

Assessment of the Case on Child Development Program Students Exposed to Emotional Abuse by Their Mothers

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ABSTRACT: This study is planned to specify the ways of perception of the young who are exposed to emotional abuse by their mothers along with the factors that can affect the perception. 308 (306=F, 2=M) volunteer students of Child Development Program from Erciyes University Hüseyin Şahin Vocational High School, İzzet Bayraktar Vocational High School, Kırıkkale University Keskin Vocational High School and Dicle University Silvan Vocational High School are included to the study. In order to identify the case of young people subjected to emotional abuse by their mothers, "Mother-Youngster Relationship Scale" composed of 36 articles by Alantar (1989)- improved by Bayraktar (1990), Vardar (1994) is used in the study. As a result of the study, it is found out that the relation between the schools of the young and their confinement to a room/closet by their mothers is seen as substantive, the relation between educational background of the mother and the case of the young being seen as servants is found liminal substantive ($p \leq 0.05$). The relation between educational background of mothers and the young's bruised by them is reached out substantive ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Emotional Abuse, Humiliation, Violence

I. INTRODUCTION

Family is the primary social environment of the child after birth (Pekşen-Akça 2010a:100; Aydoğdu ve Dilekmen;2016) and it is the basic unit of the society that is effective on the socialization of the child and the improvement of the personality. Child-rearing methods of the parents, forms of teaching, values and attitudes they adopt, prizes and punishments they choose lead children to develop different personalities (Yıldız-Biçakçı, 2004:15). The methods and practices parents use when child-rearing change depending on the behavior displayed at that moment by the child.(Pekşen-Akça, 2012:2). Yet, these behaviors of parents towards their children can cause harm on the child's self-confidence and sense of self in the meantime which cause self-depreciation on the child. However, the child, who is in the process of being adult, expects their parents to be in affectionate, understanding and joyful manners towards her/him. In cases when positive attitudes are not displayed, negative situation and circumstances lead to child abuse. According to studies, child abuse and child neglect do not happen rarely rather they begin to happen on more children than the past and the interest on this issue is increasing day by day. As a social issue, this case reveals out that children are also abused emotionally, physically, I economically and sexually (Pekşen-Akça, 2010b:24).

In terms of repeatability, child abuse is the most difficult type of trauma to identify and treat due to the fact that it is applied by the child's closest relatives and that it has long term influences on the child to affect the child in the later years (Johnson, 2000). The concept of abuse is generally addressed in 3 dimensions; physical, sexual and emotional abuse. While physical abuse includes every kind of intentional adult behavior that may result in injury, burn, poisoning, fracture and death, sexual abuse is an adult or highly elder person's abuse of a child for sexual stimulation. In general, abuse phenomenon is handled within three aspects as physical, sexual and emotional abuse. While physical abuse comprises every kind of intentional adult attitudes to likely result in bruise, injury, burnt, poisoning, broken limbs or death with the child, sexual abuse is that the child is abused for the purpose to provide sexual satisfaction by an adult or a person a lot older than the child (Polat, 2001). Sexual abuse is that sexuality is used as a threat, intimidation and control means. Sexual abuse can be either actual or verbal (Beitchman et al, 1992).

Emotional abuse, on the other hand, is frequently used as psychological abuse since it is a very difficult concept to grasp (Newman, 1997; Jellen, McCarroll, Thayer, 2001). Psychological maltreatment of children and the young, behaviors practiced or ignored and determined as harmful in terms of psychological way with reference to social and scientific measures are called emotional abuse. Emotional abuse may be exercised by those who have the power over children including the features of age, status, knowledge and position. These kinds of behaviors can damage the child's behavioral, cognitive or emotional development in the present or the future and the individual can bear dependent personality, nervousness, insignificant personality development, and maladaptive and aggressive behaviors (Tıraşçı and Gören, 2007:72). Moreover, in

children exposed to emotional abuse, alienation from the family, being strained, dependent personality, improving worthlessness emotions, acting maladaptive and aggressive attitudes are encountered (Kara, Biçer, Gökalp, 2004; Bahar, Savaş, Bahar, 2009).

Whilst every kind of abuse affects the children in a negative way, emotional abuse and its dynamics are the most powerful kind. (Taner and Gökler, 2004:85). Personality traits such as emotional abuse self-concept, desperation, low self-respect, anxiety, academic success, behavioral and emotional problems (Aksel and Yılmaz-Irmak, 2005), suicidality (Doyle 1997; Garnefski and Diekstro 1997) or personal violence, low self-respect, weak personality and low future expectations may create negative effects (Cowen, 1999).

There are sub-dimensions of emotional abuse such as severe rejection, subtle rejection, unreal expectations, humiliation, and respect-acceptance. As well as causing the children feel degraded, humiliation refers to the attitudes that tarnish the honour of them, calls of the children by nicknames giving the sense of being incapable and worthless on the child, criticism of her/him due to their various peculiarities, entitle them by baneful utterances besides making them feel ashamed (Bayraktar, 1990:17). As one of the most common abuse interfaced in daily life, emotional abuse includes expectations and wishes of parents or other adults over the children's skills along with shouting of parents to them (Tıraşçı and Gören, 2007:72). However, those who are responsible for the childrearing cannot use their rights perniciously in accordance with the 19. amendment of Convention on the Rights of the Children. Furthermore, psychological aggressiveness turn into reciprocal aggressiveness between the young and parents in the course of time. Triggerring the individual's defence mechanism, this aggressiveness can bring about emotions such as grudge, hatred and enger towards the opponent since violence bears violence.

In the study she carried out, Keashly (1997) investigated emotional abuse in working environments. She determined that violence and rude behavior make up the basic causes of abuses in working environments; however, emotional abuses occur more often than physical and sexual abuse. She mentioned the existence of some behaviors describing emotional abuses such as "yelling, nicknaming, aggressive behaviors, humiliating in front of others, always criticizing negatively" in the environment. In our country, Güler et al, (2002), in a study conducted with 143 mothers, stated that 93% of the mothers neglected/abused their children emotionally, while, in another study, it was expressed that emotional negligence and abuse were on the first rank with 78% among the other abuse types (Bahar et al, 2009).

In a study conducted during 12 years on 585 children in order to find out long term effects of maltreatments on academic success of adolescents, their psychological and behavioural problems, it was established that psychological and behavioural problems observed in puberty were related to maltreatments lived childhood. It was determined that ill-treated children have had some social and mental problems for instances, aggression, anxiety, depression, asociality, posttraumatic stress irregularity syndrome (Lansford et al, 2002).

However, according to item 19 of Convention on the Rights of Children, "The ones responsible for bringing up a child cannot utilize this right in the way to harm the child". Also, in time, psychological aggression may change into mutual aggression between adolescent and parents. This aggression activating once defense mechanism may lead to feelings such as contra-grudge, hatred, anger to the opposite side, because violence begets violence. In a risk scanning study carried out by Brown et al (1998), obtaining the socio-demographic information of 644 families selected randomly, interviews were carried on until the children of those families reached to the age 18. Holding interviews with the families and children participating in the investigation about negligence and abuse, information was collected. In the end of the study, that mother is young, and that heavy punishment is applied to child, and negative life experiences the family is exposed to, and that mother has sociopath properties (opposing to rules, inclination to crime and lying), and existence of step father, and that child is born after an unwanted pregnancy were discovered to be the factors increasing the risk that child may be abused. Therefore, this study is aimed to specify the ways of perception of the young emotionally abused by their mothers along with the factors that can affect their perception.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study as a questionnaire is applied face to face to 308 young (306 Females, 2 males) who are 1,2 grade students from Erciyes, Dicle, Kırıkkale University Vocatinal School Child Development Program. All questionnaire and scales are carried out by the same researchers without mentioning the names of participants in order to protect the consistency. Students who accepted to join the survey voluntarily are chosen via random exemplification method. Selection of the schools are determined according to accessible exemplification method. The young exemplified are between the age of 18-25 and the average of 20,2 ±1,9.

Chart 1: Demographic segmentation and percentage of the young

	Vocational High Schools	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
School	Hüseyin Şahin VHS	38	12.3
	İzzet Bayraktar VHS	48	15.6
	Silvan VHS	67	21.8
	Keskin VHS	155	50.3
		308	100.0
Age	18 age	40	13.0
	19 age	90	29.2
	20 age	93	30.2
	21 age	18	5.8
	22 age	18	5.8
	23 age	14	4.5
	24 age	18	5.8
	25 age	17	5.5
		308	100.0
Sex	Female	306	99.4
	Male	2	0.6
		308	100.0
Birth Order	First born	101	32.8
	Middle child-one of the middle child	126	40.9
	Last child	81	26.3
Number Of Children	Only child	6	1.9
	Two-three children	162	52.6
	Four and above	140	45.5
Age Of Mother	29-34 age	2	0.6
	35-39 age	85	27.6
	40 age and above	221	71.8
Age Of Father	30-39 age	15	4.9
	40-49 age	177	57.5
	50 age and above	116	38.6
Educational Level Of Mother	Illiterate	49	15.9
	Literate, primary school	180	58.5
	Secondary school	75	24.4
	College	4	1.2
Educational Level Of Father	Illiterate	6	1.9
	Literate, primary school	152	49.4
	Secondary school	124	40.3
	College	26	8.4
Subjected To Violence	Yes	13	4.2
	No	295	95.8

50.3 % of the young from Kırıkkale Keskin Vocational High School, 21.8 % of them from Dicle Silvan Vocational High School, 15.6 % of them from Erciyes İzzet Bayraktar Vocational High School and 12.3 % of them from Erciyes Hüseyin Şahin Vocational High School attended the research. Those who are at the age of 20 have the highest the rate among the students (30.2 %). While the rate of the girls is 99.4 %, this rate is 0.6 % among the boys. While 40.9 % of the young states that they are middle or one of the middle children, those who indicate that they are three siblings have the highest rate in the distribution (52.6 %). Whilst 71.8 % of the young remark their mother as at the age of 40 or over, the rate of father aged between 40-49 is 57.5 %. As the rate of college graduate is 4.0 % among the mothers, this rate is 8.4 % among the fathers. 95.8 % of the young state that no violence is used towards them.

Data Collection Tool

The Mother-Young relationship Scale, composed of 36 items by Alantar (1989), is developed by Bayraktar (1990),Vardar(1994) and Personal Information Form, developed by the researchers, is applied to the young. There are 100 questions in the Mother-Young Relationship Scale and each question is answered in compliance with likert scale (4: Never, 3: Seldom, 2: Often, 1: Always). Sub-scales in the scales are: Rigid rejection, Disguised (Subtile) Rejection, Unreal Expectations, Humiliation and Respect-Acceptance (Kılınç 1999, Şimşek 2010:59). The point given to each question is added and the total point is obtained. The highest point obtained shows that emotional abuse is perceived high, while the low points demonstrate that emotional abuse is perceived as low. The sub-scales in the scales are Severe Rejection, Secret Rejection (this cannot be noticed easily), Unreal Expectation, Humiliation and Respect-Acceptance (Kılınç, 1999).

There are reverse scored items 7 of which is in mother form of scales, and 5 of which is in the form of father. In these items, the points are added after being reversed. Cronbach Alpha coefficient has been used for the reliability of Parents and Adolescent Scale whose reliability and validity studies are repeated conducted by Kılınç (1999) and Çeşmeci (1995) and Çeşmeci (1995) found .97 for both forms. Kılınç (1999) found .96 for both forms. Çeşmeci (1996) found alpha coefficients of sub-scales between .95 and .97; and Kılınç (1999) .68 and .91. Parents and Adolescent Scale has a high internal consistency (Kılınç, 1999). For validity, Parents and

Adolescent Scale and Parents Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) are studied and, as a result, the correlation coefficient between emotional abuse done by mother and rejection done by mother was found to be .59 (Kılınç, 1999). For determined internal consistency coefficient total of Croanbach alpha internal consistencies in the study conducted by Şimşek (2010) of Parents Adolescent Scale and Mother-Adolescent Scale, it is .97, and for Respect sub-scale, it is .72; and for humiliating sub scale, it is .91; and for Unreal expectations sub-scale, it is .92; and for severe rejection sub scale, it is .90; and secret rejection, it is .88. For determined internal consistency coefficient of father-adolescent scale total, it is .97; and for respect sub scale, it is .86; and for humiliating sub scale, it is .91; and for unreal expectation scale, it is 90; and for severe rejection, it is .92; and for secret rejection sub scale, it is .93.

Analysis of Data

First of all, data is transferred through the packaged software of SPSS 15.0. SPSS 15.0 programmer and “Chi square test” analysis are used to evaluate the data obtained and dispersions are given as percentage and frequency. Total data is analyzed via SPSS 15.0 packaged software.

III. FINDINGS AND THE RESULT

The results of the research, which is planned to specify the ways of perception of the young who are exposed to emotional abuse by their mothers along with the factors that can affect the perception, are discussed by presenting as charts.

Chart 2. The Case of the Young Pleasing Their Mothers and Chi Square Analysis

VHS	The Case of Pleasing the Mother							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Silvan VHS	1	0.3	-	-	13	4.1	53	17.1
İzzet Bayraktar	1	0.3	-	-	5	1.6	42	13.8
Hüseyin Şahin	-	-	1	0.3	4	1.2	33	10.8
Keskin VHS	5	1.6	9	2.9	22	7.1	119	38.9
	X ² =11.449		P=. 246		P>.05			
Age of Mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	29-34 age	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
35-39 age	1	0.3	-	-	15	4.8	69	22.5
40 and over	6	1.9	10	3.2	29	9.4	176	57.3
	X ² = 5.906		P=. 434		P>.05			
Educational Background	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Illiterate	2	0.6	2	0.6	6	1.9	39
Literate/Primary School	1	0.3	5	1.6	21	6.9	153	49.9
Secondary School	4	1.2	3	0.6	17	5.6	51	16.7
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.2
	X ² =14.084		P=. 119		P>.05			

While 38.9 % of Keskin VHS young answers the question “I cannot/could not please her no matter what I do” as Never; Silvan VHS students answer the question by 17.1 %, İzzet Bayraktar VHS (%13.8) and Hüseyin Şahin VHS (% 10.8). It is found out that there is no substantial relation between the school of young and the case of pleasing their mothers (p>.05). In reference to their age, mothers, who are at the age of 40 and over, 1.9 % of the mother stated “Always”, 3.2 % of them indicated “Often”, 9.4 % of them remarked “Seldom” and 57.3 % specified “Never” for such a case mentioned above. According to Chi Square Test, it is studied out that there is no substantial relation amid age of mother and the young’s pleasing them (p>.05). Whereas the 1.6 % of the young, whose mothers cannot be literate, remarks that they “always”, “often” experience this kind of situation, the young, whose mothers are literate/graduate of primary school, have the highest rate (49.9 %) by giving the answer “Never”. No relation found between the educational background of mothers and pleasing them by the young in the Chi Square Test analysis (p>.05). It is known that life experiences of the childhood years have significant impact to become a healthy adult. The individual, in her/his personal development process, enhances relatively consistent expectations about which attitudes bear what kind of results and of which stem from her/his own behaviors by observing the people and the incidents happening around (Yeşilyaprak, 1988). As the quality of parent-child relationship engraves the life of the child lasting for a long time, it is of great importance that the parents are to be acquiescent, supportive and caring towards their children (Önder ve Gülay, 2007).

Chart 3: The Percentage of the Young’s Confinement to a Room/Bathroom by their Mothers as a Punishment and Chi Square Distribution

	Confinement to a Room/Bathroom by the Mother							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Silvan VHS	-	-	3	0.9	1	0.3	63	20.6
İzzet Bayraktar	7	2.1	-	-	3	0.9	38	12.4
Hüseyin Şahin	4	1.3	-	-	2	0.6	32	10.2
Keskin VHS	3	0.9	1	0.3	6	1.9	145	47.2
$X^2=28.797$ $p=.001$ $p<.01^*$								
Age of Mother	Confinement to a Room/Bathroom by the Mother							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
29-34 age	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
35-39 age	4	1.3	-	-	3	0.9	78	25.4
40 and over	10	3.2	4	1.3	9	3.0	198	64.4
$X^2= 1.849$ $P=.933$ $P>.05$								
Educational Background of Mother	Confinement to a Room/Bathroom by the Mother							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	-	-	1	0.3	2	0.6	46	15.0
Literate/Primary School	9	3.0	-	-	4	1.3	167	54.3
Secondary School	5	1.6	3	0.9	6	1.9	61	19.8
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.3
$X^2= 15.643$ $P=. 075$ $p>.05$								

2.1 % of the young from İzzet Bayraktar VHS answer the case of confinement to a room/bathroom as a punishment by their mothers as “Always”. Those who answer this case as “Never” in order of percentage are Keskin VHS (47.2 %), Silvan VHS (20.6 %), İzzet Bayraktar VHS (12.4 %) and Hüseyin Şahin VHS (10.2 %). According to Chi Square Test, the relation between VHS and the young’s confinement to a room/bathroom as a punishment by their mothers are found substantive ($p<.01$). While this case is stated as experienced “Rarely” with 3.0 % by the young, whose mothers are at the age of 40 or over, those who has “Never” experienced such a case has the highest rate with 64.4 %. In reference to Chi Square Test, no relations found between the age of mothers and the young’s confinement to a room/bathroom as a punishment by their mothers ($p>.05$). While 54.6 % of the young, whose mothers are literate/graduate of primary school, state that they “Never” face such a case, 3.0 % of the young remarks that they “Always” experience that case. In accordance with Chi Square Test, no relations found between the educational level of mothers and the young’s confinement to a room/bathroom as a punishment by their mothers ($p>.05$). In 2002, Güler et al interviewed 143 families on their study named as the action of emotional and physical abuse/neglect to children and the factors that affect this; consequently, 2.1 % of the mothers expressed that they practiced emotional abuse on their children like closeting their children to a room and tying their hands and feet. Hence, it is conferred that in the study of güler et al., the rate of the mothers stating they closet their children as a punishment and the rate of the young indicating they are confined to a room/bathroom as a punishment by their mothers have the equal ratio.

Chart 4: The Percentage of the Case on the Young’s Used as Servants by Their Mothers and Chi Square Distribution

	Being used like a servant at home							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Silvan VHS	-	-	1	0.3	8	2.6	58	18.8
İzzet Bayraktar	-	-	1	0.3	4	1.3	43	14.0
Hüseyin Şahin	-	-	-	-	4	1.3	34	11.0
Keskin VHS	4	1.3	3	0.9	11	3.6	137	44.6
$X^2=6,173$ $p=.722$ $p>.05$								
Age of Mother	Being used like a servant at home							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
29 -34 age	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
35-39 age	-	-	1	0.3	5	1.6	79	26.0
40 and over	4	1.2	4	1.2	22	7.1	191	62.0
$X^2=3.423$ $p=.754$ $p>.05$								
Educational Background of Mother	Being used like a servant at home							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	1	0.3	-	-	9	2.9	39	12.6
Literate/Primary School	-	-	3	0.9	12	4.2	165	53.7

Secondary School	3	0.9	2	0.6	5	1.6	65	21.1
College	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	3	0.9
		X ² =16.569		p=.056		p<.05		

Among the young, Keskin VHS students answered the case of being used like a servant by their mothers at home as Always, Izzet Bayrakta and Hüseyin Şahin VHS students answered the case as Seldom with the rate of 1.3 %. Whilst the lowest rate belongs to Hüseyin Şahin VHS with the 11.0 % by stating they Never experience such a case, it is followed by Izzet Bayraktar VHS with the rate (14.0 %), Silvan VHS (18.8 %) and Keskin VHS (44.6 %). No relations found between the schools and being used like a servants by their mothers at home in reference to Chi Square analysis (p>.05). The rate of the 40-year-old (or over) mothers who “always” and “often” abuse their children as servants at home has the same raito.young, whose mothers are 40 or over (%1.2). No substantive relations found between the schools and the young’s used as servants by their mothers at home (p>.05). The rate of the mothers, secondary school graduate, who answered the case “Always”, the rate of the mothers, literate/primary school graduate, who answered the case “Often” and the rate of the mothers, college graduate, who answered the case “Never” has the same ratio(% 0.9). Substantive relations found between the educational level of mothers and the young’s used like servants by their mothers at home in regard to Chi Square analysis (p<.05).

Chart 5: The Percentage of the Case on the Mother’s Baneful and Embarrassing Utterances Towards the Young and Chi Square Distribution

	Baneful and Embarrassing Utterances							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Silvan VHS	-	-	1	0.3	4	1.2	62	20.1
İzzet Bayraktar	-	-	-	-	3	1.0	45	14.7
Hüseyin Şahin	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	37	12.1
Keskin VHS	5	1.6	2	0.6	9	3.0	139	45.1
		X ² =7.013		p=.636		p>.05		
Age of mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
29-34 age	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
35-39 age	-	-	-	-	4	1.2	81	26.4
40 and over	5	1.6	3	0.9	13	4.2	200	65.1
		X ² =3.583		p=.733		p>.05		
Educational background of mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	1	0.3	3	0.9	3	0.9	42	14.0
Literate/Primary School	1	0.3	-	-	7	2.2	172	56.1
Secondary School	3	0.9	-	-	7	2.2	65	21.0
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.2
		X ² =23.663		p=.005		p<.05		

When the case of the mother’s baneful and embarrassing utterances is examined, 1.6 % of the young, students of Keskin VHS, answer the case as “Always”, 0.6 % of them state as “Often”, 3.0 % of them say “iseldom” and 45.1 % of them answer as “Never”. No substantive relations found between the school of the young and the case of mother’s baneful and embarrassing utterances towards the young in regard to Chi Square analysis (p>.05). Whereas 1.2 % of the young state that they are experienced such a case by their mother, aged between 35-39, 4.2 % of the young answer the case as they go through the same case by their 40-year-old (or over) mothers. According to Chi Square test, no substantive relations found between the age of mothers and their baneful and embarrassing utterances towards their children (p>.05). In reference to educational background of mothers, 56.1 % of the young who have literate/primary school graduate mothers answer the case as “Never” with the highest rate among the distribution. The highest rate belongs to the young, whose mothers are secondary school graduate, state that they “Always” experience this case (0.9 %). Substantive relations found between the educational background of mothers and their baneful and embarrassing utterances towards their children in accordance with Chi square test (p<.05).

Chart 6: Criticism of Mother without Listening Their Children in proportion to Their Schools and Chi Square Distribution

	Being criticized without being listened							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Silvan VHS	2	0.6	3	0.9	9	2.9	53	17.3
İzzet Bayraktar	3	0.9	-	-	4	1.3	41	13.4
Hüseyin Şahin	3	0.9	-	-	1	0.3	34	11.1

Keskin VHS	1	0.3	1	0.3	21	6.9	132	42.9
$X^2=18.822$ $p=.027$ $p<.05^*$								
Age of mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
29-34 age	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
35-39 age	2	0.6	-	-	9	2.9	74	24.1
40 and over	7	2.2	4	1.2	26	8.5	184	59.9
$X^2=2.239$ $p=.896$ $p>.05$								
Educational Background of mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	4	1.2	2	0.6	6	1.9	37	12.1
Literate/Primary School	3	0.9	1	0.3	21	6.9	155	50.5
Secondary School	2	0.6	1	0.3	8	2.5	64	20.9
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.2
$X^2=10.630$ $p=.302$ $p>.05$								

The students of İzzet Bayraktar ve Hüseyin Şahin VHS answer the question of criticism of mothers without listening them as “Always” with the rate of 0.9 %, the Silvan and Keskin VHS remark the case experienced as “Often” with the rate of 0.3 %. While 42.9 % of Keskin VHS answer the case as they “Never” go through such a case like this, they compose a substantive relation between their schools and the case of being criticized without being listened by their mothers. According to Chi Square test, substantive relations found between schools of the young and their being criticized without being listened by their mothers ($p<.05$). As far as Age of mothers concerned, while the lowest rate (0.6 %) belongs to the young who are “never” experienced this kind of case by mothers aged between 29 and 34, the highest rate (59.9 %) pertains to those whose mothers are at the age of 40 or over. No substantive relations found between the schools and the young’s being criticized without being listened with reference to Chi Square test ($p>.05$). The rate of those who are “always” gone through this situation by illiterate mothers is 1.2 %, the rate of those who “often” experience this case is 0.6 %, who “seldom” experience the case is 1.9 % and who are “never” gone through is 12.1 % and in accordance with Chi Square test, no relations found between educational background of mothers and their criticism of the young without listening them ($p>.05$).

Chart 7: The Percentage of the Case on the Schools of the Young and Beaten by Their Mothers in case of Their Faults and Chi Square Distribution

	Beaten violently by the mother							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Silvan VHS	-	-	-	-	3	0.9	64	20.8
İzzet Bayraktar	-	-	-	-	3	0.9	45	14.8
Hüseyin Şahin	-	-	-	-	2	0.6	36	11.8
Keskin VHS	-	-	3	0.9	4	1.2	148	48.1
$X^2=4.586$ $p=.598$ $p>.05$								
Age of mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
29-34 age	-	-	-	-	2	0.6	-	-
35-39 age	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	84	27.3
40 and over	-	-	3	0.9	11	3.5	207	67.4
$X^2= 3.712$ $p=. 446$ $p>.05$								
Educational Background of the mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	5	1.6	44	14.2
Literate/Primary School	-	-	-	-	5	1.6	175	57.0
Secondary School	-	-	3	0.9	2	0.6	70	22.9
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.2
$X^2= 15.614$ $p=. 016$ $p<.05^*$								

The rate of those who are “often” bruised by their mothers in case of a fault belongs to Keskin VHS by the rate of 0.9 %. The rate of Silvan VHS and İzzet Bayraktar who “seldom” encounter this situation is equal (0.9 %). The lowest rate among VHS belongs to Hüseyin Şahin VHS who “never” go through such a case with rate of 11.8 %. According to chi Square test, no substantive relations found between the schools and the case of the young beaten violently by their mothers in a case of fault ($p>.05$). While 3.5 % of the young, whose mothers are at the age of 40 or over, “seldom” experience the case of being bruised, 67.4 % of the young state that they “never” go through such a situation. In reference to Chi Square analysis, no relations found between the age of mothers and their beaten violently by their mother in a case of fault ($p>.05$). As far as educational background of the mothers concerned, 0.9 % of secondary school graduate mothers “often”, 1.6 % of illiterate and literate/primary school graduate mothers “seldom” bruise their children in a case of fault. The lowest rate,

1.2 %, belongs to the young, whose mothers are college graduate, “never” encounter this kind of situation. Substantive relations found between the educational background of the mothers and their beaten violently by their mothers in a case of fault ($p<.05$). The experience of people on violence is examined in Göreğenli’s (2004) study about the evaluation of violence, mistreatment and torture manners and experiences in Izmir; hence she concludes that adults are exposed to violence by mostly their teachers (32.5 %), fathers (28.5) and mothers (28.5 %) and mothers especially use oral violence to (41.7 %) their children.

Chart 8: Oblivion of Mothers towards the Purchase of The Young’s Needs and Their Aggressive Manners to Receive the Reaction of Mothers and Chi Square Distribution

	Pusrchasing of the Young’s needs							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Silvan VHS	1	0.3	2	0.6	26	8.4	38	12.4
İzzet Bayraktar	1	0.3	1	0.3	9	2.9	37	12.0
Hüseyin Şahin	-	-	1	0.3	5	1.7	32	10.4
Keskin VHS	4	1.3	5	1.6	41	13.3	105	34.2
$X^2=12.069$ $p=.209$ $p>.05$								
Age of Mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
29-34 age	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
35-39 age	-	-	2	0.6	19	6.4	64	20.6
40 and over	6	1.9	7	2.5	62	20.1	146	47.3
$X^2= 4.892$ $p=. 558$ $p>.05$								
Educational Background of the Mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	2	0.6	2	0.6	22	7.1	23	7.5
Literate/Primary school	1	0.3	5	1.6	31	10.1	143	46.6
Secondary school	3	0.9	2	0.6	27	8.8	43	14.1
College	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	3	0.9
$X^2= 27.598$ $p=. 001$ $p<.01^*$								

When the case of oblivion of mothers towards the needs of the young is analyzed, the rate of the young from Silvan VHS and İzzet Bayraktar VHS, who answer the case of as “always”, has the same ratio (0.3 %). The young from İzzet Bayraktar and Hüseyin Şahin VHS, who “often” encounter this kind of a case, share the same ratio (0.3 %). The highest rate to answer the case as “never” belongs to Keskin VHS (13.3 %) among the all VHS. No relations found between the school of the young and the oblivion of mother towards the purchase of the young’s needs with regard to Chi Square analysis ($p>.05$). Considering the age, among the mothers who reply the case as “never” compose 0.6 % of the mothers aged between 29-34, 20.6 % of them aged between 35-39, 47.3 % of them aged between 35-39 and 40-year-old (and over) mothers. No relations found between the between the school of the young and the oblivion of mother towards the purchase of the young’s needs with regard to Chi Square analysis ($p>.05$).

As far as the educational background of mothers concerned, the rate of the mothers illiterate and secondary school graduate, who respond the case as “often”, has the same ratio (% 0.6). substantive relations found between the educational background of the mothers and their oblivion towards the purchase of the young’s needs ($p<.01$).

Chart 9: The Percentage of The Case on The Young’s Performing Aggressive Manners to Receive a Reaction from Their Mothers and Chi Square Distribution

	Performing Aggressive Manners							
	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Silvan VHS	1	0.3	-	-	7	2.2	59	19.2
İzzet Bayraktar	-	-	1	0.3	6	1.6	41	13.4
Hüseyin Şahin	1	0.3	-	-	3	0.9	34	11.3
Keskin VHS	3	0.9	4	1.2	13	4.3	135	44.1
$X^2=4.634$ $p=.865$ $p>.05$								
Age of Mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
29-34 age	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
35-39 age	1	0.3	3	0.9	4	1.2	77	25.0
40 and over	4	1.2	2	0.6	25	8.5	190	61.7
$X^2= 6.043$ $p=. 418$ $p>.05$								
Educational Background of Mother	Always		Often		Seldom		Never	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	8	2.9	41	13.3

Literate/Primary School	2	0.6	4	1.2	16	5.2	158	51.4
Secondary school	3	0.9	-	-	5	1.6	67	21.7
College	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	3	0.9
		$X^2= 23.337$		$p=. 005$		$p<.01$		

The rate of the young from Silvan VHS and Hüseyin Şahin VHS, who respond the case “always”, has the same ratio (%0.3). while the highest rate (4.3 %) answered the case as “Never” belongs to Keskin VHS, the lowest rate (0.9 %) belongs to Hüseyin Şahin VHS. No substantive relations found between the schools of the young and the case of their performing aggressive manners to receive a reaction from their mothers($p>.05$). Considering age of mothers, among the young who answer the case as “Always” have the lowest rate with 0.3 %. Those whose mothers are at the age of 40 and over have the highest rate with 67.1 % by responding the case as “Never”. According to chi square analysis, no substantive relations found between the age of mothers and the young’s performing aggressive manners to receive a reaction from them ($p>.05$). Among the college graduate mothers, 0.3 % of them answer the case as “Often”, 0.9 % of them reply to the case “Never” with reference to educational background. The highest rate (51.4 %) with the answer “Never” belongs to the Literate-Primary school graduate. Substantive relations found between the educational background of mothers and the young’s performing aggressive manners to receive a reaction from mothers ($p<.01$).

IV. DISCUSSION

In this study, answer was sought to the question whether child development program students of vocational high school were exposed to emotional abuse and whether it changed according to the education level and age of mother. In the forensic samples reverberated to the police about in family violence in Switzerland (1986-1996), it was stated that on average, 50 children out of 1000 exposed to negligence and abuse physically by their father – mother (Cowen, 1999). In our country, in a study called Violence in Family and Social Area developed by Premiership Family Research Institution, the families with children firstly utilized explanation and persuasion method for the first time when their children were very naughty, and scolding, shaming, punishing, deprivation and threatening processes, respectively. In our country, violence scale points rising significantly in 15-22 age group shows that the youngsters make up the most important risky group in terms of violence demonstration tendencies; however, it is seen that the families reporting that they never hit their children are 55%. Nevertheless, in our study, 67.4 of the participants answered as never when looked into violently being hit by their parents since the young did something wrong. Thus, Zeytinoğlu and Kozcu (1990) carried out a study about physical abuse within the boundaries of Izmir province. In the study, it was remarked that as the age of the child gets older the volume of the physical abuse performed by parents to the child decreases. Of the children between the ages of 0-3, 76% are abused by their mothers. It was observed that while abuse is intensive by both parents until the age of 16, the children are abused by the part from their parents between the ages of 16-18. These results show that these cases make us think that although abuse and beating are still important problem solving tools, the families preferring to utilize beating as a method do not use it as the age of the children rises, and that the rates start to decrease.

Consequently, it was determined that the uneducated mothers displayed more abuse when compared to the well-educated mothers (Bilir et al, 1999). In our study also, it was established that there was a meaningful relation between mother education level and exhibiting criticizing attitude to the child. In the studies carried out, it was put forward that mothers applied physical abuse and negligence behaviors in concordance with their education level (Bahçecik et al, 1994). These results show that emotional abuse in family can be decreased to the lowest degree gradually and be solved conducting several education, consultation and supporting services in preventing this issue in the families at first and in the society in general (ICN, 2001).

V. RESULTS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study is planned to specify the ways of perception of the young who are exposed to emotional abuse by their mothers along with the factors that can affect the perception. As a result of the study, substantive relations found between the schools of the Young and their confinement to a room/closet by their mothers ($p<.01$). Liminal substantive relations found between the educational background of the mother and the case of the young being seen as servants ($p\le.05$).

Substantive relations found between the educational background of mothers and their baneful and embarrassing utterances towards the young ($p<.05$).

Substantive raltions found between the schools of the young and their cbeing criticized by mothers without listening them ($p<.05$).

Substantive relations found between the educational background of mothers and the young’s bruised by them is reached out substantive ($p<.05$).

Substantive relations found between the educational background of mothers and oblivion of them towards the purchase of the young’s needs ($p<.01$).

Substantive relations found between the educational background of mothers and the young's performing aggressive manners to receive the reaction (recognition) of mother is found substantive ($p<.01$).

In line with these results, the suggestions below can be made to parents, educators and institutions:

- Despite the fact that the safest place for the children is their family, the place where they are also under the utmost risk is their family. It is known that particularly in the processes of problem solving, mothers often practice physical and emotional abuse/neglect. As a known fact, this abuse/neglect, learned as punishment solving technique, will be used later on by the child abused when confronting the similar situation. Because of this, researches should be made examining the dimensions of family and the child to reveal out the causes of abuse/neglect.
- The level of awareness should be increased in society so as to avoid abuse/neglect and events/activities should be prepared to improve the interaction-communication ways between the child and parents.
- It should not be forgotten by the parents that emotional abuse decreases the sense of self-confidence and it is to be gained to the parents by parental education that any kind of abuse/neglect must not be used to discipline their children.
- In comparison to other kinds of abuse/neglect, it is to be developed legal regularizations and practiced law enforcement in order to protect the rights of the abused/neglected children as emotional neglect/abuse is quite hard to be inferred.

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