

The relationship between violence against women and problems of social relations

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الملخص العربي للبحث :

عنوان البحث : العلاقة بين العنف ضد المرأة ومشكلات العلاقات الاجتماعية لديها . **أستهدف البحث :** تحديد مستوى العنف اللفظي والبدني التي يتعرضن لهن المرأة المعنفة ، وتحديد مشكلاتهن الاجتماعية مع الزوج و مع الأبناء ومع الأهل والجيران ، وذلك بأختبار الفرض الرئيسي للبحث والفروض الفرعية وهي : من المتوقع وجود علاقة طردية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين العنف ضد المرأة وعلاقاتها الاجتماعية (مع الزوج ، مع الأبناء ، مع الأهل والجيران) ، تنتمي الدراسة إلي الدراسات الوصفية ، أستخدمت منهج المسح الاجتماعي بأستخدام العينة ، حيث طبقت الدراسة بجمعية حواء المستقبل ، وقد بلغ إجمالي عينة البحث 76 امرأة معنفة ، خلصت الدراسة إلى وجود علاقة طردية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين العنف ضد المرأة والمشكلات المرتبطة بعلاقاتها الاجتماعية (مع الزوج ، مع الأبناء ، مع الأهل والجيران) جاءت كالاتي : العنف ضد المرأة بشكل عام كان مرتفعاً بنسبة 84.67% ، بينما جاء العنف اللفظي في المرتبة الأولى مرتفعاً بمتوسط مرجح 2.65. في الترتيب الثاني ، بينما جاء العنف الجسدي مرتفعاً أيضاً بمتوسط مرجح يبلغ 2.44 ."

مفاهيم البحث : العنف ، المرأة المعنفة ، العلاقات الاجتماعية.

Abstract:

This study aimed to determine the relationship between violence against women and the problems of social relations. It also aimed to determine the level of verbal and physical violence against battered women and to determine their social problems with partner, children, parents and neighbors. The study is of the descriptive type, based on the social survey method, applied on a sample of battered women and applied through two tools (a scale of violence against women, a questionnaire on the social problems of battered women designed by the researchers), This study was carried out by Hawaa Al-Mostaqbal Association, and the total sample was 76 battered women. It concluded that there is a relationship between violence against women and problems of their social relations with (partner, children, parents and neighbors) It came as follows :“violence against women on the scale as a whole was high by 84.67%. The verbal violence in the first rank order was high with weighted mean of 2.65. In the second rank order, physical violence was also high with weighted mean of 2.44 “.

Keywords: Violence, battered women, social relations

Introduction:

Family is the basic building block of society. It is not only the basis for the existence of society, but also the source of morality and the first pillar of behavior control, the framework in which man receives the first lessons of social life (El Malek and Nawfal, 2006, P7).

Family is the main base in the lives of individuals and communities as it provides security, support, and humane feelings that people need during the course of life. Within the family, all individuals are born, live, receive experience, and satisfy their basic needs (Suleiman et al., 2005, p 280).

Family can achieve this only if it is based on strong foundations and key elements that help it to perform its functions, which will have an impact on the functioning of society and achieving its progress and development (Ali, 2013, p 11).

The mother plays an important role in raising her children and maintaining the stability of the family. However, the problems she faces prevent her from performing her role. One of the most important problems she faces is violence by her partner. Violence against women is a frightening obstacle to social and economic growth because it deprives women of full participation in their creative work and ideas because of physical and psychological abuse directed at them.

The issue of violence and abuse of women is a global issue. In a World Health Organization report, 30% of women worldwide experience intimate partner violence. The study found that 38% of women around the world are killed by their intimate partners and 42% of other women who experienced physical or sexual violence by their partners are injured by this violence. The incidence of newborn babies of low birth weight is increasing by 16% among pregnant women exposed to intimate partner violence. The report pointed out that the percentage in South-East Asia was 37.7%, in Eastern Mediterranean was 37%, and in Africa was 36.6% (World Health Organization, 2013).

Amnesty International's report indicated that at least one out of three women, or a total of one billion women, was beaten and killed, about 70 per cent of female murder victims are killed by their male partners. In Kenya, more than one woman was killed weekly by their male partner. In Canada, the cost of violence against women is \$ 1.6 billion per year, including medical care and loss of productivity. In the United States, a woman is usually battered by her husband / partner every 15 seconds. In Bolivia, 17% of all women aged 20 years or over have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. In Bangladesh, 50% of all murders involve women being killed by their partners and 20% of New Zealand women are subjected to violence. In Russian Federation, there are 3600 women beaten daily on their partner's hands. In Spain, one woman is killed every 5 days. In England, two women are killed weekly by their partners (Amnesty International, 2011).

In Egypt, Ministry of Health (2004), Demographic and Health Survey indicated that three out of every ten women reported that they had been subjected to violence by their partner, 25% had been subjected to physical violence, 19% had been subjected to psychological violence, and 20% of the women confirmed that they had been subjected to a new violence in the past 12 months. The survey also found that one out of every three women who experienced physical or sexual violence by the partner was injured; 7% of them suffered serious injuries and 7% admitted that they were subjected to violence during pregnancy (Ministry of Health and Population, 2015).

In a survey carried out by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) on the economic cost of violence against women in Egypt 2015, which was applied to twenty-two thousand families in all governorates of Egypt except for the border provinces for rising costs, 46% of previously married women, ages 18-64 years, had been subjected to some type of violence by the partner, 43% of them had been subjected to psychological violence, 32% of them had been subjected to physical violence and 12% had been subjected to sexual violence. The report pointed out that 43% of women who experienced violence by the partner during the year preceding the survey suffered injuries from partner's violence. It also confirmed that the economic cost resulting from violence against women and the family cost 1.49 billion pounds annually due to partner violence only, of which LE 831.236 million is direct cost and LE 661.565 million is indirect cost. The report indicated that about a quarter of the women in the sample (23%) justified wife beating by the partner in certain cases such as neglect of children and home care and refusal to establish an intimate relationship with the partner. The vast majority of women who had experienced violence from their partners did not seek services and did not resort to official authorities to protect them from their intimate partner violence (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2016).

There are many previous studies that dealt with the subject of violence, including the study of Qenaoui, which aimed to identify the causes of the phenomenon of violence against the wife, which was applied to 100 of the spouses who frequented guidance and family counseling offices in Aswan. These studies concluded that there are statistically significant differences between the personal variables of the study sample (age, place of residence, qualification, occupation, annual income) and causes of violence against the wife (economic, social, cultural, psychological factors) (Qenaoui, 2008).

The study of Abu Seif aimed to determine the relationship between violence against women and social support in a sample of women in Menia city. The study was applied to 30 females from different strata, social conditions and different ages. The study concluded that there is a correlation between the type of violence Psychological - physical - verbal) directed against women and the various dimensions of social support (Abu Seif, 2010). The study of Al Zawawi aimed to

identify the forms of violence practiced by the husband against his wife in the rural community and to identify the causes and effects of violence. The study was applied to 30 social workers who are all employees of guidance and family counseling offices in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. The study concluded that the most important forms of violence are verbal abuse, economic, physical, and psychological violence. Some of the consequences of violence include the incidence of mental illness, women's inability to play their roles, weak family adjustment, wife's lack of security and stability, academic underachievement of children, children's lack of security and reassurance, increased risk of depression, and aggressive behavior in children. (Al Zawawi, 2011). According to the study of Bhansi, the most common forms of violence by the partner are verbal and physical violence. The main causes of violence are the marriage without the consent of one of the spouses, the lack of culture of dialogue, the absence of family stability and neglect of the wife for partner and children's affairs. The role of the social worker is to study cases of family conflict, to hold religious and cultural seminars, and to establish a good relationship with the cases (Bhansi, 2013).

The Study Problem: From the above it is clear that violence against women causes many negative effects on them, family and their functioning as the battered women have the sense of fear and insecurity. Violence against women can limit their access to resources, prevent them from enjoying their rights as human beings and impeded their contribution to development, increase their sense of guilt, shame, isolation, loss of self-confidence and self-esteem in addition to physical pains, insomnia and inability to sleep, and all these problems reflected on their relationships with partner, children, family and neighbors, So we can emphasize the importance of generalist practice in social service to reduce this problem and its implications, Then we can define the study problem by answering the following questions

The main question: What is the relationship between violence against women and their social relationships? The following sub-questions are divided into it:

A- What is the relationship between violence against women and the problems related to her relationship with her husband?

B- What is the relationship between violence against women and the problems related to her relationship with children?

C- What is the relationship between violence against women and the problems related to her relationship with her family and neighbors?

Study Goals:

- 1) Determine the level of physical and verbal violence against battered women.
- 2) Identify the problems related to the social relations of battered women.

Study Hypotheses:

The main hypothesis of the study :There is a positive relation between violence against women and their social relations.

The following hypotheses have been stemmed from the main hypothesis:

- A- there is a positive relation between violence against women and the problems related to the relationship with their partner.
- B- there is a positive relation between violence against women and the problems related to the relationship with their children.
- C- there is a positive relation between violence against women and the problems related to the relationship with their family and neighbors.

Study Concepts:

Violence:

In social work, violence is seen as repeated punishment, whether physical or psychological, through deliberate assaults or uncontrolled corporal punishment (Al Sokary, 2000, p 21).

It means an improper conduct intended to cause physical, psychological or economic harm on an individual or group. There are various types of abuse such as physical, psychological, and sexual abuse (Al-Dakheel, 2014, p 9).

In this study, violence against women is meant to be either physically abused, which causes some degree of pain and discomfort, including beating with a hand, a stick, a whip, or anything else, or painfully exercise of physical pressure or pulling of her hair, or verbally abused intended to use abusive words to women that would insult, humiliate, ridicule them and avoid talking with them and ignore, all these lead to social problems of women.

Social Relations:

The way in which two people groups or countries behave towards each other or deal with each other (Deuter, Margaret and others, 2015 p.1301).

The problems of social relations in this study are: social problems faced by battered women with (spouse, children, family and neighbors).

Theories guiding the study:

1. General systems theory:

The general systems theory is one of the basic tributaries of generalist practice in social work and a general framework or collection of all theories, a broad method of thinking and understanding, and a broad reference method for information analysis.

1-The open system is a system that receives outside inputs according to its needs and limits in this regard. It is supported by the external environment and characterized by a feedback process that ensures its balance and its internal and external adaptation.

The institution is an open social system where interaction, dependence and exchange with the surrounding society exist (Abdullatif, 1999, p. 164).

The generalist practice in social work is defined as the comprehensive assessment of the problematic situation associated with the client's pattern by planning and intervening on five levels. These levels include (individual, family,

community, organization, society as a whole). The general perspective of practice takes into account the interdependence among individuals and their social environments. Social workers should have a broad-based knowledge about social employment related to individuals, families, groups and organizations as well as communities and knowledge about ways to support or prevent such social employment. (Joseph Walsh, 2009, p: xiii)

2-Symbolic Interactionism Theory:

It is one of the theories that have benefited from social work as a profession. This theory focuses on the importance of emotion and sense as important aspects of the process of interaction. This theory is used in several principles, including:

- Effective dialogue as a tool for the development of constructive interaction between individuals and the realization of interactive symbols.
- Increased interaction grows through social and personal support by the groups to which they belong through the life cycle.
- Interaction is the basic means of self-formation that can be seen as a dynamic-active-adaptive process.
- Consider people as they are using their own selves through reflex action.
- The process of interaction should focus on some aspects that are associated with the personality of the client, including interpretations, aspirations, hopes and goals.

According to this theory, aggression is one of the negative interactions between the spouses, which may arise as a result of the lack of effective dialogue, social and personal support of the spouses and the absence of emotion as a fundamental aspect of the interaction process according to that theory (Khalil, 2013, p 84).

3.Communication:

Communication is a continuous and changing process that involves flow or transmission of objects. Relationships and interactions are seen as communication. The communication process consists of several elements: the sender, the message, the medium, and the receiver. The theoretical components of that theory include classical theory and systems theory.

According to this theory, we find that violence between spouses may be due to poor communication, poor dialogue, misunderstanding, expressing their different views to each other and persuading each party what the other party says (Menkerios, 2009, p 302).

Methodology: The study is of the descriptive type, based on the social survey method, applied on a sample of battered women and applied through two tools (a scale of violence against women, a questionnaire on the social problems of battered women designed by the researchers)

population: The study was implemented in Hawaa Al-Mostaqbal Association, and the total sample was 76 battered women.

I: Preliminary Data for the Study Sample:

- 1- Age: the highest percentage of the sample of battered women was in the age group of 30 to less than 35 years old by percentage 40.8%, followed by those aged 25 years to less than 30 by 25%. Those aged 35 to less than 40 got the third ranking by 23.7%, while at the end of the ranking were those aged 40 and over by 10.5%. This may be due to the fact that the spouses, at the beginning of the marriage, have not yet reached the stage of intellectual, social and psychological compatibility. The Mean average age of the sample was 2.19 and the Standard Deviation was 0.93.
- 2- Educational Qualification: the highest percentage of women's educational qualification was illiterate women by (32.9%), followed by those who have an average qualification by 27.6%, while the lowest percentage was of those who have a university qualification by 11.8%. The drop in the educational qualification could result in violence against women and difficulty in understanding with their partners.
- 3- Number of years of marriage: the highest percentage of marriage years for battered women was less than 5 years (51.3%), this may be due to the incompatibility of spouses at the beginning of family life, followed by 10 to less than 15 years by 19.73%, as there were a lot of pressures in their life, whether social or economic. The lowest percentage of years of marriage was 15 years and over by 10.5%, as there were greater compatibility and understanding between the spouses. The Mean number of years of marriage for battered women was approximately 3 years with a Standard Deviation of 1.02.
- 4- Number of children: the highest percentage of number of children of battered women was fewer than 3 children by 59.5%, followed by 3 to fewer than 5 children by 30.3%, while the lowest percentage was of more than 5 children by 10.5%. The Mean number of children of battered women was 2 children with a Standard Deviation of 0.67.

Place of study: The study was implemented in Hawaa Al-Mostaqbal Association in Cairo, Egypt.

Time of study: The study was implemented during the period from 14/06/2018 to 5/08/2018.

Validity and Reliability of the Study Tool:

(A) Face Validity (Validity of the Trustees)

After the researcher prepared the Scale of violence against women and Questionnaire for the social problems of battered women in its initial form,

it was presented to the trustees of the faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University. They were (10) trustees who have linked each item to the dimension to be measured (by deleting any items they do not consider fit or be linked to the dimension, and adding the items they deem appropriate) to ensure that the items are clearly written and sound.

And then, the necessary amendments were made to the scale according to the opinions of the trustees. The items that have been agreed upon with percentage less than (80%) were excluded, and some items were modified and added based on the opinions of the trustees.

After the result of the sincerity of the arbitrators of the study tools: The number of expressions of violence against women in its final form 35 is distributed as follows: First dimension: Verbal violence against women 15 (1-15), second dimension: physical violence against women (20) (16-35). The number of expressions of the questionnaire of the social problems of women in the final form (30) has been distributed as follows: First dimension: Problems related to relationship with husband (9) Phrases, second dimension: Problems related to relationship with children (12) , Associated with the relationship with parents and neighbors (9) phrases The researchers developed a triple gradient to correct the scale and form (yes - to some extent - no). In the case of positive phrases, the response (yes) to (3 degrees) and response (to a certain extent) at (2 degrees) and response (no) to (1 degree), In the case of negative terms, the response (yes) gets (1 degree), the response (to a certain extent) at 2 degrees, and the response (no) at 3 degrees. The maximum value - the lowest value ($3 - 1 = 2$) was divided by the number of cells of the scale to obtain the corrected cell length ($2/3 = 0.67$), if the mean value of the expression or dimension

Between 1 and 1.67 a weak level, if the average value of the phrase or dimension ranged between more than 1.67 - 2.35 average level, if the average value of the phrase or dimension ranged between more than 2.35: 3 high level.

According to the above, the maximum and minimum scores of the study tools were calculated as follows:

N.	Measurement level	Scale violence against women	Questionnaire for the social problems of battered women
1	Maximum degree	$35*3=105$	$30*3=90$
2	Medium degree	$35*2=70$	$30*2=60$
3	Minimum degree	$35*1=35$	$30*1=30$

Table (2) Correlation Coefficients for each Item of the three-dimensional scale.

No.	Correlation Coefficients	Level of significance	No.	Correlation Coefficients	Level of significance	No.	Correlation Coefficients	Level of significance
1	.865	00.0**	13	0.903	00.0**	25	.753	0.001**
2	.841	0.001**	14	0.541	0.002**	26	0.662	00.0**
3	0.684	0.001**	15	0.761	0.002**	27	.542	0.005**
4	.733	0.001**	16	0.807	0.00**	28	0.922	0.006**

5	0.912	1.0**	17	0.638	0.04*	29	0.941	00.0**
6	.652	0.003**	18	0.756	0.03*	30	0.809	0.00**
7	0.873	0.004**	19	0.973	0.00**	31	0.967	0.004**
8	0.784	00.0**	20	0.921	0.00**	32	0.859	0.001**
9	0.911	00.0**	21	0.648	0.04*	33	0.910	0.00**
10	0.851	0.004**	22	0.809	0.003**	34	0.653	0.01**
11	0.716	0.001**	23	0.774	0.004**	35	.774	0.00**
12	0.705	00.0**	24	0.629	0.04*			

** significance at 0.01

* significance at 0.05

It is clear from the scores of the above table that the items of the scale have strong correlation coefficients and statistical significance, indicating that the scale with its items has a high validity coefficient.

(B)- Reliability of the Scale: Test-retest Reliability: Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to measure reliability:

Table (2) The Scores of Reliability by the Pearson Coefficient (N=10)

No.	Tool	Correlation Coefficient
1	The scale of violence against women	0.898
2	Questionnaire for the social problems of battered women	0.866

Table (2) indicates that the correlation between the first test and the re-test was strong, which means that the two parameters can be relied upon to a high degree, as well as their results obtained.

Methods of Statistical Analysis: The data were processed through the computer using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS V.24).

Research Limitation:

Difficulties in obtaining approvals for the application of the study, Difficulties related to obtaining the study sample.

II: Results of the scale of violence against women:

Table (7) Scale of Violence against Women as a Whole (N=76)

No.	Dimensions of Scale	Sum of Weights	Weighted Mean	Standard Deviation	Percentage %	Rank Order
1	Verbal violence	3021	2.65	0.59	88.33	1
2	Physical violence	3719	2.44	0.71	81.33	2
Scale as a whole		6740	2.54	0.65	84.67% High	

Table (7) shows that violence against women on the scale as a whole was high by 84.67%. The verbal violence in the first rank order was high with

weighted mean of 2.65. In the second rank order, physical violence was also high with weighted mean of .2.44

Table (8) Social problems of battered women as a whole (N=76)

No.	Social problems	sum of weights	Weighted Mean	S. D	%	Rank Order
1	Problems related to the relationship with the partner.	1773	2.59	0.59	86.33	1
2	Problems related to the relationship with children.	2250	2.46	0.70	82	3
3	Problems related to the relationships with family and neighbors.	1687	2.46	0.66	82	2
Problems as a whole		5710	2.50	0.65	83.33 %	High

Table (8) shows that the social problems of battered women as a whole were high by percentage of 83.33%. The problems related to the relationship with the partner came in the first rank order at a high rate with weighted mean of 2.59. The problems related to the relationship with family and neighbors came in the second rank order at high rate with weighted mean of 2.46, while the problems related to the relationship with children came in the third rank order with weighted mean of 2.46 and a standard deviation of 0.70.

The relationship between the demographic variables of battered women and their social problems

Table (9) The relationship between the demographic variables of battered women and their social problems

No.	Demographic variables of battered women	Correlation Coefficient	Social problems of battered women			
			Problems with partner	Problems with children	Problems with family and neighbors	problems as a whole
1	Age	Gamma	-0.780	- 0.008	-0.007	- 0.73
2	Educational Qualification	Gamma	0.294*	- 0.005	0.627*	0.223*
3	Number of years of marriage	Gamma	-0.74	-0.104	-0.066	-0.073
4	number of children	Gamma	0.194	0.012	0.024	0.112

** Significant at 0.01

* significant at 0.05

Table (9) indicates that it is clear that the relationship between the demographic variables of battered women and the social problems they face is as follows:

In terms of Age of battered women:

- There is negative relationship between the age of battered women and their social problems with their partner, as the gamma value = -0.780, which is not statistically significant.
- There is negative relationship between the age of battered women and their social problems with their children, as the gamma value = -0.008, which is not statistically significant.
- There is negative relationship between the age of battered women and their social problems with their family and neighbors, as the gamma value = -0.007, which is not statistically significant.
- There is negative relationship between the age of battered women and their social problems as a whole, as the gamma value = -0.73, which is not statistically significant.

In terms of Educational Qualification of battered women:

- There is a relationship between the educational qualification of battered women and their social problems with their partner as the gamma value = 0.294*, which is a statistically significant at a significant level (0.05).
- There is negative relationship between the educational qualification of battered women and their social problems with their children as the gamma value = -0.005, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the educational qualification of battered women and their social problems with their family and neighbors as the gamma value = 0.627*, which is a statistically significant at a significant level (0.05).
- There is a relationship between the educational qualification of battered women and their social problems as a whole as the gamma value = 0.223*, which is a statistically significant at a significant level (0.05).

In terms of number of years of marriage:

- There is negative relationship between the number of years of marriage of battered women and their social problems with their partner as the gamma value = -0.74, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is negative relationship between the number of years of marriage of battered women and their social problems with their children as the gamma value = -0.104, which is not a statistically significant.

- There is negative relationship between the number of years of marriage of battered women and their social problems with their family and neighbors as the gamma value = - 0.066, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is negative relationship between the number of years of marriage of battered women and their social problems as a whole as the gamma value = -0.073, which is not a statistically significant.

In terms of number of children:

- There is a relationship between the number of children of battered women and their social problems with their partner as the gamma value = 0.094, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the number of children of battered women and their social problems with their children as the gamma value = 0.012, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the number of children of battered women and their social problems with their family and neighbors as the gamma value = 0.024, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the number of children of battered women and their social problems as a whole as the gamma value = 0.112, which is not a statistically significant.

The relationship between the demographic variables of battered women and violence against them

Table (10) The relationship between the demographic variables of battered women and violence against them

No.	Demographic variables of battered women	Correlation Coefficient	Violence against women		
			Verbal violence	Physical violence	Scale as a whole
1	Age	Gamma	0.100	0.050	0.079
2	Educational Qualification	Gamma	-0.056	-0.093	-0.092
3	Number of years of marriage	Gamma	0.220	0.106	0.161
4	number of children	Gamma	0.110	0.121	0.135

** Significant at 0.01

* significant at 0.05

Table (10) indicates that it is clear that the relationship between the demographic variables of battered women and violence against them is as follows:

In terms of Age of battered women:

- There is a relationship between the age of battered women and verbal violence against them, as the gamma value = 0.100, which is not statistically significant.

- There is a relationship between the age of battered women and physical violence against them, as the gamma value = 0.050, which is not statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the age of battered women and violence against them, as the gamma value = 0.079, which is not statistically significant.

In terms of Educational Qualification of battered women:

- There is negative relationship between the educational qualification of battered women and verbal violence against them as the gamma value = -0.056, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is negative relationship between the educational qualification of battered women and physical violence against them as the gamma value = - 0.093, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is negative relationship between the educational qualification of battered women and violence against them as the gamma value = - 0.092, which is not a statistically significant.

In terms of number of years of marriage:

- There is a relationship between the number of years of marriage of battered women and verbal violence against them as the gamma value = 0.220, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the number of years of marriage of battered women and physical violence against them as the gamma value = 0.106, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the number of years of marriage of battered women and violence against them as the gamma value = 0.161, which is not a statistically significant.

In terms of number of children:

- There is a relationship between the number of children of battered women and verbal violence against them as the gamma value = 0.110, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the number of children of battered women and physical violence against them as the gamma value = 0.121, which is not a statistically significant.
- There is a relationship between the number of children of battered women and their violence against them as the gamma value = 0.135, which is not a statistically significant.

Test of the hypotheses of the study:

Table (11) The relationship between violence against women and their own social problems

No.	violence against women	Social problems of battered women			
		Problems with partner	Problems with children	Problems with family and neighbors	Social problems as a whole
1	Verbal Violence	0.769**	0.624**	0.537*	0.779**
2	Physical Violence	0.889**	0.804**	0.571*	0.856**
Scale as a whole		0.942**	0.791**	0.549 *	0.840**

** Significant at 0.01

* significant at 0.05

Table (11) indicates that the study proved validity of its hypotheses as follows:

The first hypothesis of the study: There is a positive relationship of statistically significant between violence against women and their social relations. The correlation coefficient value is (0.840) which is statistically significant at (0.01).

The following hypotheses have been stemmed from the first hypothesis:

There is a positive relationship of statistically significant between violence against women and the problems related to the relationship with their partner. The correlation coefficient value is (0.942) which is statistically significant at (0.01).

There is a positive relationship of statistically significant between violence against women and the problems related to the relationship with their children. The correlation coefficient value is (0.791) which is statistically significant at (0.01).

There is a positive relationship of statistically significant between violence against women and the problems related to the relationship with their family and neighbors. The correlation coefficient value is (0.549) which is statistically significant at (0.05).

Discussion:

Violence against women on the scale as a whole was high, the first rank was physical violence, the second rank was verbal violence. This is confirmed by the study of (Rahmani, 2008), which referred to physical violence in the first rank as a form of violence against women, as well as the study of (Hijazi and Mizzer, 2012), while this is disagreed with the other studies of (Bahnasy 2013), (al-Mashhadani, 2010), (Abdel Meguid, 2015) and (Aldraash 2015), in terms of the rank order of forms of violence against women as indicated by the findings of these studies that women are subjected to verbal violence and physical violence respectively. Also the

study of (Karim, 2016) confirmed that verbal violence is more prevalent than physical violence between spouses. This may be due to differences in cultures and social heritage from one society to another, as well as the educational level of spouses.

The social problems of battered women were high. This was confirmed by the study of (Al Zuwawi, 2011), which indicates that violence against women results in their inability to perform their social roles, the weakness of the family adjustment, and their lack of sense of stability, as the problems related to the relationship with the partner came at the first ranking and this is confirmed by the study of (Bahnsi, 2013) which found that the problems faced by battered women included wife's neglect of the partner's affairs, the absence of dialogue between spouses, and lack of family stability, and the study of (Mahrous, 2013), which its results related to the relationship with the partner included wife's neglect of partner's needs and requirements, as well as the study of (Hijazi, 2010) which its results related to the problems of the battered wife with her partner included avoiding discussions with the other party. The problems related to the relationship with family and neighbors came at the second ranking and this is what was pointed out by the study of (Hijazi, 2010), which confirmed in its results on the isolation of battered women from family and friends and the lack of desire to visit relatives, and the study of (Abdel-Wedod, 2012), which its results included the isolation from others for battered women, as well as the study of (Abdel-Samad 2013), which emphasized the inability to establish social relations by battered women. Also, the study of (Abdel Aziz, 2011), which emphasized in its results that the women did not leave the house. The problems related to the relationship with the children came at the third ranking and a standard deviation, this is what was confirmed by the study of (Al Zawawi, 2011), which its results included the academic underachievement of the children, relapsing into violence behavior, neglect of the wife for their children's affairs and resulting in depression, as well as the study of (Hijazi, 2010) which found that the father often quarrels with her in front of the children, which in turn affects her relationship with them and the father's lack of interest in them, and also the study of (Abdul Aziz, 2011), which referred in its results to the problems of battered women related to the relationship with their children, these problems are the violence against children and the failure of children to comply with their mother's instructions.

These results indicated There is a positive relation between violence against women and their social relation, there is a positive relation between verbal violence against women and their social relations, there is a positive relation between physical violence against women and their social

relations, this was also confirmed by the study results indicated communication and systems theory.

Recommendations:

It is necessary to:

- 1- Acquaint battered women and their families with the services provided by associations and community institutions and how to obtain these services and benefit from them in solving their problems.
- 2- Develop social rehabilitation programs for them.
- 3- Create employment opportunities for women and improve their level of education whenever possible.
- 4- Modify the wrong religious ideas and work to develop the religious awareness of spouses through seminars and lectures.
- 5- Teach the spouses the language of dialogue and respect for the opinions of others with their differing views.
- 6- Teach the spouses the technique of anger management and the ability to impulse control.
- 7- Teach parents the methods of sound education and discuss them in the improper methods of education and criticism.
- 8- Acquaint the management of the institutions and other different community associations with the needs and problems of the target groups in order to develop the services and adjust them to meet the needs and solve the problems.
- 9- Hold seminars and lectures in the community to promote awareness of the seriousness of violence and its negative impacts on children, spouses, family and the community as a whole, using all available public information and awareness-raising programs.
- 10- Initiate and activate new legislation to increase the punishment of violence and abuse.

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