



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST RURAL WOMEN IN BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE

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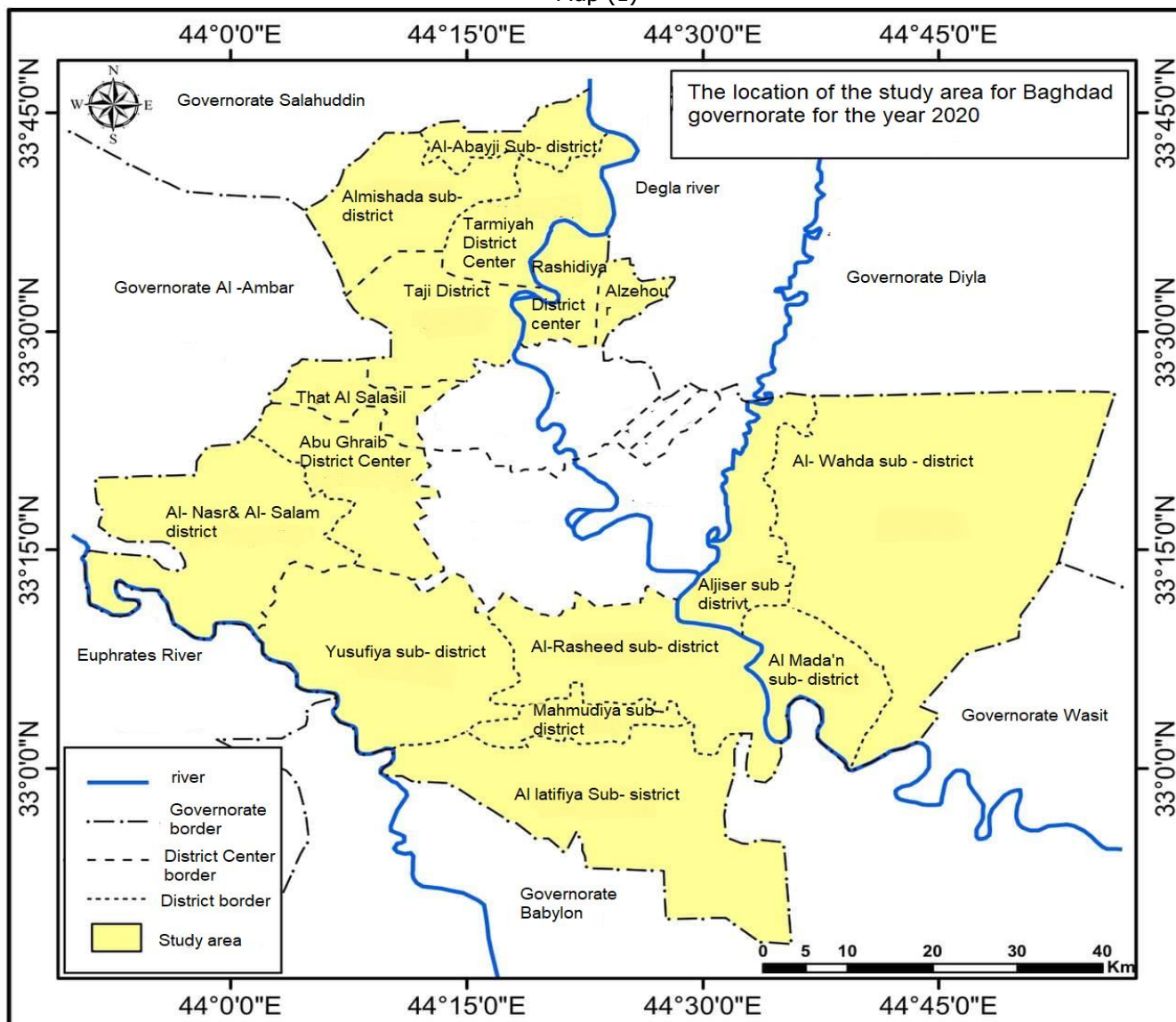
Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 4th February 2022 Accepted: 6th March 2022 Published: 25th April 2022</p>	<p>The severe conditions experienced by the Iraqi society represented by wars and terrorism and the consequent political, economic and social changes led to the growing phenomenon of violence dramatically, covering all aspects of life in different ways and for various religious, cultural, social or economic reasons.</p> <p>The study was conducted on the rural areas of Baghdad governorate, which are represented by 16 administrative units: (Al-Rashidiyah District Center, That Al-Silsil District Center, Al-Taji District, Mahmoudiyah District Center, Al-Yosufiyah District, Al-Latifiya District, Al-Rasheed District, Abu Ghraib District Centre, Al-Nasr and Al-Salam District, Center Tarmiyah district, Al-Mushahdah district, Al-Abayji district, Al-Madain district center, Al-Jisr district, Al-Wahda district, Al-Zohour district center), and as shown on map (1) and in order to identify this phenomenon, a random sample of (800) rural women of age (800) was adopted. 15 years and over) in Baghdad Governorate to obtain the necessary data to clarify this phenomenon, as a field study was conducted for the period from (12/2/2020) to 29/12/2020.</p> <p>The study found that the percentage of women aged (15 years and over) who have been subjected to violence is (43.3%), and this percentage is high compared to the percentage of women exposed to violence worldwide, which is (30%).</p> <p>Violence includes many types, the most important of which are physical violence, verbal violence, psychological violence and sexual violence: it refers to any sexual expression or act that causes psychological or physical harm. It seems that this topic is still a taboo that researchers are afraid to touch or touch on, or to consider it a right of the husband according to the traditional culture, so there is difficulty in obtaining information or data about it.</p> <p>As for the factors that lead to violence, they can be divided into three main reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Economic reasons: its impact on violence was (26.7%).2. Social reasons, which led to the practice of violence against women at a rate of (44.9%).3. Cultural and health reasons: They contributed to the practice of violence by (58.6%).

Keywords Violence, Rural Women, Baghdad Governorate.

INTRODUCTION

Violence is one of the issues that arise at the local and global levels, and it does not pertain to a society in itself, or a specific culture or a region. Because of the aggravation of the current difficult political, social and economic conditions in Iraq, and the increase in human rights violations due to wars, terrorism, migration, poverty, the high cost of living, underdevelopment and the deterioration of health and social services further exacerbated this phenomenon, is one of the most serious problems and has the greatest impact on society in general and women in particular, which grew the negative effects on the life of women.

Map (1)



Reference: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Water Resources, General Directorate of Survey, Baghdad Governorate map - at a scale of 1/100,000, 2015.

Discussing the problem of violence that affects women in our society motivates us to deal with the concept of violence of all kinds, and to know the most important factors leading to its practice, especially after the increasing rates of violence against women in the world. Therefore, this problem has become one of the most important issues that civil society organizations are concerned with, and the organizations have considered it International human rights issues in society, of which women represent half.

Global estimates published by the World Health Organization indicate that one in three women (30%) worldwide are exposed to violence in the world, or about (736) million women, to physical or sexual violence during their lifetime (1).

Domestic violence is one of the types of aggressive behavior that results from the existence of unequal power relations within the framework of the system of division of labor between women and men within the family, and consequently, the roles and status of all family members are determined according to the dictates of the economic and social system prevailing in society and causes damages Physical, moral or psychological for individuals. (2)

Family violence can be considered a controversial social issue in which it is difficult to reach a specific agreed concept, due to the cultural difference between societies and also within one society, so it can be described as violence or mistreatment in a particular society while it is seen as familiar and acceptable upbringing in another society. (3)

The 1993 United Nations General Assembly defines violence against women in its various forms as "any act of violence that is motivated by gender bias and that results in, or is likely to result in, harm or suffering to women, whether physical, sexual or psychological, including threats of acts by such, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life." (4)

Violence against women and girls is widespread, systemic and culturally entrenched. It has been described by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Kofi Annan) in the Secretary-General's In-depth Study on All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 2006) that it has reached epidemic proportions. (5)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table (1) shows that the percentage of women aged 15 years and over who have been subjected to violence is (43.3%), and this percentage is high compared to the percentage of women exposed to violence worldwide, which is (30%), which reflects a serious matter that needs intervention in order to reduce From the spread of this phenomenon and the development of the necessary solutions to address this phenomenon, especially since Article 1/41 of the amended Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 stipulates that: There is no crime if the act takes place in the use of a right established by law and is considered a use of the right: (The husband’s discipline of his wife: Disciplining parents, teachers, and those who are similar to minor children, within the limits of what is prescribed by Sharia, law, or custom. (6). That is, the acts of beating and violence that the husband inflicts on his wife and fathers towards their children based on the aforementioned article are like using the right, which in turn is one of the reasons for permissibility, according to which the husband or the parents cannot be held criminally or civilly accountable for the assault as long as they have used their right stipulated.

Legally, it is pursuant to the aforementioned article. The requirement that discipline is within the limits of custom, Sharia and law, and this means that if we set the limits of customary tolerance according to the legal article, the clan behavior will be within the limits of custom.

As for the level of administrative units, it is clear from the mentioned table that the percentages vary at the level of administrative units, where the highest percentage was recorded in the Abu Ghraib district center and amounted to (66%), while the lowest percentage recorded reached (30%) in the area of the bridge, and that this discrepancy is sometimes due to the nature of rural areas, where customs and traditions prevail, and consequently, some women do not recognize the practice of violence against them for fear, shame, or considering it a right of the father, brother or husband.

The stereotypical image of women as a slave prevails more clearly in the countryside than in the city, and it also prevails among young women (18-34 years old) more than those aged (35 years and over) and is more prevalent among the illiterate and the low-educated. Violence is linked to the view of women as subservient. When women are placed in positions where they are subordinate to men, they are more likely to be subjected to violence according to customs and traditions of discrimination against women, and violence becomes a means to perpetuate women's subordination to men, and at the same time it is a result of this dependence. (7)

Table (1)

The numerical and relative distribution of female exposed to violence in according to the administrative units of Baghdad Governorate for the year 2020.

No		Yes		Administrative units
Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	
58.0	29	42.0	21	Rashidiya District Center
58.0	29	42.0	21	Rashidiya District total
74.0	37	26.0	13	That Al Salasil District Center
74.0	37	26.0	13	Total of That Al Salasil District
54.0	27	46.0	23	Taji District
54.0	27	46.0	23	Kadhimiya District Total
38.0	19	62.0	31	Mahmudiya District Center
58.0	29	42.0	21	Yusufiya sub-district
56.0	28	44.0	22	Latifiya Sub-district
64.0	32	36.0	18	Al-Rasheed Subdistrict
54.0	108	46.0	92	Mahmudiyah District Total
34.0	17	66.0	33	Abu Ghraib District Center
62.0	31	38.0	19	Al-Nasr & Al-Salam District
48.0	48	52.0	52	Abu Ghraib District Total
54.0	27	46.0	23	Tarmiyah District Center
64.0	32	36.0	18	Almishahda Sub-district
50.0	25	50.0	25	Al-Abayji Sub-district
56.0	84	44.0	66	Tarmiyah District Total
44.0	22	56.0	28	Al Mada'in District Center
70.0	35	30.0	15	Aljiser sub-district
60.0	30	40.0	20	Al-Wahda sub-district
58.0	87	42.0	63	Al-Mada'in District Total
68.0	34	32.0	16	Alzehour district Center
68.0	34	32.0	16	Alzehour distrect Total
56.8	454	43.3	346	Total

Reference: From the work of researchers based on the field study.

Types of Violence:

Violence includes many types, the most important of which are (8):

1- Verbal violence, which refers to: any word or phrase that causes moral damage such as ridicule, mockery, cursing and false accusations. The method of ignoring and neglecting family affairs is a disgrace to the wife. But the strongest thing about verbal violence is the threat of divorce, which has psychological effects on the woman.

The percentages of women subjected to violence vary according to the type of violence. Verbal violence ranked first, with a rate of (91.6%) for the entire study area, as shown in Table (2). The centers of the districts of Tarmiyah, That Al-Silsil, Al-Zohour, Rashidiya and Al-Rasheed sub-district recorded the highest rates of verbal violence. The percentage reached (100%), while the lowest percentage recorded was (70%) in the Al-Wahda sub-district. Despite the high percentage of women subjected to verbal violence, the results of the interview and the field study proved that most rural women do not consider this type of violence.

Table (2)

The numerical and relative distribution of the type of violence to rural women, are exposed to according to the administrative units of Baghdad Governorate in 2020.

Sexual		psychological		Verbal		Physical		Administrative units
Perc.	No.	Perc.	No.	Perc.	No.	Perc.	No.	
0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	21	4.8	1	Rashidiya District centre
0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	21	4.8	1	Rashidiya District total
0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	13	30.8	4	That Al Salasil District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	13	30.8	4	Total of That Al Salasil District
0.0	0	0.0	0	87.0	20	30.4	7	Taji District
0.0	0	0.0	0	87.0	20	30.4	7	Kadhimiya District Total
0.0	0	19.4	6	96.8	30	3.2	1	Mahmudiya District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	95.2	20	14.3	3	Yusufiya sub-district
0.0	0	4.5	1	86.4	19	18.2	4	Latifiya Sub-district
0.0	0	5.6	1	100.0	18	16.7	3	Al-Rasheed Sub-district
0.0	0	7.4	8	94.6	87	13.1	11	Mahmudiyah District Total
0.0	0	6.1	2	90.9	30	30.3	10	Abu Ghraib District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	89.5	17	26.3	5	Al-Nasr& Al-Salam District
0.0	0	3.1	2	90.2	47	28.3	15	Abu Ghraib District Total
0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	23	8.7	2	Tarmiyah District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	94.4	17	11.1	2	Almishahda Sub-district
0.0	0	28.0	7	92.0	23	24.0	6	Al-Abayji Sub-district
0.0	0	9.3	7	95.5	63	14.6	10	Tarmiyah District Total
0.0	0	14.3	4	89.3	25	14.3	4	Al Mada'in District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	73.3	11	40.0	6	Aljiser sub-district
0.0	0	0.0	0	70.0	14	45.0	9	Al-Wahda sub-district
0.0	0	4.8	4	77.5	50	33.1	19	Al-Mada'in District Total
0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	16	12.5	2	Alzehour district Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	16	12.5	2	Alzehour distrect Total
0.0	0	6.1	21	91.6	317	19.9	69	Total

Reference: From the work of researchers based on the field study.

The number of females who were subjected to violence in Table (1) was 346, while their number reached (407) in this table and this is due to the exposure of some females to more than one type of violence.

1- Physical violence, which refers to any act that causes physical harm, such as beating of all kinds, suffocation, burning, destruction of personal and public property in the home, and the psychological consequences thereof. Physical violence came in second place with a rate of (19.9%) for the entire study area, the highest was in Al-Wehda district, where the percentage reached (45%), while the lowest was recorded in the Mahmudiya district and its percentage reached (3.2%), this discrepancy is due to the lack of recognition of most Women are subjected to violence because of the tribal nature prevailing in these areas.

2- Psychological violence, which means: any act that causes psychological harm, including making women feel inferior and lacking interest in them, in addition to threatening to use violence that takes place within the family or society, or that is tolerated by the society that sows and instills fear in the soul. The results of the study show that the rate of exposure to this type of violence amounted to (6.1%) for women's exposure to this type of violence.

Al-Abayji district occupied the highest percentage and amounted to (28%), while no percentage of practicing this type was recorded in each of the two centers of Tarmiyah district, and the same Al-Silsils, Al-Musharah, Yusufiyah, Al-Taji, Al-Zohour District Center, and in each of the areas of Rashidiya, Al-Nasr Al-Salam, Al-Wahda and Al-Jisr. This type is one of the types that clearly affect the mental health of women.

3- Sexual violence: It refers to any sexual expression or act that causes psychological or physical harm. It seems that this topic is still a taboo that researchers are afraid to touch or touch on, or to consider it a right of the husband according to the traditional culture, so there is difficulty in obtaining information or data about this phenomenon.(9)

While no percentage of women’s exposure to sexual violence was recorded within the study area, and this does not indicate that this type of violence is not practiced in these areas, but rather due to the inability of women to talk about this type of violence because they do not have enough culture to speak in these details and this is due To the customs and traditions prevailing in Iraqi society.

Third: The causes of violence:

The woman herself is one of the main factors in some forms of violence, in order to accept it or remain silent about it. Often this reason is activated when the battered woman does not find someone to turn to and who can protect her.

In addition, the weakness of women themselves in demanding their human rights leads to violence against them. (10) The factors leading to violence can be divided into three main causes:

1- Economic reasons: The economic reasons are among the reasons affecting the practice of violence. The material imbalance faced by the individual or the family and the economic inflation that is reflected in the standard of living of each individual or group, where it is difficult to obtain a living and a decent life that preserves the individual’s human dignity. Thus, it tends to exercise violence. The percentage of its impact on the practice of violence was (26.7%) throughout the governorate, and this percentage is close to the percentage recorded by the study conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (2021), where the percentage reached (25.8%) at the level of Baghdad governorate, while at the level of administrative units, it was recorded as the highest in the sub-district. Victory and Peace with a percentage of (52.8%), while the lowest percentage was (9.1%) and was recorded in the Latifiya district, as shown in Table (3).

The discrepancy in these percentages at the level of administrative units is due to a number of factors, the most important of which is the material income of family members and also depends on the number of family members, as it is known that there is an inverse relationship between the number of family members and the economic status of the family. In spite of this, it is noted that the economic reasons recorded the lowest impact in the practice of violence against women, and this is due to the lack of life requirements in rural areas compared to urban areas.

2- Social reasons: which led to the practice of violence against women at a rate of (44.9%) for the entire study area, at the forefront of which were family problems. (9.5%) was recorded in Yusufiyah district.

Table (3)

The numerical and relative distribution of the causes of violence against rural women is exposed to according to the administrative units of Baghdad Governorate for the year 2020.

Health & Cultural Reasons		Social Reasons		Economic Reasons		Administrative units
*Perc.	No.	*Perc.	No.	*Perc.	No.	
61.9	13	28.6	6	19.0	4	Rashidiya District centre
61.9	13	28.6	6	19.0	4	Rashidiya District total
46.2	6	76.9	10	38.5	5	That Al Salasil District Center
46.2	6	76.9	10	38.5	5	Total of That Al Salasil District
43.5	10	26.1	6	34.8	8	Taji District
43.5	10	26.1	6	34.8	8	Kadhimiya District Total
67.7	21	41.9	13	29.0	9	Mahmudiya District Center
61.9	13	9.5	2	33.3	7	Yusufiya sub-district
40.9	9	68.2	15	9.1	2	Latifiya Sub-district
55.6	10	33.3	6	33.3	6	Al-Rasheed Sub-district
56.5	53	38.2	36	26.2	24	Mahmudiyah District Total
56.3	18	43.8	14	18.8	6	Abu Ghraib District Center
63.2	12	78.9	15	52.6	10	Al-Nasr& Al-Salam District
59.8	30	61.4	29	35.7	16	Abu Ghraib District Total
69.6	16	43.5	10	13.0	3	Tarmiyah District Center
66.7	12	22.2	4	33.3	6	Almishahda Sub-district
76.0	19	68.0	17	52.0	13	Al-Abayji Sub-district
70.8	47	44.6	31	32.8	22	Tarmiyah District Total
42.9	12	71.4	20	14.3	4	Al Mada'in District Center
53.3	8	33.3	5	20.0	3	Aljiser sub-district
60.0	12	35.0	7	15.0	3	Al-Wahda sub-district
52.1	32	46.6	32	16.4	10	Al-Mada'in District Total
68.8	11	31.3	5	18.8	3	Alzehir district Center
68.8	11	31.3	5	18.8	3	Alzehir distrect Total
58.6	202	44.9	155	26.7	92	Total

Reference: From the work of researchers based on the field study.

* This percentage was extracted from dividing the number of women exposed to violence in each administrative unit as a result of economic reasons by the total number of women exposed to violence in the same administrative unit.

1- Cultural and health reasons: Cultural reasons such as ignorance, lack of knowledge of how to deal with others and lack of respect for them and their rights and duties are also a major factor in violence. As well as, the low cultural level of families and individuals and the great cultural difference between spouses. Customs and traditions, which tend to discriminate between males and females, contribute to reducing the role of the female and, in turn, enlarging the male role, as males are always given the right to dominate and practice violence against the female since childhood, and to accustom the female to accept that, tolerate it and submit to it.(11)

It contributed to the practice of violence by (58.6%) throughout the governorate, which is the highest percentage of violence against women, as the low level of education and culture and the rule of customs and traditions in these areas affect the increase in the percentage of violence against women. Al-Abayji district came in with the highest recorded percentage, reaching (76%). The lowest percentage recorded was in the Latifiya district, which amounted to (40.9%).

The discrepancy in the reasons leading to the use of violence at the level of administrative units can be traced back to the method adopted in calculating the impact of each reason in the practice of violence, especially that women's exposure to violence in many cases cannot be traced back to one cause, as these reasons often overlap with each other. , and this is what the current study concluded, and this also explains the difference in the number of women subjected to violence according to each reason in Table (3) compared to the number of women subjected to violence mentioned in Table (1).

In order to clarify this discrepancy, these reasons will be studied in detail, as follows:

1- Economic reasons: It included a group of secondary reasons that led to the use of violence, as shown in Table (4).

A - Material deprivation: it affected 15.6%, and this percentage varied at the level of administrative units, where the percentage of (38.5%) was recorded in the Al-Silsil District Center, which is the highest percentage. It amounted to (90%), according to the results of the field study, in addition to the low level of the monthly income of these families, where the percentage of families whose monthly income is less than (500 thousand dinars) reached (82%), which is a very high percentage, while no percentage of the impact of Material deprivation in Latifiyah, Al-Nasr and Al-Salam. As for the lack of percentage in these two units, it is due to the influence of other reasons on the practice of violence against women, which will be mentioned later.

B - The dispute over expenditures: its impact was (6.6%), the Mahmudiyah district recorded the highest percentage (16.1%), while with regard to (Tarmiya district centres, that of Al Silasil and the viewing areas, Al-Taji, Al-Nasr, Al-Salam and Al-Wahda districts), and no percentage was recorded in it.

C- Shared housing: Shared housing contributed (4.3%) of the total percentage of violence against women, and this percentage varied greatly, reaching (42.1%) in victory and peace, which is the highest percentage, and this explains the high percentage of the impact of

Table (4)

The numerical and relative distribution of the economic reasons leads to violence against rural women according to the administrative units of Baghdad governorate for the year 2020.

polygamy & support for more than one family		lack of spending		Unemployment		shared housing		conflict over expenses		Material deprivation		Administrative units
Perc .	No.	Perc .	No.	Perc .	No.	Per c.	No.	Perc .	No.	Perc .	No.	
0.0	0	4.8	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.8	1	19.0	4	Rashidiya District centre Rashidiya District total
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	38.5	5	That Al Salasil District Center Total of That Al Salasil District
4.3	1	8.7	2	4.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	21.7	5	Taji District Kadhimiya District Total
3.2	1	9.7	3	3.2	1	6.5	2	16.1	5	9.7	3	Mahmudiya District Center
4.8	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	9.5	2	23.8	5	Yusufiya sub-district
0.0	0	0.0	0	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	0.0	0	Latifiya Sub-district
5.6	1	0.0	0	5.6	1	0.0	0	11.1	2	27.8	5	Al-Rasheed Sub-district
3.4	3	2.4	3	3.3	3	2.8	3	10.3	10	15.3	13	Mahmudiyah District Total
3.0	1	6.1	2	3.0	1	3.0	1	12.1	4	6.1	2	Abu Ghraib District Center
10.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	42.1	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	Al-Nasr & Al-Salam District
6.8	3	3.1	2	1.5	1	22.2	9	6.1	4	3.1	2	Abu Ghraib District Total

						6						
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	13.0	3	Tarmiyah District Center
0.0	0	5.6	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	27.8	5	Almishahda Sub-district
4.0	1	12.0	3	16.0	4	8.0	2	12.0	3	32.0	8	Al-Abayji Sub-district
1.3	1	5.9	4	5.3	4	2.7	2	4.0	3	24.3	16	Tarmiyah District Total
0.0	0	3.6	1	3.6	1	3.6	1	3.6	1	3.6	1	Al Mada'in District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	13.3	2	20.0	3	Aljiser sub-district
0.0	0	5.0	1	5.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	10.0	2	Al-Wahda sub-district
0.0	0	2.9	2	2.9	2	1.2	1	5.6	3	11.2	6	Al-Mada'in District Total
0.0	0	6.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	12.5	2	18.8	3	Alzehir district Center
0.0	0	6.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	12.5	2	18.8	3	Alzehir distrect Total
2.3	8	4.3	15	3.2	11	4.3	15	6.6	23	15.6	54	Total

Reference: From the work of researchers based on the field study.

economic reasons on the practice of violence against women Which were mentioned in the influential economic reasons, where the results of the field study proved that (40%) of the sample live in a common house, and this affects the increase in disputes within the family and thus the practice of violence, while it did not affect each of (the central districts of Tarmiyah district, and that of the chains and the viewing areas Al-Yusufiya, Al-Taji, Rashidiya District Center, Al-Zohour, and Al-Wahda sub-districts, Al-Jisr and Al-Rasheed), due to the high rate of housing autonomy within these administrative units.

d- Unemployment: Unemployment sometimes leads to violence, as its impact on violence reached 3.2% in the study area. Al-Abayji district recorded the highest rate (16%), where the husband's unemployment and lack of work lead to violence because spending on the family falls The responsibility of the head of the family, who is often the father or the husband, and who has his inability to provide the necessities of life, this will lead to an increase in problems within the family and thus the practice of violence, while no percentage was recorded in each of (Tarmiyah district center, and the viewing areas, Yusufiyah, and the two districts). That is of Al-Silasil and Al-Zohours, and the areas of Rashidiya, Alnaser, Alsalam and Aljiser).

A - Lack of spending: It means the ability of the head of the family to spend, but he prefers not to spend on his family members in a way that is commensurate with his economic level, and thus increase family disputes, as the percentage of its impact on the practice of violence reached (4.3%) in Baghdad governorate, it was the highest in Al-Abayji district. At a rate of (12%), while no percentage was recorded in each of (the center of Tarmiyah district, and that of al-Silsil and the areas of Yusufiyah, Latifiya, Nasr and Peace, Jisr and Rashid).

B - Polygamy and the maintenance of more than one family: It contributed to the practice of violence at a rate of (2.3%) for the entire governorate. Al-Nasr and Al-Salam district came within it with the highest percentage, amounting to (10.5%), while it did not lead to violence in each of (the central districts of Tarmiyah district, and that of Al-Silsil And the viewing areas, Al-Latifiya, and the centers of the districts of Al-Zohour, Rashidiya, Al-Madaen, and Al-Wahda and Al-Jisr areas), where no percentage of polygamy was recorded within these units. To record cases of polygamy within all units studied.

1- Social reasons: Social reasons include a group of factors affecting the use of violence against women, and table (5) illustrates this.

A - Family problems: Family problems and disputes lead to violence, which ranked first with a rate of (33.2%) for the entire governorate. Family problems result from the life difficulties facing the family and thus lead to the practice of violence. In fact, family problems are a reflection of the economic and cultural conditions of the individual. Al-Nasr and Al-Salam district witnessed the highest rate of violence perpetrated because of it, reaching (68.4%), and this percentage is commensurate with the bad economic conditions represented by shared housing, as shown in Table (4).

B - Lack of understanding: Understanding is one of the basic conditions for the success of any relationship in society. Therefore, the absence of understanding leads to violence and may lead to the disintegration of the family, as the percentage in the study area reached (10.7%), the Al-Silsil Judicial Center included the highest percentage and reached (30.8%), while no percentage was recorded in Yusufiyah district. The lack of understanding is due to a number of factors, the most important of which is early marriage, the difference in the cultural level among family members, in addition to marriage according to the desire of the parents.

Table (5)

The numerical and relative distribution of social causes that lead to violence against rural women according to the administrative units of Baghdad governorate for the year 2020.

polygamy		Discrimination between children		neglect		Misunderstanding		drug abuse		Family problems		Administrative units
Perc	No.	Perc	No.	Perc	No.	Perc	No.	Perc	No.	Perc	No.	
4.8	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.8	1	0.0	0	23.8	5	
4.8	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.8	1	0.0	0	23.8	5	Rashidiya District total

0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	30.8	4	0.0	0	53.8	7	That Al Salasil District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	30.8	4	0.0	0	53.8	7	Total of That Al Salasil District
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.3	1	0.0	0	17.4	4	Taji District
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.3	1	0.0	0	17.4	4	Kadhimiya District Total
3.2	1	6.5	2	9.7	3	9.7	3	0.0	0	19.4	6	Mahmudiya District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	9.5	2	Yusufiya sub-district
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.5	1	0.0	0	68.2	15	Latifiya Sub-district
5.6	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	11.1	2	0.0	0	16.7	3	Al-Rasheed Sub-district
2.2	2	1.6	2	2.4	3	6.3	6	0.0	0	28.5	26	Mahmudiyah District Total
3.0	1	3.0	1	0.0	0	18.2	6	0.0	0	33.3	11	Abu Ghraib District Center
10.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	5.3	1	0.0	0	68.4	13	Al-Nasr& Al-Salam District
6.8	3	1.5	1	0.0	0	11.8	7	0.0	0	50.9	24	Abu Ghraib District Total
8.7	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	8.7	2	0.0	0	30.4	7	Tarmiyah District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	11.1	2	0.0	0	11.1	2	Almishahda Sub-district
0.0	0	4.0	1	12.0	3	28.0	7	0.0	0	44.0	11	Al-Abayji Sub-district
2.9	2	1.3	1	4.0	3	15.9	11	0.0	0	28.5	20	Tarmiyah District Total
0.0	0	10.7	3	7.1	2	10.7	3	3.6	0	46.4	13	Al Mada'in District Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.7	1	0.0	0	33.3	5	Aljiser sub-district
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	10.0	2	0.0	0	30.0	6	Al-Wahda sub-district
0.0	0	3.6	3	2.4	2	9.1	6	1.2	0	36.6	24	Al-Mada'in District Total
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.3	1	0.0	0	31.3	5	Alzheour district Center
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.3	1	0.0	0	31.3	5	Alzheour distrect Total
2.3	8	2.0	7	2.3	8	10.7	37	0.0	0	33.2	115	Total

Reference: From the work of researchers based on the field study.

C- Neglect: It is one of the most dangerous factors affecting family cohesion, as neglect often results in high divorce rates, and contributes to violence at a rate of (2.3%) at the level of Baghdad governorate, and no percentage of its impact was recorded in most administrative units, where cases of violence were recorded because of its effect was in (Al-Abayji district, Mahmudiyah district centers, and Al-Madaen district) at rates of (12%, 9.7%, 7.1%), respectively.

D- Discrimination between sons: It led to violence at a rate of (2%) in Baghdad governorate, and it appeared in only four administrative units, as shown in Table (5), and Al-Madaen District Center recorded the highest percentage (10.7%), and this is due to the preference some families have male sons over female.

C- Polygamy: It led to many disputes within the family, and its effect on violence was (2.3%) for the entire governorate, while the highest percentage recorded at the level of administrative units (10.5%) was in Al-Nasr and Al-Salam district, while it did not affect both (The districts of Al-Abayji, Al-Shahdah, Yusufiyah, Latifiyah, Al-Taji, the centers of the districts of Al-Zohour, Al-Madaen, That Al-Silsil, the two districts of Al-Wahda, and Al-Jisr).

With regard to drug abuse, no percentage of the effect of this factor on violence against women was recorded, and this is due to the clan nature that dominates these areas. Therefore, the percentage of people who use drugs is almost non-existent

3- Cultural and health reasons: They include a group of factors that vary in their impact on the use of violence, including:

A- Social media: It contributes (3.5%) and as shown in Table (6), where Al Rashidiya district came in with the highest percentage (19%), while it did not affect each of (Al Tarmiyah District Center, Al Mashahah District, Al Taji, and Center That Al-Silsil District, Al-Nasr Al-Salam Districts, Al-Wahda, Al-Jisr and Al-Rasheed).

b- Absence of a culture of dialogue: it clearly affects the increase in violence rates, and this is due to the nature of rural societies in which males dominate. The percentage of violence as a result of the influence of this factor reached (10.7%), Al-Abayji and Al-Wehda districts recorded the highest percentage (20%), While no percentage was recorded in the districts of That Al-Silsils and Al-Zohour district.

C- Not having children: it affects a very low percentage, as the percentage reached (0.9%) for the entire governorate. This is due to the fact that most rural areas encourage childbearing, and the husband often resorts to marrying a second wife when his wife is unable to have children, and it was recorded in the highest percentage. In Al-Nasr and Al-Salam district, it reached (10.5%), followed by Al-Taji district, which amounted to (4.3%).

d- Customs and traditions: their impact is evident, as the percentage of women who have been subjected to violence as a result of customs and traditions reached (11.8%), and Al-Abayji district came in with the highest percentage (44%), while no percentage was recorded in the centers of Tarmiyah district, Al-Zohour, and in the Latifiyah districts. , the bridge.

C - The psychological state of the individual: its impact appears at a very high rate compared to other influencing factors, as the percentage reached (41%), the highest was in the Tarmiyah district, with a percentage of (69.6%), and the lowest recorded percentage was (16%) and was recorded in Al-Abayji district.

Table (6)

The numerical and relative distribution of the cultural and health reasons that lead to violence against rural women according to the administrative units of Baghdad Governorate for the year 2020

Psychological state of the individual		Customs & traditions		Absence of childbearing		Media		Absence of dialogue culture		Social media		Administrative units
Perc	No.	Perc	No.	Perc	No.	Perc	No.	Perc	No.	Perc	No.	
52.4	11	4.8	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.8	1	19.0	0	Rashidiya District centre Rashidiya District total
53.8	7	7.7	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	That Al Salasil District Center Total of That Al Salasil District
47.8	11	4.3	1	4.3	1	0.0	0	8.7	2	0.0	0	Taji District Kadhimiya District Total
25.8	8	32.3	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	19.4	6	9.7	3	Mahmudiya District Center Yusufiya sub-district Latifiya Sub-district Al-Rasheed Sub-district Mahmudiyah District Total
52.4	11	9.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.8	1	4.8	1	
18.2	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	13.6	3	9.1	2	
44.4	8	11.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	
35.2	31	13.2	14	0.0	0	0.0	0	9.5	10	5.9	6	
42.4	14	12.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	15.2	5	3.0	1	Abu Ghraib District Center Al-Nasr & Al-Salam District Abu Ghraib District Total
31.6	6	10.5	2	10.5	2	0.0	0	10.5	2	0.0	0	
37.0	20	11.3	6	5.3	2	0.0	0	12.9	7	1.5	1	
69.6	16	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.3	1	0.0	0	Tarmiyah District Center Almishahda Sub-district Al-Abayji Sub-district Tarmiyah District Total
55.6	10	11.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	5.6	1	0.0	0	
16.0	4	44.0	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	20.0	5	12.0	3	
47.1	30	18.4	13	0.0	0	0.0	0	10.0	7	4.0	3	
28.6	8	7.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	17.9	5	3.6	1	Al Mada'in District Center Aljiser sub-district Al-Wahda sub-district Al-Mada'in District Total
53.3	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.7	1	0.0	0	
35.0	7	15.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	20.0	4	0.0	0	
39.0	23	7.4	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	14.9	10	1.2	1	
56.3	9	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.3	1	Alzehir district Center Alzehir distrect Total
56.3	9	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.3	1	
41.0	14	11.8	41	0.9	3	0.0	0	10.7	37	3.5	12	Total

Reference: From the work of researchers based on the field study.

RESULTS:

- 1- The percentage of violence practiced at the level of administrative units varied, as it reached the highest percentage (66%) in Abu Ghraib district, while the lowest percentage was recorded in That Al-Silsil district and it amounted to (26%) and this discrepancy is due to a group of economic, social, cultural and health reasons.
- 2- The rate of female exposure to verbal violence reached (91.6%), and this percentage varies among the administrative units, reaching (100%) in the Rashidiya district center, Thatt Al-Silsil district center, Al-Rasheed district, Tarmiyah district center, and Al-Zohour district centre, while The percentage is (70%) in the Unity area.
- 3- Physical violence is the second type of violence that females are exposed to, with a rate of (19.9%) for the entire study area, and the Al-Wehda district recorded the highest percentage (45%), while the lowest recorded percentage was (3.2%) in the Mahmoudiya district center.
- 4- Psychological violence ranked third for types of violence with a rate of (6.1%) for the entire study area, the highest percentage came within Al-Abayji district, reaching (28%), while no percentage was recorded in Al-Rashidiya district center, That Al-Silsil district center, Al-Taji district center Yusufiya district, Nasr and Salam district, Tarmiyah district center, Al Mashahah district, Al Jisr district, Al Wahda district, and Al Zohour district center.
- 5- Material deprivation contributed to the practice of violence by (38.5%) in the center of That Al-Silsil District, while it did not affect the practice of violence in the Latifiya and Al-Nasr and Al-Salam sub-districts.
- 6- Family problems caused violence by (68.4%) in Al-Nasr and Al-Salam district, which is the highest recorded percentage of violence because of them, while it led to violence by (9.5%) in Al-Yusufiyah district.
- 7- The psychological state of the individual affects the practice of violence at high rates, reaching (69.6%) in the Tarmiyah district, while the lowest percentage reached (18.2%).

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