



## Violence Against Women

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### Abstract:

Violence against women is a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women, and it means all acts of gender-based violence that lead to social, psychological, economic and health damages and threaten family life and human values in society. The Study aims to identify the reasons behind violence against women, the forms of violence practiced against them and the strategies that reduced violence against women.

The data study consisted of abused married women in the city of Baquba such as Al-Rahma, Al-Razi, Al-Mafraq, and Al-Mustafa neighborhood. The study sample included (100) abused women, and the sample was chosen randomly. The descriptive approach was followed in analyzing and interpreting the phenomenon. The researcher used the questionnaire that's consisted of (50) items as a tool for collecting information and data, and the field data was processed using the social package for social sciences (spss). The study results that the husband's weak religious commitment, the interference of the family in the affairs of the family, the husband's preoccupation with social networking sites, his neglect of his family and his wife, and the poor economic situation of the family are among the most common causes of violence.

### Chapter 1: -

**Introduction** : - There has been a lot of talk in recent times about the phenomenon of violence against women, where many books and magazines described the manifestations of this violence and its manifestations in various fields of community life, as many researchers and researchers went to seek scientific explanations for this phenomenon, and if it seems clear that these studies showed that the social and cultural system and the economic situation and the standard of living are all factors explaining this phenomenon.

Despite the changes in the situation of women in the world, the nature of the relationship governing women's relationship with men within the family continues to be governed by the remnants of the relationships of control that were historically established with the emergence of private property under the rule of patriarchy, which gave absolute power to men, and forced women to submit by force. Most of the laws governing the family system in various human societies continued to support the idea that women and children are a natural extension of male ownership, This means that he is free to act on them, which has produced multiple forms of violence and social oppression against women (Attar, 2013,p2).

Studies have indicated that violent women are exposed to various forms and forms of violence, including physical, verbal, psychological, social, sexual, economic and health violence. Forms are associated with mental and behavioral disorders that affect a woman's sexual and psychological health and affect her behavior and performance as a mother, wife and working woman (Al-Dosari, 2013,p6).

**The problem of research:** - Violence is a serious problem, which is a natural result of the social, moral and cultural level reached by human societies that does not reflect human humanity and knowledge paper, thus worsening relations in all social institutions, from family to school to society, so violence became one of the most important topics of concern to officials, researchers and bodies for the legacy and backwardness of this phenomenon, and this is because The concept of violence - as old as existence itself, has been known since man knew both in his relationship with nature and in the relationship of man to man, where it had bad results on the continuation and progress of societies, and no matter how many of these results, the problem of violence had to be addressed scientifically and tried to explain it through its meanings in various sciences (Zaki, 2017,p. 4).

Violence against women is a form of discrimination against women, seriously disrupting or cancelling their ability to enjoy their rights and freedoms, as a manifestation of the historical imbalance in power relations between men and women, and one of the social mechanisms to bring them under control, so it did not stop at the Universal Declaration of Women's Rights, but was considered an integral part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, perhaps indicating the extent to which the issue of protecting women has shifted from Violence to one of the most prominent social topics (Prince, 2019,p9).

There are many forms and concepts of violence in society, violence that can be adopted by a person, a group, or even a society towards a group of persons, or even one individual. Violence plays a major role in the destruction of societies, persons, as a result of the destruction of social morals and values, as well as violence within the family, through the assault of another person within the family. Kaloudi , et .al . 2017p28) )

**The importance of research:** - Violence is one of the first manifestations of behavior known to human societies. But it has knew a great rise in recent decades, and is hardly without a society of some of its forms that societies have known for a long time, but some of its causes are related to some characteristics of modern society. Especially those that seem to be an expression of pressures and feelings of frustration and oppression.

The "phenomenon of violence" has spread to the family, which is the most important social unit to maintain the continuation of social life. Therefore, this institution has received the attention of researchers in various branches of social sciences. However, the violence that takes place within its surroundings has not received the attention it deserves, especially the one to which women are subjected. Speaking of it is still in the forbidden and silent space, a woman is a private property of a man (father, brother, husband, son) and her life is a matter of privacy fenced by a set of customs and traditions (Muhammadawi, 2000,p4).

In fact, violence against women is a phenomenon inherent to every social life, because the social environment is not only an area of cooperation, but an area of conflict, and in the words of Ibn Khaldun: "Man is not a civilian, of course, but of course aggressive."

Crimes of violence against women and their harm in society are increasing, and despite their widespread global reach, they have not received sufficient attention, as has been observed through international seminars, research and studies that have touched on this field in several different destinations and recommendations for further studies on violent crime prevailing in many countries, including the problem of violent crimes against women and their psychological, social and economic damage (previous source, 2000,p.7).

**Search questions : -**

1. What are the sufficient reasons for violence against women ?
2. What are the forms and types of violence against women.
3. What are the strategies for preventing violence against women.

**Search objectives: - The current research aims to: -**

1. Identify the causes of violence against women.

Identify the types and forms of violence against women.

Identify solutions and strategies to reduce violence against women.

**Scientific terms and concepts: -**

1. **Violence** is a language: - (Ibn Mansaar, 1956) defined violence linguistically: "It is the breach of the order and the lack of kindness, which is against kindness, and the most violent thing: that is, taking it severely, and violence is the behavior issued by a human being directed against another human being, whether male or female.

**Violence: As** stated in the dictionary of social sciences terms by Ahmed Zaki Badawi, it is: "The unlawful or non-law use of pressure or force would affect the will of an individual" (Badawi, 1986, p. 44).

**The procedural definition** of violence is different forms and forms of violence, consisting of verbal, psychosocial, socio-economic and health violence.

2. **Violence against women** : The Definition of the United Nations General Assembly (2006): Any violent act to which sexual nervousness is driven and entails, harm or suffering to women, whether physically, sexually or psychologically, including the threat of such acts or coercion and arbitrary deprivation of liberty .

**Term:** "Any violent act based on sex results or is likely to result in psychological, sexual or physical harm or suffering to women. including the threat of such an act, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether it occurs in public or private life."

**Procedurally:** Any behavior or action directed at women is based on severity, force and coercion, and will be carried out with varying degrees of discrimination, persecution, oppression and aggression, resulting from unequal power and domination between men and women in society.

### 3- Sexism :

**By convention:** This concept reflects the social differences between the sexes, i.e. the differences between women and men, and is divided into biological differences, many of which have a socio-cultural origin, which appears in the social definition of the two sexes.

**Procedurally :** the distinction between women and men, which we find is followed, especially in the pattern of socialization of each other.

### 4- Gender (gender):-

**Language: Gender** is an English word that is hispanic and in the linguistic framework genre means any sex in terms of masculinity and femininity" (previous source, p. 94).

**The term** "gender-gender" as a concept is the process of studying the overlapping relationships between men and women in society. These relationships are determined and governed by various economic, social, cultural, political and environmental factors, by their impact on the value of work in reproductive, productive and organizational roles played by both men and women.

## Chapter 2 / Theoretical framework and previous studies

**The theoretical framework:** - The concept of violence is the point of interest of many sociologists and psychologists, since they agree that violence is a phenomenon that exists in human societies. Violence against women is a clear and explicit violation of human rights, preventing them from enjoying their full rights, and has serious consequences not only for women, but also for society as a whole, because of its serious social and economic implications, and it should be noted that violence against women does not define a particular culture, religion, country or social class, but is a general phenomenon, where violence against women affects women in all aspects. Their lives, it affects women's health, hinders their ability to work fully involved in society, and prevents them from enjoying their health and rights, as well as being a source of great physical and psychological suffering for women and their families alike (Ghanem, 2007,p7).

### Forms and types of violence against women :

1- **Psychological violence:** - It is known that any act harmful to women and their emotions psychologically without any physical effects, may be disrespectful and appreciative, in addition to neglect and admiration for others, and the lack of disrespect of the same woman and contempt and humiliation and treatment as a maid, or monitoring, suspicion, blame and accusation of badness and misgiving. With physical violence, the association transactions indicated that there is a link up to (1:80) between the measure of physical abuse and psychological abuse and couples use many means that make the wife go through psychological suffering, where the safety of her mind and intelligence is questioned, and reduce her ability to think and perform . P. 22), psychological risks that are a direct result of physical violence include fear, lack of control over the event, depression, unpredictability of wife behavior, pressure, despair, anxiety, low self-esteem and alcoholism, and the threat of stabbing or leaving the home and children is one of the things that causes psychological suffering, the parent has indicated. It has reached a high level of association between the severity and frequency of abuse and psychological suffering as (60%) of women who experienced a high level of threat showed ptsd symptoms compared to only 14% who experienced a low level of threat to their lives (p322017, Subramaniam & Zulkamain).

2- **Social violence:** - means denial of the exercise of social and personal rights, and the clampdown on women's access to and interaction with the outside social world, compliance with the intellectual and emotional requirements of husbands, refusal to engage in society and the exercise of their roles, which in turn affects their emotional stability and social standing, and this is manifested in the form of denial of visits by parents, relatives and friends and participation in social events, and interference in the selection of girlfriends. And the way to dress (previous source, 2016, p. 23).

3- **Physical violence:** - Means the use of physical force against the woman, a common form carried out using hands, legs or any tool that leaves traces on the body of a violent woman, such as a knife, and is in the form of beatings, kicks or slapping if biting, pushing, punching, burning, pulling hair, snuffing, threatening weapons or killing. In the discussion between the spouses, one or both of them are involved in listening to each other, blaming and criticizing each other, which is a feature of the forced marital relationship, which leads to serious physical and psychological consequences, especially in women (2017). Kalaudi, et al.)

4- **Verbal violence:** - is considered one of the most dangerous types of mental health despite the lack of clear effects, and is one of the most common types in rich and poor societies alike (Guest of God, 2010, p. 32).

5- **Health violence:** - Includes deprivation of appropriate health conditions, lack of reproductive health, meaning the ability of the wife to conceive and have children without exposure to the risks associated with close loads, prohibiting medical reviews and taking the necessary vaccines. Lack of proper health care and nutrition (Amer 2014,44).

6- **Sexual violence:** - where men resort to luring the intended by force and threats either to achieve sexual contact with her, or to use sexual intercourse with her, and to force sexual intercourse by the husband without taking into account the health and psychological situation, the use of force and power in having sex with his wife, as well as poor sexual intercourse, failure to take into account her sexual desire, and the use of means and methods of sexual intercourse Harfa outside the pimps of creation in sexual intercourse. and the taste of her sexual style, in order to harm and despise her, and may appear in the form of bad or illegal cohabitation, or abandonment and may return bad cohabitation to the absence of religious scruples, or influence by sexual films, or loss of consciousness, The reason for alcohol consumption, and with regard to abandonment, the man used it as a means of torture and discipline (Zaki, 2017, p. 42)S.

7- **Physical and economic violence:** - consisting of taking the wife's money or taking her own money, and a man may control the way he spends, or the failure and deprivation of allowance to humiliate the woman and her recognition that she cannot live without men, especially if she does not work, and this may be due to the poverty of the husband or the A desire to take power over the family's material capabilities, this is due to cultural factors that fault men for not controlling the financial resources of the family, and may be unemployment experienced by men or incitement of the men's parents, especially the mother, and may prevent them from obtaining work, or forcing them to work that they do not like or forcing them to waive their rights in inheritance is a previous source,2014,p. 45).

## **Factors related to violent crimes against women:**

1. **Social factors:** - related to social factors that put men at the top of the authority in the family, which makes them resort to the use of violence against women. Among the reasons leading to violence (violence against women) are abnormal family upbringing methods: neglect, procrastination - indifference, excessive perdulence, hardness, distress, stress D, deprivation of love and affection within the family, and overspending on children (Al-Zoubi, 2010, p. 55), and we mean by social factors, customs and traditions that society is accustomed to, which consider violence and cruelty to be measured by the strength, hardness and manhood of men, and that the great age disparity Between the couple, the clear class and educational differences between them, and the bad friends. The parents intervene in the wrong way between the spouses, marry another wife without the consent of the parents, and do not obey the husband and go out without his permission, the wife refuses to return to the matrimonial home, the rejection of the man by the family of the girl and suspicion and suspicion, and belief in superstition, all of which leads to increased violence against women.

2- **Economic factors:** - The deterioration of the economic situation of the family often leads to cruelty and violence by treatment on the part of the father to his children and his wife as a result of pain and suffering and psychological suffering, emptiness, boredom and despair, which negatively affects children and wives, and sometimes the same situation is generated by the wife as a result of the same bad economic conditions (Amer, former source, p. 43) The difficult economic situation of some families entails economic and social instability and therefore the lack of provision of the needs of their income, which leads to a conflict between the husband and his wife to provide for the needs of the house, and the conflict may develop into a kind of quarrel and violent beatings, and this violence is often a reality on the part of the husband on the part of the husband on his wife, and from the father on his children, and some children may beat their parents in order to get money or buy what They did not have basic or kamala needs. Poverty is one of the economic and social drivers of violence against women - the result of the feeling of deprivation and inferiority of the poor classes and these aggressive feelings are generated by the conviction of these classes to lose their rights, and studies indicate that there is a strong relationship between poverty and violence against women, sometimes amounting to abuse of the lives of family members (Kasab, 2011,p. 25).

3- **Psychological factors of women:** - the ability of family members to endure frustration and psychological violence, poor sense of responsibility towards family members, personality disorder of men and suspicion of the servulation of family members, especially females, causes forms of violence (previous source, 2011, p. 26).

3- **The causes of violence against women:** there are many reasons that drive people towards the use of violence, which we can divide into: historical, cultural, media, educational, social and economic reasons.

- 1- **Media reasons :** The media have a negative impact on drawing an incomplete and degrading image of the female, as they broadcast pictures, advertisements and advertisements that use women as cheap goods, affecting the spread of violence and the sexual outlook of women and inciting pornography and other matters that are offensive to public morals.

2- **Cultural historical causes:** The social practices that have been wrong throughout history have produced stereotypical cultural concepts for both the role of men and women, which have greatly affected the consolidation of violence in women's lives at all stages, which stems from those deep-rooted cultural concepts and values that have played a role in the spread of this phenomenon and the submission of women to it and in addition to this culture of those customs and traditions.

### 3 . **Self-reasons :**

(a) Self-motivations that have been formed in the same human being as a result of external circumstances such as neglect, ill-treatment and violence suffered by human beings from childhood to other human-associated conditions that led to the accumulation of various psychological tendencies resulting in a psychological contract that eventually led to compensation for the aforementioned circumstances by resorting to violence within the Family Mustafa,2001,p. 37).

(b) The motives carried by man since his formation, which arose as a result of behaviors contrary to sharia, which the parents had committed, which was subsequently reflected - in composition - on the child and the genetic factor can be included in these motives.

- 1- **Educational reasons:** - The lack and even the great absence of educational means for the basis of proper socialization regarding the relationship between men and women and the need for mutual respect, friendliness and cooperation between them, and not focusing on the development of the integrated personality of the boy and the girl on the basis of self-esteem and respect for the other leaves the field open to the invasion of harmful concepts of emerging minds, not to mention the existence of their original decline due to education or customs and traditions.

5- **Social reasons:** - The most important of which is the lack of attention to the subject of violence against women and confronting it, whether from health itself or from society as a private family affair and covering it up at all social levels, the absence of studies and statistics on it and the absence of rehabilitation centres and assistance to victims, all of which lead to an increase in violence against women. In addition to the erroneous understanding of the summit and its interpretation of bullying, mastery, obedience and the erroneous understanding of masculinity and its translation into intensity, firmness and beatings, as well as a false understanding of the nature of women and obedience and their translation To submit and endure humiliation and not to protest and complain, and the prevailing patterns of education and the distinction between male and female and male preference.

6- **Economic reasons:** - These reasons are shared by other forms of violence with violence against women within the family, but the difference between them as we have already indicated in the objectives aimed at violence motivated by economic motives.

In the family environment, the father does not intend to obtain economic benefits from his use of violence against his family, but rather to break the charge of disappointment and poverty, the effects of which are violently reflected by the father towards the family, but in the absence of violence within the family, the aim of the use of violence is to obtain material benefit. The ability to provide for the needs of the family or to evade its insurance or the narrowness of the house and the large number of residents there, all of this leads to persistent differences that escalate to the extent of violence (Al-Haidari, 2001, p. 29).

## **The consequences of violence against women:**

Although some forms of violence against women in the family may have physical effects on women, the psychological and social effects of all forms of violence, whether physical or moral, are deeper and more severe than material, as the distortion of a woman's body as a result of physical violence leads to psychological effects that outweigh the physical pain suffered by women, as well as the physical effects of the eye. They are often of a temporary nature, the psychological and social effects are long-term and far-reaching, and the psychological and social effects are increasingly important because they may not be limited to violent women as an individual but extend to women in general as sex and social groups, so they will try to renew the psychological and social effects of violence against women within the family.

**First: Psychological effects:** - Where the trends of the growth of the personality of the individual are determined by the experiences he acquires during his childhood, and since the Arab family raises its children on the values of discrimination between women and men and the preference of the latter, the female merges in the long term with these values and trends, so that she herself sees herself as a The abilities and status of the male are reduced, and therefore they have a negative image of themselves, and they have a weak special personality compared to the male personality and become able to claim their rights.

**Second: - Social and cultural effects :** -

This method of long-term socialization entails women adopting these values, standards and orientations, and seeing them as correct orientations and , consequently, practicing and applying them in their upbringing and upbringing to their younger children and sisters.

**Interpreted theories of violence:** -

**Functional theory:** - The authors of this theory believe that violence in society is only a response to structural pressures in society, and subjective frustrations resulting from deprivation.

**Psychosocial theory:** - The authors of this theory emphasize that social pressures have a prominent role in the commission of violence and that the lack of opportunities for life, unemployment and poverty has a role in forming pressures on the individual, which is likely to use violence (Al-Rumaih, 2013, p. 45).

**Economic theory:** - Economic theory scientists believe that the material factors of lack of resources, lack of employment opportunities, unemployment and poverty, are the main factor in domestic violence. Individuals such as the commercial recession and the high prices of goods necessary to live, as these problems directly affect the network of social relations, and cause a rift among family members (Ghazzriya, 2015, p. 39).

**Biological theory:** - Biological theory indicates that violence has biological factors that lie in the composition of the person himself, while the authors of this theory consider that the presence of differences in the physical composition of criminals than in the general individuals. They confirm the presence of certain hormones associated with the increase of the hormone masculinity (androgen), and further confirm that this hormone is the direct cause of violence to large degrees in men, and that this hormone is secreted by a high rate during the day; the intensity of anger, develops their feelings of emotion and violence, and decreases in the evening. Biological theory, therefore, re-acquires violence as biological genetics and that man acquires it indirectly (age, 2011,51).



**Socialization theory:** - The school of socialization assumes that violence is learned and acquired during the process of socialization, as one drinks feelings of racial or religious discrimination. This confirms that manifestations of violence are clearly found in some cultures, subcultures, while in others they decrease. Some subcultures that glorify violence have high crime rates, and in male societies that give power to men we often find that men practice violence in a way clear and they give the justification in favor of their neck. This is in addition to the intellectual orientations that prevail in support of or opposition to violence in the prevailing proverbs, customs and culture. We believe that socialization plays a role in the existence of violence in societies in general and Omani society in particular (Omar, 2011, p. 52).

**Previous studies / Arab and foreign studies: -**

1- **Study. Da Silva, et. al ( 2017) entitled "Violence within the family"**, this study aimed to find out the causes, effects and consequences of violence within the family, as well as to present cases of violence against women, children and adolescents treated at the Specialized Reference Center For social assistance, where this study is classified as a documentary descriptive study, a sample of (800) reviewers was selected in medical records, the research tool addressed the social and demographic variables selected for victims and aggressors and the type of violence. Analysis of descriptive statistics and the use of the lead of the program .22 SPSS, and one of the most important results of the study: most of those who experienced violence were children and adolescents more than women, that moderation often occurs from men, that the low level of education is the main cause of violence within the family and that violence is practiced in all its forms within the family, whether sexual, physical or psychological.

2- **Mr. Awad's study on violence in the Egyptian family in 2000:**

The study was conducted on a sample of 188 cases, half of whom were perpetrators of domestic violence and the other half non-perpetrators of domestic violence. The most important findings of the study include:

- Female perpetrators of violent crimes make up one fifth of the sample, the majority of whom are male perpetrators of violent crimes and the majority of them are between the ages of 26 and 40, the majority of whom were illiterate and workers, which shows the negative relationship between the level of occupation or education of the individual in low occupations may be reflected in the association with certain methods of socialization.

- The practitioners of extreme violence are less religious, as a large proportion of them do not adhere to religious duties.

The majority of perpetrators of violent crimes reside in rural areas.

- A small percentage of violent offenders use hashish.

- The majority of perpetrators of violent crimes have decided that beating wives is a common phenomenon in the community, while beating husbands is not, but rather inappropriate behaviour issued by wives.

Violence against wives is the most common type of violence and violence against parents is the least common form of violence.

- A large proportion of violent perpetrators compared to those who do not commit them, they have decided that they have witnessed the process of mutual beating between the father and the mother, and that the rate of beating the mother of the mother exceeds the rate of the mother's beating of the father, and the resulting aversion towards the father or mother.

- Fathers are more violent than mothers in their dealings with violent perpetrators, which is reflected in their respective upbringing methods. However, this did not exist with the parents of those who did not commit violent crimes.

- The houthis in both groups realized a distinction between them in the treatment from this side.

### **3- Study (Al Suwaidi, 2013) entitled: Violent Women in UAE Society, Forms, Causes and Effects**

, The study aimed to identify forms of violence against violent women in uae society, the study used the social survey curriculum and formed the sample of the study (7) 00) A woman who is violent in the style of the intended sample, the study found that psychological violence is at the forefront of patterns of violence against women in the UAE by 30.6%, followed by verbal violence by 29.5% and physical violence by 22%. 3. In the last place, sexual violence by 17%, the study revealed that the most common practice of violence against women is the husband by 55%, and the main reason for violence from their point of view is the lack of harmony between family members, then the difficult financial conditions of the family, but the reaction of women to violence directed against them was shouting and crying, surrendering and taking tranquilizers, and in the last place came the point of informing the police or those responsible for the violence reality Against.

### **2- Oioku ,et, all) study entitled: Ways to Prevent Women-Oriented Domestic Violence.**

The study aimed to develop ways to prevent domestic violence directed at women in the Noska educational area in the United States of America. To the police or dialogue and the use of the media, protection from traditional leaders, lectures, and workshops.

### **(Chapter 3)**

#### **- Methodological research procedures: -**

- This chapter includes a presentation of the procedures used in scientific research and the means of achieving its objectives, starting with the identification and sample of the research community and the identification of its instruments and measurement procedures as well as the most important statistical methods used in it, and what comes as a presentation of the most important of these procedures.

#### **1- The research community and its core sample: -**

- The research community means the total set of elements that the researcher seeks to generalize the results related to the problem of the study (Munther, 2005, p. 33),<sup>0</sup> and the<sup>1</sup> current research community consists of violent women in baquba city, and a number of The women who were abused in four areas of Baquba and Table 1 show this, and the research sample of 100 women has been identified and selected within the geographical area of Baquba, the center of Diyala province.

- **Table 1 shows the basic search sample**

to	Area name	Number
1	Junction	25
2	Al , Mustafa District	25
3	Al , Razi District	25
4	Mercy Zone	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

- **2- Research tool:** - The degree to which an individual has a certain value varies, meaning that there are differences between individuals and the results of the identification reveal these differences ((previous source, 2005, p. 34) <sup>0 1</sup>as the research tool is a key element used by the researcher In order to identify the causes of the phenomenon of violence against women, the researcher conducted a questionnaire consisting of (50 paragraphs) and after presenting it to experts and arbitrators, it was agreed.

- **Measure honesty indicators:** -

- **1. Honesty: Validity:** - This measure has been verified by indicators of honesty, including:

- **Virtual honesty:** - The virtual honesty of the measurement paragraphs was extracted after being presented to a number of experts, and in the light of expert opinions, the paragraphs of the scale were approved by the majority of arbitrators.

- **Reliability:** - Stability has been extracted in the following ways: -

- **A- Retest: Test Retest**

- Stability is a good test specification which gives some of the same results and an approach if it is reapplied to the same sample members under the same circumstances, and the stability of the scale was extracted in a retest method by the researcher reapplying the scale to a sample of (25) randomly selected women from two regions, the scale was reapplied to the same sample after two weeks, and according to the Pearson correlation coefficient the total stability factor (0.87) this indicates that the scale enjoyed good stability and stability, Three alternatives were developed to answer the scale (yes, no, sometimes) and the following grades were given to the alternatives (1.2.3) respectively.

- **Final application:** - After verifying the sincerity and stability of the scale, the researcher applied the scale to the sample of (100) women in exile and the application process lasted two weeks and the application began on 30 January 2022 until 12 February 2022.

**Statistical means:** -

1- Pearson Link Coefficient: - To find stability

2. Centennal Weight Act: - Weighted Median Value

#### **Chapter 4 / View results**

The researcher will present her findings after the sample answers have been analyzed and then discussed in the light of the research objectives.

**The first objective** was achieved: - The objective of the research was achieved, which is to identify the causes of the phenomenon of violence against women as described in table

2.

**Table no. | (2)**

<b>to</b>	<b>Paragraphs</b>	<b>Weighted middle</b>	<b>Centenary</b>
1-	The lack of religious dissension of the husband and his lack of knowledge of the matters of Sharia and religion	3.96	97.10
2-	The couple's parents interfere in the family affairs and in the details of their lives	2,62	87.4
3-	The husband neglects the needs of the wife and the children continuously	2,61	87
4-	Low level of education for the husband, making him irresponsible towards his family	2,57	85,92
5-	The husband suffers from mental illness and addiction.	2,55	85,18
6-	Low economic level of the family due to poverty and deprivation	2,51	83,7
7-	The husband spends most of his time on social media neglecting his wife and children	2,44	81,84
8-	The husband spends most of his time inside the house without any work to work	2.54	85,11

Table 2 shows that one of the reasons for violence against women is the lack of religious prejudice in the husband and his failure to abide by matters of sharia, religion and marital rights, which makes him practice violence against his wife, where the first paragraph obtained the highest centenary weight (10.97), while the second paragraph, which involves the husband's family affairs and details of their lives, which makes the husband stronger with the presence of his family and deliberately abuses his wife at a centenary weight(87.4), while the third paragraph, neglected The husband to the needs of his wife and children, which makes the argument continue between the spouses because of his failure to meet the needs of the family, which makes him beat his wife strongly at a weight of 100 (87), as obtained the fourth paragraph, which is the low level of education of the husband and his lack of awareness of married life and its sanctity, which makes him attack his wife by beating and insulting his wife on a centenary weight (85.92), while the fifth paragraph, which stipulates that the husband is infected with mental diseases, especially addiction, whether alcohol or drugs, which makes him He loses his mental balance and exceeds his wife with violence that leads to the loss of himself and his family with him on a centenary weight of (85.81), while the sixth paragraph, which is the low level of family harvesting due to poverty, deprivation and poor monthly income for the family The seventh paragraph, which is that the husband spends most of his time on social media, which makes the wife face the betrayal of her husband in front of her and the loss of her marriage A centenary weight of (81.84), while the last paragraph, namely, the unemployment of the husband and sitting at home without work, which weighs heavily on the wife and depriving her and her children of their simplest legitimate rights to live well-off, received a centenary weight of (11.85).

The second goal was achieved: the second goal was to know the types of violence against women .

**Table 3 Types and Forms of Violence Against Women**

<b>to</b>	<b>Paragraphs</b>	<b>Weighted middle</b>	<b>Centenary</b>
1-	Physical violence	2,62	87,4
2-	Economic violence	2,61	87
3-	Psychological violence	2,57	85,92
4-	Social violence	2,55	85,18
5-	Health violence	2,51	83,7
6-	Sexual violence	2,44	81,84

Table 3 shows the types of violence against women, the first type of violence, physical violence, has the highest value of 87.4, while sexual violence has the lowest value of 81.84.

**Table 4**

**It show the consequences of physical, economic, health, social, psychological and sexual violence.**

<b>to</b>	<b>Paragraphs</b>	<b>Weighted middle</b>	<b>Centenary</b>
1-	He hits me with anything he finds in front of him and hits my kids.	<b>2,55</b>	<b>85,18</b>
2-	It hits me hard and painfully in all areas of my body.	<b>2,61</b>	<b>87</b>
3-	He locks me up at home and prevents me from going out.	<b>3,85</b>	<b>76,90</b>
4-	He's trying to get me hurt and hold my breath.	<b>3,68</b>	<b>73,52</b>
5-	He suffered fractures and wounds.	<b>2,51</b>	<b>83,7</b>
6-	He takes my salary from me and doesn't give me a penny.	<b>3,96</b>	<b>97,10</b>
7-	He sells furniture and gold jewelry to spend on the house.	<b>2,57</b>	<b>85,92</b>
8-	He doesn't give me money to spend on the house and the kids even though he has money	<b>2,62</b>	<b>87,4</b>
9-	He acts with my own hopes without my knowledge and without my consent.	<b>3,32</b>	<b>66,48</b>
10-	He holds me accountable for spending money and interferes with the details.	<b>3,49</b>	<b>69,86</b>
11-	He doesn't care about my health while I'm sick.	<b>3,85</b>	<b>76,90</b>
12-	It prevents me from doing the necessary medical tests for my health.	<b>3,46</b>	<b>69,30</b>
13-	It forces me to carry repeatedly without paying attention to the side effects of my health.	<b>3,45</b>	<b>69,01</b>

14-	He doesn't get me medicine when I'm in a state of health.	<b>3.37</b>	<b>67.32</b>
15-	It doesn't give me the comfort of my illness.	<b>3.23</b>	<b>66.48</b>
16-	He underestimates my personal status and makes fun of me in front of people.	<b>2.51</b>	<b>83,7</b>
17-	It prevents me from fighting on occasions, holidays and weddings.	<b>3,55</b>	<b>70,99</b>
18-	It prevents me from practicing my profession and creating my personality.	<b>3,51</b>	<b>70,14</b>
19-	It prevents me from visiting my family, friends and neighbors.	<b>3.63</b>	<b>72,68</b>
20-	He watches my actions and criticizes my words and blames him	<b>3,32</b>	<b>66,48</b>
21-	He screams at me and doesn't care about my feelings and feelings.	<b>2.57</b>	<b>85,92</b>
22-	He ignores me while talking to him, and he leaves me and gets out of the house.	<b>2,51</b>	<b>83,7</b>
23 -	He calls me hurtful and hurtful.	<b>2,55</b>	<b>85,18</b>
24-	He eats in isolation from me and my children.	<b>3,68</b>	<b>73,52</b>
25-	He underestimates me and my family and insults me and insults them constantly	<b>3,55</b>	<b>70,99</b>
26-	He me violently.	<b>3,46</b>	<b>69,30</b>
27-	He cheats on me with other women and them.	<b>2,55</b>	<b>85,18</b>
28-	He refrains from having sex with me and argues for illness and fatigue.	<b>3,59</b>	<b>71,83</b>
29-	He rapes me and doesn't have sex with me as the sharia and religion dictate.	<b>3,68</b>	<b>73,52</b>
30-	He doesn't respond to my desire to have sex.	<b>3,58</b>	<b>76,90</b>

Table 4 shows that there is a disparity in the paragraphs of physical, economic, psychological, social, sexual and psychological violence, where percentages and values of the percentage weight ranged from (97.10) to (66.48) due to the fact that there are circumstances that may be similar in one aspect of violence and different in others in violent women, it turns out that the highest rate of physical violence is (85.18), i.e. there is significant physical violence by husbands on their wives and children and the lowest percentage is (83.7). In addition to the threat of strangulation and murder, this is due to the role of socialization that the husband grew up in and this is consistent with the theory of socialization. While the highest rate of economic violence (10.97) and the lowest percentage (69.86) appeared, which is the husband's salary and his refusal to give money to his wife to spend on the house and children although he owns the money, in addition to selling the property of the house to spend on the house, which indicates that the husband depends on his wife to bear the expenses of the house, while the highest percentage appeared (85.92) and the lowest percentage is (70.99) for The psychological violence in overcoming the husband on his wife by screaming and not caring about her feelings and eating his food alone and contempt for her is due to the fact that the man is selfish by nature and does not care about the feelings of his wife and woman by nature sensitive so do not endure such

psychological violence by the husband who leads her to isolation and psychological pain, while the highest percentage (85.18) and the lowest percentage (76.90) s for sexual violence i.e. There are incomplete marital relationships and gaps in intimate relationships between couples due to the lack of legal sex with the wife in addition to the forced pregnancy of repeated pregnancies with legal jealous sex with other women due to marital betrayals, while the highest percentage (76.90) and the lowest percentage (66.48) of health violence appeared where the husband does not care about the wife's health condition in addition to preventing her from visiting the doctor and conducting medical examinations Because of his lack of interest in his wife and herding because he does not feel held accountable towards her, while the highest percentage (83.7) and the lowest percentage (66.48) of social violence appeared where the husband works hard to reduce the value of his wife in front of others and restrict her personal freedom and prevent her from leaving because of this behavior he has controlled because of the male power that is unique to the husbands and the absence of laws that protect the wife due to inherited customs and traditions.

**The third goal has been achieved: the third goal is to identify some solutions to reduce violence against women.**

**Table 5 shows solutions that reduce violence against women**

<b>to</b>	<b>Paragraphs</b>	<b>Weighted middle</b>	<b>Centenary</b>
1-	Educating women about their legal and legal rights	<b>2,57</b>	<b>85,92</b>
2-	Resort to the judiciary and the competent authorities related to the subject of assault on women	<b>3,85</b>	<b>76,90</b>
3-	The wife resorts to her family and decides to separate	<b>3,69</b>	<b>73,80</b>
4-	Trying to reform the husband through religion, experienced people and mentors	<b>3,63</b>	<b>72,86</b>
5-	Implementation of legal sanctions against perpetrators of violence against women	<b>3,59</b>	<b>71,83</b>
6-	Legislation against violence against women	<b>3,55</b>	<b>70,99</b>

It is clear from table 5 that there are some solutions that can be used to solve marital problems, including the woman must know full knowledge of her marital rights within the sharia and the law, in addition to resorting to the competent authorities in the event of abuse and continuing violence by the husband as well as resorting to the wife to her family and deciding not to separate in the event of not providing full protection to her and her children by the husband With the intervention of experienced guides and reformers to reform the husband through the religion and religion and the obligation to take care of his wife and children and not to waste them because this is a great responsibility to be held accountable by the laws and laws, and one of the solutions

to protect women from violence is to pass legislation and laws preventing the husband from assaulting his wife under any circumstances.

**Recommendations: -**

- 1- Preparing counselling and therapeutic programs for a violent husband and working to help him control his mental and neurological disorder, which is the cause of violence against women.
- 2- Creating supported associations to deal with women's issues in general and issues of violence in particular so that they can operate in a large hall and on the whole society.
- 3- Review some legal provisions that protect and preserve women's dignity, as well as new laws that prohibit violence against women.

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