I love him so much". People who have endured blows for years say, "I do not separate because I want it." It is impossible to love a person who is treating you as if you were an animal that is to depend on that person.

What is better, to have a father who hits his mother and then beats his children, or does not have a father? Children have harmed much more when they see their father beating their mother. For young children, the mother is the basis of all their life, the basis of their affectivity, the basis of their safety. If a mother is beaten, her children collapse effectively. It's much better to separate. I am not in favor of divorce, but separation is, at times, less harmful.

Sometimes women do not separate and suffer in silence for fear of losing their economic security and that of their children. This happens especially in women who have no education. Other times they do not separate due to threats of more violence or death if they try to separate. "If you say anything to the police, I'll kill you."

When some women have asked why they endured abuse for years, the most common response is this: "For my children, I did not want them to be raised without a father." It seems a valid answer, but if we analyze it deeply we discover its inconsistency. It happens that in a situation of violence the children also suffer. Growth in an atmosphere of fear, tension, and terror will negatively influence their emotional development and later manifest itself in school dropout, in the use of drugs, in psychological disorders and in violence and delinquency.

In many cases, the economic factor influences. They support how much vexation comes in order not to lose economic security for themselves and their children. These are generally women with little academic training, aware that without the husband they could not live comfortably.

The worst thing is that the repeatedly abused woman has psychologically destroyed. Yourself, your individual identity. That makes her unable to make the right decisions.

Low self-esteem of the woman

When a person falls to that level, their capacity for a decision has practically nullified, because the vital principle has mortally wounded. If a person like that is crushed, he is threatened with an "If you denounce me, I'll kill you", he will feel paralyzed. Perhaps in the last attempt at survival, she reacts but using the same weapons that have destroyed her.

Love should not hurt. Love implies trust, protection, respect for the tastes of the other, communication, caresses, emotional and spiritual growth aids. It consists of sharing life with joy, dialogue about differences and preferences, and respect the physical, moral and spiritual integrity of the loved one.

Women who endure an abusive relationship indefinitely end up losing their physical and mental health; get sick, the whole family ends up sick. Women in abusive situations lose their self-esteem. They do not know how to protect themselves, nor do they realize the danger they run.

Victims of family violence

Many continue to suffer until they have destroyed physically, psychologically and morally. Others accuse their assailants before the police, who often do not take proper letters in the matter. In addition, it happens, in addition, what we do not want to happen: The victim becomes violent.

We understand that people who suffer from endemic hunger rise up and even rise up in arms. Why do not we understand that a woman trampled, mocked, degraded in the most intimate part of her being can explode and become violent? That, though not justified, explained.

Myths of Intrafamily Violence

The problem of family violence is much exaggerated. Abuse is the most common cause of injury or harm to women, more so than car accidents, rapes or robberies combined. The consequences of domestic violence produce very high costs to the state and society in general. Physical violence is the cause of a quarter of all suicide attempts made by women 50 % of households suffer from some form of violence. Due to the statistical projection of intrafamily violence, it will increase with the passage of time if we do not do something to stop it.

In each family or relationship, there are occasional or more or less permanent conflicts, but there is no need to resolve them through violence. Abuse is a crime of abuse, power, and control. The batterer usually thinks that he has the right to control his partner and/or children by any means, even though beatings. Violence is not an acceptable or justifiable way to solve problems, even if only occasionally.

Domestic violence is not a problem of low social classes and marginal populations.

Domestic violence occurs in all social classes, without distinction of social, racial, economic, educational or religious factors. Battered women with fewer economic resources are more visible because they seek help in-state entities and are included in the statistics. They usually have less inhibition to talk about this problem, which they consider "normal". Women with greater resources seek support in the private sphere and do not appear in the statistics. The higher the social and educational level of the victim, the more difficult it is to uncover the problem, for various reasons. However, we must bear in mind that the lack of economic and educational resources is a risk factor since they imply greater social isolation.

The incident of abuse is rarely an isolated incident. In fact, the abuse usually occurs as an escalation in frequency and intensity; with the aggravation of having an insidious beginning, (the victim does not notice it at the beginning). The subsequent incidence of violence is lower when the batterer has reported or arrested than when the police separate the parties or act as mediators. Battered women deserve the protection that, in addition, is their right, from the judicial and police system and they need the resources that the community can provide. Most of the women who consult do so after having suffered an average of 7 years of domestic violence.

Attitude of abused

Women may leave their partners and others divorce for abuse, choose not to talk about violence. However, there are social, economic, cultural, religious, legal and/or financial reasons that keep women in the relationship. Fear is another reason that makes them stay in their homes. The worst episodes of violence happen when they try to abandon their partner. Batterers try to prevent women from going through threats to hurt or kill them, to hurt or kill their children, to kill themselves or to keep the children's tenure.

Social attitudes, such as the belief that the success of a marriage is the woman's responsibility and that women hurt their children if they have deprived of their father, no matter how he acts, keeps many women in the violent relationship. In addition, women with children who leave home have a 50% chance of being economically disadvantaged and end up living below poverty levels.

Abuse as behavior

Abuse has learned from the experiences of childhood and social messages justifying violence against women. Men who mistreat their wives or their children are, in general, extremely seductive and pleasant, excellent neighbors and compliant at work. If they were sick they would be violent not only inside the home but also outside of it, few

abusers have any pathology, only 10% of the cases. Batterers are not out of control and accuse their partners of provoking it.

Alcohol and drugs cause family violence

Alcohol and drugs are risk factors, since they reduce inhibition thresholds, but do not produce violence. The combination of violent modes for the resolution of conflicts with addictions or alcoholism usually increases the degree of violence and its frequency. Many batterers do not abuse drugs or alcohol and many abusers of drugs or alcohol are not violent. They are two separate problems that must have treated separately.

Men who hit can learn to be responsible for their own behavior and can learn non-violent ways of acting or communicating. Obviously, changes will only occur if the abuser is aware of his problem and wants to solve it. Emotional violence produces sequelae so severe that serious psychopathologies have often diagnosed because of abuse.

Domestic violence is only a family problem

It is a crime against society aggravated by the bond, in the same way, that violence between strangers is, social problems such as alcoholism, addictions, juvenile delinquency, suicide and flight from home increase when there is violence in the home.

If an economic analysis of losses due to family violence has made, many companies lose money due to absenteeism and low productivity. Medical costs amount to figures considered. Communities spend money on interventions through violence prevention and assistance programs.

Prevention and intervention in the dynamics of intrafamily violence

The threat of violence and its exercise within the family are behaviors learned and reinforced by violence in the media and in society and by the traditional structure of domination in the family. Often those who practice violence were victims or observers of it in their families of origin.

From a systemic point of view, the complex dysfunctional behaviors behind the so-called "intrafamily violence" are manifestations of disorders or systemic implications that have their origin in two types of events in the family history of perpetrators and victims:

Events that occurred in the family of origin of one or both members of the couple that have left unfinished. They may have had as protagonist's injustices, acts of violence and/or non-assumed culpability, to people of other generations. Its consequences have repeated and will continue to has repeated over many generations if the events that occurred are not recognized and properly concluded in the context of the family soul.

Events that have affected the balance in the relationship or serious acts in the one or both have been involved and have not responsibly assumed their consequences or their faults. In these cases, intrafamily violence is a manifestation of disorders associated with other dysfunctional behaviors, such as incest, jealousy, alcoholism, difficult family destinations such as the disability of a child, homosexuality not assumed.

A new psychotherapeutic method, created by the German Bert Hellinger ([Vega-Hazas, 2019](#)), has allowed observing these events charged with high levels of effective energy that have been blocked. In addition, how they express themselves through feelings or substitute emotions are incomprehensible even for whom it manifests them, and cannot has solved without a look at the complete system in which they have exercised.

For example, if the pain of acts of violence perpetrated against, one by a loved one has not recognized and felt. It paradoxically leads to blindness to one's own violent behavior, by the same mechanism, the denial of unrecognized guilt of other members of the family system. That has not had properly compensated, is expressed through acting like a victim or perpetrator of a descendant despite the fact that he did not have any responsibility in the facts denied or silenced. In the approach to violence, it has considered that the causes of this behavior are in the context of the history of those affected and that their healing depends on the recognition of the need to put something in order in the psyche or soul of the family of origin and/or current one or both members of the couple.

Work with groups involving family members, affected in varying degrees by the phenomenon of intrafamily violence, and must be free of moral or ethical judgments. It is necessary to look at individuals, including perpetrators of violence, as children who obey the valid standards in their family of origin. If they deviated from them, they would feel guilty and not accepted in their family of origin. It is even more difficult when these standards operate not only in the family itself but also in others in the reference group of those concerned. Therefore, the pressure to follow those standards is even greater. With this background, you can look at the families of the victims and the perpetrators

in a more relaxed way and with the intention of understanding them. Thus, both can have a place in the heart of the therapist and the group.

It is also necessary to be aware that people have identified with perpetrators, among their predecessors, who were condemned without recognizing that they were systemically involved. Here it is possible to carry out exercises in which perpetrators already deceased and their victims find peace by joining in a common sorrow, which facilitates the occurrence of significant changes in families

In Cuba

Although the difference with the rest of the nations is remarkable, the problem remains latent in the Cuban people, since the early years of the revolution, the government was responsible for integrating the female population. In the transformation the society and to develop a policy of zero tolerance; against violence against women.

In 2016, the Center for Women's Studies of the FMC and the Center for Population and Development Studies (CEPDE) of the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) conducted the National Survey on Gender Equality. In the research, we worked with 19 189 people between 15 and 74 years old. The sample was designed in such a way that statistically representative results could be obtained by sex, urban and rural areas and for the four regions of the country.

This study compared the assessments that Cubans had about various traditional principles in 1989 and what they think of such notions at present. The survey showed has been a process of awareness-raising regarding violence against women, gender equality, because of the deconstruction of various taboos and prejudices that existed.

79.4% of respondents did not justify brutality against either sex and for the most part, they considered it a social issue and not a private one. Those who excused cruelty against women generally declared infidelity as a motive, while in the case of men the cause was homosexuality. In addition, 39.6% of females and 43% of males estimated that aggression to the spouse is an internal problem of the couple and that no one should interfere.

51.9% of the studied population appreciated that in Cuba violence against women is low, 30% is very much and 8.9% does not exist. Approximately 80% of the respondents, that is, a large number of people, recognized that this problem exists to a greater or lesser degree within our society; which is largely the result of the educational campaigns that make the issue visible.

Many of the participants related the abuse to psychological aggression, such as shouting or offending her, threatening her, ignoring her or limiting her visits to friends and family. While sexual abuse was the least manifested because only 2.2% of women reported having suffered.

Of the battered women, only 3.7% have gone to any institution or social organization, with the Police, the Prosecutor's Office and the FMC the places where they go most in search of help. The fact that they do not ask for help can be a consequence of the fact that the current infrastructure is not enough to protect them, which has observed in the fact that the Criminal Code does not criminalize violence against women. Likewise, this number shows that a large number of females fail to escape the spiral of violence in which their lives become. This is due in many cases to the feeling of shame and guilt that they suffer and the impossibility of conceiving themselves as victims.

In Cuba, femicide is a taboo subject. Currently, statistics on this type of crime are not public. The press almost does not touch on this topic and the few times it has mentioned has not called for what it really is: the murder of a woman for reasons of gender, that is, feminicide.

Much of the population under study does not blame women for acts of mistreatment or rape, although 67% of people maintain the belief that alcohol consumption is one of the causes of cruelty and 60.6% He thinks that "the woman who endures the abuse is because she likes it and not because of fear". On many occasions, these myths justify aggression.

These results call attention to the need to work particularly with that part that still justifies the violence because, as the saying goes, "a rotten potato, rot the sack". As long as there are people who believe that assaulting women is okay, we will continue talking about mistreatment and discrimination. Gender equality is everyone's responsibility, to eliminate it we must create awareness in society and turn each day into a November 25.

Conclusion

Violence women are physical, psychological, sexual aggression, which according to our legal system, punishes the facts enunciated committed by the man in the relations of partner or ex-partner, even without coexistence, with

which any of the criminal offenses enunciated previously, the partner man or ex-partner may commit them, and in fact it does, in any place other than the domicile. Gender violence is not trivial; it to return to the stereotypes and myths that sustain these forms of manifestation of some individuals.

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