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Chapter (4)

Violence Against Women and Ways Towards her Empowerment





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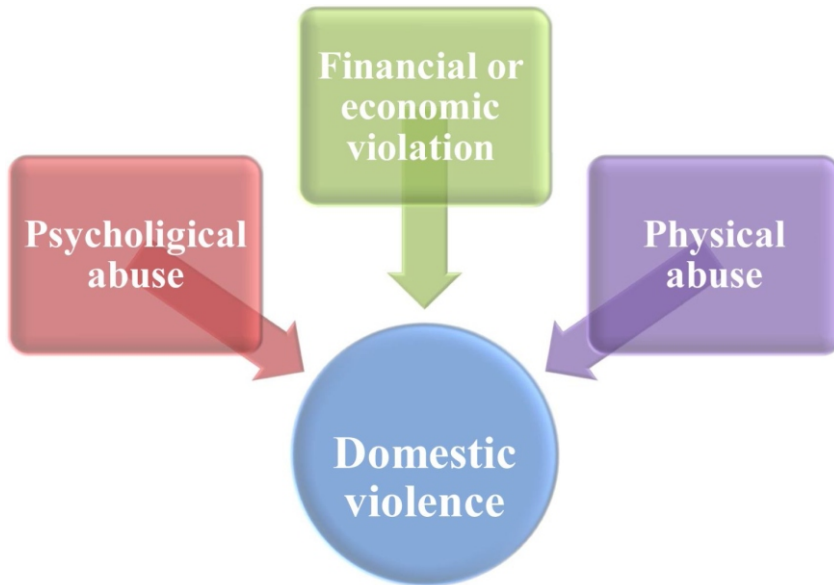
Introduction:

Domestic violence is a global problem and anyone can be a victim of such violence, regardless of age, race, gender, sexual orientation, religion or class. The victims of domestic violence are not limited to children or women, but any other family member is vulnerable to domestic violence. Domestic violence affects individuals of all socioeconomic backgrounds and educational levels.

Surveys have shown a higher rate of domestic violence worldwide since January 2020, with a discernible jump compared to 2019. According to the American Journal of Emergency Medicine and the UN Women Group, domestic violence has increased by 300% in Hubei in China, 25% in Argentina, 30% in Cyprus, 33% in Singapore and 50% in Brazil.

The UN Population Fund reports that there has been an estimated 20% increase in incidents of domestic violence in the 193 UN member states during lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Domestic violence includes:

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- **Psychological abuse:** includes threats of physical harm to self, partner, or children; by destroying property, or forcing people to isolate themselves from friends, family, school or work.

Financial or economic violation: A person's attempt to make someone financially dependent on him/her, by maintaining complete control over financial resources, impeding access to money, or preventing employment.

- **Physical abuse:** includes harming or attempting to harm a partner by hitting, kicking, burning, pushing, slapping, denying medical care or forcing the use of alcohol or drugs.

I. The concept of violence:

Violence means every behavior or action directed at women based on severity, force and coercion, and is characterized by varying degrees of discrimination, oppression, and aggression. Due to the unequal power relations between men and women in society, and in



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family as well, violence takes various psychological and physical forms of damage. Violence is considered a gender-based discrimination; a form of discrimination against women that seriously impedes women's ability to enjoy their rights and freedoms.

The concept of oppression:

It is the force used by the social system represented by its bodies to prevent violence between individuals and to subjugate others to their will. Hence, the relationship between violence and oppression became clear, as they are used to refer to practices of a common nature that indicate force, compulsion, coercion, pressure and harm. Violence and oppression are two sides of the same coin.

The concept of violence against women:

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women of 1993 issued by the General Assembly of the United Nations defined violence against women as “any aggressive, harmful or degrading act of gender-based violence, committed by any means against any woman, and causing her psychological, physical, sexual suffering, including threats of such acts, or coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

II. Violence against women throughout history:

If we look at violence against women throughout history, we will find that women in Greek, Chinese, and Indian civilizations were deprived of reading, writing and general culture. Woman was oppressed by Greek law; as it deprived her from inheritance, and she could not get a divorce from her husband if she wanted. She must remain an obedient servant for her master, the head of her house, who looks at her as only a companion. They see her as incapable of thinking, as Aristotle testifies “women have not been provided with any credible mental readiness.”



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History showed that women living during the era of the pharaohs in Egypt and Nubia, have enjoyed a freedom that she did not get in any of the civilizations that preceded them. She was participating in public life, attending government councils, and even acting as leaders, besides she had the tasks of the god of justice "Amhot". Isis was the goddess beauty in the era of the pharaohs, and women participated during that period in many military sites, even the military campaign against Somalia was ordered by Queen Hatshepsut.

During the pre-Islamic period, women obtained some rights, so the girl had the right to see her fiancé or her future husband, and she also participated in social, military and cultural life, which helped her win some advantages in that pre-Islamic era. Polygamy the pre-Islamic period was for the purpose of showing off and bragging among tribes, as they wanted to be proud that they had a large number of wives and children, but during that time the phenomenon of female infanticide spread.

In Judaism, the woman did not obtain an advantage or a right with the Jews, but some Jewish philosophers described her as a curse, and the father was entitled to sell his daughter if she was a minor. It was mentioned in the Torah "Woman is from death and that the righteous before God will escape from her." Although the woman was present in public life, the Jewish history showed women as cursed and even described her as being responsible for the evil actions of men. The book of the Jews excelled in portraying the Jewish woman as a hooker, as she was the first instigator of crimes against kings and leaders, and she had no right to inherit, unless she has no male brothers.

In Christianity, women were granted rights after being oppressed and having no place in their society. Jesus, peace and blessings be upon him, recommended treating women kindly and his followers



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contributed to the call of charity in the treatment of women and demanded women to adhere to faith.

Then, Islam came to give women many of their usurped rights, such as the right to marry, divorce and inheritance that were denied in the past. In Islam, women have a role in social and military life, and history has witnessed that they participated with men in the conquests. Women in Islam reaped the fruits of education to become a cultured woman, writer and poet along with excelling in the fields of science and nursing, as well as understanding religion matters and the world issues. Islam takes into account the characteristics of women and the difference between them and men and has legislations that preserve her dignity and respecting men's position as well. Mutual respect, love, and compassion are central concepts all along the relationship between men and women as set in the framework of Islamic law. The enactment of Islamic laws guarantee and preserve women's dignity, also permit her freedom of trade and disposal of her own personal funds.



III. The causes of violence against women:

There are a number of reasons that may be the main factor for violence against women in different societies, including:



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1- Educational reasons: The low levels of education causes a great lack in the means of the correct social upbringing of the relationship between men and women; the need for mutual respect, friendliness, cooperation and compassion between them. There is a discrepancy in developing the personality of young men and women in an integrated manner based on self-respect and respect for the other.

2- Social reasons: The societal standards grant men privileges; raise their status and degrade women, neglecting the issue of violence against women and avoiding confronting it, whether by the woman herself or by society, considering it a private family affair, and covering it up at all social levels. The rarity of studies and statistical facts about this issue, and the lack of rehabilitation and assistance centers for victims, has led to an increase in violence against women.

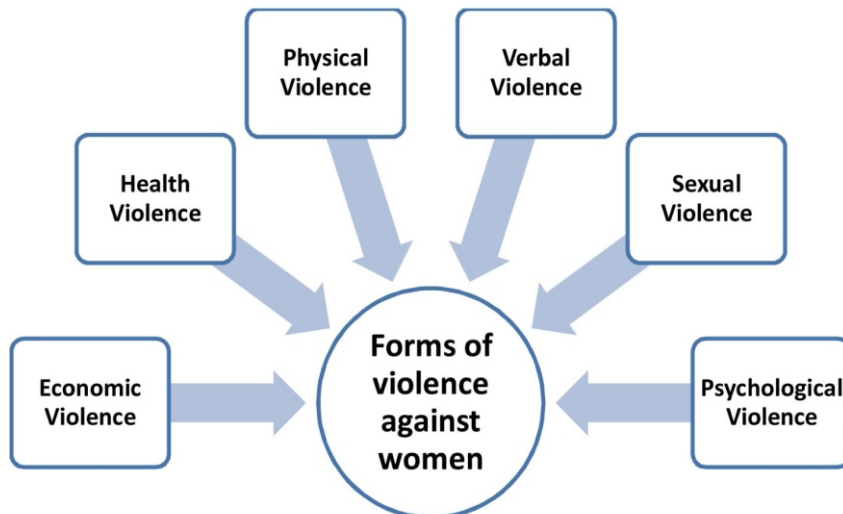
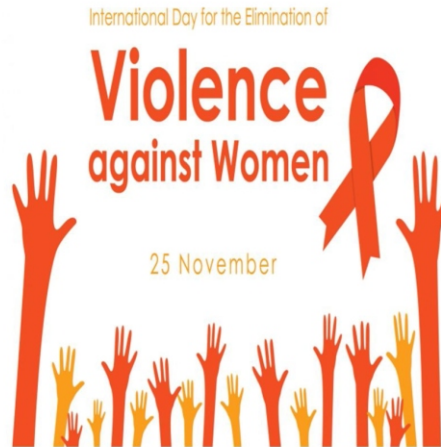
3- Economic reasons: Economic conditions play a major role in the occurrence of violence against women in the family. It can be represented in: the low job opportunities available for women, the inability to provide for the family's needs, or evading securing it, the tight space of the house and the large number of its residents. All these factors may lead to continuous disputes that escalate violence against women.

4- Media reasons: With the media broadcasting pictures, and advertisements that promote women as commodities, scenes of domestic violence, alcohol and drugs abuse, women's repertoire has been affected. This in turn led to the spread of violence, the sexual view of women, incitement to permissiveness, and many other issues that offend public morals and become a major driver of violence against women.



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IV. Forms of violence against women:



Women are subjected to different types of violence, whether physical or psychological, at various levels, including: intimidation, insults, devaluation, physical harm, beatings, sexual assault, etc. The Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the



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elimination of violence against women, in 1993 in Article Two, defines the forms of violence against women as physical violence, psychological violence, and sexual violence.

1- Physical violence: It is embodied in the use of hands and feet or any tool that would inflict pain on the woman and leave clear traces on her body. It may take various forms, such as: beating, burning, pushing, suffocation, throwing, and pulling hair. This act is a violation of human rights, according to the Declaration of Human Rights (1948), in which Article 5 indicated that no one may be subjected to torture or to cruel or inhuman treatment or punishment.

2- Psychological violence: It is a form of violence against women that includes all offensive acts to the soul and dignity of the individual. The husband's failure to listen to her views, the violation of her basic rights, the establishment of illegal relations with other women, the rude and harsh treatment of the husband to his wife, as well as the threat of divorce.

3- Sexual violence: It may involve the husband's use of his power or authority to have sex with his wife without her consent; not taking into account her sexual desires, or perhaps forcing her to practice sexual methods outside the nature of creation. He may also disparage her sexual habits or style with the intention of humiliating and belittling her. There is no doubt that the concept of sexual rape is originally used to describe the sexual relationship with a female other than the wife, given that the sexual relationship with the wife is one of the husband's rights over his wife, but on the other hand, modern international legislation of women's rights referred to the husband's sexual contact with his wife without her consent as a kind of rape. They state that, in such case, the marital relationship is nothing but a cover for domestic violence against the wife. The sexual violence that the husband may inflict on his wife may be a



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part of broader forms of misbehavior with the wife, which may be characterized by beating, defamation, humiliation, and other manifestations of ill-treatment.

4- Verbal violence: It may be represented in the use of words that hurt women and degrade their dignity and humanity and come out in obscene and harsh verbal forms. It may appear in stigmatizing the wife with false accusations, insulting and belittling her which are considered humiliation form incompatible with human rights.

5- Health violence: It means imposing inappropriate health conditions on the wife and depriving her of enjoying needed health care appropriate to her conditions. This health violence clearly appears in forced abortion, forced multiple pregnancies, not allowing her to use birth control, preventing her of seeing a doctor, and denying her of good nutrition, which may negatively affect her health and cause her poor physical conditions.

6- Economic violence: There is almost unanimity among researchers that financial or economic violence is one of the forms where the man imposes his control and sovereignty by putting pressure on the wife economically. Some examples of these forms are withholding alimony, controlling her financial inputs, failing to meet the basic needs of the house, and preventing her from working. The man may also try to have control over the wife's salary, without even fulfilling the wife's personal needs, or meeting the requirements of the family, or relying only on her salary to justify household expenditure.

V. The consequences of violence against women:

Violence against women has affected her psychological and physical health, which has had its harmful effects on the whole society on both social and economic levels. In 2015, the United



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Nations Fund office in Egypt, in partnership with the National Council for Women and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, has conducted a study to estimate the cost and form of domestic violence in Egypt, and the findings of that study, at that time, were as follows:

- Each year, nearly one million women leave their homes due to domestic violence.
- The cost of alternative housing/shelter for women who leave their houses due to domestic violence is about 585 million pounds annually.
- Women exposed to violence are more likely to have a miscarriage than those who have not been subjected to violence.
- Every year, approximately 200,000 women are exposed to pregnancy-related complications due to spousal violence.
- About 4.7% of women reported that their husbands prevented them from working throughout their lives.
- The children of 113,000 families miss school annually because of domestic violence, perpetrated by the husband; resulting in the loss of about 90 thousand school days annually.
- The children of 300,000 families suffered from nightmares and fear due to the violence committed by the husband during 2014.
- Among the 2.6 million women who reported injuries resulting from domestic violence or violence perpetrated by others, 2.29 million women reported psychological problems due to these incidents during the past year, which represents about 8.8% of the entire sample.



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Despite all the notable improvements in recent years in female literacy rates, education enrollment rates, and labor force participation, Egypt advances five ranks in the gender gap index in 2021; as it ranked 129th out of 156 countries, compared to 134th out of 153 countries in 2020. There is still a gender gap in that aspect, in favor of males, as illiteracy among women is almost double that of men, so Egypt has a long way to go to achieve gender equality.

VI. Efforts to reduce violence:

Efforts are being made to reduce violence against women both at the international level and at the local level in Egypt.

1- International efforts:

- In March 2004, Amnesty International launched a global campaign under the slogan "Stop Violence against Women." This campaign aims to mobilize human rights advocates, men and women, in organized action to address forms of violence against women. The campaign urged governments, local communities and individuals to participate in putting an end to violence.
- In May 2016, the World Health Assembly passed a resolution endorsing the launch of the first-ever WHO Global Action Plan on Health System Strengthening, within the scope of a national multispectral response to address personal violence, particularly against women, girls, and children.

According to this plan, the organization, in cooperation with participated countries and other partners, is committed to the following:

- Monitoring the scale and characteristics of violence against children worldwide and support efforts by countries to document and measure such violence.



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- Maintaining an electronic information system that summarizes scientific data related to violence against children, its risk and consequences, along with the data indicating the possibility of its prevention.
- Developing and disseminating evidence-based technical guidance documents, norms and standards to prevent and respond to violence against children.
- Regularly publishing global status reports on countries' efforts to address violence against children through national policies, action plans, laws, prevention programs and response services.
- Supporting countries and stakeholders in implementing evidence-based prevention and response strategies, such as those included in INSPIRE's seven strategies, to end violence against children.
- Cooperating with international agencies and organizations to reduce and eliminate violence against children globally through initiatives such as: the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, Together for Girls, and the Violence Prevention Coalition.
- Goal # 16 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals aims to “end child abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.”
- International conventions and international laws emphasized women's rights in general in articles that stipulate non-discrimination within the framework of human rights declarations and covenants, in documents that address this issue in particular. Egypt has acceded to most of the United Nations conventions on human rights, women's rights and limiting Violence, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination



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To achieve these goals, the National Council for Women has developed a national strategy to address gender-based violence, which includes the role of all relevant institutions. The United Nations Population Fund has provided additional support to the National Council for Women, the Ministry of Health and Population and other relevant institutions for the progressive implementation of a set of basic services (protection, health, counseling and legal support) for women and girls who are survivors of violence.

The Egyptian government, United Nations agencies, and national bodies concerned with women's affairs and civil society organizations, have given great importance to ending violence against women and achieving peace, security and development goals. The relevant institutions, national bodies concerned with women's affairs in Egypt, civil society organizations, and activists are committed more than ever, to raising awareness of the seriousness of gender-based violence and its impact on Egypt, and firmly embedding that calls in the political agendas of Parliament.

B- Enabling the national stakeholders to obtain international and national guidelines related to the management of gender-based violence cases:

UNFPA conducted training programs for key national stakeholders to enhance their skills in managing gender-based violence cases. Through the Gender-Based Violence Coordination Unit established by UNFPA at the headquarters of the National Council for Women, UNFPA implemented workshops on capacity building, regarding international and national guidelines for addressing cases of violence against women, prepared for criminal justice practitioners; including prosecutors and judges, beside medical providers and forensic physicians from the National Forensic Authority.



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The United Nations Population Fund also campaigned to raise the awareness of medical students, doctors and department heads at Kasr Al-Ainy University Hospitals and Mansoura University Hospitals. The sessions focused on analyzing the most prevalent forms of violence against women and girls in Egypt, current services and the role of medical professionals in providing prevention and protection for women and girls at risk.

C- Coordinated interventions and preparation of reports on the national strategy to combat violence against women (2015-2020):

UNFPA provided technical support to the National Council for Women to ensure the coordinated implementation and reporting of the national strategy to combat violence against women; including coordination between line ministries on their interventions under the “protection pillar” and the empowerment of 13 local group work teams and units of equal opportunity for reporting processes of national strategy.

D- The National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence:

UNFPA supported the development of the national strategy to combat gender-based violence; to promote more coordinated efforts to respond to gender-based violence between relevant ministries and stakeholders, working within a clear framework and action plan with specific roles and outcomes. The development and adoption of a national medical protocol for gender-based violence by the Ministry of Health and Population and its integration into health services, will lead to the enhancement of the services provided and the efficiency of referral and reporting networks for GBV. These interventions have made high quality services in relation to GBV (health, psychosocial counseling, protection, etc.) available in all governorates of Egypt.



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E- Laws protecting women:

Under criminal law, Penal Code to prosecute physical violence against women, including domestic violence, honor crimes, rape and physical abuse, and some amendments were made. Some adjustments took place to the Personal Status Law that dealt with some problems women face, such as the establishment of family courts "Law No. 10 of 2004 AD", and the development of some procedural aspects when considering issues related to personal status, and the formation of the Family Insurance Fund "Law No. 1 of 2000", such as the issuance of the new repudiation law.

F- Providing various services to victims:

The services and support provided to victims of violence against women may vary, including providing:

- Shelter homes or other forms of accommodation facilities.
- Medical care.
- Psychological support.
- Legal support.
- Educational support and vocational training.
- Economic opportunities, employment and income-generating activities.
- Humanitarian aid.
- Family mediation and advisory services.
- Witness protection and security services.
- Support for minors, whether they are victims or living with a victimized family member.

G- The Egyptian constitution's protection of women:

The Egyptian constitution guarantees the protection of women. Article 11 confirms that "The state guarantees the achievement of



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equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. It also guarantees women's right to assume public and senior management positions in the state and to be appointed to judicial authorities and bodies, without discrimination against them. It is also committed to provide care and protection for motherhood and childhood, the female breadwinner, the elderly, and the neediest women.”

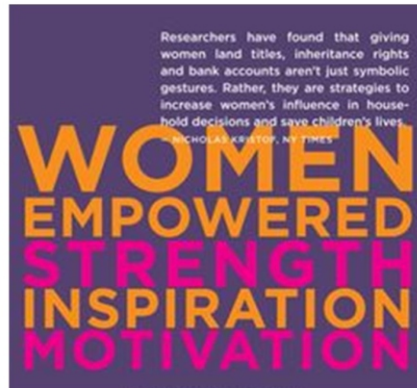
“The state guarantees equal opportunities for all citizens,” as declared in Article 10, “The state guarantees the protection of motherhood and childhood, takes care of children and youth, and provides them with appropriate conditions to develop their talents.” Article 11 asserts that “The state guarantees reconciliation between women's duties towards the family and their work in society, and their equality with men in the fields of political, social, cultural and economic life without prejudice to the provisions of Islamic Shariah.” Article 40 proclaims that “Citizens are equal before the law and are equal in public rights and duties, without discrimination between them on the grounds of gender, origin, language, religion or belief.”

H - Empowerment of Egyptian women:

The concept of empowerment is a complex concept, as it is viewed from different angles due to its multiple dimensions and its various associations. Hence, it can be said that there is no agreement on a comprehensive definition of the concept of empowerment in its various dimensions. According to the definition of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, “UNIFEM” means empowerment, collaborative action practiced within persecuted or oppressed groups to confront, or overcome obstacles and types of discrimination that diminish their status or taking away their rights.

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The World Bank also defines empowerment as expanding the capabilities and capacities of individuals to participate, influence, control and deal with the institutions that control their lives, in addition to having the ability to hold these institutions accountable.



The empowered Woman is powerful beyond measure and beautiful beyond description

-Steve Maraboli



Women's Empowerment Objectives:

The goals of empowering women were spelled out as follows:

- Women's independence and ability to make their personal decisions on their own.
- Availability of supporting sources and information for women to make appropriate decisions.
- Woman's ability to change the ideas of those around her through democratic means.



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- Women's procession of self-initiatives and consequently their contribution to continuous development processes.
- Overcoming the traditional image of women which places them in a specific template.
- Increasing the woman's ability to help her family and society and contribute to its development by raising her cultural level.
- Mutual support to achieve social justice between the two genders.
- Women's independence and freedom to make decisions through their sense of confidence.
- Changing the relationship between the state, women and women's and community organizations to promote their ability for community and development participation.
- Developing women's skills, abilities and self-confidence, which creates a developmental context for participation and interaction.
- Helping women find self-generated solutions to their problems and thus use their abilities to work with others to bring about change.
- Comprehensive development of societal values and human rights, such as: improving the quality of life, democracy, taking responsibility, respecting the other, eliminating the prevailing thinking about the limited role of women, eliminating the oppressive regime.
- Creating more balance and stability in building society.
- Flexibility and building self-confidence, thus building an inclusive human society for all.

Areas of Women Empowerment:

Five basic areas can be identified to empower her, and can be recognized as follows:



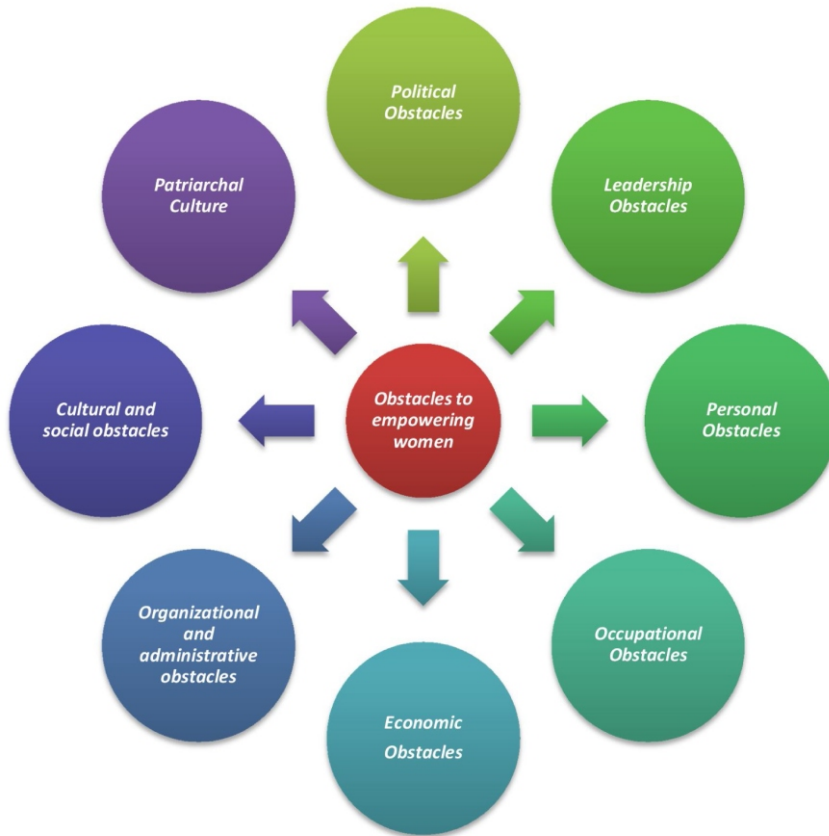
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- *Economic empowerment*: by providing mechanisms for women that enable them to exercise their economic rights, such as the right to work, engage in economic activity, and equal pay and working conditions.
- *Political empowerment*: by encouraging women to exercise their political rights, such as running for elections and participating in NGOs.
- *Educational and cultural empowerment*: by providing tools, means, mechanisms, and equal opportunities for both genders to exercise their rights fairly and justly, such as the right to learn, the right of knowledge and the circulation of information, and the right to education.
- *Health Empowerment*: by providing women's required need to secure an adequate level of health and recreation, exercising the right to care, entertainment and spending fruitful free time.
- *Social Empowerment*: by providing a social status appropriate to the appreciation of their efforts; which is reflected on her family's full enjoyment of a decent life.



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Obstacles to empowering women:



The process of empowering women will not take place easily. This process will change the situation of an entire society, and it needs a comprehensive and complete rehabilitation of members of the community. Here, Women will face many obstacles that prevent them from achieving their goals and accessing their targets. These obstacles that hinder empowering women can be presented in the following:

- Obstacles to empowering women *politically*, such as:



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- Lack of support from political parties.
- Fighting working women.
- The dominance of masculine norms over positions.
- Insufficient media support.
- Lack of widespread leadership-oriented training and guidance for women.
- Lack of sufficient financial support to empower women at various levels.
- Obstacles to empowering women as *leaders*, such as:
 - The central authority for decision-making.
 - The low level of conviction of the senior management in empowering women in the administration, due to their fear of losing power.
 - Poor skills of female workers and their inability to take responsibility.
 - Lack of financial resources to help train women and prepare them for empowerment.
 - Confidentiality in the exchange of information.
 - Lack of clarity about the objectives of management for employees, which leads to their differences among them.
 - Negative morale among employees caused by the poor organizational climate.
- * Obstacles to empowering women related to *personal or self-obstacles*: that limited her ability of fulfilling her assigned/required



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role, whether in the public or private sector, such as the large number of social burdens, poor training competencies, inability to strike a balance between work and home, psychological pressures, inability to make a decision about a particular job, due to the inferior social view of some jobs, women's lack of confidence in themselves and their ability to make social change and advance development in society.

- **Occupational obstacles** as a number of institutions tend to prefer the male component over the female component in certain jobs.

- **Cultural and social obstacles**: These are the obstacles and beliefs that make women fear social criticism, such as customs, traditions, and values that may stand in the way of women's work and empowerment. These obstacles result from a deficiency in one of the social systems of a society.

- **Economic obstacles**: such as the low level of wages between the genders, the lack of incentives and rewards, and their inconsistency with the efforts made.

- **Organizational and administrative obstacles**: such as the lack of job opportunities, recruitment and training for women compared to men, bureaucratic procedures and policies for empowering women, which limit the number of empowered women.

- Associating of civilized action with men rather than women, which consequently led to the tyranny of *patriarchal culture* and enabling males to learn and work at a greater rate at the expense of females.



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- Underestimating the importance of women's societal participation, resulting from the lack of awareness of women's ability to contribute effectively to development.
- Socialization that lacks social participation mechanisms for both genders.
- The values, ideas and habits that shape the minds of members of a society with a negative attitude towards women.
- The lack of effective executive mechanisms to empower women in a number of areas.



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