

Exploring Forms and Doers of Violence against Rural Women in Dakahlia Governorate, Egypt

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to 1) identify the exposure of rural women to different forms of violence from their point of view and 2) determine sources of violence (perpetrators/ doers of violence) from the point of view of rural women exposed to domestic violence. Data were collected from the study sample using a pre-tested questionnaire form by personal interviews during the period from April to June 2021 from a sample of 550 rural women in three villages (ElRaba, AboElseir, and Elkamal), Timayy Al-Imdid district, Dakahlia governorate. Frequencies, percentages, and one way ANOVA F-test were used for result presentation and display. Thirty violent actions distributed to five forms of violence against rural (physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and social violence) were surveyed. Findings revealed that there are 5573 cases of violence affects rural women as reported by respondents, physical violence ranks first in terms of the number of cases (41.1%), followed by psychological violence (26.1%). As for the least prevalent forms of violence, sexual violence had the lowest percentage (6.06% of the total cases) followed by social violence (12.4%) and the economic violence with percentage of 14.3% of total cases. Results also show that the most frequent doer was victim's husband with 57% of the total number of violence cases, followed by the victim's brother (16.2%) and victim's father with percentage of 11%. While members of victim's husband were the doer of 9% of violence cases affects rural women.

KEYWORDS: Violence against women, violence forms, violence doers, rural women, Dakahlia Governorate, Egypt.

1. INTRODUCTION

Violence Against Women (VAW) is one of the social phenomena prevalent in most countries of the world and is not limited to a particular age. It is a physical, verbal or kinetic force caused by one person to another which led to psychological, physical harm and possibly sexual as well (Htun and Weldon, 2012). In Egypt, forms of violence varied against women despite appearances of equity for woman especially in legislation and constitutions that approved the equality between man and woman, the rights of social, political and cultural woman as it exists in constitution 2014, but woman is still exhibition for violence because there are various forms of discrimination because of the gap between law and application of law (Yount and Li, 2010). In fact, violence has a high cost represented in increased expenditures on health care, as well as legal costs, and losses of productive power, which negatively effects on the national budget and overall development.

The rural society is an integral part of the large society, so the village is not isolated from the general circumstances that society is living which they are affected by public trends prevailing in it. Hence, the problem of VAW is spread in rural society, where the girl gets Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) since she is young, marries at an early age, possibly deprives of inheritance at the death of her parents, as might be beaten and insulted by the father, brother or husband. VAW is a social lesion that shakes the entity of society and puts it on the brink of collapse because of many negative effects not only on woman but on the whole society. Unfortunately, VAW is continuous and will continue unless society confronts it with the necessary firmness, as long as the people in society hide it and cover it up and the perpetrators do not receive punishment for what they did, so this violence will remain a shame to humanity unless it is eradicated (Diop-Sidibé *et al.*, 2006).

The statement of the National Council for Women (NCW) pointed out that married women are exposed to spousal violence at high rates. The results of the survey of the economic cost of gender-based violence issued by NCW in cooperation with Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics (CAPMAS) concluded that there are 5,600,000 women who suffer from violence at the hands of husband or fiancé annually, 2,400,000 women who have suffered from one or more types of injuries as a result of violence at the hands of husband or fiancé, 1,000,000 women leave the marital home as a result of violence at the hands of their husband, the cost of alternative or shelter housing when women leave their homes because of spousal violence reaches to 585,000,000 Egyptian pounds annually, 200,000 women are exposed annually to complications during their pregnancy period as a result of spousal violence and the number of women who report violent accidents to the police does not exceed 75,000 women (Duvvury *et al.*, 2016).

Egypt is making various efforts to combat VAW through the initiatives launched by NCW that include the establishment of the "Woman's complaints office", a campaign against underage marriage called "Not before 18" and a campaign to eliminate FGM by 2030.

In order to confront domestic violence, the ministry of social solidarity has allocated safe houses for women to shelter victims of violence through centers to host and guide women or girls who are subjected to violence and who have no shelter, these houses offer counseling and/or residency for a certain period and helping them overcome difficulties through 9 centers spread across the country. However, the head of NCW believes that this number is very small compared to the large population of Egypt, in addition to the high rates of violence and family disintegration in the country (United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2017).

Globally, VAW was recognized in 1991 by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) because of global grassroots pressure from women's groups. Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women was passed by Union Nations (UN) in 1993 (Qureshi, 2020). Worldwide, the literature discussed VAW as one of the forms of gender-based discrimination. Women have been denied a basic human right which is to enjoy a life free from any form of violence (Arfaoui and Moghadam, 2016). Therefore, Beijing declarations focused on tackling VAW. The role of governmental and/or international agencies to address

VAW was mentioned, this role should provide tangible results on the ground (Rateb, 2017).

The definition of VAW as described by the UN is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, psychological, physical or sexual harm or suffering to women, including compulsion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, threats of such acts, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Although researchers identified the forms of violence in different ways, the common forms of violence are FGM, intimate partner violence, rape, sexual assault and trafficking (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002; Krantz and Garcia-Moreno, 2005; Ellsberg, 2006), in addition to honor killing and violent incidents related to dowry issues (Krantz and Garcia-Moreno, 2005), and sex selective abortion and female infanticide (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002). National Strategy to Combat VAW was mentioned deprivation of inheritance as one of the forms of VAW (Rateb, 2017).

In fact, there are imbalances of power between man and woman that are formed; physically such as an aggressive act (kicking, beating and slapping) and may cause dangerous injuries or death of women, sexually such as harassment, sexual abuse, forced sex and rape, and psychologically such as restrictions imposed on women that may vary from countries and cultures around the world (Krantz and Garcia-Moreno, 2005; Kabeer, 2014). Structural violence was defined as unintended violence and can be done in person, social and world spaces and can kill very slowly by forbade women of their rights of life, necessities and this form of violence cannot be rejected or accepted (Guedes *et al.*, 2016).

Guedes *et al.* (2016) reported that VAW limits women's options in almost every sphere of life. It narrows their choices directly by deactivating their lives, destroying their health and constricting the scope of their activity and indirectly by eroding their self-confidence and self-respect. Violence prevents women's full participation in society. World Health Organization (WHO) (1997) illustrated that VAW has effect on children that girls who witnessed violence from their families are more likely to accept violence from their husbands in future and boys who witnessed domestic violence embrace the same behavior.

UNFPA (2017) reported that during the last year 30% of women aged 18-64 have been subjected to at least one act of violence perpetrated by spouse/fiancé, other close individuals or strangers in private and public spaces.

In Egypt, the forms of VAW can be confine to domestic violence, violence committed by institutions of the state, FGM and structural violence that forbade women of equal participation and a chance to change the conditions that perpetuate the other forms of violence (Yount, 2005).

Objectives

The objectives of this study are to:

1. Identify the exposure of rural women to different forms of violence from their point of view
2. Determine sources of violence (perpetrators of violence) from the point of view of rural women exposed to domestic violence.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Sampling:

The study was conducted in Dakahlia Governorate, because it is one of the governorates with high statistics on violence against women, according to the data of the National Council for Women (NCW), where governorate districts were divided according to number of women's visits to the branch of NCW, and Timayy Al-Imdid district was chosen as the highest number of cases submitted to the NCW in the governorate. Then three villages (ElRaba, AboElseir, and Elkamal) were randomly selected to conduct the study. A sample of 205, 185, and 160 were selected from represent 5% of women aged 18-65 years old from the studied villages respectively, so the total number of the study sample reached 550 respondents.

2.2. Data collection:

Data were collected from the study sample using a pre-tested questionnaire form by personal interviews during the period from April to June 2021. The questionnaire form contain three parts, the first one includes questions on personal characteristics of respondents, the second part includes questions on degree of exposure to different forms of violence, and the third part include questions on the sources of violence (perpetrators of violence) from the point of view of rural women.

2.3. Measurements:

Five types of violence with 30 actions were prepared based on reviewing the literature, as follows: 1) physical violence (with 13 violent behaviors), 2) psychological violence (with 4 violent behaviors), 3) sexual violence (with 4 violent behaviors), 4) economic violence (with 5 violent behaviors), and social violence (with 4 violent behavior).

1. Exposure of rural women to different forms of violence: respondents were asked to determine whether they suffered from any form of violence or not, on a scale of yes or no.
2. Sources of violence (perpetrators/ doers of violence): respondents were asked to determine the person (Father, Mother, Brother, Husband, or one of Husband's family members) who perpetrated the each violent behaviors

2.4. Statistical analysis:

Frequencies, percentages, and one way ANOVA F-test were used for result presentation and display.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The exposure of rural women to different forms of violence from their point of view

This section include results on the exposure of rural women to different forms of violence from their point of view as follows:

a. Physical violence

Results in table (2) illustrate that the most common forms of physical violence, which rural women are exposure, are arm twisting or hair pulling (67%), followed by beating with a belt or a stick (56%), then hold tightly and push tightly by the same percentage (55%), and in the end slapping on the face (50%).

b. Psychological violence

Results in table (3) illustrate that the most common forms of psychological violence, which rural women are exposure, are shouting or screaming (80%), followed by saying things with the aim of provoking and provoking anger (67%), then insult (59%), and in the end destroying or damaging private property (56%).

Table 2. Distribution of rural women's exposure to physical violence (n= 550).

Types and acts of physical violence	Exposure		Rank
	No.	%	
1. Arm twisting or hair pulling	372	67.64	1
2. Beating with a belt or a sticks	308	56.00	2
3. Hold tightly	304	55.27	1.5
4. Push tightly	305	55.45	1.5
5. Slapping on the face	279	50.73	5
6. Throwing things that can hurt	203	36.91	6
7. Burning or ironing on purpose	151	27.45	7
8. An attack that resulted in bruises, Scratches, minor wounds	136	24.73	8
9. Breaking one of the bones	74	13.45	9
10. Exposure to abortion	56	10.18	10
11. Hitting the head that resulted in fainting	51	9.27	11
12. Strangling or attempted strangulation	33	6.00	12
13. Attacking with a knife or any other similar object in severity and danger	21	3.82	13

Source: study's findings.

Table 3. Distribution of rural women's exposure to psychological violence.

Types and acts of psychological violence	Exposure		Ranks
	No.	%	
1. Shouting or screaming	445	80.91	1
2. Saying things with the aim of provoking and provoking anger	371	67.45	2
3. Insult	327	59.45	3
4. Destroying or damaging private property	310	56.36	4

Source: study's findings.

c. Sexual violence

Findings in table (4) show that the most common forms of sexual violence, which rural women are exposure, are the use of physical force to compel the wife to establish a marital relationship (27%), followed by the husband refused the wife's use of contraception during a marital relationship despite the

wife's request (24%), then The verbal threat to force the wife to practice various forms of marital relationship that she is not satisfied with (6.4%), and in the end the use of force, such as beating and the use of sharp tools, with the aim of forcing the wife to practice various forms of marital relations that she is not satisfied with (2.7%).

Table 4. Distribution of rural women's exposure to sexual violence.

Types and acts of sexual violence	Exposure		Ranks
	No.	%	
1. The use of physical force to compel the wife to establish a marital relationship	151	27.45	1
2. The husband refused the wife's use of contraception during a marital relationship despite the wife's request	137	24.91	2
3. The verbal threat to force the wife to practice various forms of marital relationship that she is not satisfied with	35	6.36	3
4. The use of force, such as beating and the use of sharp tools, with the aim of forcing the wife to practice various forms of marital relations that she is not satisfied with	15	2.73	4

Source: study's findings.

d. Economic violence

Results in table (5) illustrate that the most common forms of economical violence, which rural women are exposure, are refuse to give you enough money for household expenses, even if he has money to spend on other things (45%), followed by try to

exploit or deprive you of what you inherited from your family (43%), then dispose of your private property without your permission (39%), then prevent you from working so that you do not have a source of income (33%), and in the end take from your account or from your own credit card without your permission (5.6%).

Table 5. Relative distribution of rural women's exposure to economic violence.

Types and acts of economical violence	Exposure		Ranks
	No.	%	
1. Refuse to give you enough money for household expenses, even if he has money to spend on other things	229	41.64	1
2. Try to exploit or deprive you of what you inherited from your family	137	24.91	2
3. Dispose of your private property without your permission	218	39.64	3
4. Prevent you from working so that you do not have a source of income	183	33.27	4
5. Take from your account or from your own credit card without your permission	31	5.64	5

Source: study's findings.

e. Social violence

Results in table (6) show that the most common forms of social violence, which rural women are exposure, are trying to prevent you from leaving the house without permission (66%), followed by

trying to prevent you from seeing your family or first-degree relatives (31%), then trying to prevent you from seeing your friends (15%), and in the end forcing you to resign from work (12%).

Table 6. Distribution of rural women's exposure to social violence.

Types and acts of social violence	Exposure		Ranks
	No.	%	
1. Try to prevent you from leaving the house without permission	365	66.36	1
2. Try to prevent you from seeing your family or first-degree relatives	175	31.82	2
3. Try to prevent you from seeing your friends	85	15.45	3
4. Force you to resign from work	66	12.00	4

Source: study's findings.

3.2. Sources of violence (perpetrators / doers of violence) from the point of view of rural women exposed to domestic violence

This part represent findings of the study on the doers of violence as mentioned by respondents, more details are given bellow:

a. Physical violence

Findings in table (7) revealed that the total number of physical violent behaviors reached 2293 case. Figure 1 show that victim's husband is the most doer of these behaviors with a percentage of 51.3 of cases followed by victim's father as reported by 18.7%, the brother also is the perpetrator of 15.8% of cases. While the lowest doers of this form of violence were victim's mother (9.9%) and a member of the victim's husband's family (4.3%).

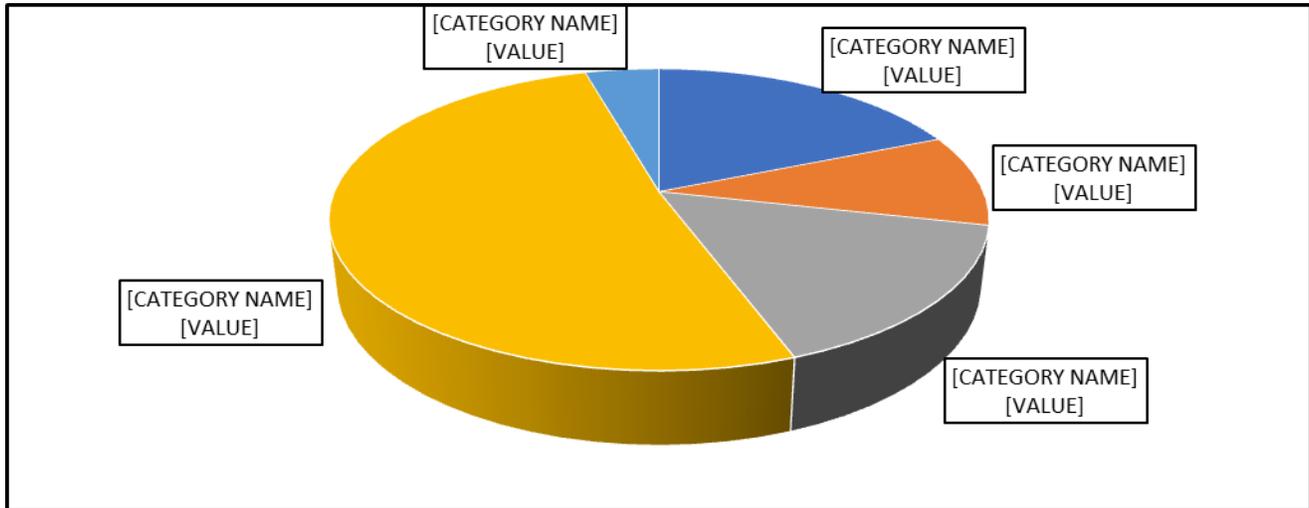


Figure 1. Percentages distribution of Perpetrators of physical violence against women

Source: study’s results

Results in table (7) show the details of violent behaviors done by each doer, result show that “beating with a belt or a stick” is the most frequent violent behavior done by father as reported by 28.9% of respondents, while “arm’s twisting or hair pulling” is

the most frequent violent behaviour done by victim’s husband as reported by 34% of respondents. With regard to brother, results show that 21.6% of respondents reported that “Hold tightly” as the most frequent behaviour done by their brothers.

Table 7. Distribution of respondents by the doers of physical violence against them

Doers Acts of physical violence	Father		Mother		Brother		Husband		Husband’s family member	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.Arm twisting or hair pulling	59	10.73	62	11.27	55	10.00	187	34.00	9	1.64
2.Beating with a belt or a stick	159	28.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	149	27.09	0	0.00
3.Hold tightly	18	3.27	18	3.27	119	21.64	138	25.09	11	2.00
4.Push tightly	10	1.82	7	1.27	116	21.09	126	22.91	46	8.36
5.Slapping on the face	114	20.73	0	0.00	3	0.55	162	29.45	0	0.00
6.Throwing things that can hurt	11	2.00	4	0.73	20	3.64	162	29.45	6	1.09
7.Burning or ironing on purpose	32	5.82	110	20.00	0	0.00	9	1.64	0	0.00
8.An attack that resulted in bruises, Scratches, minor wounds	4	0.73	8	1.45	19	3.45	101	18.36	4	0.73
9.Breaking one of the bones	16	2.91	17	3.09	13	2.36	28	5.09	0	0.00
10.Exposure to abortion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	33	6.00	23	4.18
11.Hitting the head that resulted in fainting	6	1.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	45	8.18	0	0.00
12.Strangling or attempted strangulation	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	3.27	15	2.73	0	0.00
13.Attacking with a knife or any other similar object in severity and danger	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	21	3.8	0	0.00

Source: study’s findings.

b. Psychological violence

As shown in figure 2, of the 1453 cases of psychological violence reported by respondents, the victim’s husband is more likely to do psychological

violence (39%), followed by a family member of victim’s husband (24%), then the brother (20%), then the mother (9%), and in the end the father (8%).

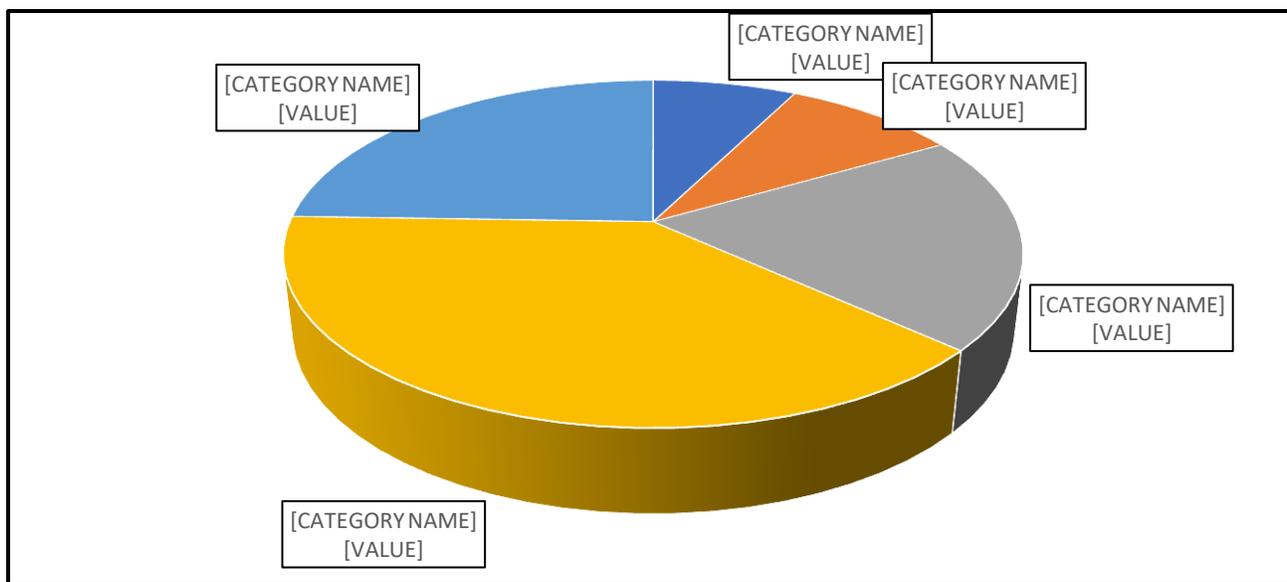


Figure 2. Percentages distribution of perpetrators of psychological violence against women

Source: study’s results

Findings in table 8, show that “Shouting or screaming” is the most frequent behaviours resulting psychological violence against women done by

husband, father and mother as reported by 43.1%, 10.7, and 12.8% of respondents, respectively.

Table 8. percentages distribution of respondents by doers of psychological violence.

Acts of psychological violence	Doers		Father		Mother		Brother		Husband		Husband’s family member	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Shouting or screaming	59	10.73	70	12.73	58	10.55	237	43.09	21	3.82		
2. Saying things with the aim of provoking and provoking anger	8	1.45	21	3.82	112	20.36	96	17.45	134	24.36		
3. Insult	24	4.36	38	6.91	52	9.45	150	27.27	63	11.45		
4. Destroying or damaging private property	18	3.27	4	0.73	70	12.73	80	14.55	138	25.09		

Source: study’s results

c. Sexual violence

Table (9) show the relative distribution of the doer of sexual violence. The results showed that the husband is the only doer of sexual violence at all its types and acts. Findings also show that “The use of physical force to compel the wife to establish a marital

relationship” and “The husband refused the wife's use of contraception during a marital relationship despite the wife's request” were the most violent behaviors done by husbands as reported by 27.5% and 24.9% of respondents, respectively.

Table 9. percentages distribution of respondents by doers of sexual violence.

Acts of sexual violence	Doer	Husband	
		No.	%
1. The use of physical force to compel the wife to establish a marital relationship		151	27.45
2. The husband refused the wife's use of contraception during a marital relationship despite the wife's request		137	24.91
3. The verbal threat to force the wife to practice various forms of marital relationship that she is not satisfied with		35	6.36
4. The use of force, such as beating and the use of sharp tools, with the aim of forcing the wife to practice various forms of marital relations that she is not satisfied with		15	2.73

Source: study's results

d. Economical violence

As shown in figure 3, of the 798 cases of economic violence reported by respondents. The results showed that the victim's husband is more likely to do economic violence (65%) whether with regard to

household expenses or control over her own money, followed by the brother (28%), then the father and husband's family by the same percentage (3%), and in the end the mother (1%).

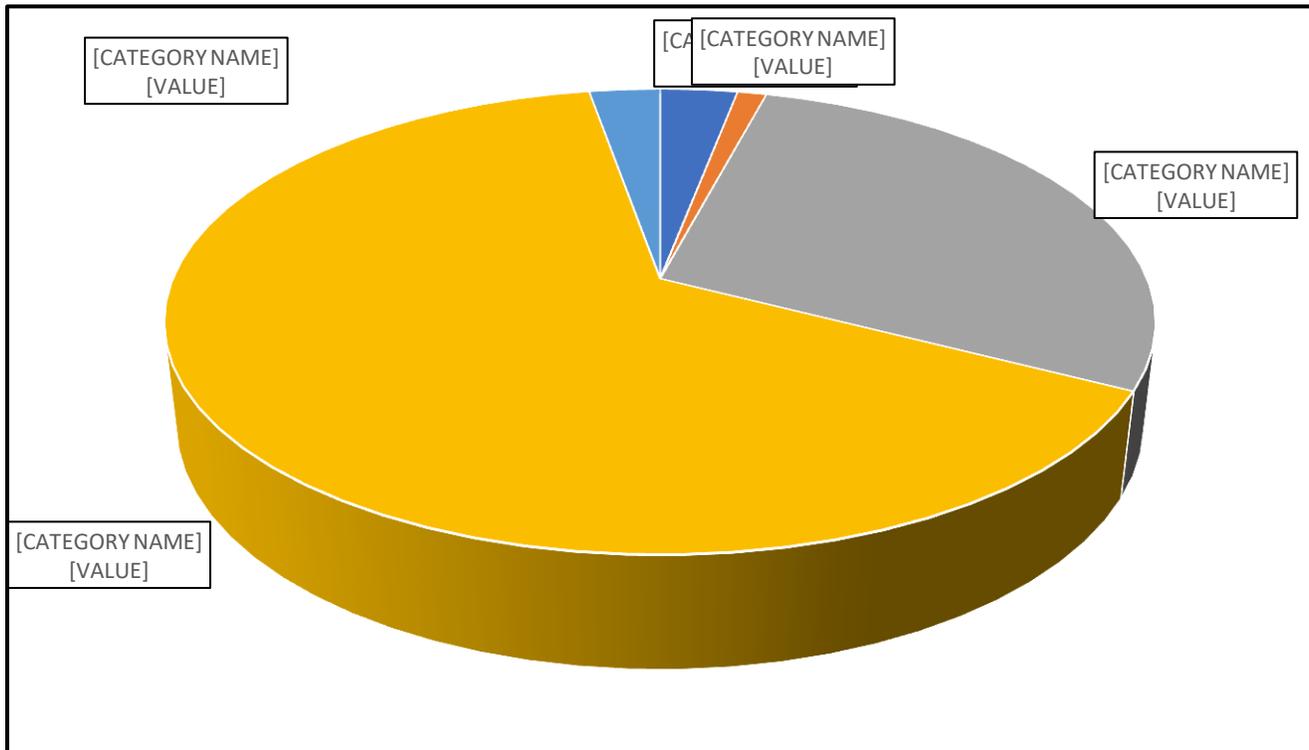


Figure 3. Percentages distribution of perpetrators of economic violence against women

Source: study's results

Table (10) show the relative distribution of the doer of economic violence against women, findings revealed that “Refuse to give women enough money for household expenses, even if he has money to spend on other things” is the most frequent violent behavior done by victim’s husband and father as reported by

36% and 2.4% of respondents, respectively. While “Dispose of your private property without your permission” is the most frequent violent behaviour done by victim’s brother as reported by 19.8% of respondents.

Table 10. percentages distribution of respondents by doers of economical violence.

Acts of economical violence	Father		Mother		Brother		Husband		Husband’s family	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.Refuse to give you enough money for household expenses, even if he has money to spend on other things	13	2.36	9	1.64	0	0.00	198	36.00	9	1.64
2.Try to exploit or deprive you of what you inherited from your family	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	18.18	37	6.73	0	0.00
3.Dispose of your private property without your permission	0	0.00	0	0.00	109	19.82	109	19.82	0	0.00
4.Prevent you from working so that you do not have a source of income	11	2.00	0	0.00	6	1.09	153	27.82	13	2.36
5.Take from your account or from your own credit card without your permission	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	2.18	19	3.45	0	0.00

Source: study’s results

e. Social violence

Finding revealed that there are 691 case of social violence directed to the rural women from their point of view, figure 4 show distribution of doers of

such violence. The results showed that the husband is more likely to do social violence (84%), followed by the father (8%), then the husband's family (4%), then the brother (3%), and in the end the mother (1%).

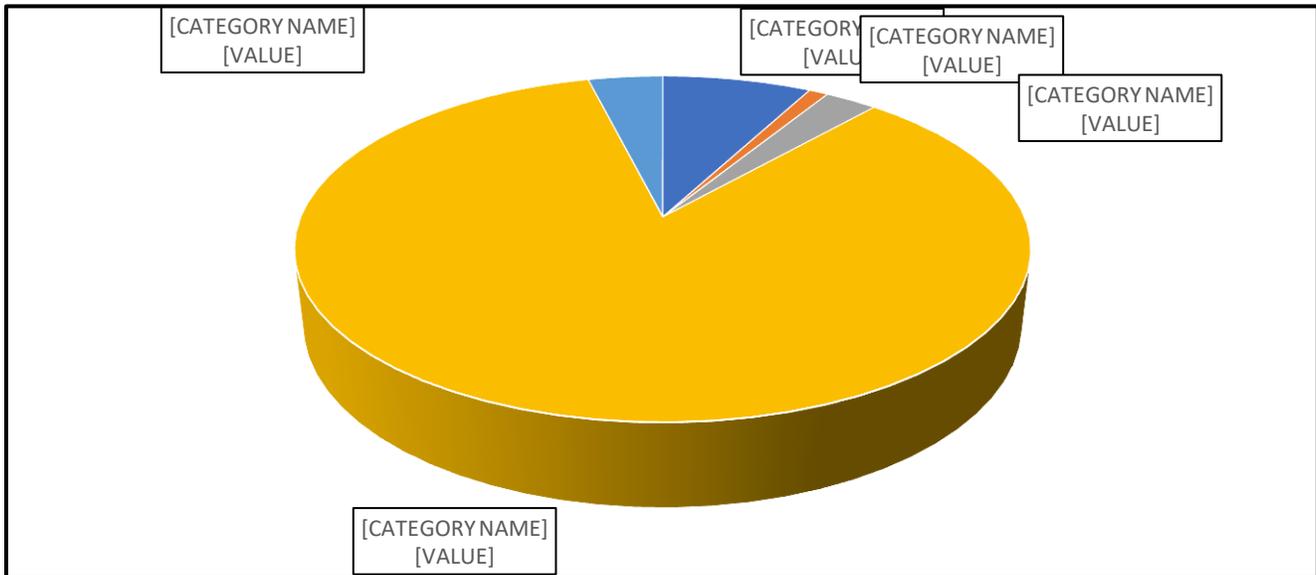


Figure 4. Percentages distribution of perpetrators of social violence against women

Source: study’s results

According to the form of social violence, results in table 11 show that husband act the preventing his wife to leave house without his permission as mentioned by 57.5% of respondents, as well as preventing her to visit her family (30.5%), results also show that about 7 percentage of respondents reported that their husband forced them to resign for their work.

Table 11. Percentages distribution of respondents by doers of social violence.

Acts of social violence	Doers		Father		Mother		Brother		Husband		Husband's family	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Try to prevent you from leaving the house without permission	16	2.91	0	0.00	13	2.36	316	57.45	20	3.64		
2. Try to prevent you from seeing your family or first-degree relatives	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	168	30.55	7	1.27		
3. Try to prevent you from seeing your friends	13	2.36	7	1.27	3	0.55	62	11.27	0	0.00		
4. Force you to resign from work	25	4.55	0	0.00	3	0.55	38	6.91	0	0.00		

Source: study's results

3.3. Overview for the total cases of violence against rural women

Findings in table 12 and figure 5 revealed that there are 5573 cases of violence affects rural women according their point of view, physical violence ranks first in terms of the number of cases (41.1%), followed

by psychological violence (26.1%). As for the least prevalent forms of violence, sexual violence had the lowest percentage (6.06% of the total cases) followed by social violence (12.4%) and the economic violence with percentage of 14.3% of total cases.

Table 12. distribution of violence cases by violence form

Form of violence	No.	%	Rank
Physical violence	2293	41.14	1
Psychological violence	1453	26.07	2
Sexual violence	338	6.06	5
Economic violence	798	14.32	3
Social violence	691	12.40	4
Total violence	5573	100	-

Source: study's results

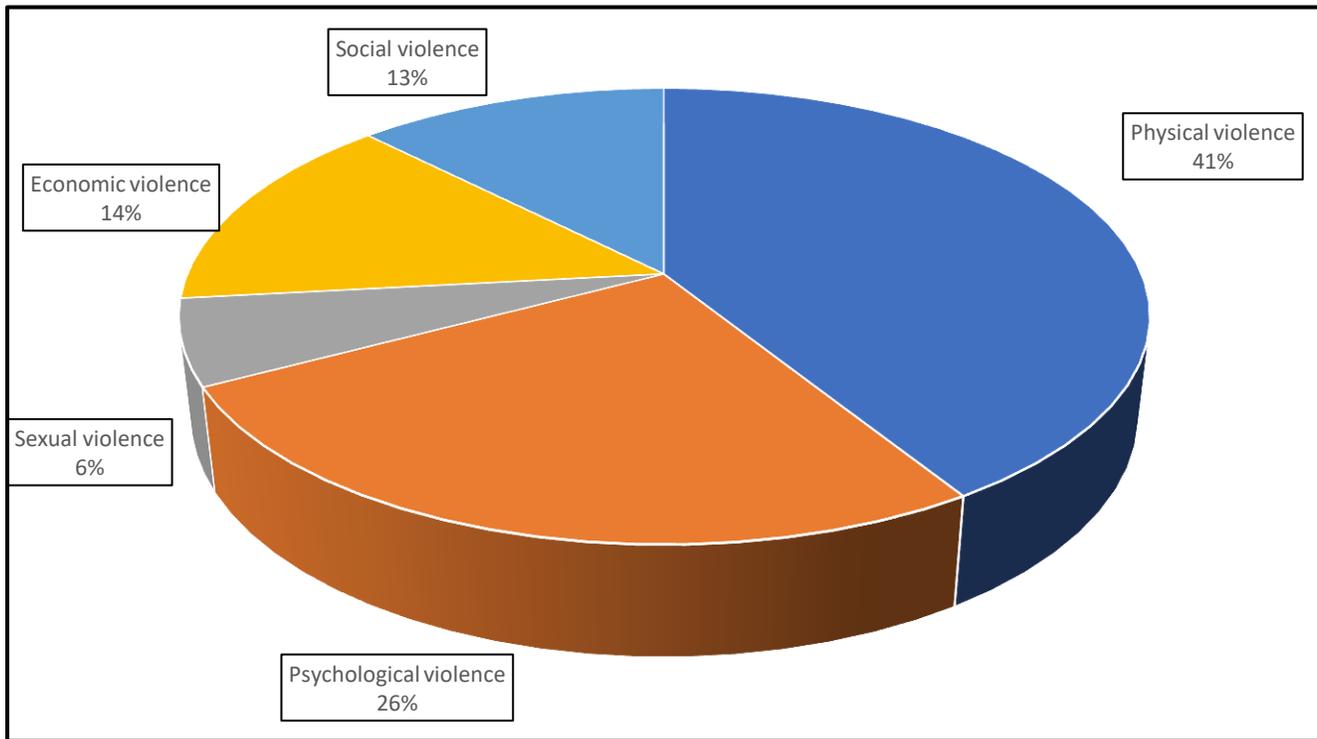


Figure 5. forms of violence against rural women

Source: study's results

According to the doers of the violence against rural women, results in table 13 and figure 6 show that the most frequent doer was victim's husband with 57% of the total number of violence cases, followed

by the victim's brother (16.2%) and victim's father with percentage of 11%. While members of victim's husband were the doer of 9% of violence cases affects rural women.

Table 13. distribution of violence' cases by violence doers

Doers of Violence	No.	%	Rank
Father	616	11.05	3
Mother	375	6.73	5
Brother	901	16.17	2
Husband	3177	57.01	1
Husband's Family	504	9.04	4
Total Cases	5573	100	-

Source: study's results

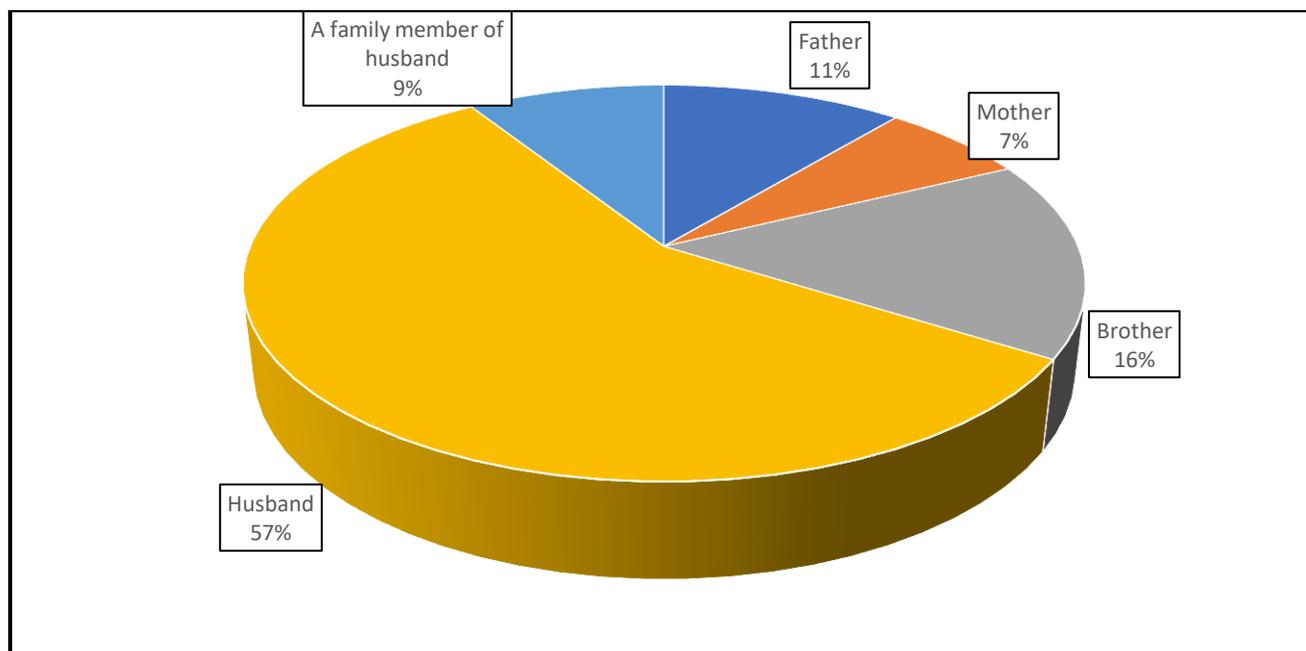


Figure 6. doers of violence against rural women

Source: study's results

4. CONCLUSION

Violence against women is a global issue, especially in rural areas. The study identified the doer of domestic violence (physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and social) in the villages under study and identified the most forms of violence in different ages. The results of the study can give some recommendations for decision maker as follow:

1. Enact a law on violence against women that includes spousal violence, recognizes all forms of violence (such as marital rape) and outlines relevant civil and criminal penalties. It also must specify the services that the state must provide.
2. Building systems for collecting data on different types of violence, which could include a national demographic survey on the experiences of women who are exposed to spousal violence. This would provide the necessary monitoring data and allow over time to identify trends in violence against women.
3. Conduct nationwide evidence-based research on the economic costs of violence to encourage policy makers to undertake legislative reforms to protect women's economic opportunities and recognize their usefulness as a source of productive employment.

4. Exchanging information, best practices and lessons learned among Arab countries, with reliance on countries that have extensive experience in determining the costs of forms of violence and the advantages and disadvantages of methodologies.
5. Organizing regional and national consultations on the importance of identifying the cost of all forms of violence against women in order to recognize and understand the social and economic burden.
6. Provide a model for identifying the cost of services using the cost estimates of NGO-run shelters as an example.
7. Organizing programs to support rural women who are exposed to violence in its various forms by the National Council for Women.
8. Organizing qualitative small economic programs and projects commensurate with their experiences to support rural women who are exposed to violence by the Ministry of Social Solidarity.
9. Organizing specific programs for the family to clarify the effects of violence against women in their different life stages by the National Council for Women in partnership with the Ministry of Social Solidarity.
10. Urging researchers in universities and specialized research centers to conduct more

research to confront this phenomenon in the Egyptian countryside.

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الملخص العربي

إستكشاف أشكال ومرتكبي العنف الموجه للمرأة الريفية بمحافظة الدقهلية، مصر

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يهدف هذا البحث إلى (١) تحديد مدى تعرض المرأة الريفية لأشكال مختلفة من العنف من وجهة نظرها و (٢) تحديد مصادر العنف (مرتكبو العنف) من وجهة نظر النساء الريفيات المتعرضات للعنف المنزلي. تم جمع البيانات من عينة الدراسة بالمقابلة الشخصية باستخدام استمارة استبيان تم اختبارها مسبقاً خلال الفترة من أبريل إلى يونيو ٢٠٢١ من عينة مكونة من ٥٥٠ امرأة ريفية في ثلاث قرى (الربع وأبو الصير والكمال) بمركز تمي الأمديد، محافظة الدقهلية. تم استخدام التكرارات والنسب المئوية وتحليل التباين لعرض النتائج. تم حصر ٣٠ فعل عنيف ضد المرأة الريفية موزعة على أشكال العنف (الجسدي والنفسي والجنسي والاقتصادي والاجتماعي). وكشفت النتائج أن هناك ٥٥٧٣ حالة عنف تؤثر على المرأة الريفية وفقاً لرأي المبحوثات، ويحتل العنف الجسدي المرتبة الأولى من حيث عدد الحالات (٤١.١%) يليه العنف النفسي (٢٦.١%) أما أقل أشكال العنف انتشاراً فقد سجل العنف الجنسي أقل نسبة (٦.٠٦% من إجمالي الحالات) يليه العنف الاجتماعي (١٢.٤%). والعنف الاقتصادي بنسبة ١٤.٣% من إجمالي الحالات. كما بينت النتائج أن زوج الضحية كان الأكثر تكراراً من بين مرتكبي العنف الأسري بنسبة ٥٧% من إجمالي حالات العنف، يليه شقيق الضحية (١٦.٢%)، ثم والد الضحية بنسبة مئوية ١١%. في حين أن أفراد عائلة زوج الضحية كانوا المسؤولون عن ٩% من حالات العنف ضد المرأة الريفية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العنف ضد المرأة، أشكال العنف، مرتكبو العنف، المرأة الريفية، محافظة الدقهلية، مصر.