

**Perspectives about women's abuse between a sample of
male and female workers at Hadhramout University,
Al-Mukalla City, Yemen**

**وجهات النظر حول الإساءة إلى المرأة
بين عينة من الرجال والنساء العاملين في جامعة حضرموت
بمدينة المكلا- اليمن**

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Abstract :

Background and Objective: Abuse of woman by their intimate partner remains a major social and public health problem that has serious physical, psychological and sexual consequences. The present study was aimed to assess perspectives of males and women workers at Hadhramout University about Women's Abuse. A comparative cross-sectional descriptive design was used for conduction of the study.

Materials and Methods: The sample of the study consisted of 240 (males and females) workers in Hadhramout University and its colleges. Tools used in the study included open-ended in depth interview questionnaire sheet that were used to collect data.

Results obtained from this study revealed that the most common type of abuse was emotional abuse in the form of humiliation and women's negligence according to perspectives of participants and its important

causes were personality traits of husband, personality traits of women and also, intervention of others on their problems, and stresses of life. The result of this study showed that (8.3% and 7.5%) of males compared to (10% and 1.7%) of females mentioned that the most common types of women abuse were humiliation and women's negligence, and 13.3% of males and 8.3% of females reported that lack of self-esteem was the common psychological effect of women's abuse on the children life.

Conclusion: The comply religious rules and communication with both couple were the best ways to control of women's abuse according to participants' perspectives and also, most (61.3%) of female and male suggest combined solution to control of women's abuse.

Key words: Perspectives, Woman's abuse, Male and female worker, Yemen.

الملخص العربي :

من الإناث). أما تأثيرها على الأطفال انعدام الثقة بالنفس (١٤.٣٪ من الذكور، ٨.٣٪ من الإناث)، والانحراف (١٤.٢٪ من الذكور، ١٨.٣٪ من الإناث). أوضحت الدراسة أيضا من وجهة نظر المشاركين أن أسباب الإساءة للمرأة إلى ترجع خصائص شخصية الزوج (٢٧.٥٪ من الذكور، ١٥.٨٪ من الإناث)، والزوجة (٢٥٪ من الذكور، ١١.٧٪ من الإناث)، وكذلك تدخل الآخرين في حياتهم الزوجية (١٥٪ من الذكور، ١٠.٨٪ من الإناث)، وضغوط الحياة (٧.٥٪ من الذكور، ٩.٢٪ من الإناث). وكان من أهم طرق التحكم في الإساءة للمرأة من وجهة نظر المشاركين في الدراسة، التفاهم والحوار بين الطرفين (١٩.٢٪ من الذكور، ١٠٪ من الإناث)، والالتزام بالقواعد الدينية (١٢.٥٪ من الذكور والإناث). وقد وجدت هذه الدراسة فروقا ذات دلالة إحصائية بين وجهات نظر الرجال والنساء حول الإساءة إلى المرأة.

وبناء على النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة يوصى بالآتي:

اتباع تعاليم الدين، تنشئة الأطفال بطريقة سليمة، إتاحة الفرصة للفتاة لإبداء الرأي في اختيار شريك حياتها، جعل الفحص قبل الزواج إجبارياً حتى يستطيع كل مقبل على الزواج التقدم له وتلقي الإرشادات الصحية عن الحياة الأسرية والجنسية، وأهمية معالجة المشاكل بالتفاهم والبعد عن العنف، تدريب الممرضات في مراكز رعاية الأسرة على كيفية التثقيف الصحي للأمهات والأسرة عن الحياة الأسرية، التوعية عن طريق وسائل الإعلام المختلفة عن الحياة الأسرية الصحيحة، وأهمية المساواة في المعاملة بين الفتيات والأولاد، وكذلك أهمية البعد عن العنف بوجه عام، والعنف ضد المرأة بوجه خاص، وتأثير هذا العنف على الأسرة بوجه عام، والأطفال والسيدات بوجه خاص.

تعد الإساءة إلى المرأة من أهم المشاكل الاجتماعية والصحية التي تؤثر على المرأة؛ إذ إن لها كثيراً من الآثار النفسية والبدنية والجنسية. وتهدف هذه الدراسة لتقييم وجهات نظر الرجال والنساء العاملين في جامعة حضرموت حول الإساءة إلى المرأة.

أجريت هذه الدراسة في جامعة حضرموت في مدينة المكلا - محافظة حضرموت - اليمن. اشتملت عينة البحث على ٢٤٠ (١٢٠ ذكور، ١٢٠ إناث) تم اختيارهم عشوائياً من بين ١٢٠٥ من العاملين (أعضاء هيئة التدريس والموظفين والعمال) في جامعة حضرموت والمتاحين أثناء فترة الدراسة.

شملت أدوات البحث استمارة استبانة تضمنت البيانات الديموجرافية الخاصة بالمشاركين في الدراسة، وكذا مقابلة مستفيضة بأسئلة مفتوحة لإظهار أشكال مختلفة لوجهات نظر الرجال والنساء العاملين في جامعة حضرموت حول الإساءة إلى المرأة.

وقد أسفرت نتائج البحث عن الآتي: وجد أن معظم عينة البحث كان متوسط أعمارهم بين ٣٥ - ٤٤ سنة، وأكثر من نصف العينة (٥١.٣٪) حاصلين على تعليم متوسط وموطنهم الأصلي كان المدينة (٨٣.٨٪). كما أن أشد أنواع الإساءة إلى المرأة من وجهة نظر المشاركين في الدراسة هي السب والإهانة (٨.٤٪ من الذكور، ١٠٪ من الإناث)، وإهمال الزوجة (٧.٥٪ من الذكور، ١.٧٪ من الإناث). أوضحت الدراسة أن تأثير الإساءة على المرأة من وجهة نظر المشاركين في الدراسة يؤدي إلى كرهها للحياة الزوجية (١٦.٧٪ من الذكور، ١٤.٢٪ من الإناث)، وضعف التواصل والنقاش مع زوجها (١٦.٧٪ من الذكور، ٦.٧٪ من الإناث)، وسوء معاملة الأطفال (٢٦.٧٪ من الذكور، ١١.٧٪ من الإناث)، وترك المنزل (١١.٧٪ من الذكور، ١٠٪

Introduction :

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet under recognized human rights violation in the world. It is also a profound health problem that saps women's energy, compromises their physical and mental health, and erodes their self-esteem. In addition to causing injury, violence increases women's long-term risk of a number of other health problems, including chronic pain, physical disability, drug and alcohol abuse, and depression.^[1,2] Women with a history of physical or sexual abuse are also at increased risk for unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and miscarriages.^[3,4]

Violence against women is a topic that is increasingly receiving attention from the media, policy makers, scientists and public health workers alike. All over the world, women are believed to be victims of several kinds of violence, related to their role, socio-economic position and cultural constraints. Such violence can take the form of public violence such as robbery, assault, and rape by strangers, but it is believed to be particularly prevalent in the private domain, where it is often labeled domestic violence. Violence against women occurs in many societies. Although the past years have seen an increasing body of research on the subject, relatively little remains known about the particular situation of women in less developed countries. In general, women are found to be more afraid of criminal victimization than men, and are most afraid of being victimized outside the home. Many women take far reaching precautions, for instance, not going out alone at night, or even in the day time, or always ensuring that they are accompanied by a male family member.^[5]

The United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.^[6]

According to the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (2005), 47% of every married women reported ever having experienced physical violence since the age of 15 years. Although the majority of those women identified an intimate partner (their current or previous husbands) as the perpetrator of at least one episode of violence, 45% had been subjected to physical violence by a male perpetrator other

than their husband, and 36% identified a female perpetrator. Fathers were reported twice as often as brothers (53% compared to 23%); the female perpetrator was most often the woman's mother. Similar studies of women over 45 years or unmarried women have not been conducted.^[7]

In Yemen, according to a World Organization against Torture report, published in 2002, one of the first exploratory studies in August 2000 revealed that 46.3% of the women questioned had experienced violence from their spouses or other family members at some point in their lives.^[8] The Yemen Women National Committee said that "early marriage is a prevalent social phenomenon in Yemen". The 1997 Demographic and Maternal and Child Health Survey found that over a quarter of participants felt that the age (15 years) was an ideal age for girls to marry. There is a feeling that it is better for girls to marry before they lose their virginity and, thereby, their 'honor'.^[9]

The community health nurse works with clients in a wide variety of setting including the home. It is in a key position to detect the signs of violence, to initiate support or encourage people and communities to engage in alternative behaviors. Additionally, nurses can help individuals, families and groups recognize, cope with and reduce violence and abuse. Nurses working in the community, have the opportunity to identify woman who are experiencing abuse and violence.^[10]

Yemen is a traditional society where prevailing cultural attitudes bestow women low status in the family as well as in the community. Therefore, assess the perspectives of male and women about women's abuse it is important subject.

The aim of the study was to assess perspectives of males and female workers at Hadhramout University about women's abuse.

Materials and Methods:

Research design: A comparative cross-sectional descriptive study. This study was conducted at Hadhramout University of Sciences and Technology and it's Colleges: Engineer College, Nursing, Medicine, Arts, Administrative Sciences, Environmental Sciences and College of Girls, Al-Mukalla City, Hadhramout Governorate, Yemen.

The sample of this study composed of 240 (120 males and 120 females) were chosen randomly out of 1205 (639 staff, 566 employers and workers) working at Hadhramout University of Sciences and Technology and its Colleges and who had accepted to participate in this study. The sample was calculated to be 240 males and females workers divided into two groups (120 males and 120 females). Each of group included 40 staff, 40 employers and 40 workers were convenience randomly selected.

Fieldwork :

The data collection procedure of this study was executed in the period from September to October, 2014. Researcher started by explaining the purpose of the study briefly to the subjects was willing to participate. An open-ended in depth interview questionnaire sheet was interviewed to males and females separately to give them the chance to express their perspectives about woman's abuse. The duration of data collection for the assessment of males and females perspectives about 6 weeks and the time spent with each participant to answer the questionnaire sheet ranged from 30 to 45 minutes according to education level of each participant.

Tools for data collection :

An open-ended in depth interview questionnaire sheet including two parts to review the perspectives of males and females workers about women abuse.

Part I: It includes questions to the studied subjects.

These data are concerned with age, education, occupation, residence, marital status, duration of marriage, and way of marriage, kind of housing and kind of children.

Part II: It consists of questions to collect males and females' perspectives of participants about women abuse such as types, impacts of woman abuse on behavior and emotional state of woman and children, causes, contributing factors and control of woman abuse.

Administrative design: Permission has been taken from Hadhramout university and from the Deans of Colleges, that chosen in the study.

A pilot study was carried out on 24 (female and male workers) to evaluate the content of the questionnaire to detect the ambiguous. These workers were excluded from the studied sample.

Ethical Consideration: The agreement for participation of the subjects was taken after the aim of the study explained to them, and they were assured that the information would be renowned confidential and used for the research purpose only.

Statistical design :

The analysis was conducted applying frequency tables with percentage and cross tabulation and Chi-Square test using SPSS program (version 14.0). For all statistical tests, the significance level was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results:

The socio-demographic characteristics of the studied participants showed that 43.8% of sample belonged to age group 35 - 44 years, and the majority (83.8%) of them was from urban area. Concerning marital status, the majority (84.6%) of the participants were married, 80.4% of them married through their family and 60.4% of them were married from more than 10 years. The same table reveals that more than half (50.8%) of sample lived in separate house and (49.2%) lived in shared house, 37.5% of them had high education and above, and an equal percentage of 33.3% were staff, employee, and worker. As regard children sex, more than half (58.3%) of participants had children (males and females) and 11.3% had no children.

Table 1: Displays types of women's abuse according to participants' perspectives. Concerning with males perspectives about women's negligence and humiliation (7.5% and 8.3%) respectively, compared to (1.7% and 10%) respectively of females perspectives. The difference between males and female perspectives about types of women's abuse statistically not significant ($p = 0.13$).

Table 2: Presents impact of women's abuse on children's life according to participants' perspectives. Regarding participants' perspectives about psychological effect on children's life, the results showed that (13.3% and 6.7%) respectively of males mentioned the major effects were lack of self esteem, children withdrawal and poor

scholastic achievement compared to (8.3% and 2.5%) respectively of females perspectives reported lack of self esteem, poor scholastic achievement and disrespect their parents, the majority (66.3%) of studied sample reported more than psychological effect. The difference between males and female perspectives about psychological effect on children's life statistically not significant ($p = 0.08$). Concerning participants perspectives about the effect of women's abuse on children's behavior, the above table clarifies that (14.2% and 8.3%) respectively of males reported that the major impacts were deviance and aggressive and also, (14.2%) of them mentioned do not know compared to (18.3% and 10.0%) respectively of females mentioned that also, the major impacts were deviance and aggressive and only (5%) of them do not know. The difference between males and female perspectives about behavior effect on children's life statistically not significant ($p = 0.09$).

Table 3: Illustrated impact of women's abuse on their life according to participants' perspectives. Regarding participants' perspectives about psychological effect of abused women on their life, the results showed that (16.7% and 10%) respectively of males mentioned the major effects were hate marital life, poor communication and discussion with husband and inability of cope with life compared to (14.2% & 8.3%) respectively of females perspectives reported the major effects were hate marital life and inability of cope with life. The difference between males and female perspectives about psychological effect on their life statistically not significant ($p = 0.103$). The majority of participants' perspectives related to behavior effect among males and females (26.7, 11.7 and 11.7, 10%) respectively reported that the major impacts were children maltreatment and Home leaving and more than half (54.2%) of studied sample mentioned more than behavior effect, while (8.3%) of females reported all behavior effects on their life related to abused women compared to only (0.8) of males. The difference between males and female perspectives about behavior effect on their life statistically significant ($p = 0.01$).

Table 4: Reveals causes of women's abuse related to husbands' and wife's characteristics according to participants' perspectives. Regarding males and females perspectives about causes of women's abused related to husband characteristics, the results showed (27.5%,

15.8, 10%, 6.7% and 8.3%) respectively reported the majority of causes were personality traits of husband (jealousy, suspicious and authorities), aggressive and low income. The difference between males and female perspectives statistically not significant ($p = 0.162$). On the other hand, males perspectives about causes of women's abused related to wife characteristics, (25%, 8.3%, and 4.2) respectively of them reported personality traits of women (disclosure of secret, nervousness, selfish and waster), wife negligence and insufficient affection compared to (11.7% & 5.8%) respectively of female perspectives. The difference between males and female perspectives about causes of women's abuse related to wife characteristics statistically significant ($p = 0.02$).

Table 5: Shows the contributing factors affecting women's abuse according to participants' perspectives. Concerning with males perspectives (15% and 7.5%) respectively reported that the most contributing factors were intervention of others on their problems, stress of life and deference of socialization compared to (10.8% and 9.2%) respectively of females mentioned interference of others on their problems and life pressure and also, the majority (67.5%) of females reported more than contributing factor affecting women's abuse. The difference between males and female perspectives about contributing factors affecting women's abuse statistically significant ($p = 0.004$).

Table 6: Displays perspectives of participants' about control of women's abuse. Regarding males perspectives (19.2%, 12.5%, 5%, and 2.5%) respectively reported that communication both of them, comply with religious rules, discuss the problem with experience people, and mass media were the best methods to control of women's abuse compared to (12.5%, 10%, and 1.7%) respectively of females mentioned comply with religious rules, communication both of them, discuss the problem with experience people and equality between partners. The difference between males and female perspectives about control of women's abuse statistically significant ($p = 0.01$).

Discussion :

Violence against women is not new. Throughout history for thousands of years in particular societies, women have been victims of

violence. Wives were considered the property of husbands, subject to their wishes and demands and the husband had the right to beat her, from this perspectives, the silence surrounded this problem.[11] Yemen is a traditional society where prevailing cultural attitudes bestow women low status in the family as well as in the community. Therefore, this study was designed to assess the perspectives of males and women workers at Hadhramout University about Women's Abuse.

Regarding the participants' responses toward the types of woman abuse, both males and females stated emotional abuse in the form of humiliation and women's negligence (9.2% and 4.6%) respectively and more than three quarters (78.8%) of them stated more than one of types of woman abuse, according to their perspectives. Country Assessment on Violence against Women (2010) stated that women in Yemen are subjected to various forms of violence, including physical and psychological abuse within the family, deprivation of education, early marriage, forced marriage, exchanged marriage. But, these present results had perspectives for a sample of males and females workers in Hadhramout University, Al- Mukalla City, South Yemen, this may be that cultural reasons made South Yemeni women mention sexual issues less often, as we found that respondents were reticent about discussing sexual incidents and most of participants in this study had high level of education and above. Similarly, Gurley[12] mentioned that 72% out of 200 women reported that psychological abuse had more impact on them than physical abuse. On the contrary, Mbokota and Moodley[13] found that the most common type of woman abuse was physical abuse.

Concerning with impact of women's abuse on children's and women life according to participants' perspectives stated deviance (16.3%) and lack of self esteem (10%) as most effects on children's life and children maltreatment (19.2%), hate marital life (15.4%), poor communication and discussion with husband (11.7%) and home leaving (10.8%) as most effects of women's abuse on woman life. Women and children may be the most frequent victims of family violence because as Gelles points out they have no place to run and are not strong enough or do not possess sufficient resources to inflict costs on their attackers.[14] Battering at home constitutes by far the most universal form of violence against women and is a significant

cause of injury for women of reproductive age. Yet, it is not the sort of act that commands public attention because it happens behind closed doors and because victims fear speaking out. Bunch[15] noticed that only one in 100 battered women in the United States ever reports the abuse she suffers, and most women who are raped know their attackers, as do 40% of female murder victims.

The present study revealed that the causes of woman abuse according to participants' perspectives were personality traits of husband (21.7%) and aggressive (10%) and personality traits of women (18.3%) and wife negligence (7.1%). These results agreed with Kandeel and Toama[16] (2002) who found that negligence was considered as cause which provokes violence. About thirteen percent and 8.3% of studied sample (males and females) stated the Displays perspectives of participants' about control of women's abuse. Regarding males perspectives (19.2%, 12.5%, 5%, and 2.5%) respectively reported that communication both of them, comply with religious rules, discuss the problem with experience people, and mass media were the best methods to control of women's abuse compared to (12.5%, 10%, and 1.7%) respectively of females mentioned comply with religious rules, communication both of them, discuss the problem with experience people and equality between partners. The difference between males and female perspectives about control of women's abuse statistically significant ($p = 0.01$).

Conclusion:

It can be concluded from the results of this study that (8.3% and 7.5%) of males compared to (10% and 1.7%) of females mentioned that the most common types of women abuse were humiliation and women's negligence, and 13.3% of males and 8.3% of females reported that lack of self-esteem was the common psychological effect of women's abuse on the children life and most (61.3%) of female and male participated in this study suggest combined solution to control of women's abuse and also, this study concluded that the comply religious rules and communication with both couple were the best ways to control of women's abuse according to participants' perspectives.

Recommendations:

Based on the findings of this study, we suggested some recommendations to prevent occurrence of woman abuse such as comply religious rules, compulsory pre-marital counseling and offering health educational sessions with all expected couples before marriage about family life and sexual life, stressing on not using violence for treating any family problems., giving girls the opportunity in the selection of their future husband and giving health education through mass media to all family members about woman abuse, its causes, and how to prevent its occurrence.

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Table 1: Types of women's abuse according to participants' perspectives

Types of women's abuse	Males (n=120)		Females (n=120)		Total (n=240)		X ² test	p-value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Women's negligence	9	7.5	2	1.7	11	4.6	11.18	0.13
Physical abuse	6	5.0	2	1.7	8	3.3		
Deprivation of privileges	1	0.8	0	0	1	0.4		
Sexual abuse	1	0.8	0	0	1	0.4		
Humiliation	10	8.3	12	10.0	22	9.2		
Deprivation of liberty	0	0	1	0.8	1	0.4		
Depreciation of self- worth	2	1.7	5	4.2	7	2.9		
More than one of above	91	75.8	98	81.7	189	78.8		

*P-values are considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

Table 2: Impact of women's abuse on children's life according to participants' perspectives

Impact of women's abuse on children's life	Males (n=120)		Females (n=120)		Total (n=240)		X ² test	p-value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Psychological effect:							12.63	0.08
Children withdrawal	8	6.7	2	1.7	10	4.2		
Poor scholastic achievement	8	6.7	3	2.5	11	4.6		
Disrespect their parents	7	5.8	3	2.5	10	4.2		
Lack of self esteem	16	13.3	10	8.3	26	10.8		
More than one of above	72	60.0	87	72.5	159	66.3		
All of above	1	0.8	3	2.5	4	1.7		
Do not Know	6	5.0	7	5.8	13	5.4		
Behavioral disorder:							12.13	0.09
Deviance	17	14.2	22	18.3	39	16.3		
Aggressive	10	8.3	12	10.0	22	9.2		
Addiction	4	3.3	2	1.7	6	2.5		
Home leaving	7	5.8	2	1.7	9	3.8		
Imitation of their father later	3	2.5	3	2.5	6	2.5		
More than one of above	62	51.7	71	59.2	133	55.4		
All of above	0	0	2	1.7	2	0.8		
Do not know	17	14.2	6	5.0	23	9.6		

*P-values are considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

Table 3: Impact of women's abuse on their life according to participants' perspectives

Impact of women's abuse on their life	Males (n=120)		Females (n=120)		Total (n=240)		X ² test	P-value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Psychological effect:							9.16	0.103
Hate marital life	20	16.7	17	14.2	37	15.4		
Poor communication and discussion with husband	20	16.7	8	6.7	28	11.7		
Inability of cope with life	12	10.0	10	8.3	22	9.2		
More than one of above	46	38.3	49	40.8	95	39.6		
All of above	21	17.5	35	29.2	56	23.3		
Do not Know	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	0.8		
Behavioral disorder:							16.40	0.01*
Home leaving	14	11.7	12	10.0	26	10.8		
Revenge from husband	1	0.8	3	2.5	4	1.7		
Deviance	5	4.2	5	4.2	10	4.2		
Children maltreatment	32	26.7	14	11.7	46	19.2		
More than one of above	60	50	70	58.3	130	54.2		
All of above	1	0.8	10	8.3	11	4.6		
Do not know	7	5.8	6	5.0	13	5.4		

*P-values are considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

Table 4: Causes of women's abuse related to husbands' and wife's characteristics according to participants' perspectives

Causes	Males (n=120)		Females (n=120)		Total (n=240)		X ² test	P-value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		

Husband characteristics:								
Personality traits of husband	33	27.5	19	15.8	52	21.7	10.49	0.162
Low income	8	6.7	10	8.3	18	7.5		
Addiction	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	0.8		
Aggressive	12	10.0	12	10.0	24	10.0		
Impotence	2	1.7	1	0.8	3	1.3		
Treason	4	3.3	2	1.7	6	2.5		
More than one of above	52	43.3	72	60	124	51.7		
Do not Know	8	6.7	3	2.5	11	4.6		
Wife characteristics:								
Personality traits of women	30	25.0	14	11.7	44	18.3	17.76	0.02*
Wife negligence	10	8.3	7	5.8	17	7.1		
Unwilling to share resource in home	0	0.0	6	5.0	6	2.5		
Dishonest	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	0.8		
Infertility	3	2.5	0	0.0	3	1.3		
Imitation of others	5	4.2	4	3.3	9	3.8		
Insufficient affection	5	4.2	7	5.8	12	5.0		
More than one of above	62	51.7	78	65.0	140	58.3		
Do not know	4	3.3	3	2.5	7	2.9		

*P-values are considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

Table 5: Contributing factors affecting women's abuse according to participants' perspectives

Contributing factors	Males (n=120)		Females (n=120)		Total (n=240)		X ² test	p-value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Intervention of others	18	15.0	13	10.8	31	12.9	23.88	0.004*
Inequality of education	4	3.3	2	1.7	6	2.5		
Contradicting opinion	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	1.7		
Stress of Life	9	7.5	11	9.2	20	8.3		
Difference of socialization	9	7.5	0	0.0	9	3.8		
Increase of family size	3	2.5	0	0.0	3	1.3		
Inequality of age	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4		
Ambition of one couple	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4		
More than one of above	57	47.5	81	67.5	138	57.5		
Do not Know	14	11.7	13	10.8	27	11.3		

*P-values are considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

Table 6: Perspectives of participants about control of women's abuse

Control of women's abuse	Males (n=120)		Females (n=120)		Total (n=240)		X ² test	p-value
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Limit others intervention	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.4	19.99	0.01*
Communication both of them	23	19.2	12	10.0	35	14.6		
Discuss the problem with experience people	6	5.0	2	1.7	8	3.3		
Comply with religious rules	15	12.5	15	12.5	30	12.5		
Equality between partners	2	1.7	2	1.7	4	1.7		
Caring of her family	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4		
Mass media	3	2.5	0	0.0	3	1.3		
More than one of above	65	54.2	82	68.3	147	61.3		
All of above	1	0.8	6	5.0	7	2.9		
Do not Know	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	1.7		

*P-values are considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

