



Salaheddin University-Erbil
College of Art

The Effects of Social Workers on Implementing the Procedures for Supporting Victims of Domestic Violence

Research Project

Submitted to the Department of Social Work in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.A in Social
Work

By:

Bahra Salam Asaad

Supervised by:

Hazha Mohammed Salih

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Abstract:

The research topic is “The Impact of Social workers on the Implementation of Domestic Violence Victims”. I have responses 29 from surviving cases and victims of domestic violence with a questionnaire, which consists of 18 questions. with interviewing 11 social workers in reform and shelter institutions by the qualitative method.

My targets are to find out the different methods that social workers use to deal with victims, the type of services provided how victims are rehabilitation to the community by social workers, and another goal of understanding the extent to which victims of domestic violence are aware of their rights. In this research, I found that social workers tried their best to provide services for the victims and were able to provide them with rehabilitation.

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Chapter One: Introduction

Recently we have noticed that the amount of domestic violence has been increased in Kurdistan, the World Health Organization In its first study on violence against women, found that every 18 seconds a woman faces attacks or abuse and the most violence against women has been committed by their spouse *Dry (2018)*. According to the latest report on combating violence against women in the Kurdistan Region in 2021, 32 cases of murder, suicide, rape and self-immolation were recorded in Erbil and Duhok provinces, in the past two months in July and August. As a social worker I felt it is my responsibility to study domestic violence as a female and to know these methods and procedures as a social worker, I find it by social workers working to support and revive victims of domestic violence in the hope that they will be named survivors. During reading and practicing domestic violence, we have found that violence against women is carried out in various ways at home, at work, abroad in education, in political, economic, and social fields, as well as in the name religion, in any form of violence against women, and as a result they become victims of violence. But in the research, I focused on the victims of domestic violence in shelter and reform. To raise the role and power and rebuilt women's power in the society, we realized that we need to know the ways of supporting and repairing victims of violence by social workers who play a major and excellent role in the phenomenon that is now spreading very quickly in the society. This research is divided in to five chapters. After this introductory chapter, chapter two provides an overview of the literature review. Chapter three includes Methodology, this chapter is divided into subsections that cover the methods used, the study's design, data collection tools, sampling design, interviews, data analysis, and ethical issues and challenges encountered while implementing the methods. The fourth chapter is data analysis- finding and discussion, as well as the conclusions and recommendations, are covered in the fifth chapter.

1.1 Research problem:

The number of victims of domestic violence have increased, especially women and children, which can be behind this event, such as social, unemployment, salaries, crisis, increasing mental illness, lack of healthy education and neglect. These are all paving the way for violence to increase and the number of victims to an unexpected level. After the victim has experienced violence of any kind, social worker intervenes to bring sacrifice back to the community which uses any techniques and methods to deliver a positive result, but the problem is that social worker often does not have the ability to be weak and even negatively affected, or not affected. In this research, I focused on knowing the impact of social workers on improving victims of domestic violence.

1.2 The Objectives (Aims) of the research:

- Knowing the methods of social workers they use, to deal with victims of domestic violence.
- Knowing the extent of awareness by the victim about victim's rights.
- Knowing the ways of social workers that doing rehabilitation victims of domestic violence to bring them back into the community.
- Knowing the most important services that social workers should provide for victims of domestic violence.

1.3 Research questions:

1. What are the most important methods and approaches that social worker use to deal with victims?
2. What are the most important services that social workers should provide for victims of domestic violence?
3. How and in which way social workers do rehabilitation victims of domestic violence to bring them back into the community?
4. To what extent victims of domestic violence are aware of their rights?

Chapter Two: Literature review: The effect of social workers on implementing the procedures of supporting victims of domestic violence.

2.1 Concepts of the research:

2.1.1 Violence: Any form of physical violence, or psychological pressure and torture that appears on the human body, is deliberately used against the human being, or someone else or a group of people, or a community in a way that is injured and killed *Qadri cited Krug (2021, p.264)*. includes swearing, humiliating, threatening, until killing and prevention all violence, but on a different level, which can be caused by mental health illness, delaying and disabling the development process or depriving development allotments, it's also very important to know that psychological violence is no less than physical violence that causes pain and bloodshed.

2.1.2 Domestic Violence: According to *Abdulrahman (2013)* It is to act violently against any individual in the family, whether it is physical, sexual, psychological, social, economic, or performing any kind of action, saying a word, or a threat within the framework of a family relationship based on marriage or kindship. Physical violence against women and children in our Kurdish family is widespread, while the type of psychological, sexual, emotional, and oral violence does not affect the victim more, it is not less.

2.1.3 Social Worker: According to *Qadir et.al cited Khalifa (2021)* defined social work as an expert in social work who has his own personality characteristics as a human being. working to serve individuals, groups, and the community, as well as working with micro, mezzo, macro levels. The main task of the social worker is to promote welfare and provide basic human needs such as food, shelter, safety, and beneficial social worker: An expert in social work, working to serve individuals, groups, and the community, as well as working with micro, mezzo, and macro levels. The main task of the social worker is to promote welfare and provide basic human needs such as food, shelter, safety, and beneficial value protection, most of what social worker do is guided by a set of specific basic values *Hepworth et.al, (1997)*. According to *Garthwait (2016)* social worker often works with other assistants such as doctors, nurses, speech therapists, psychologists, substance abuse counsellors, and school counsellors.

2.1.4 Victim: Are those who have been harmed individually or collectively, including physical, psychological, emotional, or direct economic loss or a major disability of their basic rights, which are directly related to criminal behavior

Forhing(2018). So be a close relative, such as: {spouse, partner “colleague”, relative, relative of direct family, siblings, or dependents} a person whose harm or death was directly related to the criminal’s behavior. Those who have been victims of violence all do not report crimes to the relevant authorities, whether they are intimidated or threatened or acting in a kind of behavior by the criminal, to regretting them from reporting on their violence. And some of them are victims of the events that “non-criminals” are classified as anti-social behavior. These victims may still need support for adaptation and recovery, so support will be provided regardless of whether they have reported the matter to the police or not (*Dwyer, without year*).

2.2 Previous study:

Role of Social Worker in National Centre for Victims of Domestic Violence Belshaku (2016)

This research focused on the role of social workers in shelter for those victims who are involved domestic violence. He found that, those women who stayed there insisted on providing economic assistance it is state duty to increase services, such as: the need for more information, and sensitization about violence, and psycho-social-support. Also, the role of social workers in national centres of victim of domestic violence should be expanded and strengthened. He also explained that social workers are influenced by feminists' ideas, which are used as a framework for appropriate theory for women's education and experiences in society. To make changes in society, and make social change, and to support women in the phenomena of domestic violence against women, social workers need feminism theory to overcome this problem. The methodology_of this study Through the application of qualitative research method. The data was obtained through ethnographic (observation), focus groups, and interviews with mixed application of semi-structured and structured.

The sample size comprises of 45 interviews in total which include staff of shelter, beneficiaries of the shelter, specialists from the municipality, employees of the ministry, and the police force. From the shelter, we interviewed 5 women. 3 out of these women were living in the center, while 2 are currently in the process of integration. Thus, the center currently houses 9 women.

After all this information mentioned above, at the last of the list, the method I use is an interview will discuss these in the next chapter in detail.

Chapter Three: Methodology

3.1 Method

Methodology is very important of any research; it's simply referring to the practical "how" of any given piece of research. More specifically, it's about how a researcher systematically designs a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aims and objectives. The chosen methods and techniques are the best fit for the research aims and objectives and will provide valid and reliable results. A good research methodology provides scientifically sound findings, whereas a poor methodology doesn't *Jansen (2020)*. According to this I prefer to choose mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative research) that included: "questionnaire and interview", data collection, sampling, ethics, data analysis.

Qualitative research: refers to research which focuses on collecting and analysing words written or spoken and textual data.

Interview An interview is a conversation for gathering information. A research interview involves an interviewer, who coordinates the process of the conversation and asks questions, and an interviewee, who responds to those questions. Interviews can be conducted face-to-face or over the telephone. The internet is also emerging as a tool for interviewing *Zarinpoush (2006)*.

quantitative research: According to *Jansen (2020)* focuses on measurement and testing using numerical data. Qualitative analysis can also focus on other "softer" data points, such as body language or visual elements.

Survey form: a survey is a form with questions specifically designed to gather information about people's experiences, preference, wants, and needs *Guay (2015)*. Also, I use two close settings environment that are threatened woman's shelter, and children and woman reform. And my question design is close ended question.

3.2 Data collection

I used survey research and interview in close settings as a source for data collection, which is mixed method. Because this was the most appropriate way to gather information, to know the impact of social workers on the procedures they are implementing to support victims of domestic violence through interviews to give me my own notes about their answers because it should have been an open discussion to get additional information. And at the same time, knowing the impact of using these methods by social workers on victims through questionnaire several questions that reveal the extent of their awareness, because of the high

sensitivity of cases, it seemed that I would collect information through a questionnaire.

3.3 Sampling

Purposefully I have received 29 surviving cases and victims of domestic violence with a questionnaire. with 11 social workers in reform and shelter institutions.

3.4 Ethics and challenging

During scientific and academic research, even in the daily life of the researcher, there are several ethics, characteristics of the people, and a set of words, expressions, and phrases that social researchers should be familiar with before entering the process, so that they do not face any kind of unexpected criticism or behaviour. I have struggled very calmly during my writing and field ingenuity for my research, and in most of my stresses I have not allowed it to reflect on my personality when I sit with my participants. I have used natural behaviour when dealing with participants in my research community, and I have always shown that I don't have much information about it, and I want to get information from that person. Of course, it doesn't mean I don't know anything and look at me as an uninformed person. Before I started my interviews with my participants, especially in Shelter, I first started building a simple relationship between us as a work ethic. But In reform, I couldn't take advantage of this opportunity and make a pre-relationship between us, because of the late deadline and their unwillingness to give them more time because of their busy work. And following a respectful manner during the meeting, also I cared about the style of clothing during the interview. To write the answers and speeches of social researchers, I needed to write quickly, but because I interviewed them together, I didn't have the opportunity to write their words in detail because they were too many and I didn't have time, because of the speed and lack of time for researchers because of the cases.

The obstacles and difficulties (challenges) I have faced: Spending a lot of money without having or receiving special financial support about car traffic and a huge physical exhaustion. And that's why this is the first time I have selected two sensitive institutions, that's why I have had little experience about it, and I have created a permission in my administrations.

In the quality method when I interviewed, I relied entirely on writing and documenting and transcription, because I couldn't record, according to the rules of the institutions. It took me too late to return my questionnaire, which took me a long time in my research. I couldn't fill out my survey forms, which made me unsure whether the forms were filled out correctly or not. However, some important parts of the questions have not been answered or cared for, which has made it difficult for me to analyse, which I return to the negligence of social

workers. The weakness of my Arabic language was one of my difficulties, because I was unable to obtain the resources that had been researched in the Middle East, especially for the previous research department.

Chapter Four: Data Analysis-Finding and Discussion

In qualitative research, we can't generalize the whole community as much as the sample we have received. I describe that the people I have received have responded in this way, not to mean that these people's opinions The general community, on the contrary, may be a violation of the opinion of others in those fields and other fields, but as much as I have had in my student's ability and authority, I have received research according to the specific boundaries of the community. But in quantitative research, generalization can be done to the community through the sample taken, in which we can say that most population think about it, but some of them have different opinions. In Shelter, of the total number of cases that live there, there were 15 cases of victims of domestic violence, and I received them through a questionnaire to find out the level of awareness about their rights, and I've got 3 social workers there as capable by interviewing. In the Women and Youth Reform Foundation, I filled out 11 survey forms for the same purpose that I have responses only those cases that are victims of domestic violence with the aim of knowing the extent of awareness of victims of domestic violence about their rights, and I've got 5 experienced social workers there, who have already received domestic violence cases, but not in shelters and reforms, but outside of institution, by interviewing.

Question 1: What are the most important methods and approaches that social worker use to deal with victims?

Majority of the participants in my research, which includes social workers on sheltering threatened women, and women's and children's reforms, including participants in (A1, A3, Bina Hassan, Hero Adam, Shawnm Zrar), Their idea on the first question was The type of social worker's method for victims of domestic violence must be without distinction between them, about different nations, different colours, different religions, And they thought that one of the procedures

that social workers would use and should be considered and give this clarity to the victims is referral, while if this problem was out of the social worker's ability. They also think that the safety of the case should be taken into consideration about where to stay and know that her life is safe and that it should be explained to them about the safety of their workplace and people. They talk to them alone and do not force them to speak according to their will, and they have shown that the social worker should be a good protector because the victims' cases are sensitive. Some participants, such as (BINA Hassan and A2), also believed that social workers were only counselling and that they should be familiar with information about the problem as long as they were aware of it, informing them of legal procedures and should not judge or decide on their problem.

On the other hand, women's and children's reform participants, including (B1, B2, B3), believe that some of the procedures and methods that are standard for social worker work cannot be emphasized in a place like reform, to be opened because they are very formal, because the psychological aspect of the case is not appropriate, so they do it more in the way of interviews, and they often use the observation tools, sometimes they use the cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) method.

But (Bekhal) believed that according to the type of victim's case, it should be decided what appropriate method should be used, because the type of violence may be sexual, mental, physical, or oral, most of the time they face confusion and depression, so they want to talk to someone.

Question 2: What are the most important services that social workers should provide for victims of domestic violence?

Many of the participants in my research, which includes social workers on sheltering threatened women, including participants in (A1, A2, A3, Bina Hassan, Hero Adam) they thought on the second question In the environment that serves the victims

services such as mental health services, social services, lawyer provision, and medicine payments are provided, if necessary, in any case of health problems and referral services.

Provided for victims of domestic violence, to support them, to overcome their precarious situations, as well as legal services when they are released from prison if they are threatened with murder, they are taken directly to shelter threatened women. And if they wish and get married appropriately, they will be given passports in any case they need, and income services will be given to victims as a sum of money to stay as support.

At the same time, participants such as (Shayma Dler, Bekhal, and Shawnm Zrar) thought it would be good to provide psychological - emotional - oral services and emphasized that psychological calmness can be an effective support for their calmness in situations where techniques can be Art therapy and Mandala and yoga and meditation and music relaxation.

But in addition, women's and children's reform participants, consisting of (B1, B2, B3), believed that more focus would be placed on providing services such as food, clothing, victim safety, schools, work exercises, and course servicing For reformation, as a beauty centre and clothes and sewing, and also presenting presentations, although they are in reform but are not deprived of special events such as Newroz and many others in which they will have more freedom than in other days and can take pictures and Wear Kurdish clothes.

Question 3: How and in which way social workers do rehabilitation victims of domestic violence to bring them back into the community?

Majority of the participants in my research, which includes social workers on sheltering threatened women, and women's and children's reforms, including participants in (A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, B3, Shawnm zrar) In the question; They believe that because of providing the services they have provided, such as social services, psychological services, and rehabilitation career such as learning skills and a profession they learn from that institution.

As a result, they will be able to be self-confident and behave more understandingly than in the past, and they will be able to deal with and endure, and they will be able to defend themselves from any event such as domestic violence, as well as increase their level of awareness and knowledge about their rights.

And one of the ways in which the (B2) participant has been considered and implemented, as she says: "Sometimes the victim has no wrongdoing or responsibility, so at that time we work within the family and its surroundings to recover gradually and change their behaviour and speech, and then the victims will be renamed".

At the same time, participants (Hero Adam and Shayma Dler) believe that by supporting the psychological support of victims of domestic violence, they can make them feel more confident and mentally calm. Using the right style by not giving them %100 of hope so that they do not despair in any case, and a set of positive and effective phrases that make them feel stronger and create themselves.

Also, in the opinion of participants, (Bina Hassan and Bekhal) think that guiding is considered one of the important ways of supporting and bringing victims back into the community that helps victims overcome other problems

As (Bina Hassan) says: “We must value them that you are an important person in the community, and that’s supports for themselves”.

To what extend victims of domestic violence are aware of their right?

It appears in this table, most of my research population 0.37% are between the ages of 27-32, and 0.27% are between 21-26, at the same time appeared same rate 0.27% are between the ages of 15-20, also 0.068% the oldest age in my research community were between the 33-38. And the age of 39-44 & 45-50 there are no include.

Figure 1: Explains the age of my research community participant

Age	Number	Percentage %
15-20	8	27%
21-26	8	27%
27-32	11	37%
33-38	2	6.8%
39-44	0	0
45-50	0	0
Total	29	100%

Figure 2: Explains the Residential area of my research community participants

Residential area	Number	Percentage %
Erbil	24	82%
Silemani	0	0
Duhok	0	0
Kerkuk	1	3.4%
Another	4	13%
Total	29	100%

The highest number of participants, which is 82%, live in Erbil province. 13% of participants live elsewhere. And the 3.4% of residents in Kirkuk province, each in Duhok and Sulaymaniyah, are 0%.

It is true that this survey was done in Erbil city but there were some victims who were brought or run away from other cities.

Figure 3: Explains the Personal status of my research community participants

Personal status	Number	Percentage %
Single	12	41%
Marriage	9	31%
Divorce	8	27%
Engage		0
Total	29	100%

The number of participants who have been married is 41%. And those who have married are 31%.

And the participants who were separated accounted for 27%, and we didn't have any participants during the arrest, so the rate is 0%.

So, the highest number of victims are those who have not married, they may be the sacrifices of fathers, brothers, or victims of social networks.

Figure 4: Explains the Education level of my research community participants

Education level	Number	Percentage %
Illiterate	11	37%
School student	11	37%
Institute student	3	10%
College Student	2	6.8%
Graduated	2	6.8%
Total	29	100%

The rate of participants in the study is 37%, and the same rate for participants who have studied to the primary level are participants who make up 10%, and those who are university students have a rate of 6.8%.

They make up the research, and the number of graduates 6.8%.

So, most of the victims are those who haven't studied or only studied the primary level, and from here we realize how effective the level of literacy is.

Figure 5: Explains the Number of family member of my research community participants

Number of family member	Number	Percentage %
1-3	6	21.4%
4-7	18	64.2%
8- 11	3	10.7%
12-15	1	3.5%
Total	28	100%

The highest number of participants is between 4-7% and 64.2%.

And those whose number of family members is between 1-3.

They make up 21.4%, and participants whose family numbers are between 8-11% and 710%.

The lowest number of family members 12-15) is between 3.5%.

So, the large number of family members may have an impact on the increase in the number of victims.

Figure 6: Explains the type of victim's job of my research community participants

Type your job	Number	Percentage %
Private sector	2	6.8%
Government sector	1	3.4%
Any kind of work	4	13%
There's no job	22	75%
Another	0	0
Total	29	100%

Participants working in the private sector have a rate of 6.8%.

and participants working in the government sector have a rate of 3.4%.

Also, participants who do other work have a rate of 13%.

And those who don't work will have a rate of 75%.

And those who do other work make up the percentage of participants 0%.
 The highest number of participants are those who don't work.
 They may resort to other jobs to meet their needs because of their lack of busyness
 or poor economic conditions, so they face problems.

Figure 7: Explains the independent jobs of victims of my research community participants

Did you have any independent jobs?	Number	Percentage %
yes	4	13%
no	25	86%
Total	29	100%

Those with independent jobs have a rate of 13%.
 And those who didn't have independent jobs make up 86% of the participants.

Figure 8: Explains the husbands victim job type

What is your husband's job type?	Number	Percentage %
Private sector	1	4.7%
Government sector	4	19%
Any kind of work	11	52%
There's no job	2	9.5%
Another	3	14.2%
Total	21	100%

Participants whose spouses work in the government sector 4.7% make the rate.
 Also, participants whose spouses work in the private sector have 19%.
 Participants whose spouses do other work also have a rate of 52%
 Participants whose spouses do not work will have a rate of 9.5%.
 Those who do other work make up 14.2% of participants.

Figure 9: Explains the breadwinner of the victim

Who is your breadwinner?	Number	Percentage %
Father	10	34%
Mother	1	3.4%
Brother	1	3.4%
Sister	1	3.4%
Member of the outside of the family	8	27%
Myself	8	27%
Total	29	100%

Participants whose fathers are raising the rate is 34%, and participants whose mothers are raising the percentage 3.4%. And those whose brothers are carers make up the proportion of participants 3.4%, and those whose sisters are raising the rate make up participants 3.4%. Participants who are raised by someone else outside their family have a rate of 27%. Those who provide their own expenses will have a rate of 27%. So, the highest number of participants are those who raise their fathers.

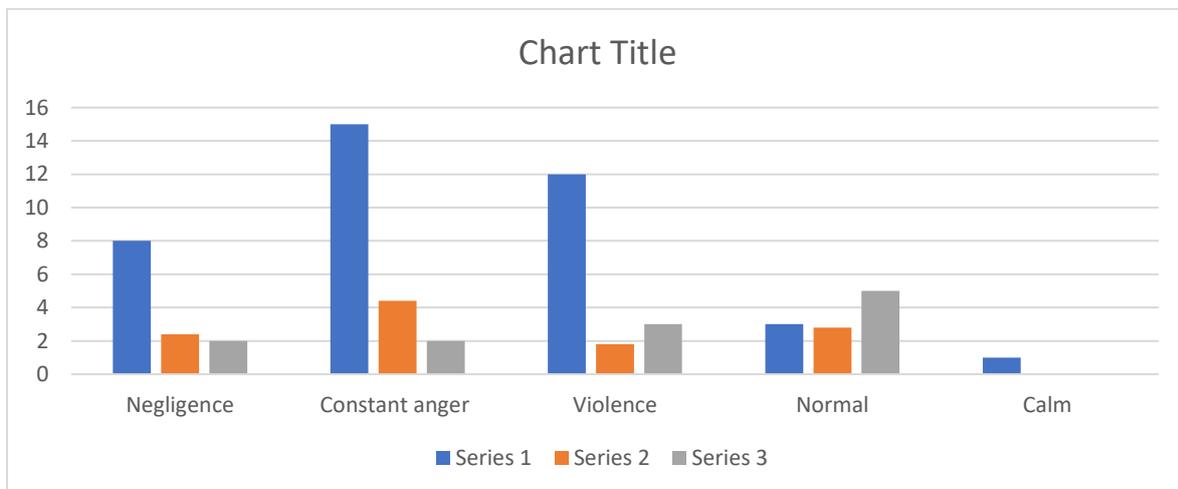
Figure 10: Explains the Family behavior style of the victim

Family behavior style	Number	Percentage %
Good enough		
Good	3	10%
Some	7	24%
Bad	9	31%
Bad enough	10	34%
Total	29	100%

Participants whose families have behaved relatively well make up the percentage of participants in the study and participants whose families have behaved well make up 10% of the study's participants. And those whose families have treated them very well make up 24% of the study's participants. Those who have been mistreated make up 31% of the study's participants.

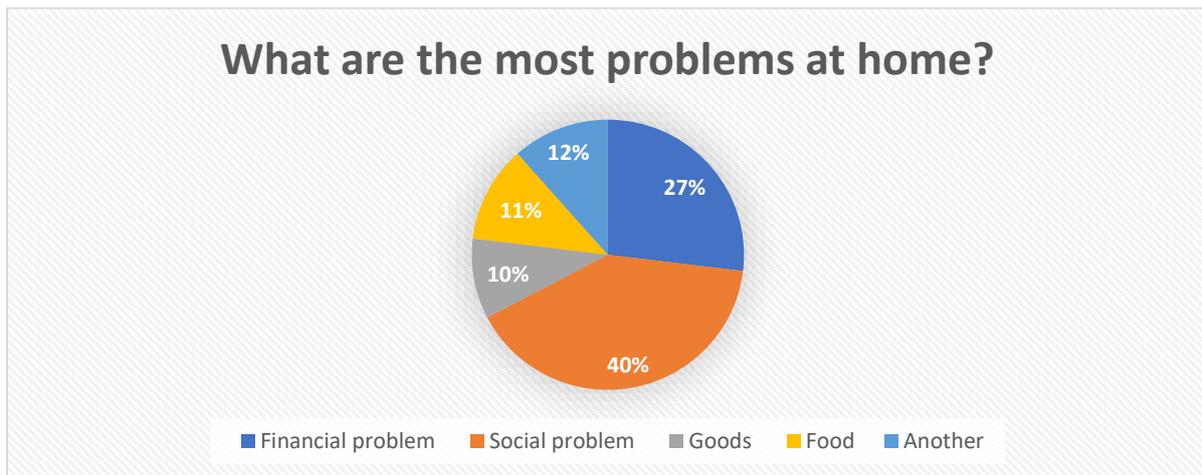
And those who have been mistreated to some extent make up 34% of the participants in the study,
 so, from here we realize that the highest rate
 Participants 34% have been treated to some extent by their families and relatives,
 and those who have behaved badly with their rate 31% are the ones who have made them victims

Figure 11: Explains the Family deal type of the victim



In this table, it shows the type of treatment of our family towards the victim. The highest rate is 44% of victims who have been treated with constant anger and those who have been severely treated have a 34%. Victims who have been neglected have a rate of 22%. and those who have been treated normally have a rate of 8.5%. And those participants who have been treated peacefully and peacefully 2.8% make up participants. So, it becomes clear to us that the most victims are those who have been treated with constant anger by their families and relatives. Those who have been treated violently come in second place and the lowest rate are those who have been treated peacefully and independently so, to a large extent, these may be the reason for becoming victims.

Figure 12: Explains the most problems at home



If we start at the highest rate, we see that social problems come first, which is 40 percent.

After that, problems. Financials come, which is 27%.

We have other problems that make up the 12% sample of the study.

Food problems also reach 11%.

and the last rate is 10% because of the problem.

So, the highest rate of social problems 40%

The study's example shows us how effective problems in family and social relationships have on women to become victims.

Figure 13 : Explains the information they have, about shelter/reform

Before you come here, did you have any information about shelter/reform?	Number	Percentage %
Yes	9	31%
No	20	68%
Total	29	100%

9% of participants already had information.

20%, and they didn't know about these places before.

This shows us how unaware women are of the lack of shelter and awareness because they are not adequately identified here and have not been properly admitted.

Figure 14: Explains the able of the social workers to help solve the problems for victims

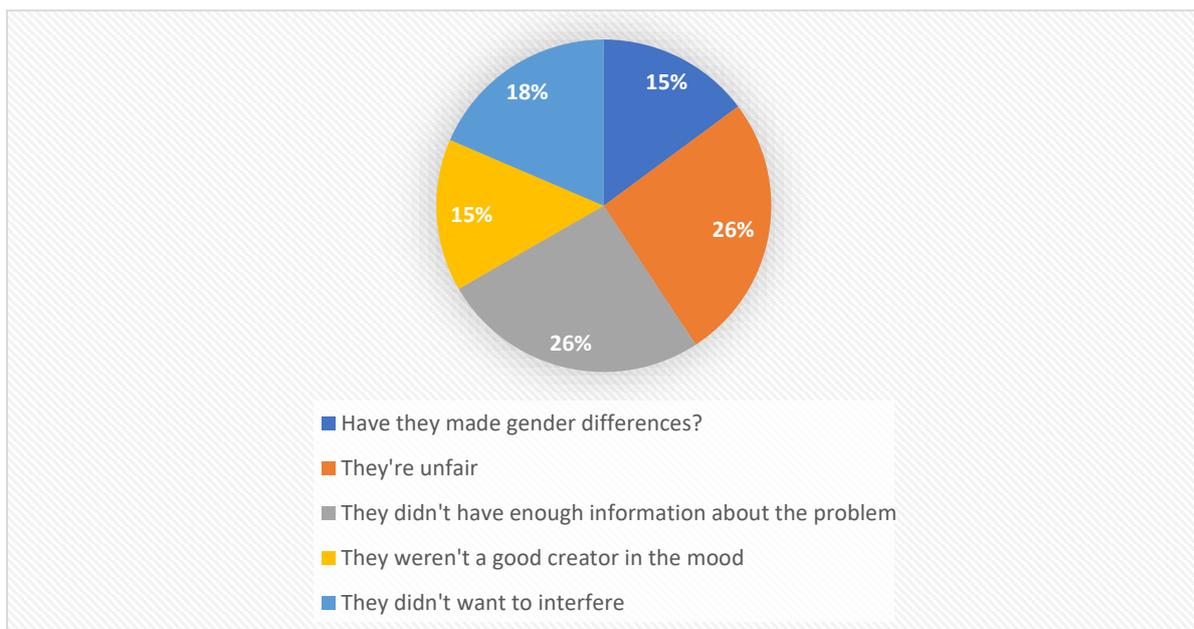
Have the social workers been able to help solve the problems?	Number	Percentage %
Yes	16	55%
No	13	44%
Total	29	100%

55% of participants' answers are yes.

and 44% of participants' response rates are no.

We can say that social researchers have had a good impact on solving the problem of victims, even though the rates are close to each other, but to some extent good.

If no, what's the reason?



The gender difference of 4 social workers is 14%. The injustice of 7 social workers is 25%. They didn't have enough information about the problem, 7 social workers with a rate of 25%.

They were not in a good mood and mood 4 social workers which is 14% They couldn't intervene 5 social workers by 18%. 26% out of 44% who responded no believed that social workers did not have enough information about their cases, and at the same rate thought they were unfair, although this creates a huge gap in the quality of the social worker, and based on the observations, they have problems with both the quality and quantity of social workers.

Figure 15: Explains knowing the rates of complaints of victims

Have you filed any complaints about any subject before?	Number	Percentage %
Yes	9	31%
No	20	68%
Total	29	100%

31% of the victims have filed complaints and 68% didn't file a complaint.

We see that those who have not filed complaints are much higher than those who have registered may be afraid to do so or have not been threatened or threatened.

Figure 16: Explains legal problems they had on their past

Did you have any legal problems? Did your family do it to them or did you do it yourself?	Number	Percentage %
Yes	9	31%
No	20	68%
Total	29	100%

31% had problems.

68% had no problems.

Figure 17: Explains awareness of a law special to combating domestic violence

Are you aware of a law special to combating domestic violence?	Number	Percentage %
Yes	19	65%
No	10	34
Total	29	100%

65% had awareness.

34% were unaware

those familiar with the law have a 65% higher rate than those with little awareness

It is a pleasure that women are familiar with this law.

Figure 18: Explains awareness of a law regarding mobile misuse

Are you aware of a law regarding mobile misuse?	Number	Percentage %
Yes	20	68%
No	9	31%
Total	29	100%

those familiar with the law make their rate 68%, and those who are not familiar with the rate are 31%. So those familiar with the law have a higher rate of 68%.

Chapter Five: Result, Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Result & Conclusion

- It seems that social workers have a strong role in shelter and reform institutions about rehabilitation them to bring them back into society. According to the results I obtained in my survey form, I found that most victims of domestic violence were less aware of their rights, perhaps because there was a rate of domestic violence in their homes.
- In addition to using qualitative interview and quantitative survey research method, I have used the tool of observation, which according to my details, I think social workers have few quality deficiencies because of lack of experience about their duty in those institutions.

5.2 Recommendation

1. The statistics we have obtained tell us how many victims of domestic violence are aware of their rights, who are somewhat aware of their rights, this result can be a good result, because if it is compared to the year If such a survey had been done, the results would have been much lower than expected, so I think the media and social media should play a role in raising awareness of individuals in the community about domestic violence.

2. Researchers should pay more attention to research and do more about it to get more accurate statistics and results.
3. I prefer that the number of social workers in such institutions is no longer taken into consideration, but rather the quality of social workers because one smart and experienced person is better than five inexperienced ones.
4. A lot of training should be done about raising awareness for families, however, teaching them a job that will be a support for them.
5. If family is cared by social workers, for to add information, it can be better rehabilitated and find solutions by social workers.
6. There should be weekly posts and subjects from different places by institutions to spread awareness.
7. The role of education: The education system needs to be modernized in terms of thought and development, for example, in Japanese schools from 1 to 6 primary schools, a lesson entitled "Road to Morality" *Dry (2018)*, in which students are taught how to behave towards people. There is no falling from grade 1 to grade 9, because at this stage, educating and planting some educational concepts and building a healthy generation and a strong personality.
8. increasing psychological, social, and legal services, as well as the government paying more attention to family counselling centers within the boundaries of women's violence management.
9. Appointing a psychological and social adviser at the full level of social, educational institutions and various media should be made a formal decision. The media, as "seen- heard- read", has played a negative role in the spread of family and social events at the same time, until it reaches the translation of foreign violent and drama films, if the message of a drama does not match the traditions and dictionaries of Kurdistan, the government should not allow them to publish them.
10. In Kurdistan, there is no law on social media and social networks. It is only a law of misuse of communication devices, which does not include a clear reference to the Internet and social networks but has focused more on the phone.
11. Religious Mullahs: They have a religious, humane, and national duty on their shoulders in the mosques, to explain the religious texts and the hadith on violence against women and family problems, as well as to play their role in different religious temples such as Christians, Yezidis, Chaldeans, Assyrians, and Syriacs.

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هه‌ڕێمی کوردستانی - عێراق
نه‌نجومه‌تی و‌ه‌زیران
و‌ه‌زاره‌تی کار و کاروباری کۆمه‌له‌یه‌تی
ب‌گ چاودێری و گه‌شه‌ پێدانی کۆمه‌له‌یه‌تی هه‌ولێر
ب‌کارگیری و خۆیه‌تی



Kurdistan Regional Government
Council of Ministers
Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs

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ب‌کارگیری و خۆیه‌تی

رێکه‌وت: ٢ / ٢ / ٢٠٢٢ ز
٢٢٢١ / ك

ب‌ه‌رێمه‌تی کار و کاروباری کۆمه‌له‌یه‌تی هه‌ولێر
ب‌ه‌رێمه‌تی کار و کاروباری کۆمه‌له‌یه‌تی هه‌ولێر
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ب‌ه‌رێمه‌تی کار و کاروباری کۆمه‌له‌یه‌تی هه‌ولێر

ژماره: ٥٥٧

بۆ/مالی دالده‌دانی ئافره‌تانی هه‌ره‌شه‌لیکراو

ب‌ه‌ت/ ئاسانکاری

هاوپیچ له‌گه‌ڵ نووسراوماندا وێنه‌یه‌ك له نووسراوی كۆلیژی ئاداب/سه‌رچاوه‌ مرۆییه‌كان ژماره (٦٥٢/٢/٤) له ٢٠٢٢/٢/٢٣ بۆتان په‌وانه ده‌كه‌ین تاییه‌ت به سه‌رداگیردنی قۆتایی (به‌هه‌ره سه‌لام اسعد) له قۆناغی چواره‌می به‌شی کاری کۆمه‌له‌یه‌تی به مه‌به‌ستی کۆکردنه‌وه‌ی داتا و زانیاری بۆ نه‌نجامدانی توێنه‌وه‌ی ده‌رچوون پیویستی به هاوکاری و ئاسانکاریه له پاتان ئاگاداران بکه‌نه‌وه.

له‌گه‌ڵ رێژدا.

هاوپیچ/وێنه‌یه‌ك له نووسراوی نامه‌ پیکراو

یوسف جاووشین قاضی
به‌رێوه‌به‌ری گشتی
٢٠٢٢/٣/٣

وێنه‌یه‌ك بۆ/

- کۆلیژی ئاداب/نووسراوتان ژماره (٦٥٢/٢/٤) له ٢٠٢٢/٢/٢٣ بۆ ئاگاداریتان له‌گه‌ڵ رێژدا.
- دۆسیه‌ی گشتی/له‌گه‌ڵ به‌راییه‌كان.
- خولاو



Kurdistan Regional Government
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Salaheddin University- Erbil
college of Art - Department of Social Work
Fourth stage

Dear participant.....

I am (Bahra Salam Asaad), a social work student at the College of Literature. I will conduct this survey with you on the title of my research entitled "The Impact of Social workers on the Implementation of domestic Violence Victims" procedures under the supervision of (M. Hazha Mohammad Salih). Our main purpose in conducting this survey is "to know The Impact of Social workers on the Implementation of domestic Violence Victims". Through a few questions, this information is only for collecting data for scientific research and for obtaining a bachelor's degree in social work science. Your assistance in answering questions correctly is a matter of respect and appreciation.

Notice:

1.

Any questions that are not clear to you can be ask to the social researcher to explain it to you.

2.Any questions you don't like are normal if you don't answer.

3.You withdraw freedom from answering the question at any time.

4.This information is protected by us and used only for scientific research purposes.

5. If you agree to answer the questions below, please write down your name.

- What are the most important methods and approaches that social worker use to deal with victims?
- What are the effects of methods that social workers use for victims?
- What are the most important services that social workers should provide for victims of domestic violence?

Name.....

Date...../...../.....

- And in this question, I created a questionnaire about to get the answer from.
- To what extend victims of domestic violence are aware of their rights?



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Fourth stage

Dear participant.....

I am (Bahra Salam Asaad), a social work student at the College of Literature. I will conduct this survey with you on the title of my research entitled "The Impact of Social Workers on the Implementation of domestic Violence Victims" procedures under the supervision of (M. Hazha Mohammad Salih). Our main purpose in conducting this survey is “to know the extent of awareness of victims of domestic violence in Shelter and reform”. This information is only for collecting data for scientific research and for obtaining a bachelor's degree in social work science. Your assistance in answering questions correctly is a matter of respect and appreciation.

Notice:

1. There is no need to name, and we don't mention your name in our research.
2. Any questions that are not clear to you can be ask to the social researcher to explain it to you.
3. Any questions you don't like are normal if you don't answer.
4. You withdraw freedom from answering the question at any time.
5. This information is protected by us and used only for scientific research purposes.
6. If you agree to answer the questions below, just sign us and don't sign your name

Signature.....

Date...../...../.....

1. Age: 15-20 () 21-26 () 27-32 () 33-38 () 39-44 () 45-50 ().
2. Residential area: Erbil () Silemani () Duhok () Kerkuk ()
Another ().
3. Alley: ().
4. Personal status: Single () Marriage () Divorce () Engage ().
5. Education level: Illiterate () School student () Institute
student () College Student () Graduated ().
6. Number of family member: ().
7. Type your job: ().
8. Did you have any independent jobs? Yes () No () If
no, what's the reason? ().
9. What is your husband's job type? Private sector () Government sector ()
Any kind of work () There's no job () Another ().
10. Who is your breadwinner? Father () Mother () Brother ()
Sister () Member of the outside of the family () Myself ().
11. Family behavior style: Good enough () Good () Some () Bad () Bad
enough ().
12. Family deal type: Negligence () Constant anger () Violence ()
Normal () Calm ().
13. What are the most problems at home? Financial problem () Social
problem () Goods () Food () Another ().
14. Before you come here, did you have any information about shelter/reform?
Yes () No () If no, what's the reason? ().
15. Have the social workers been able to help solve the problems? Yes () No
() if no, what's the reason? Have they made gender differences? () They're
unfair () They didn't have enough information about the problem () They
weren't a good creator in the mood () They didn't want to interfere ().
16. Have you filed any complaints about any subject before? Yes
() No () If no, what's the reason ().

17. Did you have any legal problems? Did your family do it to them or did you do it yourself? Yes () No () If no, what's the reason? ().

18. Are you aware of a law special to combating domestic violence? Yes () No () If no, what's the reason? ().

19. Are you aware of a law regarding mobile misuse? Yes () No () If no, what's the reason? ().