

Reproductive Behavior And Gender-Based Violence

Sarah Labib Wafi , Asst. Prof. Dr. Suad Radhee

*Baghdad University/ College of Education for Women/ Sociology Department
dr-suad-radhee@coeduw.uobaghdad.edu.iq*

Abstract

Since ancient times, human societies have known many and varied forms and different practices of violence, as it has become an international phenomenon that sweeps across all borders and geographical and temporal frameworks. On the other hand, there is a strong relationship linking them, and this relationship is unequal scientifically, economically or socially, which causes physical, psychological and material damage to the individual, group or social class.

As for gender violence and reproductive behavior, it was not addressed in practice as an independent concept worthy of contemplation, research and revealing its secrets. Except in recent times, social and legal studies and research, some women's movements, and the position of the United Nations General Assembly, according to some recommendations, have tended to stand by women and reduce violence against them of all kinds, which result in physical, psychological and behavioral harm, especially behavior during pregnancy and childbirth, the type of child and what behavior is issued Gender (male and female).

Keywords: violence, gender, reproductive behavior

Introduction

Violence is ancient since the creation of the universe, and in myths and legends that only man is able to transform his power to be against himself, and only the human race is able to destroy itself. Because of the jealousy, which is the first crimes of violence, and what our master Joseph, peace be upon him, suffered from the harm and abuse of his brothers because of their hatred against him, the best evidence for that is the Almighty saying: "When they said, Yusuf and his brother loved to our father from us and we are the nerve of the sake of God", or because of the desire to reduce children and get rid of them for fear of poverty. Violence is not an emergency situation as much as it is one of the largest manifestations of human existence where it emerges or disappears Its influence has shifted from the historical, social, economic and cultural conditions.

Research Items

Research problem

Gender-based violence and reproductive behavior are among the concepts that societies in general and the Iraqi society suffer from in particular, as Iraq has suffered a lot from the many conflicts and disasters that the modern era has witnessed. The media reports daily on the occurrence of gender-based violence represented by verbal and physical violence and other types of violence.

As for reproductive behavior, such as forcing a woman to become pregnant and having multiple children, not spacing the births, not allowing her to use birth control methods, and depriving her of participating in reproductive decision-making: such as the decision to determine the number of children desired, the type of method used

and when she can use it, or the decision to have an additional child.

Therefore, the study of such dimensions and the effects they can have, both on the levels or forms of violence directed against women, represents an important addition to studies of violence because of the practices it includes legalized by various tributaries, the most important of which is the prevailing culture that does not recognize the role of a single woman, a mother, a housewife, and a girl for having children and limiting Its value is due to its female condition and its biological ability to reproduce, regardless of its achievements, whether in the educational or career field.

Research Importance

The importance of the study comes from the divisions and roles entrusted to men and women, as well as the difference between them, and the perceptions and ideas related to the male's view of himself and the female, and the female's view of herself and the male. All of this is the work of society, its culture and its prevailing ideas; Likewise, gender-based violence that comes from the society's view of women and their role, meaning that all of this is artificial and can be changed, abolished, and remedied by several means and policies. Organizations supporting this philosophy work to generalize these means and policies and even impose them, if possible, regardless of the society's belief, culture, customs and traditions.

Research Aims

- 1-Recognize what gender-based violence and reproductive behavior are.
- 2-Identifying the most prevalent types of violence in society.
- 3-Finding the causes of gender violence and the resulting effects.

Define Research Concepts

Violence (idiom)

Violence (idiom), stated in the Dictionary of Social Sciences, by Ahmed Zaki Badawi, that it is the use of pressure or force in an illegal or illegal manner that affects the management of a person (Zaki, 1986, p. 144).

Violence (in psychology) is defined as behavior tainted with cruelty, aggression, oppression and coercion, and it is usually a behavior far from urbanization and urbanization, in which aggressive motives and energies are invested in an explicit and primitive way, such as beating and killing individuals, breaking and destroying property, and using force to coerce and subjugate the opponent.. It can be Violence individually (issued by one individual) and may be collective (issued by a group) or by a body or institution that uses groups and large numbers, as happens in peaceful demonstrations that turn into violence, destruction and assault, or the use of violence by the police to break up demonstrations and disturbances (Abdul Qadir, 1993, p. 551).

Gender idiomatically: the different roles (rights, duties and obligations), relationships, responsibilities, images, and the status of women and men that are defined socially and culturally through the historical development of society (the concept of gender, 2001, pp. 5-6).

The United Nations Development Fund (UNIFME) defines it as gender: it is the socially defined roles for both male and female, and these roles that are calculated by education change over time and vary widely within one culture and from one culture to another (Glossary of Concepts and Terms, 2001, p. 4).

Reproductive Behavior

Behavior is defined in sociology books as any kinetic reaction or response carried out by an individual, including activities that can be observed. The soul (it is the vital energy, represented by the instincts and the organic needs that push the human being to satiation, so he moves in word and deed), then behavior is a group of coordinated movements that lead to a job, so that its owner can reach a goal or a material or moral goal (Hamid, 2012, p. 336).

As for reproductive behavior, it is defined as including the age at marriage and the birth of the first child, the period between the birth of the first child and the next, the number of times of marriage, the type of children preferred, male and female, the preferred number of them, the trend towards family planning and the desire to plan it (Chalabi, 2011, p. 194).

Examples from previous studies

A study, Heh Tao Karim, tagged with (the phenomenon of domestic violence / a field study in the city of Erbil) 2014.

The study of the phenomenon of social violence is one of the phenomena that have accompanied human societies since the beginning of creation until now, as some societies consider it necessary and committed themselves to it afterwards as a title for power, authority and influence. Study Methodology: The researcher used more than one method to reach the results of the study, including the comparative approach and the social survey method using the sampling method. A simple random sample was taken commensurate with the nature of the study. The sample number reached (300) units, (200) units from women, and (100) A unit of children, and multiple methods were used to collect data, including interview, observation, and questionnaire.

Among the objectives of the study are the following: Knowing the extent of the prevalence of this phenomenon in our society, that is, is the phenomenon of abuse and domestic violence dangerously prevalent in the city of Erbil. Knowing the position of Islamic Sharia and law on violence against women and children. Learn about the most important laws that protect women.

The most important findings of the study:

1. It was found that most of the respondents were married and their percentage reached (87,5%).
- 2.The field study showed that (40%) live in poor neighborhoods.
- 3.The results of the field study showed that the economic situation has an impact on the increase in cases of violence within the family by (18%) and their economic status is very bad, and (52%) indicated that their economic status is average.
- 4.The results show that values and traditions have a significant impact on preventing girls from attending school and continuing it at a rate of (62.2%).

A study by Abdel-Raouf Ahmed Mohamed El-Dabaa, tagged with (illiteracy and reproductive behavior, a field study in a village in Upper Egypt) 2000.

This study is one of the studies concerned with the problem of illiteracy and its impact on reproductive behavior, as the occupational arrangement of the Egyptian society has differed greatly in the past four decades, which made illiteracy an obstacle to acquiring any skills that enable them to engage in the productive work force, as births increase in societies that Illiteracy rates are high, as they represent the main sources of attrition for all efforts made to achieve development.

The study was conducted on a number of (500) cases (families) in a random manner, and this sample constitutes a percentage of (20%). The study seeks to monitor aspects of importance to the reality of rural society in Egypt. The study is interested in presenting a number of social problems that need to be dealt with, such as the problem of illiteracy, reproductive behavior, and the dimensions of these problems on the social reality. Learn about health prevention methods. Recognize the awareness of rural people of the impact of high fertility rates.

The most important results of the study

1.The results of the study show that (47.6%) explained that the increase in children leads to an increase in the housing problem.

2.One of the results of the study is that the large number of children exhausts the mother by (74%) and requires the mother to make an effort to serve and care for them.

3.It is clear from the results that most of the women received care from the hands of their mothers and female relatives, with a percentage of (77.6%), while those who received care at the hands of a doctor at a percentage of (4%).

A Study by Ann Moore - Laurie Froth - Elizabeth Miller, Male reproductive control in women subjected to intimate partner violence in the United States (2010).

Study Aims:

1.Recognize that women who have been subjected to intimate partner violence consistently suffer from poor sexual and reproductive health compared to non-violent women.

2.Identification of the causes of male reproductive control.

Study methodology: The researcher in the study relied on semi-structured direct interviews, which were conducted in family clinics, abortion clinics and domestic violence shelters in the United States to collect information on the reproductive histories of 71 abused women between the ages of (18-49) years.

The study reached the following results:

The results showed that the phenomenon of male reproductive control appeared among (74%) respondents, which included attempts such as pregnancy-promoting behaviors, bullying and abuse during pregnancy, in order to influence pregnancy outcomes.

It involved promoting pregnancy in a partner's attempts to impregnate a woman using verbal threats, forced, unsafe sex, and contraceptive disruption. As soon as pregnancy occurs, the partner resorts to threatening behaviors that threaten the woman if she does not meet what he wants to become pregnant. Reproductive control appears in violent and non-violent relationships alike. By assessing the position of male reproductive control over women seeking reproductive health services including prenatal care, health care providers are able to provide education, care and advice to help them protect their reproductive health and physical integrity.

Causes of violence against gender

Gender-based violence is based on the power imbalance between males and females, boys and girls, and is directed at a person because of his gender or social role in a society or culture. Women and girls are more vulnerable to gender-based violence because of social norms and beliefs that it always puts them in second place in society, but they are not the only targets of this type of violence, and gender-based

violence appears in times of peace, during armed conflicts and in their aftermath, and in light of natural disasters (UNFPA Regional Strategy, 2017, p. 2).

The various new transformations that have taken place in society and on more than one level, have led to the emergence of profound changes from which no part of life has escaped, as they have even affected the quality of internal relationships in the family, especially the relationship of the spouses, even at the level of reproductive behaviour.

The head of the family, but this presidency is no longer the same authoritarianism and image that it was in the past, which led to the emergence of a kind of violence practiced by the wife against the husband or vice versa, this phenomenon that has become a global phenomenon affecting Western countries and now it is invading Arab societies as well (Al-Khouli, 2000 , p. 81).

The power relations within the family are difficult to understand in any way without understanding the power structure that exists in society in general, that structure that supports and enshrines. Through the system of values, culture, religion and law, the relations of control and social and economic exploitation in society, and in the family in particular, as one of the foundational institutions in achieving stability for the existing social system (Abdul Wahab, 2000, p. 17).

Violence exists in our contemporary life on a degree of diversity, and therefore we cannot go away from the historical framework and the scientific development of this phenomenon. The group and the individual, as violence is sometimes a means to achieve superiority and distinction, and at other times it is a means to achieve adaptation, and sometimes it is a means of resistance, and a means to achieve

domination and control (Almusaad, 2002, p. 3).

As the complexity of societies, the forms of violence and forms of violence varied, i.e. when life becomes complex, violence turns into a means to achieve certain goals for groups and individuals. These goals vary according to the diversity of the situation in which the group and the individual interact. , and violence is one behavior in different social situations with violence, regardless of its intensity, is affected by structural and historical factors and not a fragmented behavior that appears as a result of accidental factors (Fahmy, p. 136).

Violence against women is one of the most important and prominent issues of concern to international organizations and civil society organizations in the second millennium, and the interest in it has become the level of people's respect for humanity and a measure of urbanization and civility in the modern era. It is noticeable that scientific studies have been affected by the common and circulating about the role of the man (the husband) or the active companion in the act of aggression and violence against the wife, as the issue of violence is an issue linked to human existence since ancient times and one of the forms of power struggle and influence over the course of human existence, as it is not linked to one society without another. Abdul Karim, 2020, p. 90).

Causes of violence and its effects on gender

Women around the world, regardless of their status, social class, age, sect and religion, face violence in most aspects of their lives, whether at home, school, workplace, street, or government institutions, in times of conflict or crises, women also suffer from violence

Throughout her life, this problem affects both girls and the elderly. But certain groups of women face different forms of discrimination, such as women with disabilities, or those who have a problem with reproductive behavior (sterile), bisexual and transgender women, idealists and immigrants, and these groups are usually more vulnerable to the factor of violence.

Gender-based violence is closely related to the issue of sexual and reproductive health, and is an important part of its interest, as the occurrence of violence directly and indirectly affects the enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and the rights it includes.

Reproductive behavior is one of the issues that are affected by the social, economic and demographic features and characteristics of the family, and it is recognized that the phenomenon of reproduction is a biological phenomenon, but man has tried by various means to control this phenomenon according to his desires and inclinations, such as abstaining from marriage or postponing it or using contraceptives. In order to reduce the size of the family, and hence the sociology of family planning and social values (production, gender preference, division of social work, improving social lifestyle) are related to women's behavior and practices to the sociocultural background derived from their social environment, and therefore the reproductive behavior of individuals is not determined in isolation. It is a reflection of the social and economic characteristics of society, and it can be divided into direct or intermediate factors and indirect factors, which in turn are subject to social and economic determinants (Batoush, 2014, p. 18).

-There is no single explicit explanation for the reasons for the spread of violence

against women, but there are many factors that lead to this (Al-Saati, 2010, p. 23).

A- The reason behind the violence is the husband's loss of the ability to control his nerves and feelings, whether it is a natural reaction to the situation of his effects or hurt his feelings or it is nature in the person, due to the lack of patience and perseverance in the face of the simplest things, and couples who tend to violence believe that he solves his problems with this. The way is by intimidating others and earning him respect, but he does not know that the result will be a lack of respect for others and isolation from him, then people hating him, and the final stage is not getting rid of the anger and frustration that are the basis for all of that.

B- Violence goes back to its early roots. After the Second World War, the world took on an aggressive spirit, whose features appeared in various fields of social, literary and artistic life. Even children's stories were not without pistols, tanks, planes and lack of freedom, and today the world is reaping the fruits of what it has planted and is still instilling, even Crime rates have increased, the phenomena of terrorism and mass violence that we witness every day in the world have spread, but the ideal society or utopia will remain a distant dream, and crises will continue to appear on society.

There are other causes of violence that must be addressed here, which are:

Economic reasons, including:

Unemployment and poverty: Unemployment is one of the most important causes that lead to violence as it affects the real income level of the individual, in addition to poverty as one of the causes of violence, if wars and political and ethnic disputes based on gender, as a negative indicator of these indicators (unemployment and poverty), what it

means Wars indirectly generate violence, and since the establishment of the state until today, women have suffered from violence and discrimination at the economic level, as women's work is still undesirable, and this discrimination crystallizes in economic indicators and this is reflected in the cohesion of society. The imbalance of its members and the possibility of the occurrence of societal imbalances increased, social problems and disturbances related to delinquency and delinquency multiplied and the like. Field facts confirm this direct correlation between domestic violence and poverty (Maari, 2010, p. 3).

Parental authority:

Most observers and those interested in learning about the status and status of the woman believe that she was under the authority of the father, brother or husband, and she managed the affairs of the house in which she lived, and her role in the husband's house did not exceed that of being a servant's wife and her guest, having children and taking care of the affairs of the house, and a nanny and submissive due to that situation that she was Live it to the culture of the barbarian man who used to play the role of leadership, sovereignty and domination, so he is the one who commands, and this situation has continued to this day because some societies still dominate the woman and this creates violence within her or on the contrary creates violence against her from the husband or the one responsible for her (Barara, 2018, p. 102).

Subjective reasons:

It can be organic, such as a disturbance in the functions of the nervous system that leads to an imbalance in behavior, or damage to the nervous tissue, or an imbalance in the brain, as the practice of marital violence against the wife

permanently and in brutal methods as a result of the husband's own personal reasons or vice versa such as addiction or diseases Psychological reasons or causes that lead to a man's inability to have children (sterility). These are subjective reasons that lead in one way or another to violence against women or vice versa, among the subjective causes of (Barara, 2007, p. 21).

It is clear from the previous presentation that the economic causes of violence, including poverty, unemployment, and other economic factors that cause violence, as the family does not find enough for its needs in terms of expenses and may be forced into debt, and the exacerbation of this problem leads to tension in relations between spouses and to the family's disintegration sometimes and to parents' preoccupation with taking care of their children and patriarchal authority has an impact on the spread of violence, which requires from a man a measure of manhood in leading his family through violence and force, and that is the measure that shows his manhood, and that is directly proportional to the culture carried by the society.

Violence, on the contrary, in societies with limited culture, as the degree of influence of these motives varies according to the degree of degeneration of the cultures of society. The subjective causes, including weak religious scrutiny, nervousness, tension, a growing sense of frustration and excessive pride in personality, excessive sensitivity to the words and behavior of others in the family, and this may be at the expense of others: emotional and psychological disturbance, inability to face problems and other reasons that generate violent behavior.

There are effects of violence according to the type of violence directed against gender, so we have to explain these effects in a way of preference.

First, the psychological effects

Psychological violence occupies the first place in terms of the bad effects it leaves on the woman and her relationship with the male partner, and its occurrence is often a prelude to the occurrence of physical violence. However, it is often neglected by researchers for two reasons (Bahri, 2014, p. 25).

The first is the difficulty in arriving at a specific, common definition of psychological violence.

The second is a misconception that physical violence leaves psychological effects on the victim that are comparable to those left by psychological violence, but this applies to very severe physical violence only, and it may be difficult to limit the effects that psychological violence leaves on women, because the manifestations that this aspect takes are many. However, we can put the most important and clear effects on the psychological and mental health of women, who may be exposed to one of these manifestations, according to the degree of violence practiced (Aggression, 2016, p. 188).

A- Women's loss of self-confidence and self-respect. It is noticed that the less a woman respects herself, the more she accepts the violence practiced against her.

b- The woman's feeling of guilt over the actions she does and her living in a state of constant terror and psychological torment.

c- Feeling of isolation and dependence on men in all her life affairs, and then her withdrawal from social life.

d- Feelings of frustration, depression, helplessness, humiliation and humiliation, which may push her to think about or commit suicide.

C - Lack of a sense of security and psychological and mental peace, as well as a loss of a sense of initiative and the ability to make decisions.

The physical effects:

Studies have shown that women who are subjected to violence from their male partners are more likely to suffer from many health problems, and they resort to medical services more. It is believed that the high sensitivity of these women to the disease is partly due to their low immunity due to the high doses of stress and pressures they are exposed to, and their behavior tends to be self-neglect (i.e. lack of care for health) and the physical effects on battered women include a wide range of symptoms and diseases (Saltzman, 2008, p80.)

Physical injuries as a result of being hit, such as bruises all over the body or face, cuts, and broken bones.

Chronic fatigue and stress. hard breathing. muscle spasms; Sleep and eating disorders.

Inability to have sexual intercourse or loss of desire. Imbalance in fertility and menstrual disorders.

-3Implications for reproductive health (Al-Nashef, 2007, p. 154.)

A- High rates of maternal mortality due to abortion resulting from violence.

B - Sexual assault and rape may result in pregnancies, which often result in serious health complications that may reach the point of death.

c- Sexual abuse of women, especially young women, may push them to engage in prostitution and subsequently be exposed to sexually transmitted diseases.

Exacerbation of chronic diseases in the mother, such as gestational diabetes, high arterial tension, asthma, rupture of the

uterus, liver or spleen, anemia, vaginal bleeding, and one of the reasons for the continuation of violence against pregnant women is the man's continued beating of the woman since pregnancy, jealousy and anger towards the unborn child. .

Social effects.

There are many social effects of violence against women linked to the social effects that place men at the top of power in the family, which makes them resort to the use of violence against women, and the effects leading to violence against women include improper family upbringing methods: neglect, leniency, indifference, excessive pampering Cruelty, beating, extremism, deprivation of love and affection within the family, and exaggeration in material spending on children (Al-Zoghbi, 2010, p. 213). Social effects mean the customs and traditions accustomed to society, which consider violence and cruelty a measure by which a man's strength, toughness and masculinity is measured. The great age discrepancy between the spouses, the clear class and educational differences between them, bad friends, the wrong intervention of the parents between the spouses, the marriage of another wife without the consent of the parents, the disobedience of the husband and leaving without his permission, the wife's refusal to return to the marital home, and the man's refusal By the girl's family, doubt and suspicion, and belief in superstitions all lead to an increase in violence against women (Dhaif Allah, 2010, p. 35).

Economic effects:

The deterioration of the economic situation of the family in most cases leads to the adoption of cruelty and violence by treating the father towards the sons and the wife, and sometimes it is generated in his sons and his wife as a result of the father's pain, suffering and psychological depression.

As a result of going through the same bad economic conditions, the difficult economic situation of some families results in not providing the social needs of their members, 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 beating, and this violence is often a reality of From the husband's side to his wife, and from the father to his sons, and some sons may beat their fathers in order to obtain money or buy what they do not have of basic or luxury needs. Poverty is one of the motives for violence against women (economic and social), and this is the result of the poor classes' feeling of deprivation and inferiority, and these aggressive feelings are generated by the conviction of these classes of losing their rights. Studies indicate that there is a strong relationship between poverty and violence against women, sometimes reaching attacks on the lives of family members (Ibrahim, 2013, pp. 5-6).

6.Effects of circumcision on women:

The psychological impact of circumcision on the woman and her nervous state is quite clear because the woman who has lost most of her sexual sensitivity and which is difficult to enjoy becomes in a latent psychological revolution, and her temperament and temperament increases, which makes sex with her husband not satiated for her, which may push her to satisfy her desire An illegal penguin (Abdul-Hadi, p. 73).

Reproductive behavior in light of social and gender changes

Prelude...

Many pioneers of sociology were interested in the concept of change, defining what it is and the general trend of its history and meaning. They often sought to explain

social change and try to predict its future according to a specific model. Gerth and Mills focused on the concept of change and the concepts synonymous with it, such as progress, which indicates that what happens or occurs in the future. It will be better than what happened or happened before it, and the development that indicates an increase in the ability to exploit the environment and use the sources of wealth that it contains, and the change that refers to the transition of an individual or group from one state to another within a social structure with which the patterns of relationships and social systems change (Jassas, 2008, p. 24).

Marriage customs vary greatly between societies and the type of marriage arrangements can have a significant impact on the rights, legal obligations, and societal protections afforded to spouses and children. In some parts of the world, illegal unions are socially recognized as an acceptable context for childbearing and upbringing. The rise in the rate of cohabitation without marriage is one of the most prominent features of the second demographic transition in the more developed countries, although cohabitation without marriage represents in many societies a stage in which children are not produced (Population Brief Report, 2002, p. 19).

In this chapter, we focus on the impact of social changes on changing and developing reproductive behavior, especially in Iraq, and how gender affects it.

Changes in society:

Before we talk about organizational values for reproductive behavior, it was necessary to talk about values in general, which are considered an entry point for organizational values. It constitutes the frame of reference for human behavior, whether in society or in the organization,

and if the values in their multiplicity and diversity are the qualities that individuals and society adopt and embody in their practices, they are indeed able to give an image of societies, that values are an integral part of the latter culture, so studying them It may lead to the understanding and interpretation of many social and organizational phenomena, including reproductive behavior, and how many societal changes have taken place in it. Organizational values are an important variable in any family institution.

The demographic variables are among the most important and most common variables, as the countries of the world differ according to their cultural, economic and political situations. Societies go through demographic variables in stages, including distinguished births and high deaths. As a result of the human's always striving to improve his conditions in various fields, death rates begin to decline while birth rates remain high, which It causes a high annual growth rate and as a result of the widespread use of contraceptives and the increase in the age of marriage, the decrease in the rate of natural increase reaches its lowest point (Al-Jilali, p. 793).

It is clear from the previous presentation that Iraq also witnessed demographic changes that affected reproductive behavior, as the number of deaths increased and births decreased due to the situation that the country is witnessing at the present time and what it witnessed in the past, as Iraq has gone through many wars and armed conflicts that claimed the lives of many young people, adults and children of women and men.

1-gender:

The gender variable is one of the basic social variables in scientific research, as this variable can show us the different

views of the respondents for both sexes, and the inclusion of both genders is necessary in the scientific research process

so that the sample is representative of the study community.

Table (1) shows the percentages of gender

Percentage	Frequency	Gender
38	76	Men
62	124	Women
100	200	Total

The results of the field study contained in Table (1), which shows the gender of the study sample, indicate that the number of women recorded the highest percentages compared to men, as the percentage of women reached (62%) of the total respondents who were included in the study, whose number reached (124) recurrences. The percentage of men (38%) of the total respondents, as their number reached (76) recurrences.

We conclude from this that most of the study sample members were women (124) recurring and (62%). We also conclude that women are the most vulnerable groups to violence.

2-Profession

The study tried to shed light on the professions of the study sample members, to find out which professions suffer the most from violence.

Table (2) shows the occupations of the respondents

Ratio	Frequency	Occupation
84.5	169	Civil servant
2	4	Affiliate in all security agencies
4	8	Full-time student
7.5	15	Housewife
2	4	retired ٣
%100	200	the total

The data of Table (2) showing the professions of the study sample members, and it became clear that the profession (civil employee) is one of the most professions with (169) with a rate of (84.5%), and those whose professions are

housewives, their number is (15) with a percentage of (7.5%). The number of full-time students for study was (8) at a rate of (4%), while a member of all security services and a retiree came with the same number (4) and the percentage (2%). We

conclude from this that most of the study sample members are civil servants with a rate of (169), or (84.5%).

3-Social Status

The social status is one of the basic questions that the researcher relies on in social studies to find out the social status of the groups that will be studied, whether they are married, divorced, or widowed.

Table (3) shows the social status of the respondents

Ratio	Frequency	Social status
91.5	183	married
6	12	Widower
2.5	5	absolute
%100	200	the total

The data of Table (3), which shows the social status of the study sample members, showed that married people are among the groups that suffer the most from violence at (183) at a rate of (91.5%), and the widowed group reached (12) at a rate of (6%), As for the absolute category, their number was (5), at a rate of (2,5%). We conclude from this that most of the study sample members are married at (183) with a percentage of (91.5%). It is clear from the interviews conducted by the researcher with the respondents that many of them suffer from violence, whether it is one type or several types practiced by the husband on the wife or vice versa, and many wives suffer from

violence because of not practicing reproductive behavior or gender differentiation (female reproduction).

4.What is the most common type of violence?

The term violence refers to any inappropriate aggressive behavior by a person who attacks others in some way, as violence takes many forms, including physical violence, psychological, verbal, economic and sexual violence. Therefore, it is necessary to know the most widespread types of violence in society.

Table (4) shows the most common types of violence

Percentage	Frequency	The answer
21.5	43	physical
61	122	Myself
8	16	verbal
6.5	13	economic

3	6	Sexual
%100	200	the total

The data of Table (4) shows the most prevalent type of violence, and it was found that the most prevalent type of violence is psychological violence at a rate of (122) at a rate of (61%), while those who suffer from physical violence amounted to (43) at a rate of (21.5%). Those who answered verbal violence reached (16) with a percentage of (8%), and those who answered economic violence reached (13) with a percentage of (6.5%), while those who answered sexual violence amounted to (6) with a percentage of (3%).

We conclude from this that more than half of the study sample members answered that the most prevalent type of violence is psychological violence by (122) by (61). It is clear from the interviews conducted by the researcher with members of the study sample that psychological violence is the most prevalent type of violence and is represented in degrading or humiliating a

person, whether in secret or in public, attacking someone's traits or character. Threatening to post private photos or details, and share them with other people. Stalking and harassment. Underestimating the value of a person, his achievements, or challenging his successes, and saying some phrases, such as: You are not suitable to be the mother of my children or you are barren, or on the contrary, sometimes these phrases are used by the woman to her husband.

-What are the causes of violence against 5women?

Gender-based violence is a phenomenon that has historical implications associated with life pressures and adherence to values and traditions based on the masculinity of society in all areas of life, and its manifestations have extended and exacerbated over time.

Table (5) shows the causes of violence against women

Percentage	Frequency	the answer
58	116	Society's perception
36.5	73	Socialization
5.5	11	patriarchal society
%100	200	the total

The data of Table (5) showed the causes of violence against women, and it was found that the most common causes of violence against women are the society's view of them at (116) at a rate of (58%), while those who answered the reasons for socialization

reached (73) at a rate of (36, 5%), as for those who answered because of the patriarchal society, their number was (11) at a rate of (5.5%). We conclude from this that more than half of the sample members confirmed that one of the causes of

violence against women is the society's view (116) or (58%). It is clear that the society's view of women differs from one society to another according to the customs and values of the society in which they live. It is clear that the prevailing view in our society is that women are less qualified than men and that violence against women is one of the biggest human rights violations committed against women, because this violence and disgraceful behavior nullifies her right to equality, dignity and a sense of self-esteem.

-6Who are the people who practice violence against women the most?

Many women suffer from the threat of violence and do not know who they can turn to help them, and large numbers of them are subjected to abuse, whether inside the home from their husband, brother, father, relatives, or in society from a person who is not related to them, such as being raped, trafficked, or forcing them to engage in sexual violence. Prostitution, and statistics reveal only specific numbers due to secrecy, secrecy, and lack of reporting of violence.

Table (6) shows the most people who practice violence against women:

Percentage	Frequency	the answer
89	178	close ones
11	22	Not close
%100	200	the total

The data of Table (6) showed the most people who practice violence against women, and it was found that the most people who practice violence against women are the close ones (husband, father, brother, son), as their number reached (178) with a percentage of (89%), while those who are not close to them answered, their number was (22) with a rate of (11%).

We conclude from this that most of the sample members confirmed that close people are the ones who direct violence against women (178) or (89%). It is clear through the interviews conducted by the Table (7) shows the places where women are exposed to violence

researcher that those close to the husband, brother, father and mother are sometimes the most direct actors of violence against women. She suffers from violence from the husband or the husband's family by asking her to have children.

7.In your opinion, which places are women exposed to violence?

Women face violence in all kinds of places, as violence is not limited to a specific place or time, but societies suffer from violence, especially gender-based and reproductive behaviour.

Percentage	Frequency	the answer
55	110	the home

31.5	63	street
1.5	3	Workplace
1	2	Place of study
4.5	9	Means of communication
1.5	3	The media
5	10	Transportation
%100	200	the total

The data of Table (7), which shows the places where women are exposed to violence, showed that most of the answers were that women were exposed to violence at home by (110) at a rate of (55%), and those who answered in the street were (63) and at a rate of (31.5%). , while the number of respondents exposed to violence within the means of transportation reached (10) by (5%), and those who responded through the means of communication reached (9) and (4.5%), and those who answered the workplace and the media came with the same number (3) The percentage is (1.5%), as for those who answered the place of study, their number was (2) and at a rate of (1%).

We conclude from this that more than half of the study sample respondents responded to violence against women in the home by (110) at a rate of (55%). This is consistent with the previous question, which shows that women suffer violence from close relatives, and here they suffer from violence inside the home from their husbands, fathers, or brothers.

References

1. Ann M. Moore a, Lori Frohwirth a, Elizabeth Miller, Male reproductive control of women who have experienced intimate

partner violence in the United States, *Social Science & Medicine* 70, 2010.

2. Saltzman, L, Fanslow, J.L. McMahon, p.M. and Shelley G A. *Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance*, 2002.

3. Ibrahim, Intisar Abbas (2013), *Psychological and Social Effects of Violence against Women*, *Journal of the College of Education for Girls*, Volume (24), Issue (3).

4. *The Regional Strategy of the United Nations Population Fund to Combat Gender-Based Violence in the Arab Region 2014-2017*.

5. Alfayez, Abdel Karim (1995), *Human Fertility Variations in Jordan*, *Journal of Human Sciences Studies*, Volume 22A, No. 2.

6. Bahri, Mona Youssef (2014), *Family Problems, Husbands' Violence against Wives*, House of Methodology for Publishing and Distribution, Amman.

7. Baatouch, Abdel Hakim Ben (2014), *Family Planning and its Impact on Social Values in the Rural Family*, PhD thesis, Family Sociology, University of Batna.

8. Bayoumi, Ahmed Zaki (1986), *A Dictionary of Terms for Social Sciences*, Library of Lebanon, Beirut.
9. Brief Report on Population, Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health, United Nations, New York, 2002.
10. Jassas, Al-Rabee (2008), *Islamic Movements and Cultural Change in Society A study of their analysis of the growth and development of the Islamic movement and the concept of cultural change*, PhD thesis, Sociology, Mentouri University, Constantine, Algeria.
11. Chalabi, Ali Abdul Razzaq (2011), *Sociology of Population*, 1st Edition, Dar Al-Maysara Press for Publishing and Distribution, Amman.
12. Jilali, Salmi, and Zayan Muhammad, *Reproductive behavior in the impact of economic, social and political changes in Algeria*, previous source, pp. 792-793.
13. Hamed, Abdel Nasser Salim (2012), *A Dictionary of Social Service Terms*, 1st Edition, Dar Osama for Publishing and Distribution, Amman.
14. Hassan, Taha Abdel Azim (2007), *The Psychology of Family and School Violence*, New University House, Alexandria.
15. Al-Khouli, Sana (2000), *Marriage and Family Relations*, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Beirut.
16. Al-Zoghbi, Ahmed Muhammad (2010), *Domestic Violence and its Effects on the Personality of Fathers and Children*, Al-Faisal Magazine, Issues (404-403).
17. Al-Saati, Samia Hassan (2010), *Women and Contemporary Society*, General Egyptian Book Organization, Cairo.
18. El-Dabaa, Abdel-Raouf Ahmed Mohamed (2000), *illiteracy and reproductive behavior, a field study in a village in Upper Egypt*, *The Egyptian Journal of Development and Planning*.
19. Dhaif Allah, Alia (2010), *Violence against women between jurisprudence and international covenants*, Edition 1, Dar Al-Mamoun for Publishing and Distribution, Amman.
20. Taha, Faraj Abdel Qader (1993), *Encyclopedia of Psychology and Psychoanalysis*, Dar Suad Al-Sabah, Kuwait.
21. The incapable, Fouad Ali (2002), *Factors leading to the spread of violence among secondary school students in schools in the governorates of Gaza*, *The Islamic University Journal*, Volume Ten, Issue Two.
22. Abdel Karim, Asmaa Aziz (2020), *Types of marital violence against the wife, a study on a sample of married female students at the University of Al-Qadisiyah*, *Journal of Arts, Letters, Humanities and Sociology*, Issue (56).
23. Abdel Hadi, Amal, Siham Abdel Salam, *Preventive Medicine in Islam and Medical Teachings of Islam in the Light of Modern Science*, Cairo Center for Human Rights Studies, Egypt.
24. Abdel-Wahab, Laila (2000), *Domestic Violence*, Dar Al-Mada, Algeria.
25. Al-Adwan, Fatima Eid, Asmaa Abdul-Hussein Al-Najjar (2016), *family guidance*, 1st floor, Dar Al-Masira, Amman.
26. Labrara, Hala (2018), *Violence against women and its relationship to family disintegration in urban areas*, PhD thesis, Hadj Lakhdar University - Batna, Algeria.
27. *Glossary of Gender Concepts and Terms*, United Nations Development Fund

for Women, Regional Office for Arab States, 2001, 4th Edition.

28.The concept of gender, United Nations Development Fund for Women, Regional Office for Arab States, 4th edition, 2001.

29.Maiari, Sami (2010), Unemployment is one of the most important causes of violence in society, Journal of Human Sciences, issue (4), Algeria.

30.Al-Nashef, Huda Mahmoud 2007, Family and Child Education, Dar Al Masirah for Publishing and Distribution, Amman.