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INTRODUCTION-

In recent years, social concern about the scourge of intimate partner violence has increased. It is crucial to focus on prevention and social awareness, without neglecting the aspects closely related to the punitive field that condemns it. In particular, it is essential to raise awareness at an early age, with the aim to make young people aware of the area of gender-based violence. In order to achieve this, it is important to begin with very basic principles. These help them to identify behaviour patterns related to control and domination in the context of the couple and, in particular, to explain the behaviors that are more directly related to dependence on relationships to them.

OBJECTIVE-

The purpose of this work is therefore the study of the tolerance threshold of violence during adolescence, and to find out their perception of what is or is not violence. For that matter, a test with a set of behaviours has been carefully carried out, so that adolescents could assess whether they were “healthy”, “toxic” or “dubious” behaviours. Three main objectives have been marked:

- > Firstly, we have tried to explore the social perception that adolescents have about gender-based violence.
- > Secondly, in the light of the achieved results, we have tried to establish the behaviours that adolescents identify in an erroneous way (mainly as “healthy”, as there are some dangerous behaviours which are seen as normal in our society, so it is really difficult to identify them as a signature of controlling relationships).
- > Finally, with our results, some proposals have been prepared to work with the adolescents' awareness of gender-based violence.

METHODOLOGY-

A survey composed by 62 items (consisting of different behaviours or situations) has been carefully prepared. The selected behaviours are referred to different situations that are usually identified in adolescents' intimate relationships. These different behaviours may be identified as “healthy”, “toxic” or “dubious” behaviours. This survey has been answered by 83 adolescents (sample: 83 surveys).

RESULTS-

1. BEHAVIOURS CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED AS “HEALTHY” IN A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO ADOLESCENTS:



- BOTH POINTS OF VIEW ARE RELEVANT, NO MATTER IF THEY ARE DIFFERENT.
- THEY SOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES BY TALKING.
- THEIR RELATIONSHIP IS BASED ON COMMUNICATION. THEY LISTEN TO EACH OTHER.

2. TOXIC BEHAVIOURS RELATED TO THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS.



- IF HIS/HER PARTNER FEELS MORE RELAXED AND TRUSTS HIM/HER MORE, HE/SHE DOESN'T MIND TELLING HIM/HER THE PASSWORDS OF HIS/HER SOCIAL NETWORKS ACCOUNTS- 28 of the young people that answered the survey said that this was a dubious conduct, while 3 considered this as healthy.
- FOR THE SAME REASON, HE/SHE DOESN'T MIND SHOWING HIM/HER THE CHATS AND THE PEOPLE WHO HE/SHE IS CHATTING WITH- 28 of the young people that answered the survey said that this was a dubious conduct, while 3 supported this as healthy.

3. OTHER TOXIC CONDUCTS.

- HE/SHE FEELS NERVOUS BECAUSE HE/SHE THINKS HE/SHE IS DOING THINGS THAT MAY BOTHER HIS/HER PARTNER- 11 of the interviewed adolescents considered this is a dubious conduct, that can be toxic or not, depending on the circumstances.
- HE/SHE GETS ANGRY IF HE/SHE CONTRADICTS THE PARTNER'S OPINION. 19 of the interviewed adolescents considered this is a dubious conduct, that can be toxic or not, depending on the circumstances.
- dubious answers.

4. VERY SERIOUS MISCONDUCTS WELL IDENTIFIED



- SOMETIMES THE PARTNER GETS ANGRY AND SAYS HE/SHE WANTS TO HIT THE OTHER ONE.
- ONE OF THEM MOCKS AND EMBARRASES THE OTHER ONE.
- SOMETIMES HIS/HER PARTNER GETS SO NERVOUS THAT THE OTHER ONE FEELS FEAR.

WORK PROPOSAL:

- Working this field in the classroom with the children.
- Adapt the activities to the age of the children.
- Prepare the activities attending to their interests, etc. (for example, we support that gender questions can be approached at any age, but establishing different criteria:
Infant education: Fairy Tales.
Primary education: films adapted to the contents.
Secondary education: preparing some theoretical activities (as the survey made) to know the degree of knowledge young people have about gender questions. Referencing the results, we can determine which aspects are more discussed and need to be clarified).

CONCLUSIONS

- Young people identify very evident conducts (healthy and serious), but they have a lot of doubts when we ask them about controlling behaviour patterns, so we need to deepen in this field.
- The intimate partner violence is a social scourge of transcendental importance, which increases in cases in which the victim and/or the aggressor are adolescents.
- Gender-based violence is a complex phenomenon identified by its special and particular seriousness.
- This kind of violence requires a very careful and specialized treatment.
- There is an evident necessity to work and improve in terms of prevention.
- In order to prevent, specific education is required, so:
 - It is important to adapt the education to the age of the receptors.
 - The main objective is to eradicate very dangerous behaviours that nowadays are completely normalized.
 - It is necessary to go deeper into the content of social networks.