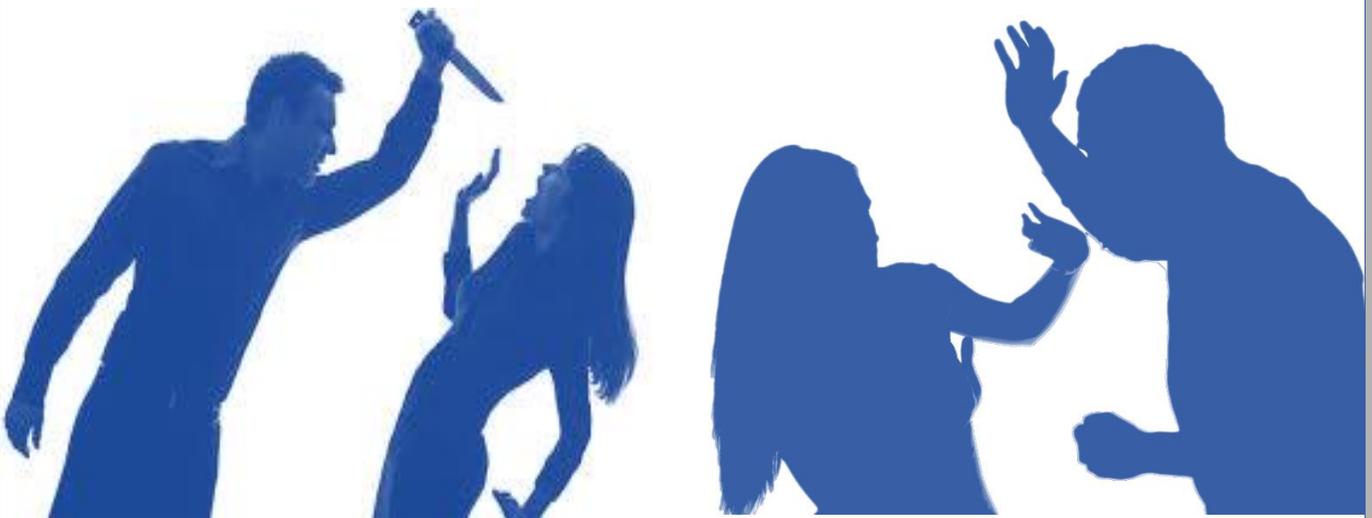


Violence against women A bitter reality



with different ages

FDHRD

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Introduction

Despite the major effort adopted by human religions and doctrines in affirming mercy, compassion and kindness among human beings, despite the magnitude of the damage suffered by humanity and the adoption of violence as a tool for communication and pivotism, and despite the fact that any human achievement depends on the maintenance of stability, peace and intimacy. Despite this and that, humanity continues to pay a great deal of damage to its security and stability by adopting violence as a means of life.

The remnants of the barbaric and aggressive approach are still stuck in the minds and behaviors of some of those who live in the midst of the approach of violence against the other and the loss of tolerance and mercy, and it is an old problem but it is renewed and settles in our human arena every now and then to confiscate our human security and progress, despite the tremendous developments in the mind and the human action that happened with the civility and the exhortation of the human being. However, we continue to witness the supremacy of the method of violence in the dealings of human beings, especially towards meek beings such as women, and it is hated by those who exploit their power and bring them to power through forced violence against the weakest.

Violence against women and girls is a systematic violation of human rights and is considered one of the most widespread human rights violations in the world. Violence against women and girls has become pervasive in all aspects of life, occurring on a daily basis, again and again, all over the world. It has serious short- and long-term physical, economic and psychological consequences for women and girls, preventing their full and equal participation in society. Its impact cannot be measured, either in the lives of individuals, families and society as a whole.

Tens of thousands of women are at risk every day and their rights are taken away, some of whom are victims of beatings and murder by their husband or divorcee, and others who are forced to commit suicide because of domestic violence.

The rate of violence and abuse increases with periods of epidemics and economic stagnation, with women and girls becoming more vulnerable in times of crisis than men because they are the most vulnerable in the sense that they are the weakest on the ladder of rights and the least possessive of social sources of power, both symbolic and material. For example, the conditions created by the Corona pandemic including lockdowns, lack of movement, isolation of the hand, stress and economic destabilization have led to an alarming rise in domestic violence, and women and girls have been exposed to other forms of violence, from child marriage to online sexual harassment. Egypt is one of the countries with high rates of violent crimes against women and girls.

Through the report, we will discuss this issue from the following aspects:

- Provide a historical overview of the phenomenon of violence against women
- What is violence against women, clarifying its types, reasons for its existence, and its effects on women
- Submission of certain cases
- Clarifying Egyptian and international efforts to eliminate violence against women
- Recommendations to address this phenomenon, which has become a real and great danger to societies and to the pain of women, who represent half of society

– A brief history of the phenomenon of violence against women:

Violence is not a new phenomenon, as some European scholars associate it with the beginning of human history, as researchers have compared it to the wars and revolutions that were taking place between peoples, and this is from the survival and seizure and defense of control.

In the Stone Ages, women were offered as offerings to God . When a man needed to make human sacrifices "offerings" according to beliefs in a society dominated by men in the measures of difficult matters of robe and hunting powerful prey, he must exclude himself from human sacrifice, and there's no another option but the offering of "women and children" being the weakest category, and they are considered the property of men and thus his understanding appeared. The human sacrifice has emerged, and with it have emerged nascent beliefs concerning the man's fear for himself, and the idea that women are the right sacrifice for the gods is entrenched under the doctrinal justification made by the man that "the gods are male and therefore the sacrifice must be a virgin girl".

In the civilizations of Mesopotamia, with the development of life, the age of "sacrificing women" began to disappear, but it left a great impact on the social separation between man and woman, where women remained obscured by their freedom and permanent loyalty to their owner (father, brother, husband, son) as we can say that the birth of the belief of "sacrifice" was the cornerstone of the lower status that women became in later periods for some peoples. In the third millennium BC according to laws and reforms "Orkagina", "Ornamo", "Ashnona" and "Hammurabi", which were applied in Mesopotamian societies, as a woman is incapacitated, that is, she is deprived of most of her rights, as

she was owned and not owned, and she is not entitled to inherit her husband or father from the estate except gifts and dowry given to her by her husband, and this was only applied to married women, where the heirs were divided equally among male children, because they believed that it was the children (males) who were the ones who were the ones who were the Without an extension of the character of their deceased father. They are the ones who perform religious rites according to their religion.

If we move to Nubia (southern Egypt) in the same period, we will see that Egyptian civilization was able to advance the status of women, where they enjoyed many rights and were worthy of appreciation, as the equality between men and women was taken into account, and women were able to fill as the lands they supervised their own administration, which gave them material and economic independence, and had the right to file lawsuits themselves, and to represent their testimony before the judiciary, and thus we can say that Women were responsible and equal rights with men in Egyptian society.

In classical times, Demostein, a prominent Greek statesman and orator of ancient Athens, says: "We marry women to have legitimate children, to provide a faithful shepherd of the house, to have mistresses to serve us and take care of our daily affairs, and to mistresses for the pleasure of love." From here we draw the status of women in Greek society, which was not welcome, despite the development and prosperity that some periods of this era have been witnessing, except that the status of women has been set out in two subjects:

- The woman who is to be "sterilized" of sins to be a pure vessel for the sake of roaming and preserving the offspring, so it is free for her to mingle and glorify outside the house considering that they belong to private property.

- Public women: They are those who have all the people, and are represented by the slave class of the Jawari and the Guani.

This view was not limited to the general public and nobility, but also included Greek thinkers and philosophers, and even more so at times, it was fought by Democritus, a Greek philosopher, when he considered it "disruptive to philosophy" so he never married; believing that lust overrides reason, and if reason is absent, philosophizing is absent. Some philosophers, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, also went on to more inferiority to the status of women, attributing the reason for this view to the United States. Wanning and natural systems, where Zoa threw away the woman's sensual and physical desires, and that she was the resting place of pleasures and lusts they believed.

The Roman, Chinese and Indian peoples sold the same approach. Women had no role except in one case: to be noble, while the general public was marginalized in all social roles. They even considered it to be a "soulless being" and even if it had a soul it did not resemble that of a man, and women are still prevented from touching men and objects in the menstrual period. Insulate in a neglected side room of the house until the end of her menstruation. This view of women remained oscillating between societies until the Middle Ages.

Although the scenes of offerings have been completely abolished, they have taken various forms of torture and abuse in those eras, for example the "bridle of rebuke", an iron cage placed on a woman's head with a piece of metal inside which to close her mouth to prevent her from speaking and humiliating her publicly by the husband in public. A wife's offense to her husband was in anything considered a kind of madness, witchcraft, or contact with demons; women or evil witches were taken to prison or mental hospital or doomed to torture or burned to death.

In North America, for example, in the L.C. Liter, until the nineteenth century, when a wife dies as a result of physical violence in the family, society does not punish the husband by justice.

Also, prior to the tenth ninth century, married women were not allowed the right to separate from their husbands, who inflicted various forms of torment on them.

In 1878, the French legislator was the first to understand this situation, as in 1878 legal articles were issued to the judiciary providing for the ruling on separation when there was evidence of the husband's mistreatment of his wife, while the same articles of some other European laws were issued only in the seventies of the last century.

In the twentieth century, violence was defined by a new characteristic that was done with great injustice and was marked by the advent of advanced technology. Violence has transcended the injustice of the temptation to encroach on what is acknowledged by man, such as father with son, brother with sister. This type of violence abounds in France and America, an example of which young people rebelled at French universities in 1968 and used force and violence to change the existing system.

Violence, which has existed for a long time, has had a political characteristic, so it has been a topic of interest to many researchers.

The concept of violence against women:

Conduct or action directed at women based on force and coercion, characterized by varying degrees of discrimination, oppression, and aggressiveness, resulting from unequal power relations between men and women in both society and the family, which take various psychological and physical forms of harm.

Violence against women varies from the individual (intentional violence) embodied in the direct and indirect abuse of women by hand, tongue or deed, to the collective (collective violence) carried out by a human group because of ethnic, sectarian or cultural reasons and which takes the form of contempt, exclusion or liquidation, to the formal (violence of power), which is embodied in political violence against the opposition and the general segments of society.

Violence against women or violence against women as it is known as gender-based violence, sexual and gender-based violence, is a term generally used to refer to any violent acts deliberately or exceptionally committed towards women. Like hate crimes, this type of violence is based on the sex of the victim as the main motivation and may be physical or psychological.

The Universal Declaration on the "Elimination of Violence against Women", adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, states violence against women in its first article as follows: "Any act of violence motivated by the nervousness of sex that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering, including the threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether it occurs in Public or private life as noted in its article II of the Universal Declaration that "such violence may be perpetrated by attackers of both sexes, members of the family, family or even the State itself.

The Declaration also affirmed in its preamble that "violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women" and "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced to submit in comparison to men."

Violence against women has a very long history and is one of the most widespread and persistent human rights violations, although the incidents and severity of such violence have varied over time and even today as well as between societies. Such violence is often seen as a mechanism for subjugating women, both in society in general and in personal relationships. Such violence may arise from a sense of entitlement, superiority, misogyny or similar attitudes in the offender, or because of its violent nature, especially against women.

Types and forms of violence against women:

1. Prisoner violence

Domestic violence, also called domestic abuse or intimate partner violence, is any type of behavior used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner as well as violence against women by any member of the family, whether from father Wayne or any family member exercising force and violence, whether brother or sister.. It includes all physical, sexual, emotional, economic and psychological actions that affect another person or threats to do so. This is one of the most common forms of violence to which women are subjected globally. The result of the poor employment of power towards the weakest within the family entity,.

Domestic violence can include:

A. Economic violence

It includes women's limited access to funds, checking on their access to health care, employment, and education, as well as their lack of participation in financial decision-making, and many more.

B. Psychological and emotional violence

Psychological violence is associated with physical violence, as women who are subjected to physical violence suffer from significant psychological effects, which is any violence that harms women's feelings and this form of violence may be practiced through several ways, including provoking fear through intimidation; threatening physical harm to oneself, partner or children; destroying pets and property; "mental toys"; or forcing them to stop friends, family, school or work, weakening women's self-confidence, reducing their abilities and potentials, and threatening them, The husband abandoned her unjustifiably, neglected her, cursed her, and deprived her of seeing her parents or of seeing her children while exerting psychological pressure. Its effect on women may be manifested by feeling afraid, depressed, losing control of the things around them, being anxious or having low self-esteem.

C. Physical violence

Physical violence includes hurting or attempting to harm by beating, kicking, burning, constipation, pinching, pushing, slapping, pulling hair, biting, denying medical care, being forced to drink alcohol or drugs, or using other physical force. It may include property damage.

D. Sexual violence

Sexual violence involves forcing a partner to engage in a sexual act when the partner does not agree.

2. Femicide:

The term "femicide" refers to the deliberate murder of women because they are women, but it can be defined more broadly to include any murder of women or girls.

A. Honour killings

Honour killings are the killing of a family member, usually a woman or girl, for the alleged reason that she has brought shame to the family. These killings often relate to "chastity," and supposed encroachments by female family members.

B. Unknown reasons

Other forms of killing females and girls have also emerged and have recently spread significantly and widely in Egypt, where some young men have killed some girls in the streets and in broad daylight in full view of everyone without a clear reason or justification. They attribute the motivation that led them to this to their love for these boys and that they exploited them financially and morally, and even that is not a justification for killing a female or taking a human soul. Whatever the motive or reason.

3. Sexual violence

Sexual violence is any sexual act committed against the will of another person, whether when that person does not give consent in full or when he does not give consent because she is a child, suffers from a mental disability, or is very drunk or unconscious as a result of alcohol or drugs.

Sexual violence can include:

A. Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment includes non-consensual physical contact, such as grabbing, pinching, slapping, or having sexual contact with another person. It also includes non-physical forms, such as sexual comments about the girl's body or appearance, claiming sexual benefits, staring at sexual suggestions, chasing, and exposing sexual organs.

B. Rape

Rape is the sexual assault of another person with any part or object of the body. It can be by anyone the survivor knows or does not know, in marriage and relationships, and during armed conflict.

4. Trafficking in human beings:

Human trafficking is the possession and exploitation of persons by means such as force, fraud, coercion or deception. This heinous crime is victimized by millions of women and girls around the world, many of whom are subjected to sexual exploitation.

5. Female genital mutilation:

FGM includes procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The practice and motivation behind it vary from place to place to brother. FGM is a social norm, is often considered a necessary step in preparing girls for adulthood and marriage, and is usually driven by beliefs about sex and its relationship to appropriate sexual expression. It was first classified as violence in 1997 through a joint statement by the World Health Organization, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund.

6. Child marriage:

Child marriage refers to any marriage in which one or both spouses are under the age of 18.

7. Online or digital violence:

Digital or online violence against women refers to any act of violence committed, aided or exacerbated by the use of information and communication technologies (mobile phones, internet, social media, computer games, text messages, email, etc.) against a woman because she is a woman.

Online violence can include:

A. Cyberbullying:

Cyberbullying involves sending messages of intimidation or threats.

B. Non-consensual sexual messages:

Non-consensual sexual messages involve sending explicit messages or images without the recipient's consent.

Disclosure of Personal Information

This type involves the public disclosure of private or identifying information to the victim.

8- Verbal violence: It is one of the most influential forms of violence on the mental health of women, and it is the most prevalent type in societies, and may be through insulting women with obscene words, embarrassing them in front of others, or ridiculing them, or shouting at them.

9. Social violence: resulting from the deficient view of women as existence, role and function. Intolerance of certain ideas, propositions, customs and traditions that degrade the value of women has led to women's exposure to forms of oppression, persecution and physical, sexual, psychological, social or economic violence, which generally occurs in public places or educational institutions or trafficking in women. Sometimes she is subjected to violence in her field of work by the boss or co-workers such as insult, degradation and sometimes deduction of wages or discrimination against women at work and denial of their rights to hold positions, and at times she is dismissed from work if her femininity is not exploited. It also includes women from work or education, which imposes a social blockade on them and does not give them the opportunity to communicate with society and take their

opportunity in education and work, which raises their social and economic level.

1 0. Health violence: It includes deprivation of appropriate health conditions, lack of access to reproductive health care, and means the wife's ability to conceive and bear children without the risks associated with convergence of pregnancies. They are denied medical reviews and the necessary vaccinations, good nutrition of the pregnant wife and spacing of pregnancies, and not allowing her to use contraceptives. In some countries, the number of female neonatal deaths compared to males is increasing as a result of a shortage of Proper health care and nutrition.

1.1 Political violence: resulting from the correlation of the inferior view of women as human beings with the deprivation of their national status within the modern state, and is represented as an object that does not deserve active participation in political life, so the deprivation of women's freedom to express their political opinion, not allowing them to participate in decision-making, preventing them from the right to vote and confronting positions in the state is one of the most important manifestations of political violence.

Reasons for the emergence of violence against women:

In fact, there are many reasons that contribute to the occurrence of violence against women, as violence is not born out of thin air but is the product of cultural, social and economic conditions and various psychological factors, which can be represented in the following:

1- Psychological reasons: The psychological reasons formed in the personalities of the perpetrators of violence against women at a young

age greatly affect their behaviors and appear in the form of hostile behavior in adulthood; the most prominent of these psychological factors is the trauma of the perpetrator of violence to abuse in any way in childhood, or his presence in a family environment where cases of abuse of parents are prevalent, or the father's assault on the mother in any way, in addition to personality disorders that may lead to the creation of an hostile personality For society, controlling violence is associated with increasing the individual's ability to control his emotions, and the mental illness that affects some individuals is a cause of violence and the personality with a sick personality.

2.Social reasons: Social causes are among the most prominent reasons for committing violence against women, including the low level of education, widespread ignorance among members of society, low standards of living, widespread unemployment and poverty, the exception of women's access to education and employment, as well as societal cultural norms that include the acceptance of violence against women as a means of resolving and settling differences. These reasons constitute a social group. Cultural beliefs, the culture of masculinity and economic dependence lead to inequality between men and women, and through the upbringing of men differently from women, men are expected by society to follow their path aggressively, and society rejects this aggressive behavior if it comes from women.

It is represented in the social norms in some cultures that women are only afraid of beatings and as a result of these cultural and social trends impose restrictions on female freedom, the girl from childhood is raised to be calm and is not allowed to go out with friends, while the boy gets more time to play and go out with friends and allows him to go outside the house to play, hence the counting of violence as an indicator the failure of the family in the process of socialization.

3 – reasons for love: This is represented in the reprehensible jealousy, the feeling of insecurity and the low confidence of the wife, which makes the man inclined to be strong in his behavior with the woman, and turns her life into humiliation, or it comes to the wife that there is a woman or another in his life, and the conflict arises from the disagreement of the husband and wife regarding their roles in life and the work environment, and a lack of communication methods and skills that the husband will use. With a wife, it is difficult for him to express his thoughts, feelings and emotions.

4- Cultural reasons: Violence is a socio-cultural concept that varies from one society to another and from one culture to another, there are cultures that promote the sovereign and dominant role of men in the family while asking women to exercise roles of submission to the demands of men or else they are subjected to physical violence by men, and there are also some cultures that clearly support the independence of men as if it were not in women from the need to perpetuate the superiority of the values of masculinity that do not believe in the balance of power between males and females, ignorance. Lack of knowledge of how to cope with the other and disrespect him, and his rights and duties are considered as a fundamental factor of violence. This ignorance may be on both sides of the woman and those who are concerned with her, as the ignorance of women of their rights and duties on the one hand, and the ignorance of the other of these rights on the other side, which may lead to transgression and transgression of borders.

5. Legal reasons: The law, with its provisions and sanctions, has a major role in consolidating the culture of violence against women as a means of resolving conflict in its direct and indirect form, as well as in rooting violent behaviors and practices in human societies. To enact a law protecting women, this is justified by the fact that violence is a domestic affair that should not be framed.

6- Economic reasons: it is one of the most important motives and causes of violence against women, due to the pressures of the people, difficult economic conditions, poverty, unemployment, low income or a sense of deprivation and lack of satisfaction of economic needs, and women's excessive consumption sometimes and the greater the sense of deprivation the greater the violence, and economic inflation that is reflected in the standard of living of both the individual or the group where it is difficult to obtain employment opportunities as well as the economic alimony that a man has over a woman, the one who supports the woman has the right to abuse her by humiliating and minimizing her in this regard. on the other hand, women accept such violence because they cannot support themselves or their children.

7 - Personal reasons: The woman considers herself one of the main factors of some types of violence and oppression, so as to accept him and consider tolerance and submission or silence on him as a reaction to this, which makes the other take more pains and dares, and this situation has manifested itself more when the woman loses who she seeks refuge in, and who protects her.

8 - Educational reasons: It may be the foundations of the violent upbringing on which the individual grew up that generates violence, as it makes him a victim of it where he has a weak and uncertain personality, and leads to Gibran this weakness in the future with violence, so that he strengthens the weakest of him, which is the woman, customs and traditions There are ideas and traditions rooted in the cultures of many and that carry within them the ignorant vision to distinguish the male from the female, which leads to the miniaturization and reduction of the The slimness of the woman and her role, and in return the magnification and scaling of the male and his role where he always gives the right to the male society to dominate and dominate and practice violence against

the female from a young age, and accustom the female to accept, endure and submit to it as she bears no guilt except that she was born a female.

9 - Environmental reasons: Environmental problems that put pressure on man such as congestion, poor services, housing problem, increase in population and others, in addition to what the environment causes frustration of the individual, as it does not help him to achieve himself and succeed in them as a tool for the appropriate work for young people, which pushes him towards violence to lead to his explosion on those who are weaker than the woman.

10. Religious reasons: The phenomena of violence witnessed by society are caused by the absence of awareness and religious, moral and cultural scruples, and the remoteness of religious institutions from public speaking and advising the young people and the Ya'aLimthey are, which led to an attempt to exclude the moral aspect.

We can summarize the above reasons in the following points:

1- The wrong value system, which does not view women as human beings with full humanity, is a right and a duty. This is what establishes a life based on marginalization and contempt for women.

2 - General cultural backwardness and the resulting ignorance of the components of civilization and human development that must rise on the shoulders of both women and men within the equation of integration between them to make a meaningful and advanced life.

3 - The poor use of power, whether within the family, social class or the state, as it is based on the transcendence and crushing of the rights of the weakest within these societal frameworks.

4 - The values of wrong social traditions and customs that prevent the growth of the role of women and their creativity to enrich life with the elements of renaissance.

5- The weakness of women themselves in demanding their human and national rights and working to activate and grow their social, political and economic role.

6- Political tyranny that prevents the development of society as a whole and that stands as a stumbling block to the modern construction of the state and power.

7 - The lack of democracy with its meaning of the rule of law, institutions, pluralism, respect and acceptance of the other as a culture and mechanism that governs society and the state so that it is able to respect, develop and protect its citizens.

8- The weight of the suffocating economic crises and the resulting global violence due to inflation, poverty, unemployment and need, and the economic factor occupies 45% of cases of violence against women.

9 - The repercussions of catastrophic wars and the culture of violence they create, the prevalence of murder and the violation of human rights, and the devastating consequences they produce for the economy, security, cohesion and social peace.

10 - The negative effects of educational, educational, health, environmental and religious deterioration that paralyzes the growth and development of society in all its segments.

The effects of violence against women:

Health Effects: Physical, sexual and psychological partner violence causes women to suffer from serious physical, psychological, sexual and reproductive health problems in the short and long term, as well as affect the health and well-being of their children. Such violence leads to high social and economic costs for women, their families and communities, and can result:

Deadly consequences such as murder or suicide.

(b) Unwanted pregnancies, deliberate miscarriages, gynecological health problems and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV infection.

C. Partner violence during pregnancy is associated with an increased likelihood of spontaneous miscarriage, preterm delivery and low birth weight of the baby. These forms of violence involve the likelihood of depression, post-traumatic stress disorders and other anxiety-causing disorders, difficulties sleeping, drinking problems, and disturbances in eating habits.

D. It may also include headaches, pain syndromes (back and abdominal pain, chronic pelvic pain, fibromyalgia), stomach and bowel disorders, limited mobility and general ill health.

Sexual violence, especially during childhood, may increase the likelihood of smoking, substance abuse, alcohol and dangerous sexual behaviors. It is also associated with violence (for males) and becoming a victim of violence (for females).

2. Physical effects: The abused women who have experienced physical violence suffer from a much worse level of physical and mental health than women who have not been abused; due to the lack of immunity resulting from the affected psychological state in addition to self-neglect,

and the injuries resulting from physical and sexual assaults are numerous and range in severity from mild bruises and fractures to chronic disabilities that require specialized medical treatment, Bruising of the face and eyes, bone fractures, sleep disturbances, insomnia, sweating, rapid heartbeat, difficulty breathing, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, organ trembling, pallor of the face, angina, stomach ulcer or duodenal ulcer, asthma of the people.

3. Psychological effects: It is difficult to enumerate the psychological risks that violence poses to women, and can be reflected in the loss of their confidence and self-esteem and the drawing of a distorted picture of themselves, their sense of guilt about the actions they do, loneliness, frustration, depression and helplessness for not achieving security in the family and their sense of injustice, tension and anxiety and appear on their involuntary and emotional facial expressions, chronic anxiety affecting their behavior and actions, their sense of humiliation and the speed of feeling humiliated, not feeling reassured or Psychological stability, feeling that she is deficient in mind, mental health disorder, fear of the future, difficulty controlling feelings and emotions, loss of sense of initiative and inability to make a decision.

4.Social Effects Women exposed to violence suffer from social problems, the most prominent of which are:

A. Family TFK: The TFK between the spouses represents a negative manifestation expressed by each other's abstention from normal marital life, abandonment, divorce, polygamy or the absence of one of the spouses for a long time.

B- Poor relationship between the wife's parents and the husband's parents: Violence results in disturbances in the relations of the spouses, especially the relationship between the parents of the spouses, so that the rupture between them occurs and problems abound, and this

behavior is a behavior that fragments the support of society and its social cohesion.

C. Divorce: Violence against women causes them to seek divorce because of the rupture of the relationship with their abusive husband, which in turn leads to risks not only for women but also for children, their displacement, their failure to form social values, distrust of others, and the dispersion of all family members, which leads to the inculcation of a culture of violence across generations.

D- Failure to raise children and raise them in a balanced upbringing: When education suffers from the presence of abused nannies who practice their search for violence and abuse, it will fail at the time of humiliation as a woman to prepare a balanced psychological and social upbringing in her children, as the poor socialization style within the family reflects negatively on the lives of children.

E- Violation of the rules by children: There is no doubt that the families of these children are characterized by disintegration and family instability, and the prevalence of violence, where they were raised in destroyed houses by separation, abandonment, divorce or family disintegration, as the child's feeling of terror and insecurity within the family makes him bad temperament and leads to deviation and violence.

F. The prevalence of the spirit of aggression among individuals: Aggression is one of the reactions arising from poor socialization that resulted from the exclusion of the proper upbringing of members of society, as the person who suffers from violence finds him expressing his repression and anger at individuals and society through the aggression that appears on him.

5- Economic Effects: Women in the family usually depend on the father from an economic point of view, which deepens the state of economic

dependence on the one hand, and deepens the state of domination and control of male husbands on the other, and in the case of exposure of wives to physical violence and their stay within the framework of the marital relationship, the possibility of being threatened, especially with regard to material aspects such as cutting off money from them or giving them very small amounts of money and holding them accountable for all the material expenses that are in the country. These attitudes and behaviors also represent an obstacle for family members to lead their lives normally, to lose their home and things they once owned, to live in shelters and streets, and to incur huge economic costs.

Some models have been monitored:

- Violent crimes:

1. Assault on a lady with knives by her coat

- On Friday, September 9, 2022, "A, M, A" went to T.S.T.T. to the transfer she had split after her divorce, so her ex-husband expelled her and said, "If you don't leave the apartment, I'll give you a case of AD.A.B., and I'll take the firstone and harmher, and she wrote a report of beatingher and at that. A.B.H. to take a smear and a slit to move in another lip at the expense of Ha, he refused to take the movables and also hither and fired a gunshot at me and took advantage of the presence of a lawyer living in the neighboring apartment and gave himthe gun and He took advantage of all the pressure on metoslip in front of the prosecution as if he had forgotten thatthis is a woman and I have two children from him.

2. Assault on a girl with a white weapon in Ramses area.

A video of a person in possession of a white weapon went viral on social media. In the Ramses area, a young man assaulted a girl with a weapon.

By examination and using modern technologies, it was possible to identify the person, and after the legalization of the procedures, he was seized (has criminal information - a resident of the Sayyeda Zeinab area of Cairo)

In his discussion, he admitted that he had gone to the Ramses area to meet one of the girls for ignoring him and stealing his mobile phone, and upon seeing her, he brandished a white weapon to force her to hand over the phone to him.

Legal action was taken, and the Public Prosecution was notified, which quickly ordered the dispatch of criminal investigations into the incident.

3. Assault on a girl in Ismailia

-In July 2022, a video spread on social media sites that a girl was tortured by two people beating her while she was tied to ropes inside one of the residences in Ismailia), the security services were able to identify the victim (resident of the department of the second police station of Ismailia), and it was found that (her brother-in-law and brother) assaulted her with beatings, after tying her to ropes at the instigation of (her mother and uncle) after she used to leave her home, as it turned out that (her brother)) by filming the incident of infringement on her with the intention of disciplining her.

4. A father assaults his daughter because of inheritance in Maadi

On June 14, 2022, a father abducted, detained and beat his daughter in the Maadi area, and that was since her great-grandfather's wife was informed of the incident, due to inheritance disputes, after the victim's grandfather's husband obtained a court ruling on the girl's custody and educational mandate until his death. , and disputes between the father and daughter after her grandfather's will for a third of his estate to her, and that on the day of the incident he had come to her residence and beat his daughter and forcibly took her away from her in front of certain security personnel to secure a facility near the dwelling.

The Public Prosecution decided to bring the girl's father, so he complied with the presence, and implemented the decision of the Public Prosecution to bring his daughter to hear her testimony, where she testified that she lived with her grandfather and his wife who had been informed since she was five months old when her father was residing in the State of Japan, and that because of her refusal of her father's request to complete her studies abroad, her grandfather issued the judicial ruling referred to, and her connection with him was severed until the death of her grandfather, and then disputes arose between her and her father because of the inheritance she had inherited from her grandfather, until her father came to

her grandfather's residence He beat her, forced her out of the dwelling and forcibly took her to his residence, there and beat her, detained her in a room in the dwelling, as well as stole her mobile phone, adding that she had tried to flee the dwelling to no avail. The Public Prosecution examined a specific injury that she determined was the one who had been assaulted by her father, confirming that she did not want to stay with him.

-Murders:

5. killing the menoufia girl

On September 3, 2022, 19-year-old Amani Abdel Karim al-Najjar, a 19-year-old student at the Faculty of Physical Education, was arrested by a young man named Ahmed Fathy, 29, who lives in the same village, where I wait for her to leave her house, and he shot her in the street, as a kind of revenge and revenge for his dignity after her parents refused to marry him, and she was transferred to Baraka al-Sabaa Central Hospital, where she had died after being shot with birdshot.

6. He killed the girl of Qena on the body and her mother and her brother

- The child Da'aa "17 years old" was killed and tortured on September 1, 2022, by her father and brother, who disposed of her after assaulting her by beating and torturing her, and throwing her from the third floor of Hammoudi Island belonging to the Waqf Center in the north of Qena governorate, the body was transferred to the hospital, and a report of the incident was written and notified the competent authorities to take over the investigations, where he came The report of the health inspector that the body has bruises and torture marks in different areas of the body, so the forensic medicine was assigned to conduct an autopsy to find out the cause of death.

7. He killed the mall girl in the lake

-In September 2021, in the city of Kafr al-Dawwar in the lake witnessed a heinous crime where 3 people killed a doctor's secretary named Najla Nematallah while working in the clinic to book patient appointments, after they resolved to take her life two months ago before the incident, and prepared white weapons, sleeping pills and other tools, and her friend took advantage of her friendship with the

victim and met her under the pretext of visiting her, and once she disturbed her, she summoned her other partners.

They put a narcotic substance for the victim inside a glass of juice, but she did not eat it, so they strangled her with the veil she was wearing, then beat her the head and seized a sum of money and her ornaments, which are a ring and a gold chain.

. A research team was formed to unravel the mystery and circumstances of the incident, and the surveillance cameras were unloaded at the scene of the incident, listening to the testimony of witnesses and conducting intensive investigations to reach the perpetrators, and they were arrested and their condition for trial and came to the Alexandria Criminal Court, referring the papers of the defendants in the case of the murder of Najla to the virtue of the mufti.

8.The killing of the lady of Menoufia at the hands of her husband

On Thursday, September 15, 2022, the governorate of Menoufia witnessed a tragic and tragic incident, in which a housewife named Hadeer, 30 years old, who lives in one of the villages belonging to the center of Quesna, was killed by her husband, Mohammed, 35 years old and a driver, who ended her life after a link of beatings and torture that lasted for 4 days, due to his suspicion of her behavior.

The hospital of Quesna received a thirty-year-old woman unconscious after injuries, bruises and abrasions all over her body. The doctors tried to save her but told her husband that she had lost her life but the doctors doubted it so they detained the husband and informed the police station that came and took the husband to the police station of Quesna in Menoufia.

The husband collapsed and confirmed that he had assaulted his wife by beating her because of his constant suspicion of her behavior, where he tied her to ropes and assaulted her with severe beatings for 4 days until she lost consciousness and took her to Quesna Hospital, to try to save her life.

9. The killing of the Minya girl by her fiancé

-In November 2020, the murder of the girl "Rahma" was a nursing student who disappeared for two days, and then her body was found lying next to a canal, as it turned out that the killer was her fiancé because of his desire to break the engagement, so that he could retrieve the gold jewelry provided to her by the "network" from his family and the events of the incident date back to when he filed a report of the absence of "Rahma M.R.", 21 years old, a student at the Institute of Nursing and resident of the village of Zahra, and then her body was found lying on the side of Ibrahimiyah In front of the village of Burjaya, and the examination and investigation revealed that "A.M.A.", 36 years old, without work, residing in the same area B. A.J. turned his fiancée by phone and took a motorcycle to the scene of the incident and drowned it in the Ibrahimiyah Canal, and by seizing him and confronting him confessed to the commission of the incident, because of his desire to break the engagement, and so that he could recover the gold jewelry provided to her by the "network" from her eligibility, and the necessary legal procedures were taken and the report No. 10486 was written by the administrator of the Minya Center.

10. The death of a Talkha girl at the hands of her boyfriend

- On 26 December 2020, "Hashem H.M.", 29 years old, a worker, resident of Giza, and "Desouki" presented. R., 48 years old, a worker, and resident of Mitt al-Karma, part of the Talkha Center, filed a report to the Talkha Prosecution, stating that the death of the sister of the first, and the sister-in-law of the second, three months ago, and at that time he had found his sister "Nahmada H.M. 28 years old" inside a water tank on the roof of her house, and after he found her, he lowered her to his apartment and believed that the death was the result of her fall inside the tank and there is no criminal suspicion, and the burial procedures were completed that his sister fell inside the bathroom as a result of suffocation He pointed out that during the review of messages on WhatsApp, he discovered the existence of a message addressed to someone asking him to meet her on the day of the accident on the roof of the house, which raised the suspicion of a relationship between them, by summoning and discussing the said and confronting him admitted the existence of a relationship between them, and already on the day of the incident she asked him to attend, and an argument broke out between them because of her desire to

announce the relationship between them, and his fear of being exposed, and that his wife would know about the relationship, so he threw her inside the water tank located on the roof.

Minutes No. 2722 of the Talkha Center Administration for the year 2020 were edited, the prosecution ordered the exhumation of the body, and the signature of the examination of it showed the existence of a criminal suspicion in the incident, and the prosecution decided to detain the accused for four days pending investigation, and requested the investigations of the mabahith about the incident.

11. The death of a housewife at the hands of her husband in Zagazig

-In December 2020, "A, M., B., 30 years old, resident of the village of Benius, a housewife, died after being shot by her husband "A.M.A.", 22 years old, a worker residing in the Zagazig center, where he hit her with a gunshot wound to the head after, a bullet came out of the weapon that settled in the head of the victim I would liketo live with her , and the Zagazig police station received a report of Palo A. Signed No. 5907 of 2020 Emergency State Security felonies and restricted to No. 320 of 2020 as a total Emergency State Security south of Zaqareeq.

- Crimes of beating that led to his death:

12. He beat a child to death

In January 2020, R.A., 34, tortured and severely beat his wife's daughter until she died of her last breath, succumbing to her wounds, and the North Cairo Criminal Court sitting in the Abbasiya Courts Complex charged the beating that led to the death of the child, sentencing the defendants to 15 years in prison .

13. he killed the girl of ismailia

On June 2022, a famous fishmonger named Basala residing in the Abu Atwa area of Ismailia killed a 17-year-old teenager and tried to dispose of her body, after he put it in a fish refrigerator.

The father also covered up the crime despite working on the details of what happened and even trying to bury it without a license.

According to the security services, a 49-year-old worker residing in the Ismailia First Division, and a 37-year-old fish merchant with criminal information who began to

bury the body of the deceased in the apartment where the fish merchant lived, in preparation for burying her without obtaining permits, and placed her body in a warehouse belonging to the fish merchant's shop located in the same property.

The fish merchant confessed to committing the crime, and added that he and the worker's daughter were in a relationship, and as soon as she was in his residence, an argument developed into a fight, after which he assaulted her by beating, causing her injury that killed her.

The defendant, on the second day after committing the crime, and hiding the body in a fish refrigerator, reported the incident to the rescue after failing to act, and they gave him criminal information and had previously been charged in drug cases.

The investigation revealed that the victim is a young woman of 17 years old and resides in the area of the new station of the department of the first section of Ismailia, and is addicted to the drug "Shabo", and on the day of the incident she and the accused used this drug, and then they entered into an argument between them.

- Crimes of kidnapping and rape:

14. Luring a Girl and Raping Her in Marina

Three of them, including a judge of the Court of Appeal, 40 years old, his two friends who own a contracting company and the other owner of an electrical appliances company, lured a secretary who was working as the secretary of the owner of the contracting company, which he appointed through Facebook, and deluded her to hold a conference for real estate investment in the North Coast and that he would need it with him.

With the girl a luxurious dinner in one of the famous restaurants and then they assured her that the hotels are closed in the marina in the winter and the "first" told her that he would rent a villa in the marina, so she agreed and allocated a room on the second floor of the villa. The investigations confirmed the authenticity of the girl's statements that she had to stay with them after the first defendant reassured her brother by phone and that she would be safe with him, but she was

surprised that the first and second defendants entered her room and sat next to her and felt her body and collapsed them, but the first defendant dropped her to the ground and paralyzed her while the second defendant pounced on her and resisted him until she lost her strength and lost consciousness. Until a housewife met her and helped her hide from the perpetrators and call an ambulance who came and took her to the hospital. The investigations proved the authenticity of the incident and the defendants on December 8 and 9, 2020 at the Marina of El Alamein Police Station kidnapped the victim by circumventing by agreeing together to lure her to her position involuntarily. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

15. Rape of the Pyramid Girl

A girl filed a report on July 15, 2022, in which she accused 3 people of sexual assault on her, inside an apartment owned by one of the aggressors in the Haram area, and by conducting investigations the detectives were able to identify and arrest the accused, and the necessary legal measures were taken against them.

16. Assault on Shorouk Girl

On September 12, 2022, the Cairo Criminal Court sentenced Alaa M.M., a microbus driver, to three years in prison and confiscated a weapon, on charges of assaulting a girl inside a taxi and threatening her with a knife.

According to the referral order of case No. 3568 of 2022 for the misdemeanours of Shorouk, the accused assaulted the victim by forcibly offering her surprise as soon as she got out of the car by driving him, pointing a white weapon in the face of her, perched on top of her and extended his hand to the citizen of her chastity as indicated in the investigations, and the Public Prosecution also directed the accused that he had obtained a white weapon "knife" without justification of professional necessity.

The victim testified that as soon as she got out of the car driving the accused, he pointed a weapon against her, threw her to the ground and perched on top of her, and his hand reached out to the place of her chastity until a number of passers-by who happened to be present at the time rescued her.

- Crimes of harassment and fathertzaz:

17. Harassment of a high school teacher

In September 2020, the Supreme Administrative Court ruled that the teacher (EMEG), an expert teacher specializing in decoration and advertising at Nasser Industrial High School for Girls of the Shubra Educational Department, was sanctioned with referral to pension because he harassed more than one student at the school by placing his hand on parts of their bodies, and also took some of the outstanding students in his own car to the competition of the first students and harassed them by placing his hand on the shoulder of one of them and putting his hand on another man sitting next to him, he not only harassed the students inside the school premises, but the harassment spread to their homes while he was giving them private lessons in the house of one of them by asking him to raise a man of one of them to lean on her and hold her hand and kiss her, and asked all the students to pay the group with a kiss from each student, and he used to tell stories of the students of Nasser Industrial High School girls who are about notorious girls and delve with them into things that offend modesty when he teaches them, as he used to come up with movements and gestures that carry sexual overtones in front of him. The female students.

18. Exploitation of the Tagammu Girl

-On September 29, 2020, his distress was circulated on social media sites for his art I met a young man in a famous gym, he was able to draw attention and a conversation with him superficially occurred at first quickly became aware of his presence, and quickly got closer and they became talking continuously and kissing outside the gym repeatedly, and soon the friendship relationship turned into an emotional relationship and then He lured her into a sexual relationship, only to find herself in front of a professional criminal, according to her, who blackmailed

me financially in all ways, only to discover after I searched his phone to find disastrous things.. I was not his first victim and I will not be of course the last."

In her message, which was posted on social media, the girl continued: "I read conversations while he was sleeping between him and the wife of a famous person, and I discovered that this mean person was in a relationship with this wife and her daughter at the same time, and he frequented them in the West Golf area, and kept on his phone pictures of this lady who sent him. Of course she is a criminal like him because she knows that he is in a romantic relationship with her daughter at the same time that he is having an illicit relationship with her."

When I confronted him, he beat me and blackmailed me, but I decided to take my right and the right of all the girls he had deceived and exploited and I would report everything I knew about this criminal person and his victims.

19. Assault on Alexandria Girl

- In July 2022 a video was circulated in Alexandria in which a girl was assaulted, where two people assaulted her, took off their overhead clothes and one of them was wearing a mask and carrying (a white weapon and an iron pipe), the police were able to identify The identity of the two persons turned out to be (residents of the department of the second police station of Montazah "with criminal information"), who were seized in possession of (a pipe, a mask, and a white weapon) used in the commission of the incident.

20. Harassment of a girl in October Mall

On July 20, 2022, a report was submitted to the First of October Police Department of the Giza Security Directorate from the administrative security officials of one of the malls in the department's department that a person had assaulted a girl inside the mall.

He met with (a student residing in the Giza Police Station Department), who was harmed by (a worker - resident of the Department of Peace

Police Station in Cairo) for verbally harassing her while she was inside the mall, and confronting the accused confessed to committing the incident.

21. Harassing a girl in the metro

-In July 2022, one of the girls filed a report at the Qasr al-Nile police station that she had been harassed inside the subway, and by arresting the accused he was found in possession of a paper roll and it turned out that it contained the drug cannabis and tramadol, and in the face of him confirmed his possession of the drug with the intention of abuse, the Public Prosecution charged the defendant in case 7852 of 2021, with possession of the substance of the cannabis and tramadol drugs, and harassment of a girl inside the subway station, and The Cairo Criminal Court sentenced the defendant accused of molesting a girl inside the subway and possession of narcotic substances to one year in prison with labor and a fine of 10,000 pounds.

22. Extortion of a child as a trample

- The Public Prosecution in northern Giza ordered the detention of two young men on 12 June 2021, on charges of assaulting a 14-year-old girl in the Kerdasa area, and blackmailing her with photos and videos, after submitting a report from the girl's family, in which she accused a young man of assaulting her daughter after luring her to an apartment in the Kerdasa area, and filming disturbing videos and photos, The child's parents, the young man and a friend of blackmailing the girl with the photos and videos he had taken, to force her to engage in immoral acts with them, or to expose her, and the defendants were arrested and referred to the Public Prosecution, which issued a decision to detain them.

23. Defamation of a mother and her father in Menoufia

- Umniah, a resident of the Tala Center in Monufiya, a teacher at the Ministry of Education, wrote a report bearing case No. 12 of 2022 dated June 21, accusing "Ahmed. X. Q., a university student", by blackmailing her and her two daughters "Maryam", a university student, who died of cancer, and "Duaa" a university student, by publishing private photos of them and defaming them through the pages of social media, noting that he designs titles from sites that attack the family as well, was sentenced to three years in prison with labor and a bail of 6,000 pounds to stop the execution of the sentence of temporary imprisonment and a fine of 100,000 pounds for all charges.

24. Extortion of Sohag Girl

- **The Sohag Criminal Court**, headed by Judge Mohamed Rifai Abdel Hafez, decided on September 12, 2022, to punish "M.M.A.", a worker, with 15 years in prison, for accusing him of threatening the girl "M.S.S.S.", on the social networking site Facebook, by posting personal photos of her, and assaulting her in the Akhmim center, where the accused threatened and blackmailed her by posting her personal photos on Facebook, and violating her sanctity, the accused was arrested, and in the face of him confessed to the commission of the incident and the case was referred to the Criminal Court which issued its advanced judgment.

International and Egyptian efforts to protect women from violence:

The United Nations has on many occasions affirmed its determination to eliminate all types of violence to which women remain vulnerable, intensifying its efforts to develop plans and strategies to promote the elimination of violence against women in times of peace and war.

Women continue to suffer from inhumane, cruel and degrading treatment of their situation, including violence of all kinds, which is a true picture of women's subordination to men

Given the role of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights, its principal organs have also not concealed in putting an end to the phenomenon of violence, which Governments of the international community have been concerned about such acts that reduce women's enjoyment of their rights and hinder their participation in public life and inclusive development, as the world has witnessed since 1993

until now a qualitative leap in the fight against violence aimed at supporting and protecting battered women, and UNIFEM has been adopted since its establishment in 1994.

A long-term strategy to activate initiatives to promote women's rights, most notably the 1998 Regional Campaign to Combat Violence against Women

, which coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights . Many conferences have also been held at the level of the United Nations on the status of women, especially on violence, which has

become an obstacle, violation and threat to the status of women, especially with the increasing rate of violence against women in the countries of the world, where women's efforts have played a major role in highlighting the understanding and drawing attention to the situation of battered women in order to gain international recognition that violence against them is fundamentally related to The most prominent of which is the Third World Conference on Women, held in Nairobi in 1985, which noted the widespread prevalence of violence against women in all societies, while in the early nineties of the last century the World Conference on Human Rights was also held in 1993, which in its Declaration of the Vienna Programme and Action affirmed the need to eliminate forms of violence against women and girls in public and private life.

By eliminating gender-based violence, the General Assembly also called for the adoption of the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women . As for the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China, in 1995, the final text referred to the need to eliminate and prevent all types of violence against women and girls by all means while considering it a violation of human rights, thus holding the State accountable for measures and actions taken against the phenomenon of violence. In 1999, the United Nations proclaimed November 25 of each year the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the date that commemorates the brutal assassination in 1960 of the female political activists Akhwat Mirabal in the Republic of AlominK. Jan on the orders of its then dictator Rafael Trujillo, and in celebration of this.

Today, on an annual basis, the Secretary-General of the United Nations calls on all governments to fulfil their pledges to put an end to all forms of violence against women. In 2007, the theme of International Women's Day was to end impunity for perpetrators of violence against women and girls. In 1991, the United Nations launched the 16-Day Campaign against Violence against Women, a global campaign aimed at combating all forms of violence against women and girls around the world. Orange has been dedicated to this campaign in a sign of a brighter future and a world free of violence against women. The campaign runs from 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to 10 December, International Human Rights Day.

In February 2008, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki launched his campaign titled "Unite to End Violence against Women", which aims to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls around the world and calls for the "Unite Governments, Civil Society, Women's Organizations, Youth, the Private Sector, the Media and the UN System". In its entirety, to join forces in addressing the global impact of violence against women and girls, and to address this problem, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has set goals that the United to End Violence against Women campaign aims to achieve in all countries in 2015.

- National Council for Women: In Egypt, the National Council for Women is making many efforts to combat the problem of cursing against women, including the following:

Carrying out many research and field scientific studies to monitor and survey the problem of violence against women, in terms of forms, parties, regions, causes and consequences causing violence against women, Organizing many seminars and conferences to study the problem, for example: Conference entitled International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on November 20, 2012

coinciding with the celebration of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence, Work of several protocols with some ministries of the United Nations For example, B. Rotokol with the Ministry of Interior to support and strengthen cooperation frameworks between the two parties in the field of protecting women and emphasizing respect for their rights, the protocol enables the exchange of statistics and data on complaints of violence against women, facilitating the work of the lawyers of the Complaints Office of the Council in following up on complaints of violence or harassment received by police stations, then developing a proposal for a comprehensive draft law to protect women from violence, and then submitting it to the Prime Minister in preparation for discussion in the next House of Representatives (2015).), launching an awareness initiative to eliminate violence under the slogan "Break the barrier of humiliation" ... In January 2014, the issuance of a series of publications on violence against women In light of the demands of the Council, the Ministry of Interior established a specialized unit to combat violence against women under the Human Rights and Community Outreach Sector of the Ministry, address female genital mutilation and address the marriage of minors, establish a complaints office forMarra, and allocate a hotline to receive complaints.

Project "Support the implementation of the strategy to combat violence against women" 2018-2022 .. Within the framework of the cooperation between the National Council for Women and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the quest to achieve the best desired results from Egypt's development of a national strategy to combat violence against women; this project is currently being implemented. Among the activities of this project are:

The first subway awareness campaign on early marriage, sexual harassment, family planning and participation in production in metro stations, training prosecutors on how to deal with cases of violence

against women, training judges on how to deal with judges of violence against women , training forensic doctors to deal with cases of women who are subjected to violence, providing training to health service providers from associations To be qualified in cases of violence against women, to provide training to media experts on dealing with and covering cases of violence against women, to provide training to preachers and nuns indealing with cases of violence against women, to conduct awareness campaigns on combating violence against women , to hold awareness campaigns on combating female genital mutilation, The establishment of 23 units to combat violence against women in public universities (Cairo - Alexandria - Ain Shams - Assiut - Minya - South Valley - Port Said - Mansoura - Fayoum - Suez Canal - Aswan - Beni Suef - Banha - Kafr El Sheikh - Sohag - Tanta - Damietta - Zagazig - Suez - Helwan - Academy of Arts University - Al-Azhar - Luxor) in addition to 3 private universities outside the project, and the goal of the existence of these units is to ensure the presence of these units A safe learning environment supportive of women and girls and ensuring the achievement of protection indicators that come within the framework of the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030, the preparation of a guideline for the establishment and management of violence units in universities, the equipping of 4 units to combat violence against women in the hospitals of the universities of Cairo, Mansoura, Assiut and Ain Shams The necessary training has been provided to the service providers working in these units and the preparation of 3 other units in the hospitals of the universities of Banha, Minya and Beni Suef and the conduct of the Training necessary to start their work, work to activate the referral system for multisectoral services for women who have been subjected to violence by raising the capacities of employees of the Ministry of Health, Justice and Social Solidarity and civil society organizations to raise the level of basic services and ensure women's

access to services that prevent them from being exposed to violence again, forming working groups at the governorate level of representatives of ministries and civil society to network and coordinate their efforts in combating violence against women and making available the dead of women The first study of its kind in the region on violence against women with disabilities was conducted.

- The Unit for Combating Violence against Women and Children of the Ministry of Justice has the competence to raise awareness that violence against women and children is a crime punishable by law, to carry out training courses to introduce violence, its types and forms and how to combat it in cooperation with all parties, to present research and studies related to the problem in cooperation with all institutions, bodies and organizations, including courts of various degrees, specialized prosecutors, the Department of Legal Aid of the Ministry of Justice, and the Unit Protection of the Family and Children, National Council for Child Welfare, Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation, Health Rights of Victims, Legal Rights of Victims of Violence.

White Ribbon: The elimination of violence against women cannot be taken care of by the state alone because the state is based on the individual and the group under which it lives. A State that works to involve men in anticipating and preventing violence against women by modifying the social and cultural behaviour patterns of women and men and the need to recognize the important role played by women's movements and non-governmental organizations around the world in order to raise awareness and alleviate the problem of violence against women.

It is worth mentioning that the Arab Women's Organization has already issued the Arab Strategy to Combat Violence against Women 2011-2020 : Women's Right to a Life Free from Violence.

The General Assembly solemnly promulgated the following declaration on 20 December 1993 on the elimination of violence against women and urges that every effort be made to publicize and abide by it:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Declaration, the term "violence against women" means any violent act motivated by the nervousness of sex that entails, or is likely to entail, harm or suffering to women, whether physically, sexually or psychologically including the threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Article 2

Violence against women is understood to include, but is not limited to, the following:

Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the family including beatings and sexual abuse of female children of the family, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence associated with exploitation

(b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the framework of the general society including rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimidation in the workplace, in educational institutions and elsewhere, neighbouring women and forcing them into prostitution.

(c) Civil, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

Article 3

Women have the right to enjoy, on an equal basis with men, all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the protection of such rights and freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

Article 4

The State should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious considerations by repudiating its obligation to eliminate it. It should pursue, by all possible means and without delay, a TSS policy aimed at eliminating violence against women.

Article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women provides that:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to combat all forms of trafficking in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

The international legal framework for the elimination of violence against women includes the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), in which article 6 states that:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to combat all forms of trafficking in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

Article 11 of the Egyptian Constitution also stipulates that:

The State shall ensure the achievement of equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The State shall endeavour to take measures to ensure the adequate representation of women in parliaments, as determined by law,

It also guarantees women the right to hold public and senior management positions in the State and to be appointed to judicial bodies and bodies, without discrimination against them. The State is obliged to protect women against all forms of violence and to ensure that women are able to reconcile family duties with work requirements.

It is also committed to providing care and protection to motherhood, childhood, women breadwinners, the elderly and women most in need.

Conclusion and recommendations

Violence against women is the most widespread human rights violation, it is present in all societies and social and economic groups, and it is a daily phenomenon in the lives of many women and throughout their lives. No State or culture can claim to be free from the phenomenon of violence against women, and the only difference is in the patterns and trends of this phenomenon, and although some societies prohibit violence against women, this violence is inherent in the core of their culture in practice, often under the guise of cultural practices, customs, traditions and the wrong interpretation of religion, especially if it is within the boundaries of the family. The law or official bodies usually prefer to overlook and remain silent on the pretext of internal affairs. The subject of spousal violence has recently been subject to wide scientific interest, and this interest has come as a result of the increasing forms and forms of violence in everyday life.

Violence against women occurs as a result of the socialization of the abusive person who is characterized by the speed of anger, his refusal to take responsibility and his characterization of authority and his inferior view of women, because he is characterized by mistreatment and despise and humiliate women, which generates a low feeling characterized by depression and despair, and therefore becomes isolated from others and feels that they are not human rights that

degrade her dignity and femininity and all this leads to conflict with the surrounding parties, in addition to that violence against women. Women occur as a result of difficult economic factors such as unemployment or layoffs.

One of the consequences of violence on the family is its disintegration, mistrust between its parties, the destruction of its entity, its vulnerability to extinction and the obstruction of its course, sustainability and functions. The consequences of violence on the mother or wife leave negative psychological effects such as depression and anxiety, low feelings and lack of value for their functions within the family. Her dignity and femininity are humiliated, and she becomes unable to continue her mission as a mother. The consequences of violence against children are very serious compared to women, because the child carries all the violence and reproduces it in his life, while at the psychological and social level, the child becomes aggressive with his colleagues because of the psychological crises he is exposed to as a result of the occurrence of violence in front of him, and this act is entrenched in his social and cultural upbringing. The effects that violence has on society are many, the most important of which is that it threatens the security and social peace of society, dismantles society as well as produces bad economic effects, which disrupts development, and thus society becomes dominated by violence and controlled.

Therefore, it is necessary to confront spousal violence religiously, educationally, familiarly, culturally, and in the media, and through awareness of the laws.

The following are some of the recommendations that are important in reducing violence against women:

- 1 - Activating the role of religious institutions in spreading the correct religious values in societies, especially among the youth and children,

because the distance from religion in societies leads to moral and human disintegration, as is happening now as a result of the absence of religious awareness among young people.

2 - Raising families to pay attention to the upbringing of their children and raising them on the values and principles of religion and sound humanity and follow up on the behavior of their children, and urge them to stay away from aggressive and violent behavior against women or any living being.

3 - Activating the role of the regulatory bodies in the application of the media code of honor to the media such as the Internet and television, to broadcast and disseminate goodness, because of its role in the prevention of crime, and to prevent the dissemination of pornography, vice and news of violence that moves instincts and helps to commit crimes.

4. The existence of laws for the personal sphere regulating human relations between men and women based on the principle of justice and equality.

5 - Provide awareness programs to eradicate legal illiteracy for women and raise women's awareness of their rights.

7. Establish reception offices for those who are about to marry to clarify the rights and duties of the men and women of the woman.

8 - Using civil society institutions in the face of this violence against women and the uncle to support them and seek their spread.

9 - Changing the image of women in the media in all its forms and highlighting the issues of violence suffered by women and recommending them to the widest sectors.

10. Securing social and economic needs to prevent the increase in violence in general among members of society, and violence against women in particular, if we know that one of the most important causes of violence against women is the deterioration of the economic situation.

11. Enact legislation, laws and penalties to deter the commission of crimes against women.

1.2. Implement strict laws against perpetrators of violence against women.

1.3. Activate the role of the judiciary and reduce impunity.

1.4 Provide educational and educational programs aimed at young people in schools to combat violence against women.