



Impacts of Law 11.340/2006 on women in the city of Itaituba-PA: a data analysis

Impactos da Lei 11.340 de 2006 para mulheres na cidade de Itaituba-PA: uma análise de dados
Impactos de la Ley 11.340 de 2006 para las mujeres en la ciudad de Itaituba-PA: un análisis de datos

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Abstract:

The results regarding the impacts of Law 11.340/2006 – Maria da Penha Law – on the prevention and combating of violence against women in Itaituba-PA indicate that there has been significant awareness within Itaituba society and improvements in protection and assistance mechanisms for women. Even so, despite the advances achieved, challenges remain in the effective implementation of the law, such as the lack of adequate structure in the agencies responsible for enforcing the legislation and the need for an integrated approach involving education, health, and other sectors of society. Quantitative and qualitative data, including tabulated information and bibliographic research, were analyzed to evaluate the issue addressed. It can also be stated that approximately 77% of women from Itaituba reported having been victims of physical, patrimonial, sexual, moral, or psychological violence, and 60% believe that reporting cases of violence against women is effective in ensuring safety and justice.

Keywords:

Violence against women. Combating violence. Legal impacts. Outcomes.

Resumo:

Os resultados acerca dos impactos da lei 11.340 de 2006 - Maria da Penha na prevenção e combate à violência contra mulheres em Itaituba-PA, indicam que houve uma significativa conscientização na sociedade itaitubense e na melhoria dos mecanismos de proteção e assistência às mulheres. Ainda assim, apesar dos avanços, existem desafios na efetiva implementação da lei, como a falta de estrutura adequada nos órgãos responsáveis pela aplicação da legislação e a necessidade de uma abordagem integrada que envolva a educação, a saúde e outros setores da sociedade. Foram analisados dados quantitativos e qualitativos, incluindo dados tabulados e pesquisas bibliográficas, para avaliar a problemática abordada. Podemos ainda afirmar que, cerca de 77% das mulheres itaitubenses relataram ter sido vítimas de violência física, patrimonial, sexual, moral ou psicológica e 60% delas acreditam que a denúncia de casos de violência contra mulheres é eficaz para garantir a segurança e justiça.

Palavras-chave:

Violência contra a mulher. Combate à violência. Impactos da lei. Resultados.

Resumen:

Los resultados sobre los impactos de la Ley 11.340 de 2006 – Ley Maria da Penha – en la prevención y el combate de la violencia contra las mujeres en Itaituba-PA indican que hubo una significativa concienciación en la sociedad itaitubense y una mejora en los mecanismos de protección y asistencia a las mujeres. Aun así, a pesar de los avances, existen desafíos para la implementación efectiva de la ley, como la falta de una estructura adecuada en los organismos



responsables de su aplicación y la necesidad de un enfoque integrado que involucre la educación, la salud y otros sectores de la sociedad. Se analizaron datos cuantitativos y cualitativos, incluidos datos tabulados e investigaciones bibliográficas, para evaluar la problemática abordada. También puede afirmarse que cerca del 77% de las mujeres de Itaituba informaron haber sido víctimas de violencia física, patrimonial, sexual, moral o psicológica, y el 60% considera que la denuncia de casos de violencia contra las mujeres es eficaz para garantizar la seguridad y la justicia.

Palabras clave:

Violencia contra la mujer. Combate a la violencia. Impactos de la ley. Resultados.

INTRODUCTION

This article refers to the impacts of Law 11.340 of 2006 - Maria da Penha Law - on the prevention and combating of violence against women in Itaituba-PA. Therefore, to achieve this, data was collected voluntarily by first-year law students from the Faculty of Itaituba.

Nevertheless, it must be stated that there has been significant awareness in Itaituba society and an improvement in the mechanisms for protecting and assisting women. Furthermore, it was observed that despite the progress, challenges remain in the effective implementation of the law, such as the lack of adequate structure in the responsible bodies and the need for an integrated approach involving education, health, and other sectors of society.

Finally, it was noted to be of fundamental importance to conduct research that observed the reality of women in Itaituba-PA in relation to the various forms of violence that characterize the Maria da Penha Law.

Impacts of Law 11.340 of 2006 on women in the city of Itaituba-PA: A data analysis.

This article reviewed the literature on Law No. 11.340/06 (Maria da Penha Law) and its impact on the prevention and combating of domestic violence crimes against women in the city of Itaituba-PA. In this sense, the legal, social, and psychological aspects of domestic violence were analyzed, highlighting the legislative advances made possible by the Law. Furthermore, the gaps and challenges in the implementation and application of the legislation were examined, as well as the law's effectiveness in reducing the incidence of violence and protecting victims in Itaituba.

Furthermore, it can be stated that this Law recognizes the fundamental rights inherent to the human person for all women, since it works to ensure that women live without violence, maintaining their physical and psychological health and improving their morality and

intelligence. Moreover, this law can be considered a significant instrument aimed at combating gender violence and protecting women who find themselves in vulnerable situations. Thus, it represents a major advance in the fight for gender equality and against crimes of domestic and family violence in the country.

Finally, the legal aspects of domestic violence mainly involve current legislation in the Brazilian context, which defines and criminalizes numerous forms of violence against women. This includes physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial, and moral violence. Furthermore, it includes punishments for aggressors, such as protective measures and public policies aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

According to Barbosa (2018), the Maria da Penha Law (LMP) was instituted in honor of a pharmacist named Maria da Penha Maia Fernandes, who was a victim of domestic violence for many years. As a result, Ms. Maria da Penha became paraplegic after her ex-husband, Marco Antônio Heredia Viveiros, attempted to kill her. Therefore, this law was approved on August 7, 2006, and aims to protect women against domestic and family violence. It should also be noted that this name was given due to Ms. Maria da Penha's tireless efforts to seek justice and reparation for what happened.

Pasinato (2011, p. 127; apud, BARBOSA, 2018, p. 56) highlighted that domestic violence against women can be summarized as: “any action or omission based on gender that causes death, physical, sexual and psychological suffering”. In this sense, the ethical benefit given to patrimonial violence refers to a variety of negative actions that occur within the family. Some examples are: physical violence, which is the application of physical force to a woman, which may or may not result in injuries and does not always involve the use of weapons.

In this same sense, Pasinato (2011, p. 127 apud; BARBOSA 2018, p. 56) states that psychological violence, which can be defined as actions that harm someone's self-esteem, personal identity, or professional growth; sexual violence, which is summarized as any type of sexual coercion occurring within a domestic environment; threats and intimidation, which are behaviors that make you feel insecure and afraid; emotional abuse, which is the use of emotions for manipulation, humiliation, or control; and economic deprivation, which limits access to financial resources.

Coelho (2022, p. 20) emphasizes that domestic violence is not restricted to a specific victim and can occur in all social strata. It should be highlighted that multidisciplinary education



in schools, integrated public policies for prevention, and statistical research on the Maria da Penha Law and other mechanisms for protecting women's human rights are necessary to combat this problem.

LEGAL ASPECTS

According to Article 23 of Law No. 11.340/06, the victim may request that the competent judge take precautionary measures ranging from the removal of the aggressor from the victim or any other place of residence with her. This is done to guarantee the victim's safety, aiming to keep her away from the aggressor, with a minimum distance limit. The judge may determine the minimum distance the aggressor must maintain from the victim and restrict, or even suspend, the possible carrying of weapons. Furthermore, the judge may also direct the victim and her dependents to official or community support programs and order that the victim and her dependents be returned to their corresponding domicile.

However, with regard to Article 23 of the aforementioned law, a court officer communicates exclusively to the aggressor the measures imposed and their conditions after approval; the victim should not communicate directly with the aggressor. If the aggressor violates the measures, the police must be called immediately and may arrest him on the spot. The judge may annul the precautionary measure if the victim also violates the rules, such as contacting the aggressor. It should be noted that the law does not establish a time limit for protective measures. Courts generally set a period of 180 days, which may be extended if the reasons for the request persist.

SOCIAL ASPECTS

Confort (2017) argues that many women are affected by domestic violence because of toxic masculinity. Thus, the expression "toxic masculinity" refers to harmful social expectations imposed on men, leading them to act in certain ways to fit the stereotype of "being a man." These requirements include traits of virility such as fearlessness, authoritarianism, courage, and assertiveness. From childhood, boys are taught to control their emotions, avoid revealing their vulnerability, and avoid exploring their own sexuality.

According to Confort (2017), "Toxic Masculinity" is a repressive description of masculinity defined by violence, sex, status, and aggression. Furthermore, it is part of a culture of masculinity where strength is everything and emotions are considered a weakness; sex and

brutality tend to be standards by which men can be, in some way, evaluated; and supposedly "feminine" traits ranging from emotional vulnerability to the suppression of feelings, the encouragement of violence, and a lack of encouragement to seek help are some of the characteristics of toxic masculinity. In this way, it can lead to even more serious issues, such as the continued encouragement of rape, homophobic actions, misogyny, racism, and others.

Confort (2017) further emphasizes that these gender issues can lead to domestic violence. Men who don't know how to feel may use violence as a language when they cannot resolve conflicts through conversation. Often, the pressure to behave according to standards of masculinity leads to dangerous behaviors, such as physical, verbal, or emotional aggression against partners or family members.

Pinto (2009) argues that the psychological and social dimensions of domestic violence are included in psychosocial aspects, which also encompass the origins and repercussions of this type of violence. This may involve analyzing the behavioral patterns of the aggressor, the behavioral patterns of the victim, cycles of violence, psychological effects on victims and their families, as well as the social, cultural, and economic factors that sustain domestic violence. It is important to highlight that behaviors such as fear of reporting, social shame, financial dependence, and lack of support are some important issues to consider.

Coelho (2022) identified patterns in various forms of aggression, such as the tension phase, where verbal aggression and conflict increase; followed by the explosion phase, in which the aggressor commits violent acts, often physically injuring the victim; and finally, the honeymoon phase, where the aggressor apologizes and says they will change. It must be noted that these phases become vicious cycles where the victim, caught in a tangle of emotions, is unable to break free from the aggressor.

Dias , Canavez , and de Matos (2018) reported that many women in abusive relationships experience a continuous series of learned patterns, as experiences from their previous lives can help in identifying this cycle. Therefore, in some cases, the victim only becomes involved in abusive relationships, and even when changing partners, she continues to choose a violent partner. The victim's passive position remains unchanged. The individual's emotional involvement allows the partner to control and abuse them.

According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO, 2018), domestic violence can cause a variety of psychological disorders, including physical, moral, and financial harm, and is also seen as a risk factor for the development of diseases. Nevertheless, reliable data on the recovery of women who are victims of domestic violence crimes is still lacking, despite the large number of studies conducted on this subject.

According to Shcraiber (1999 apud, LOPES, 2014), it must be stated that victims of domestic violence suffer significant damage to their physical, psychological, and social lives. Victims of domestic violence often encounter many difficulties when seeking help. These challenges can be practical, social, or emotional. Many victims fear retaliation from the abuser, preventing them from reporting the violence. They may also feel ashamed, guilty, or stigmatized for being victims, and sometimes financially or emotionally dependent, leading to fear of losing emotional support or the breadwinner's income.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Maria da Penha Law (2006), which defines patrimonial violence as taking control of money, not paying alimony, destroying or damaging personal documents, theft, extortion or damage, fraud, robbery of goods, valuables or financial resources, deliberately damaging the woman's property or anything she values in social practice, this type of violence creates economic dependence. This means that the woman is stripped of all her financial and professional aspirations, and ends up not having money to buy basic things, depending on the money of her partners and husbands.

Sardenberg and Grossi (2015) argue that when evaluating the effectiveness of the Maria da Penha Law in fulfilling these principles, it is necessary to distinguish between "social effectiveness" and "legal effectiveness." They state that while the former has been gradually implemented since its approval, the "legal" effectiveness remains unsatisfactory, as it is necessary to create a different cultural-political model within the Judiciary, in accordance with the spirit of the Belém Convention of the State of Pará, which encompasses the Maria da Penha Law.

Sardenberg and Grossi (2015) analyze the social effectiveness of the results of the Maria da Penha Law. Although the law exists and provides for a series of public policies for the prevention and repression of domestic violence, cases of domestic violence continue to occur. Thus, society based on patriarchy still faces gender inequalities, and raising awareness is essential to end this problem. The first steps to protect and empower women are to expand educational programs and encourage open discussions about domestic violence.

Regarding Sardenberg and Grossi (2015), who also discuss the unquestionable legal effectiveness of the law, it is a significant milestone in the fight for women against domestic and family violence. From this perspective, as previously mentioned, to protect victims immediately after a complaint, the law establishes measures such as removing the aggressor from the residence and restricting their approach. These actions have saved women's lives and guaranteed their safety. In short, the Maria da Penha Law's capacity to protect women, aiming

to punish aggressors while always seeking to raise societal awareness about the importance of combating domestic violence, explains its legal effectiveness.

According to Costa (2013; apud, LIMA, 2018), despite the progress, the implementation of the Maria da Penha Law still faces major obstacles. These include the lack of adequate infrastructure in some regions of the country, the refusal of some legal professionals to fully apply the law, and the constant need for improvements in prevention and victim support systems.

Walker (2016; apud, AQUINO; ALENCAR; STUKER, 2021) states that culture, education, lack of resources, professional training, lack of reporting, and judicial bureaucracy are some of the challenges facing the implementation of the law. In this respect, training police officers, judges, prosecutors, and even health professionals to act appropriately and sensitively in cases of domestic violence, if necessary, as well as changing the culture that tolerates violence against women, is essential. Due to threats, social pressure, or financial dependence on the abuser, many victims avoid reporting abuse. Often, there is a lack of financial, human, and material resources to fully implement the law, such as shelters and health centers, and the slow and bureaucratic judicial system can discourage victims from seeking help or justice.

Campos (2015) examined the Specialized Assistance Network, which is composed of DEAMs (Specialized Police Stations for Women), specialized units in regular police stations, referral centers, shelters, specialized domestic violence courts, adapted courts, and others. The author emphasizes the following: 1) the networks vary from place to place and, in general, are more personalized than institutionalized; 2) although more evident in metropolitan areas, it was in these areas that the greatest disorganization or lack of communication was demonstrated; 3) In addition, the inadequate physical structure and lack of staff in services such as DEAMs and referral centers; 4) Currently, shelters are more associated with violence than with protection; and 5) The lack of access to the Assistance Network for Women in Situations of Violence increases the challenges of access to justice, especially for Black, riverside, Pomeranian, Indigenous, and other ethnic women.

Finally, the Maria da Penha Law is a great protection for women against domestic and family abuse. It creates specialized courts and provides assistance and protection to prevent and curb these acts. However, to ensure that all women live with dignity and without violence, it is important to remember that there are additional challenges that need to be addressed, and this requires continuous effort. In this sense, this legislation is a symbol of the fight for gender equality and the pursuit of eradicating violence against women in Brazil. For it to be effective,

all of society must be involved, including the government, institutions, non-governmental organizations, and the general public.

METHODOLOGY

For the purposes of this article, a bibliographic review of relevant works was conducted, which were essential for the successful completion of the work, including Law 11.340/06 – Maria da Penha Law. In addition, field research of an exploratory-descriptive nature was carried out, following a qualitative and quantitative approach.

Thus, according to Nunes, Nascimento and Luz (2016), descriptive research includes an observational study, where two similar groups are compared. On the other hand, it is stated that exploratory research complements descriptive research and is generally used when there is little information on the subject, allowing the researcher to be more familiar with the research problem and the development of its purposes.

In this sense, it was observed that there are certain similarities between descriptive research and exploratory research, since both are methods aimed at investigation, differing in the depth of their specific objectives. Thus, while descriptive research seeks to describe characteristics, exploratory research seeks to investigate something in a broader context, a more detailed investigation.

Furthermore, quantitative and qualitative research differ in the methods employed for data collection and analysis, since while quantitative research seeks to work with numerical data or even statistical analyses, qualitative analysis is dedicated to a deeper investigation, through experiments, interviews, and others. According to Souza and Kerbauy (2017, p. 24), "this is a strictly bibliographic study, whose source is based on research that has focused on understanding aspects related to methodological approaches."

Furthermore, bibliographic research occurs when information is sought in written materials for a better understanding or even knowledge about a particular subject. Nevertheless, Marconi and Lakatos (2022, p. 33) state that: "bibliographic research is a specific type of scientific production: it is based on texts, such as books, scientific articles, critical essays, dictionaries, encyclopedias, newspapers, magazines, reviews, and summaries."

Thus, in light of the facts presented, a field research was developed, which took place through a questionnaire, carried out by academics from the first semester of the Bachelor of Laws course at a private educational institution in the municipality of Itaituba-PA, targeting women who may have already suffered, in some way, domestic violence.

According to the ideas of Marconi and Lakatos (2022), field research is used with the objective of gathering information or knowledge about a problem, in which an answer is sought, or even about a hypothesis, which aims to be proven, or proposes to discover new relationships between them. Thus, this research involved data collection, whose sources were derived from a natural environment and from which the information was extracted.

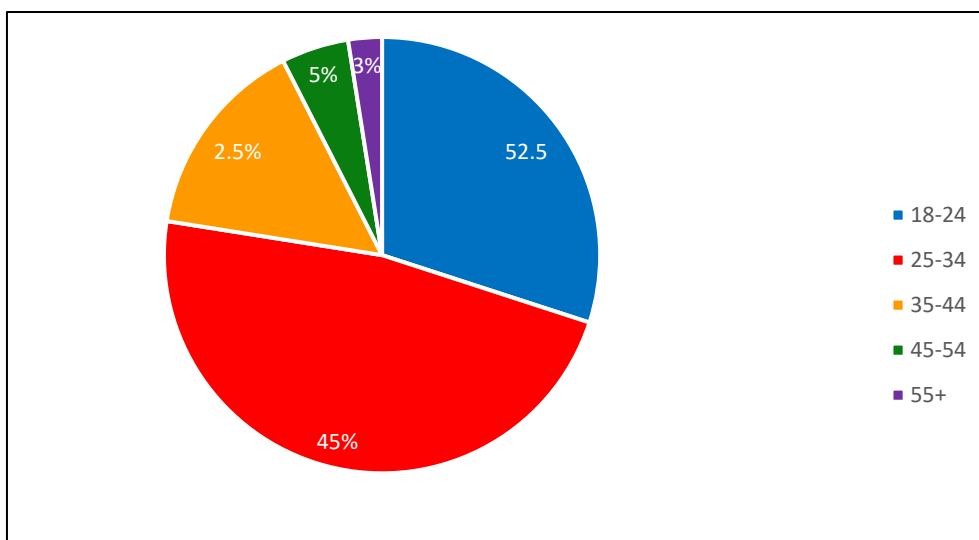
Therefore, regarding field research, it is stated that it generally aimed to gather data on a specific subject for a more in-depth analysis. Thus, field research also consisted of conducting bibliographic research on facts that proved interesting to analyze.

Finally, to collect data regarding the application of Law 11.340 of 2006 in the city of Itaituba-PA, an electronic questionnaire was developed and applied through the Google Forms online platform. The questionnaire links were sent to the women by group members in order to obtain the research results through their responses, which were answered individually and without interference from the team. Furthermore, aiming to guarantee anonymity, participants were informed that all collected data would not be identifiable and that their responses would not be disclosed. Nevertheless, at the end of the field research, all collected data were analyzed in the form of a scientific article, and the questionnaire was accompanied by a free and informed consent form.

RESULTS

Based on the data obtained from the questionnaire regarding the Impacts of Law 11.340 of 2006 on Women in the city of Itaituba-PA, the main points were analyzed. It should be noted that this research was conducted with a diverse female audience. In this sense, the main analyses are presented below.

Figure 1. Age range of participants

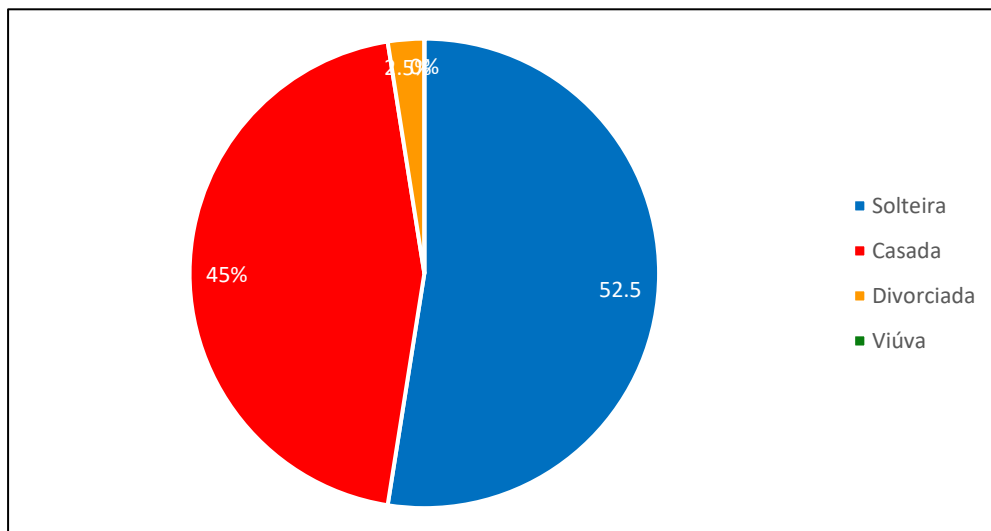


"Source: Prepared by the authors (2026)"

According to the data above, it should be noted that this questionnaire, which was answered by forty-one (41) women from different backgrounds, can be concluded that the respondents were between 18 and 55 years old, with a significant number being those between twenty-five (25) and thirty -four (34) years old.

Furthermore, it should be noted, in more detail, that 47.5% of the women surveyed were between twenty-five (25) and thirty -four (34) years old, 30% were between eighteen (18) and twenty-four (24) years old, 15% were between thirty-five (35) and forty-four (44) years old. However, 5% of respondents were between forty-five (45) and fifty-four (54) years old, and 2.5% were fifty-five years old or older.

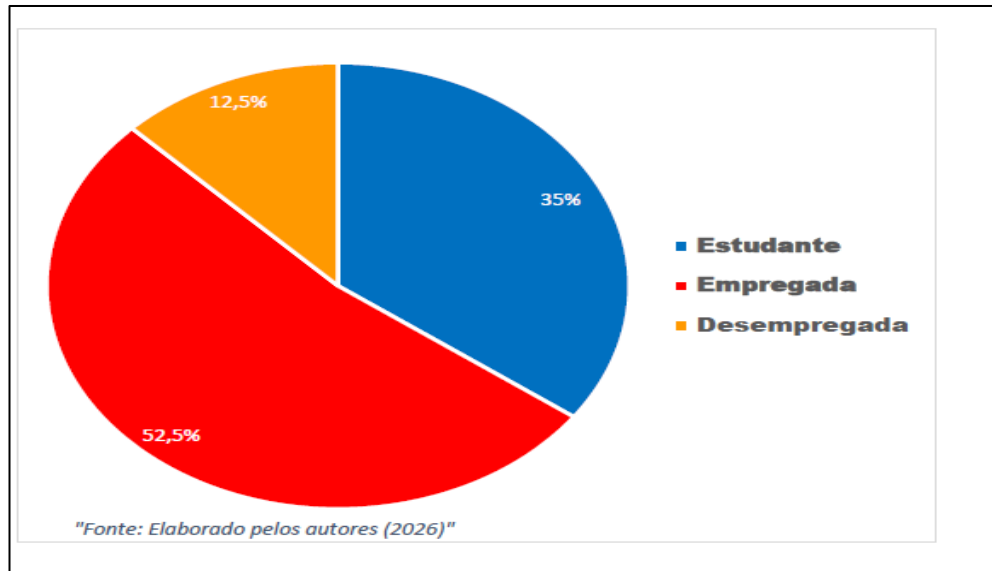
Chart 2. Marital status of participants



"Source: Prepared by the authors (2026)"

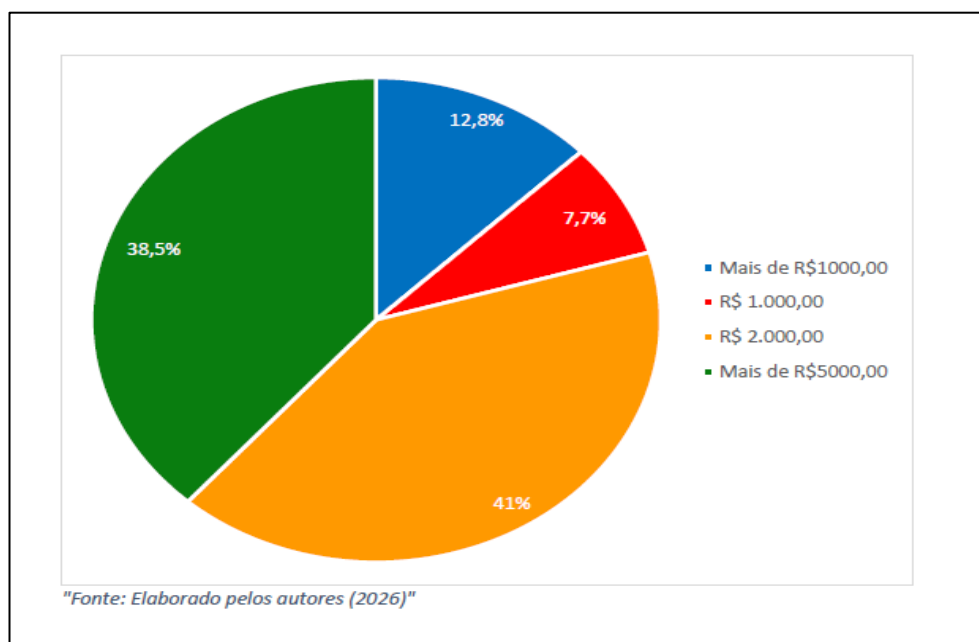
According to the data presented above, a significant number of respondents are either single or married, with single women standing out, representing more than 50% of respondents. Specifically, 52.5% of respondents stated they were single, 45% married, and 2.5% divorced.

Graph 3. Occupation of the participants



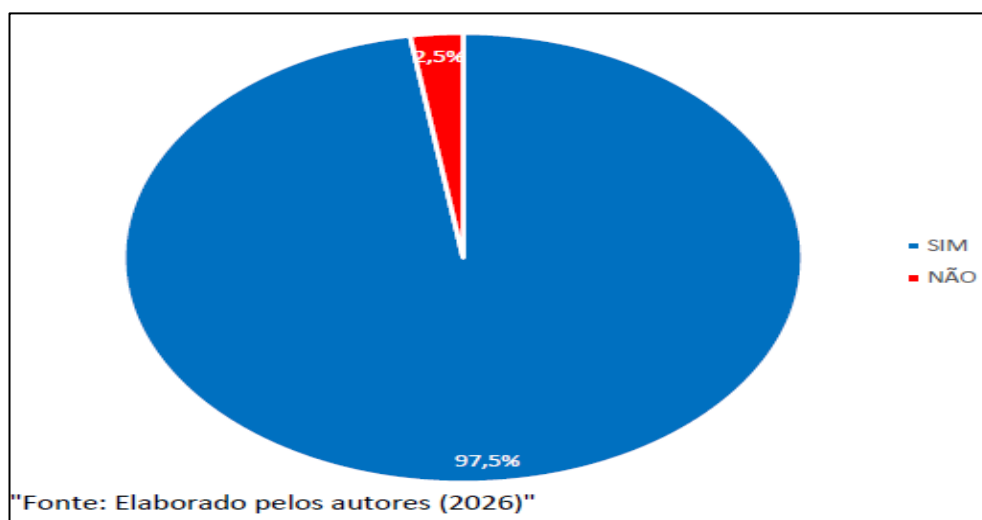
Regarding the issue of work, the majority of respondents stated that they were working. Thus, 52.5% of these women were employed, representing more than 50%. Of these, 35% stated they were students and 12.5% were unemployed. Finally, there were no responses from women who were already retired.

Chart 4. Monthly family income



Regarding the respondents' monthly family income, it was noted that it varied, indicating economic diversity among them. Thus, 41% of respondents stated that their family income was two thousand (2,000) reais, 38.5% stated that it was more than five thousand (5,000) reais, 12.8% stated that they had an income below one thousand (1,000) reais, and 7.7% had a family income of one thousand (1,000) reais.

Chart 5. Knowledge about Law 11.340/06 – Maria da Penha



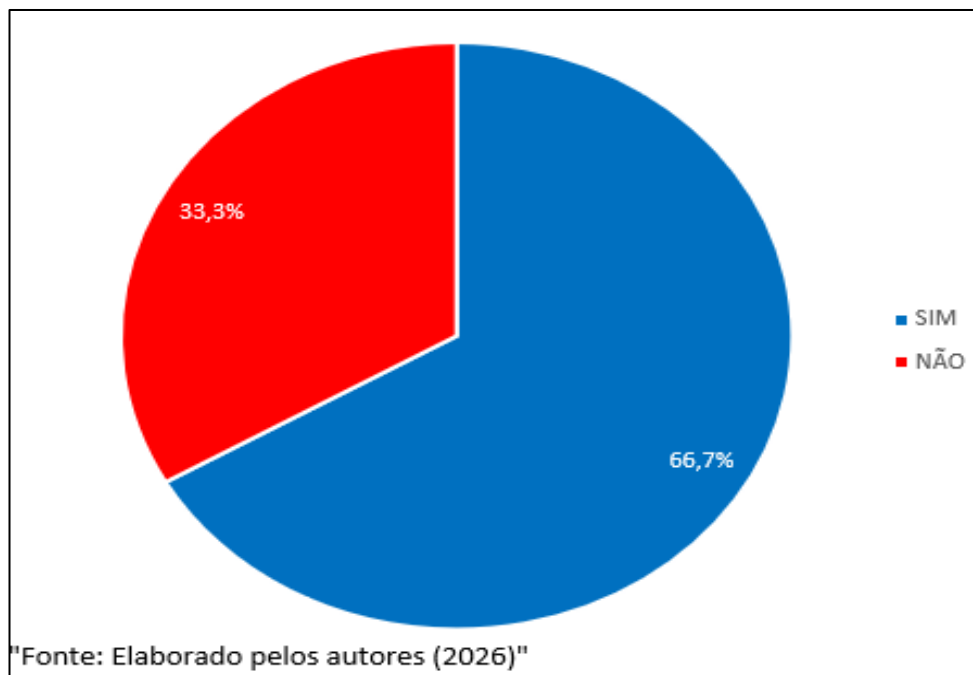
In general, regarding knowledge about Law 11.340 of 2006, it was observed that a significant number of respondents stated they were familiar with it, representing a total of 97.5%. This corroborates the analyses of Aquino, Alencar, and Stuker (2021), who highlight the widespread dissemination of the law as a significant advancement.

However, it should also be noted that 2.5% of the women who answered the questionnaire indicated that they are unaware of the legislation in question. Given this information, it should be added that this is a negative point, considering that such ignorance of these rights can lead to irreparable situations in these people's lives.

In this same vein, knowledge of Law 11.340 of 2006 is essential, since it states that if there is a current or imminent risk to the life or health of the woman, or even her dependents, the aggressor must be immediately removed from the home if he resides with the victim. Thus, knowing that every woman, regardless of her social class, has legal protection against physical, mental, moral, psychological, and patrimonial violence that she may suffer in her relationship is of fundamental importance.

However, despite knowledge of the law, many do not consider it effective in combating violence against women, which is in line with Campos' (2015) observations, who argues that the implementation of the law faces substantial challenges in practice.

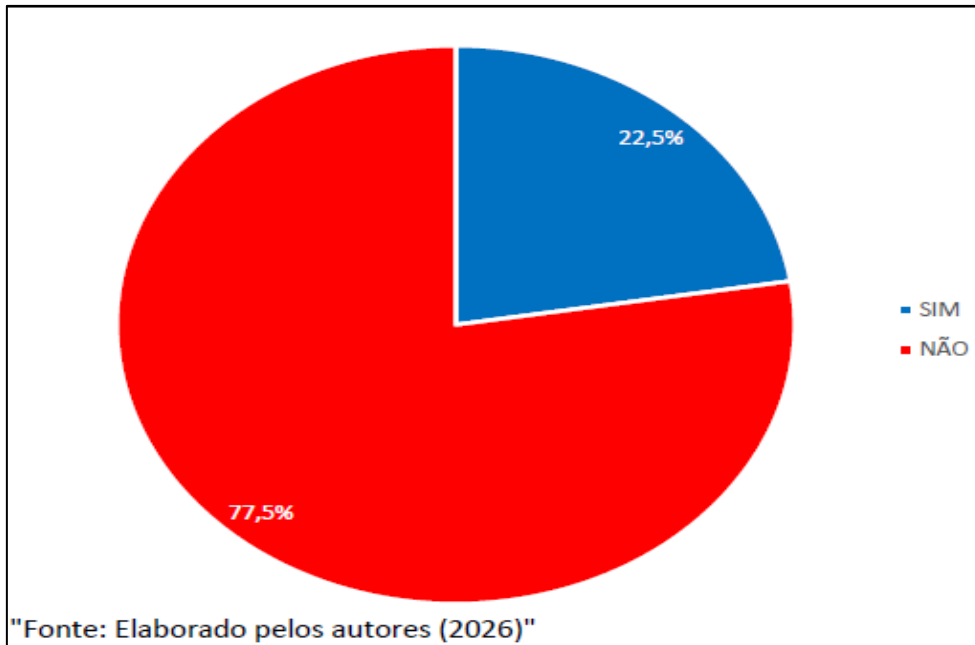
Chart 6. Effectiveness of Law 11.340/06 in combating violence against women.



It is worth noting that, despite the fact that more than 97% of the women who answered the questionnaire were aware of the law, 33.3% indicated that they did not consider it effective in combating violence against women. In this sense, in line with Campos' (2015) observations, the implementation of the law faces substantial challenges in practice.

In fact, what is observed is that even though Law 11.340 of 2006 aims to curb domestic and family violence against women, a considerable portion of society does not consider this law effective. Therefore, there is a feeling that the State must act more rigorously to achieve significant improvements in this area.

Chart 7. Have you ever suffered any type of violence?

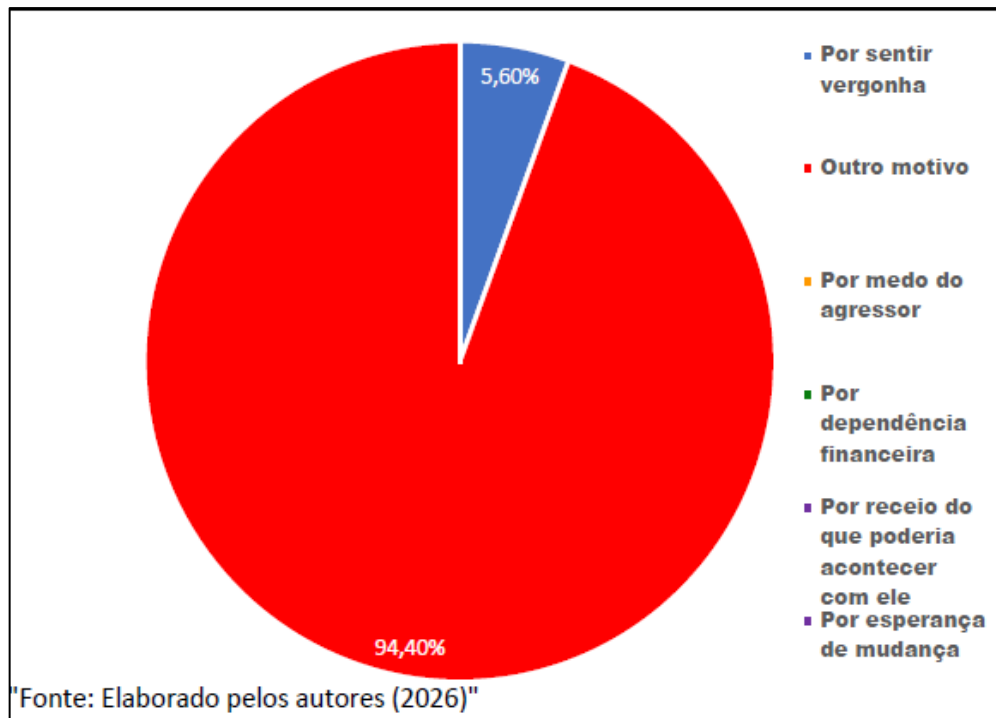


Continuing, it is observed that a significant proportion of the respondents have already been victims of violence, with 22.5% stating that they had suffered some type of domestic or family violence, while 77.5% stated the opposite.

Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize that, given the number of women who have stated that they have suffered such violence, one can measure how alarming these data are. Consequently, even with the creation of mechanisms for prevention purposes, it is noted that not all rights are yet guaranteed, including the right to life and security, which are included in Article 3 of the Maria da Penha Law.

Therefore, there is a need for collaborative work; not only is state action necessary, but also that of society and, above all, of the victim herself, because even though crimes of violence against women are subject to unconditional criminal prosecution, that is, regardless of the victim's will, if she denies the aggression, it may hinder reaching a satisfactory outcome.

Chart 8. What is the reason for not reporting ?

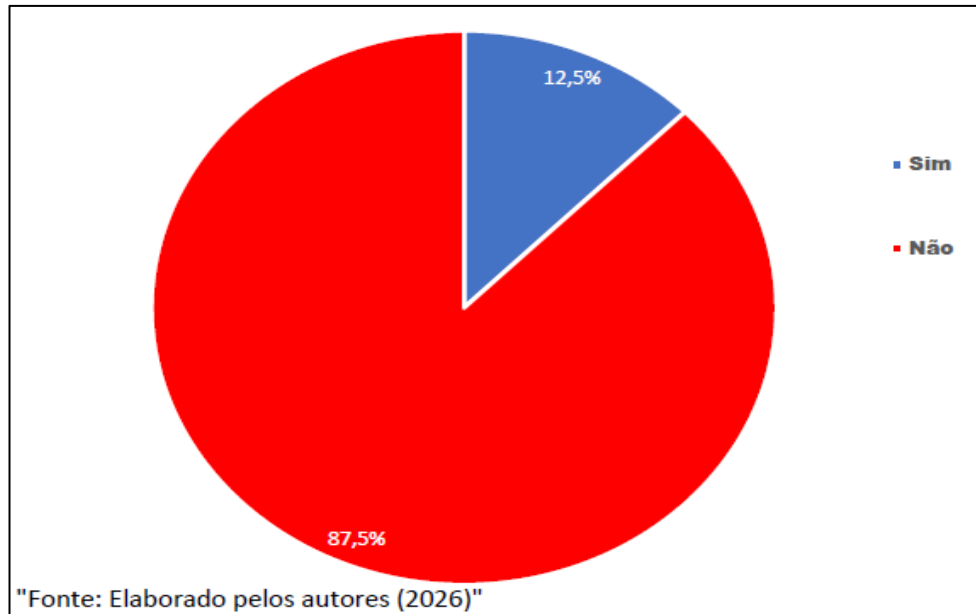


Regarding the issue of reporting, it is observed that few women interviewed reported the act of aggression they suffered. Furthermore, according to the data above, 94.4% responded that they did not report for various reasons.

Nevertheless, 5.6% of women stated that they did not report the violence they suffered because they felt ashamed. Ashamed of what society would say, of seeking help from public agents in the competent bodies, of the aggressor's family, or even of their own family.

It should also be emphasized that the fear a woman feels towards her abuser, as well as financial issues and the hope for his change, are factors that lead a woman to accept a life of violence, which can even lead to her death. Indeed, Coelho (2022) points out that the lack of reporting is frequently attributed to fear of reprisals and lack of trust in the justice system.

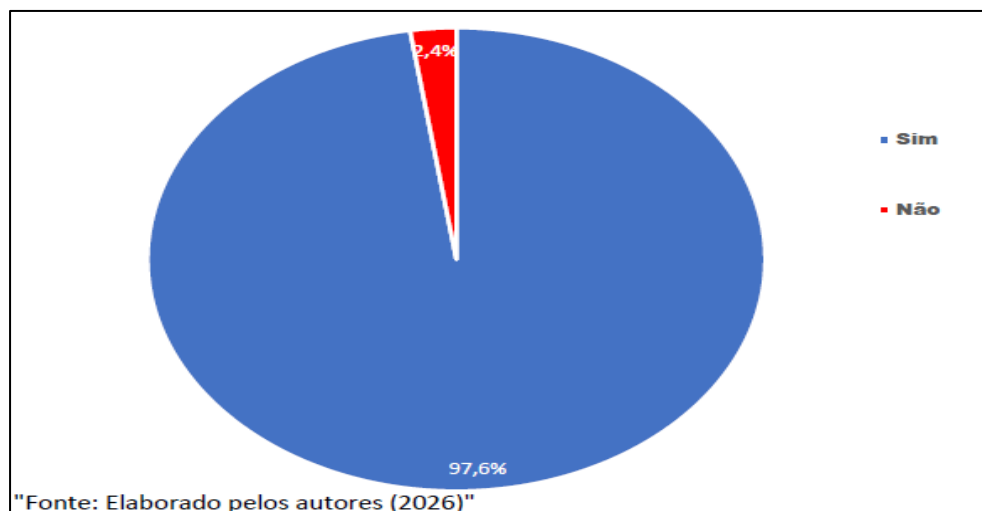
Chart 9. Sought emotional or psychological support after the event.



Belief in the effectiveness of reporting to ensure safety and justice is divided, while the search for emotional or psychological support after experiencing violence is low. As highlighted by Lopes (2014), humane treatment is crucial to encourage victims to seek help, but it is still insufficient in many regions.

In this context, in accordance with the results presented in the graph above, 87.5% of the women interviewed, who had already suffered domestic and family violence against women, never sought psychological help after suffering aggression from their partner. However, only 12.5% of this group sought such support.

Chart 10. Do you believe that society can improve support and protection for victims of violence?



On the other hand, according to the graph above, 97.6% of the female population who answered the questionnaire stated that society can help improve support for the protection of

victims of violence. As an example, one can cite cases in which the population, upon witnessing or hearing cries for help, immediately seeks to contact the competent authorities.

It should be noted that victims may fear there will be obstacles to reporting the crime. According to Lima (2018), the effective implementation of the law requires more sensitive and efficient service in women's police stations, emphasizing the need for an integrated approach that includes psychological and legal support.

These analyses align with existing literature on the psychological impact of domestic violence. In this sense, Dias, Canavez, and Matos (2018) highlight the cognitive and emotional harm that victims face, reinforcing the importance of adequate treatment and effective public policies. Reflection on toxic masculinity, as discussed by Confort (2017), is also relevant to understanding the cultural roots of violence and promoting behavioral changes in society.

Therefore, the questionnaire data, combined with the analyses of the aforementioned authors, point to the urgent need to improve the application of the Maria da Penha Law and expand support resources for victims, including educational, social, and institutional measures.

5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Thus, it is noted that domestic and family violence is a topic of great relevance and concern for the society of Itaituba. This article explored some important aspects related to this theme. In Itaituba-PA, the Maria da Penha Law has proven fundamental in combating this type of violence; furthermore, it was noted that it would be essential to analyze the social and penal system to understand how gender issues influence violence.

Therefore, it became necessary to raise awareness about the increase in reports regarding the Maria da Penha Law in order to improve data tabulation and thus enhance technical planning to better reflect reality. Creating socio-educational tools for violence prevention is essential to educate young people, adolescents, and adults about the topic for a more effective fight against it.

Finally, to arrive at these conclusions, it was necessary to collect data in the field through the application of a questionnaire to the female public, highlighting the importance of continuing to debate and promote measures that contribute to the prevention and confrontation of violence against women, aiming to build a more just and egalitarian society.

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