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### Types of domestic violence in afghanistan and its' influence on personality

On the one hand domestic violence is one of the most serious and widespread social problem of our society which Unfortunately most victims of these violence are women. On the second hand domestic violence has negative effects on children personality development, which made it notable. This article is result of analyzing of many articles and books which published by Human rights organization and other organizations which work for women rights. Through study of those books and articles we can find out that domestic violence special violence against women which is the worst type of violence that can be destroyed the infrastructure of families and society, are very widespread. Violence against women in Very heinous for different economic and social reasons in different forms (physical violence, sexual violence, verbal and psychological violence, and economic violence) occur in different parts of Afghanistan which physical violence is very common. Despite government of Afghanistan with corporation of international organization has ratified many law like: law on elimination of violence against women which ratified based on article 54 Afghanistan constitution law in 2009 in four chapter and 44 articles to prevent or keep away women from violence but unfortunately those rules and laws just on the paper they are not applied and government does not deal with perpetrators of violence. In article of that law mentioned all actions which is considered Violence against women. 1. Sexual assault; 2. Forced prostitution; 3. Recording the identity of the victim and publishing it in a way that damages her personality; 4. Burning, using chemicals or other dangerous substances; 5. Forcing one to burn herself or to commit suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances; 6. Causing injury or disability; 7. Beating; 8. Selling and buying women for the purpose of or on the pretext of marriage; 9. Giving; 10. Forced marriage; 11. Prohibiting from the right of marriage or right to choose spouse; 12. Underage marriage; 13. Abusing, humiliating, intimidating; 14. Harassment/persecution; 15. Forced isolation; 16. Forced addiction; 17. Depriving from inheritance; 18. Prohibiting to access personal property; 19. Prohibiting from the right to education, work and access to health services; 20. Forced labor; 21. Marrying more than one wife without observing Article 86 of Civil Code; and, 22. Denial of relationship.

**Key words:** Domestic Violence, Physical violence, Sexual violence, Verbal and psychological violence, Economic violence.

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### Типы домашнего насилия в Афганистане и их влияние на личность

Насилие в семье является одной из самых серьезных и широко распространенных социальных проблем общества, в котором, к сожалению, в качестве жертв выступают в большинстве женщины. Бытовое насилие также оказывает негативное влияние на развитие личности детей. Эта статья является результатом анализа многих научных источников, в том числе и психологических, а также источников, опубликованных организацией по защите прав человека и другими организациями в области защиты прав женщин. Анализ показал, что домашнее насилие является худшим видом насилия в отношении женщин, который разрушает инфраструктуру семьи и общества в целом. Насилие в отношении женщин проявляется в различных формах (физическое насилие, сексуальное насилие, словесное и психологическое насилие и экономическое насилие), которое очень распространено в различных районах Афганистана, при этом физическое насилие является очень распространенным явлением. Правительство Афганистана в сотрудничестве с международными организациями ратифицировало многие законы, такие как: закон о ликвидации насилия в отношении женщин, который ратифицирован на основании статьи 54 Конституции Афганистана в 2009 году в четырех главах и 44 статей, чтобы предотвратить насилие над женщинами, но, к сожалению, государство не занимается расследованием насилия. В статье этого закона упоминаются все действия, которые регламентируют насилие в отношении женщин.

**Ключевые слова:** бытовое насилие, физическое насилие, сексуальное насилие, словесное и психологическое насилие, экономическое насилие.

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### Ауғанстандағы үй зорлық-зомбылығының түрлері және олардың тұлғаға әсері

Отбасындағы зорлық-зомбылық қоғамдағы ең елеулі және кең таралған әлеуметтік мәселелердің бірі болып табылады, өкінішке орай зардап шегетіндердің көпшілігі әйелдер. Тұрмыстық зорлық-зомбылық балалардың тұлғалық дамуына да жағымсыз әсер етеді. Бұл мақала бірнеше ғылыми, соның ішінде психологиялық дереккөздерді, сонымен қатар адам құқығын қорғау ұйымдары және әйелдердің құқығын қорғаудың басқа да ұйымдары жариялаған дереккөздерді талдаудың нәтижесі болып табылады. Талдау отбасылық зорлық-зомбылық әйелдерге қатысты отбасының инфрақұрылымын және қоғамды толық бұзатын зорлықтың ең ауыр түрі екенін көрсетті. Әйелдерге қатысты зорлық-зомбылық түрлі формада көрінеді (физикалық зорлық-зомбылық, жыныстық зорлық-зомбылық, ауызша және психологиялық зорлық-зомбылық, экономикалық зорлық-зомбылық), ол Ауғанстанның түрлі аудандарында кең таралған, сондықтан физикалық зорлық-зомбылық өте кең таралған құбылыс болып табылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** тұрмыстық зорлық-зомбылық, физикалық зорлық-зомбылық, жыныстық зорлық-зомбылық, ауызша және психологиялық зорлық-зомбылық, экономикалық зорлық-зомбылық.

**TYPES OF DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE IN  
AFGHANISTAN AND  
ITS' INFLUENCE ON  
PERSONALITY****Introduction**

Today, domestic violence has become a universal phenomenon. Domestic violence has a large impact on the formation of social evils in different parts of the world. In our country, domestic violence opened the way for violence in other social structures and caused Political violence. Violence is a phenomenon that has a long history as old as human life. The sacred texts of the Abrahamic religions, the first appearance dates back to the time of Adam and incidents of violence between their two sons. Regardless of the event, symbolic or real, the report in the religious scriptures reflects the fact, that violence and aggression has the same age as human. Another point which is prominent in this story is that, the potential of violence as well as force of non-violence in human nature, since its creation has been entrusted.

Cain, that greedy and jealously threatens his brother to death and extirpate seedling of his life, it can be Gifted violence of human in contrast Habil, avoid from the application of rational of force, and declares his conciliatory position to his brother, it can be a symbol of his non-violence behavior. Looking at the old and new history we can find out both potential of human violence and non-violence.

Violence throughout history has had various factors, race, religion, political, economic and gender, so human and his dignity was in his belonging to a certain race, religion, or political opinion. Different terms can be used instead of domestic violence like: spouse beating, spouse abuse, conjugal assault, wife abuse, partner abuse, and woman maim conjugal violence, cordial violence.

Domestic violence is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors, including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion, that adults or adolescents use against their intimate partners.

In this article is discussing about domestic violence in the range of history, domestic violence its self, domestic violence in Afghanistan and types and intensity of domestic violence in Afghanistan.

**An overview on Domestic violence and its Definition**

Domestic violence is socially constructed, have developed over time, and reflect prevailing understandings, interests and power distributions [7]. Domestic violence happens between partner and

delinquent in a relationship where they know each other. Both adult and adolescent can be affected by domestic violence. Partners might have children or haven't children and relationship maybe long or short length. Recognizing the intimate background or history helps us in realizing the nature of problem and developing impressive interposition. Domestic violence for an outer spectator can look much the same stranger to-stranger violence (choking, punching, slapping, kicking, and punching). Domestic violence victims experience traumas similar to those of victims of stranger violence (e.g., burns, internal injuries, head injuries, bruises, stab wounds, broken bones, muscle damage, psychological trauma [10, p.17].

However delinquent and victim relevant to and are affected by the violence which are shaped by intimate context of domestic violence but unfortunately it leads out to takes this type of violence less seriously rather than other types of violence., perpetrators In domestic violence have continuous accessibility to their victims, they know their vulnerabilities and daily program and also can carry on after violent incident to exercise considerable emotional and physical control over their everyday lives. Moreover, perpetrator may know about the victim's medical condition, prior loyalty to their children, they use this information to prey their assaults to increase the victims fear. Victims of domestic violence not only deal with the particularities of a specific trauma (e.g., head injury) and the fear of future assaults by a known assailant, but must also deal with the complexities of an intimate relationship with that assailant. Many perpetrators believe that they are entitled to use tactics of control with their partners and too often find social supports for those beliefs. It is the "family" nature of these relationships that sometimes gives the perpetrator social, if not legal, permission to use abuse. Unlike victims of stranger violence, victims of domestic violence face social barriers to a separation from their perpetrators as well as barriers to other strategies for self-protection [10, p 17-18].

#### *Definition of domestic violence.*

We can use different terms for Domestic violence like: spouse beating, spouse abuse, conjugal assault, wife abuse, partner abuse, and woman maim conjugal violence, cordial violence. And Each culture has their own comprehension from domestic violence generally each Behavior with intention of revealing or behavior with the intention of worn but understandable to import bodily injury to another person is called domestic violence. The World health organization in 2002 defined domestic violence as a

"any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological, or sexual harm to those in the relationship; and includes: physical aggression, psychological abuse, forced intercourse, and other forms of sexual coercion, and various controlling behaviors[8]. Definition of domestic violence found in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which states in Article 1:

The terms "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It is states:

"Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence related to exploitation [2].

If we pay attention to above definitions we can see that, in domestic violence one partner get seriously physical, psychological, or sexual damage. And the delinquent tries to control all life of victims.

#### *Domestic violence in Afghanistan.*

Domestic Violence, special domestic violence against women is one of the most serious issues in Afghanistan. As in other countries and societies, the history of violence against women in Afghanistan is as long as the history of humankind and human community [3].The social and political changes during 3 decades of war in Afghanistan caused widespread domestic violence and put numerous challenges for women. It is clear that violence against women is one of the most serious issues that not only violates the basic human rights of women but also obstructs women's development and the realization of their rights [4].According to Islam and afghan culture men must respect the women and their relationship should be based on respect each other, though the public perception in Afghanistan on gender relations is seemingly stating a special status and respect to women, but unfortunately investigations and researches findings show a different actuality. Violence is among the manifold difficulties and challenges facing women in their social and private life. Violence is perpetrated against women in various forms and manifestations and the perpetrators are men and sometimes women themselves in the family and society [3].

So we can say violence in general and special violence against women is seen wildly and unfortunately it is unpleasant reality of Afghan society. Also, domestic violence opened the way for violence in other social structures and caused Political violence. Violence against women in Afghanistan is common and extensive. Surveys indicate that up to 87.2% of Afghan women experience violence on a regular basis [9]. However, there have been considerable recovery in women rights issues, examinations and findings of researches are alarming. More than 3'000 instances of violence were registered by AIHRC in the first six months of the current Afghan year, which began on March 21, 2012 [4]. Although, the enormous amount of cases is not only denoting extensive violence against women, but also unveil a greater realization of women's rights that led off to further reported cases and samples. However, fight programs against violence special violence against women are increasing, but unfortunately there is a shortage in investigation based on vast field observation on violence against women, its causes and outcomes. Despite the lengthy historical background of violence against women, it is a matter of several decades that violence has been placed in the center of social problems in Afghanistan. In other words, it was in the post-Taliban era that violence started to be regarded as a socio-cultural issue and a violation of human-moral values and women's human rights after the AIHRC – as Afghanistan's national human rights institution – and other human rights organizations and activists started to grow [3]. However main successes have been made in various areas of such as education for women, association of women in civil and political activities, health and safety during the last decade, deep- rooted social and cultural issues yet stand against understanding of their freedom in many sections of our country. Violence against women is one of the serious violations [5]. However, government of Afghanistan ratified some laws to prevent violence against women like, law on elimination of violence against women which has 44 article and 4 chapter in article 4 of this law violence against women is recognized as a crime and article 5 include all activities which are recognized as violence against women. We can say that one of Afghanistan's main successes in the recent years is the create of legal supports for human right in its national laws. Violence is a crime; no one shall be entitled to commit violence at residential area, government or non-government institution, organizations, public places, transport or any other places. If committed, he/she shall be punished in

accordance to the provisions of this law [6]. The law also specified important instances of violence against women as: 1) Rape, 2) Forcing into prostitution, 3) Recording and publicizing the identity of the victims, 4) Burning, throwing acid and other toxic materials, 5) forcing into self-emulation, suicide or use of poison or other toxics, 6) injuring or disabling, 7) beating and tearing, 8) sale of women for marriage, 9) giving bad, 10) forcing to marriage, 11) prevention from getting married, 12) marrying an under-age, 13) mistreatment, humiliation and threatening, 14) annoying and harassing, 15) forced isolation, 16) not providing alimony, 17) deriving from inheritance, 18) not paying Mahria, 19) disallowing access to personal belongings, 20) disallowing education and work, 21) harsh labor, 22) marrying more than one wife without considering [5].

Although we have this and other laws still unfortunately we witness different types of domestic violence in Afghanistan.

Types of Domestic violence in Afghanistan:

There are several types of domestic violence against women in Afghanistan. Violence against women in Afghanistan occurs in various forms. The most common types are physical, sexual, economic, psychological and verbal violence which were collected and recorded during the year 1390 [3]. Unfortunately, violence against women is not terminated to aforesaid boundaries, we can witness vary forms of violence which exist in different segment of afghan society. Such as Bad, exchange, forced marriage, forced divorce, kicking out of home, child marriage, deprivation from education, prevention from leaving home and visiting their relatives which remained out of the above classification [3]. Every of the upper categories simultaneously with their statistic has been appraised accurately and afterward sub-categories of any form of violence against women simultaneously with their statistic and level of their incidence have been considered separately.

*Physical violence*

Physical violence refers into form of violence in which perpetrator intentionally want to physical hurt the victim that action can be caused physical injury and sometimes even death [1]. Physical violence can be intensive or slight and its effects and sings can be visible or invisible, any type of assaults and physical clashes, such as slapping, Kicking, Pinching, Biting, Hair pulling, breaking limbs, Pushing, Severe beatings, Dissipate the acid, Burning, throwing objects and etc., are Part of physical violence. According to AIHRC's research, the predominated violence against

women is physical violence. [4]. Physical violence includes different types of violence such as beating, wounding, burning, poisoning, cutting parts of the body, pulling out hair and other types which repeatedly imposed on women [3]. According to investigations and researches findings physical

violence has the first position between other types of violence and as well has the most victims. Among, 1249 cases of violence against women were registered by the AIHRC during the first half of the current year out of which 30.1 percent is physical violence against women [5] (see: picture 1,2; table 1).

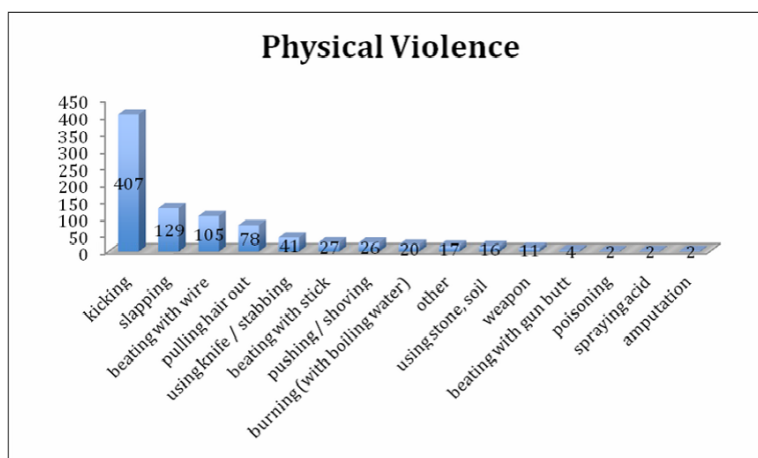


Picture 1



Picture 2

Table 1 – Physical Violence



*Sexual violence:*

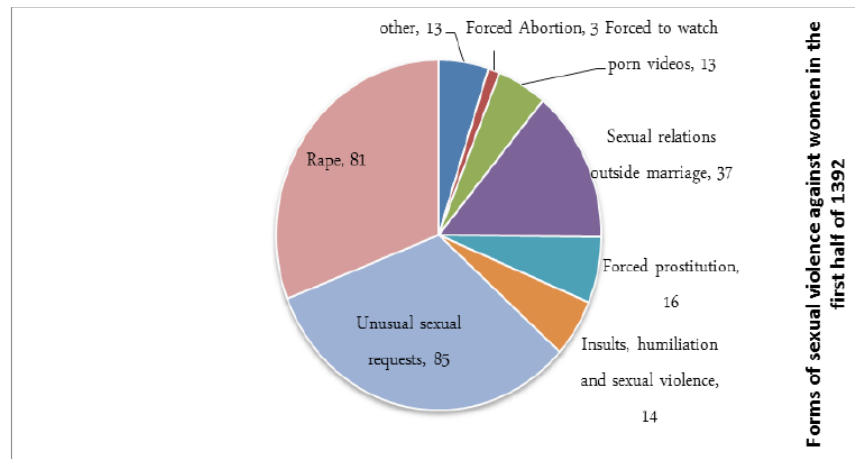
Sexual violence is one of the most serious problems of women at the country level. A large number of women and girls become victims of this painful violence [4]. This type of domestic violence, which is also called rape, the sexual act imposed on the victims, with use of force, regardless of the victim's interests and desires or in other word Sexual acts which are imposed on people that caused psychological damage. In many cultures, which men know themselves owners of women, Sexual violence is the most common. Sexual violence is

a common but socially and culturally hidden form of violence against women. Though, talking about and enlarging upon sexual violence is a taboo in Afghanistan traditional society [4]. According to some researches and studies sexual violence may encompass coerced sex when the victim does not want sex, pressured sex by threat, sexual assault accompanied by violence, physically forced sex. Sexual violence against women is committed in various forms such as sexual assaults, illegitimate sexual affair/ sodomy, sexual degradation and ill-treatment, forced prostitution, forced abortion and

etc. Sexual assault is considered a very serious and concerning sexual violence against women in Afghanistan. The national inquiry conducted by the AIHRC on sexual assaults and honor killings during the last year, also registered 163 cases of sexual assaults which had occurred since the beginning of 1390 till 1392 [5]. These findings of sexual violence

are very much concerning and instances of such violence have frequently been issued via the mass media, but they do not describe the exact number of such occurrences. Because of the nature of sexual matters as a prohibition in Afghan customary society, so, addressing of these problems has been considered very bad in the society (see table 2).

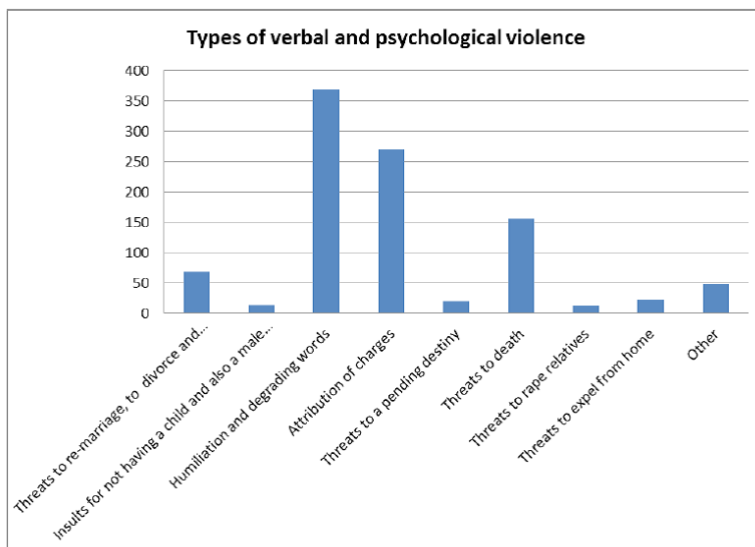
**Table 2 – Sexual violence against woman**



#### *Verbal and psychological violence*

A common type of violence, that is rarely recognized as such, is verbal and psychological violence [4]. This type of violence refers into form of the violence in which perpetrators use Verbal pressure and bad language to insult and treat victims, insulting and treating can have danger consequences on victims' personality and behavior. Evidences show that verbal and psychological violence can even lead to suicide, self-immolation and dangerous ganglia in women's lives [5]. Verbal and psychological violence may occur in all spaces of society, within family and outside of family in public. verbal and psychological violence is the common violence in afghan society. This type of violence is widespread and occurs in different places. The cases and types of this violence include: insult, curse, humiliating language, making fun of, threat to killing, threat to assault on her relatives, threat to kick out of home, threat to polygamy, accusation, threat to abandonment and other similar cases [3]. Unfortunately, findings of investigations and researches show the increasing of this form of violence which is unpleasant [5]. The AIHRC's database has recorded 976 cases

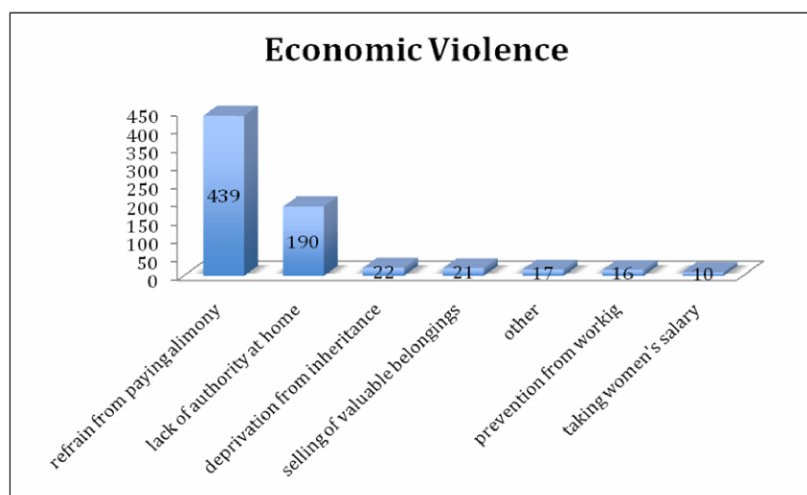
of verbal and psychological violence taken place against women in the first six months of the current year. It constitutes 23.5% of all cases of violence against women [5]. This form of violence may occur in different types and the number of Cases of this form of violence against women that actually has taken place can be much more than the number of cases recorded with the AIHRC. Most of them not reported because, a lots of women can withstand it for different reasons and shall keep from revealing it. The causes may contain fear of its outcomes, thinking of it as a normal or common issue, or shortage of availability to supporting organizations. Out of all the cases of verbal and psychological violence taken place in the first half of this year, 69 cases are identified as threat of remarriage or divorce by the spouse, humiliation and insults (963 cases), cases relating to attribution of charges (270 cases), threat to a pending destiny (20 cases), threat to murder (156 cases), rape committed by relatives (12 case), threat to expulsion from home (23 cases), other cases of verbal and psychological violence against women (49 cases) have been recorded [5] (see table 3).

**Table 3** – Types of virtual and psychological violence*Economic violence:*

This type of violence refers into form of violence in which perpetrators take the Economic sovereignty to force other member of family to follow his directions [1]. Economic violence against women happens in various types and based on the customs dominant in the societies of Afghanistan, it comes into sight with all its severity. The available facts also include 190 incidences of lack of authority at home, the deprivation form inheritance (22), the selling of valuable belongings (21), the prevention from work (16), taking away women's salary (10) and

17 other cases of economic violence [4]. Because most women economically depend on men or on their husband in the family this situation put women in a subordinated status or position. This usually deprive women from the decision-making concerning to household issues and unfortunately men inflict their will on women without taking into consideration their agreement.

Under this situation and in case of economic violence, women not only lose their welfare and prestige, but remain under the yoke of men in the family and in the society and they have to bear other types of violence too [4] (see table 4).

**Table 4** – Economic Violence

## Conclusion

As we considered this and others reports, domestic violence special violence against women is a extensive and common phenomenon in Afghanistan. nevertheless, the development of the legal system of prevention of domestic violence and development of legal framework and the performance of lots of gender sensitive projects, the actuality of today's Afghan women rests highly unstable and danger and is usually dominated by customary customs, and beliefs.

The prepared data shows the increasing of domestic violence in Afghan society particular

violence against women, it may have different reasons for example: poverty, insecurity, Illiteracy and traditional practices that stay dominant in many segments and the Afghan society. Violence against women are usually done by men in family or society in different forms like: Physical violence, Sexual violence, verbal and psychological violence and economic violence. The prevalence of violence against women in order are, physical violence, sexual violence, verbal and psychological violence. Despite the number of victims of these violence significantly high but unfortunately we don't have the exact number of them because most of them are not reported and hide.

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