Journal of Contemporary Philosophical and Anthropological Studies

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Foreword

Welcome to the second issue of the Journal of Contemporary Philosophical and Anthropological Studies (JCPAS). As we delve into the rich tapestry of ideas and inquiries presented in this volume, it is with great pleasure that we continue our journey through the diverse realms of philosophy and anthropology. The contributions within these pages reflect the vibrant and evolving landscape of contemporary thought, offering fresh perspectives and engaging dialogues that stimulate the intellect.

In this issue, our esteemed authors grapple with pressing questions, explore new methodologies, and push the boundaries of knowledge in both philosophical and anthropological domains. As we navigate through their thought-provoking analyses, we invite you to join us in the pursuit of deeper understanding and critical reflection.

The Journal of Contemporary Philosophical and Anthropological Studies remains committed to fostering a community of scholars dedicated to advancing our comprehension of the human experience. We extend our gratitude to the contributors for their valuable insights and to our readers for their continued support. May this collection of essays inspire further exploration and contribute to the ongoing dialogue in these dynamic fields.

Thank you for embarking on this intellectual voyage with us.
Editor-in-Chief
Nataliya Bhinder
"Journal of Contemporary Philosophical and Anthropological Studies"

Research article

Examining the Relationship between Social Activism and Social Responsibility of Women in Preventing Domestic Violence: A Case Study of Panj Tan area of Mashhad Province, Iran

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Abstract: Domestic violence against women is an undesirable phenomenon occurring in all societies. Although the forms and manifestations of domestic violence vary across different cultures, this type of violence, encompassing physical, psychological, financial, and sexual dimensions, inflicts serious harm upon women. The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between social activism and social responsibility of women in preventing domestic violence. The social activism and social responsibility of women in preventing domestic violence are complex and multifaceted. These two concepts mutually influence each other in two ways: on one hand, society and culture, as influencing factors, shape the roles, expectations, and values of the community, impacting individuals' behaviors and decision-making; on the other hand, social responsibility involves a commitment to fulfilling social and ethical duties that assist individuals and society in safeguarding individuals' rights and preventing social harm. This research, conducted through a survey and in a descriptive and analytical manner, provides important findings from statistical analyses in the areas of domestic violence, social interaction, and responsibility. The results indicate a significant and inverse relationship between domestic violence and the variables of social interaction and responsibility. In other words, as social interaction and responsibility increase, the level of domestic violence decreases.

Keywords: domestic violence; responsibility; social activism; women's rights; prevention of domestic violence.

1. Introduction

Violence against women in the family is the most common form of violence, often perpetrated by close family members such as husbands (Amiri, 2019). Its prevalence varies in different parts of the world. It is estimated that violence exists in more than half of the families, with one in four women experiencing violence. Almost one-third of women worldwide have experienced violence at least once (Amiri, 2019). To prevent and control this problem, it is essential to address the root causes. In the initial stage, raising awareness and changing the public attitude towards the real position and situation of women in society, eliminating discrimination at various stages of life, improving literacy levels, promoting employment, and consequently, fighting poverty are necessary.

Since women's education is one of the factors and subsets of social interaction for women, increasing women's higher education reduces domestic violence. Women with university education have greater ability to control domestic violence. This aspect is crucial for resolving family conflicts without creating tension and violence. Additionally, the promotion of women's education enhances their sense of effectiveness and efficiency. Women with a sense of effectiveness gain more self-confidence and participate more in social activities. This participation includes voluntary collaboration in local projects, involvement in local or city council elections, willingness to run for city council elections, and membership in groups and associations.

Social action is one of the main axes of theory and research in the social sciences. Actors

attribute meanings to their behaviors, and these meanings influence their actions. Max Weber divides social action into four groups based on the motives and specific goals of the actors. The characteristics of diverse societies in different periods result in various forms of action (Rastegar Khalid, 2012).

Today, components and manifestations of social action derived from social media are based on the function of social mobilization, which is perceived as one of the important functions of mass media. Due to the close relationship with the nature of social media, it surpasses the importance of other social media functions (Khianiki & Basirian Jahromi, 2013).

Therefore, domestic violence is a form of violence that occurs within the home environment and is perpetrated by close family members, including spouses, fathers, brothers, and even children. Various factors contribute to the occurrence of domestic violence against women. One such factor that increases domestic violence is legal factors, including ambiguities and deficiencies in laws such as the right to divorce, inequality in the amount of blood money (diyah[1]), homicide, and custody of children, as well as the unequal credibility of testimony between men and women. In Islamic societies and governments, these legal factors contribute to the creation of a misguided mentality among the public.

On the other hand, social factors also play a significant role in the increase of domestic violence. As we know, the family is one of the most important and stable social institutions responsible for nurturing children and future generations, reflecting the entire functioning and behaviors of individuals. Proper upbringing of children can contribute to a healthier society. Children who witness and learn violence can become aggressive individuals. Parents should not differentiate between their children based on gender, as this approach can lead to the early formation of patriarchal attitudes, reinforcing the notion of male superiority, which in turn contributes to various forms of violence.

The way girls and boys are treated should not differ; in some families, there is not much reaction to the wrongdoings of boys, and it is dealt with in a way that justifies the male's right because of his gender. Conversely, if a mistake is made by a daughter, it is met with severe punishment and reprimand. Therefore, by understanding and treating children equally, creating a joyful and peaceful environment in the family, respecting the rights of both parties, avoiding gender-based differences, not giving absolute authority to male children, respecting each other, and so on, we can witness a healthy family.

If job opportunities and power are distributed equally and fairly between women and men, both genders will contribute to the social acceptance of women in society by men.

This article aims to examine the impact of social interactions and responsibility on domestic violence against women in the Panj Tan region of Mashhad through the lens of prevailing relationships in families. The main objective is to assess the prevalence of domestic violence against women in families in the Panj Tan region of Mashhad and investigate the relationship between social interaction and its components (i.e., political participation, scientific engagement, social capital, and social media) and responsibility with its components (feeling of competence, sense of effectiveness, responsible action, and sense of duty) and domestic violence.

2. Theoretical Foundations

2.1. Domestic Violence

The family is the first and most stable social institution where individual identity and societal acceptance are formed, and the acceptance of social values and norms has led to the transfer of relationship patterns and interactions to other social institutions (Khani et al., 2010). The function of the family is not only to provide for the physical, material, and psychological needs and create a warm and intimate space for its members, but it can also have destructive functions such as violence (Shadmani, 2017). Violence against women occurs in both private and public spheres, threatening the health and security of the family. Women are the educators of healthy individuals, so neglecting women's health and perpetrating domestic

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[1] "Diyeh" or blood money is an Islamic law, and according to jurisprudential definitions, it refers to the compensation, usually in the form of money or property, paid to someone who has suffered injury or the heirs of a person killed due to intentional harm or manslaughter. In legal terms, "Diyeh" is the monetary penalty collected from the perpetrator for the benefit of the victim or their legal representatives, and the amount is determined by the Shari'a court for the committed crime.

violence against them can lead to various mental and even physical illnesses (Khani et al., 2010). Physical harm to women can have numerous consequences, including disruptions in the role of women as mothers and wives, psychological and mental consequences such as boredom and depression, neglect of children, and more. This can pose a threat to the health of family members and, consequently, society, to the extent that no society can claim to be healthy if it lacks healthy families (Shadmani, 2017).

In general, instances of domestic violence vary from one society to another and from one cultural context to another. If we categorize domestic violence broadly, it can be classified into physical violence against an individual and violence against the spiritual integrity of an individual. Therefore, if we categorize violence based on its negative consequences and effects, we can classify it into four categories: economic (financial) violence, psychological (emotional) violence, physical violence, and sexual violence (Nik Sokhan Shirazi, 2009). Financial or economic violence is a type of violent behavior perpetrated by a man against a woman (Sohrabzadeh & Mansourian Ravandi, 2017) and can manifest in various forms, such as strict control over household expenses, preventing work or occupation, seizing a woman's bank account or credit card, and opposing and obstructing a woman's employment, especially if it goes against family norms (Roshanfar, 2003). Examples of economic violence include forcing a spouse, selling her belongings and assets, not providing financial support for the cost of living, and more (Sohrabzadeh & Mansourian Ravandi, 2018).

One of the most common forms of violence against individuals within the family and even outside the family framework is physical violence (Nik Sokhan Shirazi, 2009), which can take various forms such as beating, torture, and murder or even begin with touching a woman's body and escalate to sexual and physical harassment. In general, physical violence is a physical act intended to harm the body or frighten and control a spouse.

Violence of this kind is not only about physical harm but can also cause spiritual and emotional damage. It may have profound psychological and emotional effects, such as fear, depression, feelings of emptiness and humiliation, low self-esteem, and more (Najafi Abrandabadi, 2003). Physical violence, in general, has a wide range and starts with blows and injuries and extends to severe cases of imprisonment, burning, torture, and murder (Nik Sokhan Shirazi, 2009). Psychological violence is a type of misconduct that is not necessarily physical, manifesting more in repeated criticisms, insults, humiliation, threatening to remarry or divorce, and is often committed by men against women. Sexual abuse (sexual violence) is usually committed by men against women and sometimes, by women against men, in the form of neglect, sexual indifference, and even sexual harassment (Zandi, 2005).

2.2. Social Activism

The roots of global activism can be traced back to traditional forms of protest and social movements (Diaz Romero, 2015). The concept of activism, from Castells' perspective, encompasses a wide range of issues related to actions taken by individuals, group activists, organizations, institutions, and networks. Activism refers to various activities in political, economic, social, environmental, and other domains aimed at bringing about change in these systems (Khianiki & Basirian Jahromi, 2013).

One of the most prominent forms of activism in society is participation. Participation, a widely recognized phenomenon today, is considered a new phenomenon in the life of human societies. In this context, participation involves voluntary, conscious, and comprehensive involvement in all social, cultural, political, and economic dimensions, each somehow influencing their lives in relation to decision-making processes in these matters (Ranjbarian, 2011). Therefore, in developing societies, the necessary infrastructure and conditions for women's participation must be provided, and at the same time, beliefs and values that facilitate or hinder the serious presence and interaction of women in economic, social, and political arenas in society must be identified. The promotion of women's education enhances their sense of effectiveness and efficiency. Women with a sense of empowerment gain more self-confidence. They also participate more in social activities. This participation includes dimensions such as voluntary collaboration in local projects, participation in local or city council elections, willingness to run for city council elections, and membership in groups and associations. One of the most important dimensions of social activism is the social capital existing in society. Various definitions of social capital have been presented based on recognizing common goals, consolidating them, and fostering trust and readiness to move towards those goals (Raisdana, 2013).

2.3. Responsibility

Responsibility refers to the extent of women's sense of responsibility in their lives, especially in caring for individuals under their supervision. In other words, responsibility involves matters such as attention to upbringing, the destiny and future of their children, ensuring the financial needs of their children, filling the leisure time of their children, and paying attention to the mental and ethical health of their children. The more the woman feels responsible in these areas, undoubtedly, she is responsible (Babaee-Fard, 2013). Responsibility means being responsive to one's own and others' needs and performing individual and social tasks to the best of one's ability (Timouri & Mirzavandi, 2020).

According to the interactionist theory, if individuals engage in social interactions, they will be able to distance themselves from situations of anxiety and stress. They play a significant role in organizing life, leading to an increase in individuals' self-confidence. Through these interactions, women can engage in cultural activities in addition to economic activities, enriching themselves mentally and avoiding feelings of exclusion (Giddens, 2008).

3. Literature Review

Numerous studies have been conducted on the subject of domestic violence in various countries, and the most important ones will be summarized as follows.

In a study conducted by Abbaszadeh et al. (2010) in the field of domestic violence, specifically the threat to the psychological health of married women in Tabriz, the results indicate that factors such as paternal dominance, the presence of violence in the husband's family, and interference by the husband's relatives have a statistically significant linear relationship with domestic violence and the psychological health of women at a meaningful level of 0.01.

Pourafkari et al. (2013) focused on examining the influential factors on psychological violence against men. Their research revealed that education and social support have a negative relationship with the level of domestic violence. Additionally, the exercise of power in the family, male authoritarian attitudes, and gender beliefs have a positive relationship with the impact of domestic violence against women.

Saifzadeh and Ghanbari Barzian (2013) conducted research on the role of violence in the divorce rate among women. They claim that physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence significantly affects the increased demand for divorce by women.

Results from the research conducted in the United States and focusing on newlywed couples reported an 8% prevalence of physical domestic violence against women. Factors such as the young age of women, a history of violence, and non-formal marriages were identified as risk factors for violence (O'Leary et al., 2014).

The findings of the study by Sen and Bolsoy (2017) in Turkey indicated a 30% prevalence of domestic violence. This study also showed that variables such as age, education, employment, social support, migration status, living environment, duration of marriage, age of women at marriage, employment status, education of men, and polygamy have a significant relationship with violence against women (Sen & Bolsoy, 2017).

So far, no independent work has been done on this topic. Despite the valuable content related to this issue, there has been no specific research on the examination of women's responsiveness and responsibility in preventing violence against women. Most studies have focused on the impact of paternal interference on women, the effect of violence on divorce rates, and various types of violence, as well as an investigation of social factors influencing violence against women. However, this research is distinct from the aforementioned studies in three respects. Firstly, it is conducted in a different geographical area, specifically examining the fifth district of Mashhad. This region is considered almost on the outskirts of the city, providing a better opportunity to investigate various forms of violence (both hidden and overt). Secondly, this research aims to explore the social responsiveness and responsibility of women to examine their impact on preventing violence. Thirdly, the research conducted so far has not focused on the topic of social responsiveness and responsibility, which will be the central focus of this study. This suggests that the article addresses the following research questions:

1) Does women's accountability contribute to the prevention of domestic violence?

2) Does women's social activism contribute to the prevention of domestic violence?

4. Research Methodology

This research is of a quantitative nature, with an applied objective and a descriptive-correlational design in terms of data collection. The data collection technique used is a researcher-constructed questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of several sections, totaling 64 items with a Likert scale of five levels.

The population of this study includes married women in the Panj Tan region of Mashhad city. According to the Iran Statistical Center, the population of the Panj Tan region was 279,000 in the year 1399, comprising 76,600 households. The sample size of this research is approximately 384 households, calculated using Cochran's formula. The sample was randomly selected in January 2023 using a random sampling method. The research tool is a researcher-constructed questionnaire with confirmed validity and reliability. After collecting data in the standardized questionnaire format, the data were analyzed using SPSS software.

5. Findings

5.1. Distribution of Frequencies for Variables and Research Indices

Table 1 presents the distribution of demographic variables in the population. The results indicate that 58.9% of individuals fall within the age group of 20 to 40. In terms of educational attainment, 54.9% of females and 65.6% of males have primary education. Furthermore, 75.3% of females are homemakers, while 45.3% of males are employed as laborers. Additionally, 57% of the sample population resides in a personal residence.

Table 1. Distribution of Frequencies of Demographic Variables

		Frequency	percent
Age group	Less than 20 years	17	4.4
	20-40	226	58.9
	41-60	132	34.4
	More than 60 years	9	2.3
The educational level of woman	Primary school	211	54.9
	Middle school	103	26.8
	High school diploma	44	11.5
	Bachelor	18	4.7
	Master and Ph.D.	8	2.1
The educational level of man	Primary school	252	65.6
	Middle school	64	16.7
	High school diploma	40	10.4
	Bachelor	24	6.3
	Master and Ph.D.	4	1.0
Woman's occupation	Housewife	289	75.3
	employed	95	24.7
Man's occupation	Daily Worker	174	45.3
	Employee	30	7.8
	Free worker	160	41.7
	Unemployed	20	5.2
Housing	Personal house	219	57.0
	Rental house	165	43.0
The method of marriage	Voluntary	224	58.3

		Involuntary	160	41.7
Life situation		Divorced	33	8.6
		Live with husband	351	91.4
The number of marriages for women		Once	358	93.2
		Twice	19	4.9
		Three times or more	7	1.8
The number of marriages for men		Once	297	77.3
		Twice	71	18.5
		Three times or more	16	4.2
The numbers of children		No have child	22	5.7
		One	58	15.1
		two	82	21.4
		Three or more	222	57.8
Monthly income		Less than 3,000,000 Tomans (less than 77$)	125	32.6
		3,000,000 to 5,000,000 Tomans (77-129$)	151	39.3
		5,000,000 to 10,000,000 Tomans (129-257$)	91	23.7
		More than 10,000,000 Tomans (more than 257%)	17	4.4
Total			384	100.0

Table 2 presents descriptive statistics for the questionnaire items, including the minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, and the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentiles of the responses.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Questionnaire Items

	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
						25th	50th	75th
Bank card	384	2.92	1.38	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Imposing financial constraints	384	2.88	1.42	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Restrictions on food and clothing	384	2.95	1.39	1.00	5.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Hindrance to work	384	2.80	1.38	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Forced economic activity	384	2.71	1.36	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Threat with a cold weapon	384	2.32	1.33	1.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	4.00
Attempt to suffocate	384	2.91	1.42	1.00	5.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Throwing	384	3.50	1.27	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Punching and kicking	384	3.32	1.31	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Harassment and abuse	384	3.17	1.30	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Forced to view explicit photos and videos	384	2.60	1.33	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00

Forced sexual relations	384	2.99	1.30	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Sexual harassment	384	2.70	1.34	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Ethical corruption	384	2.21	1.29	1.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	3.75
Forced to have marital relations during menstruation	384	3.07	1.32	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Excuses and criticism	384	3.43	1.29	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Sarcastic and biting expression	384	3.58	1.22	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Disrespect	384	3.23	1.33	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Deprived of seeing my child	384	2.76	1.33	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Having children of the same gender	384	2.96	1.31	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
Cursing and swearing	384	3.28	1.32	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Using vulgar language among people	384	3.39	1.30	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Crying out and yelling	384	3.47	1.29	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Addressing as weak	384	3.40	1.28	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Insults and slander	384	3.29	1.24	1.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Presence in the virtual space	384	3.54	2.18	1.00	30.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Women's participation in networks	384	3.51	0.98	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Involvement in political parties	384	3.67	0.86	2.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Political awareness in society	384	3.71	0.88	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Nomination in elections	384	3.85	0.83	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Going to university	384	3.99	0.77	2.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Women's awareness of their rights	384	4.02	0.81	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Having the right to teach	384	4.03	0.77	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Serving the country with knowledge and expertise	384	3.88	0.80	2.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Bright future for our children	384	3.91	0.81	2.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Social capital	384	3.76	0.82	2.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Societal progress	384	3.75	0.80	2.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Empowering women	384	3.75	0.79	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
With self-confidence in society	384	3.79	0.81	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
With ideas and initiative	384	3.83	0.81	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Media's impact on awareness	384	3.90	0.83	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Consolidating women's position	384	3.89	0.82	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Media's impact on being a homemaker and housewife	384	3.77	0.99	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Gender equality in the media	384	3.91	0.94	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Equal capabilities of women and men	384	3.98	0.84	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Mother's duties	384	4.01	0.84	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00

Spousal duties	384	3.82	1.00	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Job responsibilities	384	3.47	1.08	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Raising awareness among other women	384	3.33	1.12	1.00	5.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
My responsibilities towards society	384	3.36	1.11	1.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Promoting women's rights	384	3.46	1.06	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Active social activist	384	3.54	1.03	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
University, more successful children	384	3.77	0.91	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Education, a healthy life	384	3.84	0.89	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Effective education in society	384	3.89	0.82	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Being a good spouse	384	3.90	0.81	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Being a good mother	384	3.93	0.80	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
The duty of activism	384	3.99	0.81	1.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Playing a role in society	384	4.00	0.81	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Obstacles to women's employment opportunities	384	4.11	0.77	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Raising my children	384	4.20	0.72	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Marriage of my children	384	4.23	0.72	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Assistance in difficult circumstances	384	4.29	0.65	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Love for children and spouse	384	4.30	0.64	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00

Table 3 presents descriptive statistics for the independent variables extracted from the questionnaire, including minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation. The results indicate that among the independent variables, the responsibility variable has the highest mean (3.86), while domestic violence has the lowest mean (3.03). Considering the standard deviation values, it can be observed that the responsibility variable has the lowest dispersion (0.55), and the domestic violence variable has the highest dispersion (0.87). The median of the coping variable is 3.85 and represents the highest value.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. deviation	Mini mum	Maxi mum	Percentiles		
						25th	50th	75th
Domestic violence	384	3.03	0.87	1.00	5.00	2.40	3.12	3.68
Social activism	384	3.82	0.60	2.10	5.00	3.40	3.85	4.15
Responsibility	384	3.86	0.55	1.16	5.00	3.58	3.79	4.05

The correlation analysis utilized the average scores of the questions to calculate the grades for variables (indicators). According to the Central Limit Theorem, the averages of variables for a large sample size (more than 30) have a normal distribution. Therefore, parametric methods are used for statistical inference. Table 4 reports the Pearson correlation coefficients to examine the relationships between the research variables. Significant correlation coefficients at the 1% level or denoted by ** are indicated. A positive coefficient implies a direct relationship, while a negative coefficient signifies an inverse relationship between two variables. The results of this table indicate that the variable of domestic violence has a significant inverse relationship with the variables of social responsiveness (-0.292) and accountability (-0.263).

Table 4. Pearson Correlation Coefficients between Research Variables.

	Domestic violence	Social activism	Responsibility
Domestic violence	1		
Social activism	-.292**	1	
Responsibility	-.263**	.624**	1

5.2. Regression Analysis

To investigate the effects of independent variables, responsibility and responsiveness, on the dependent variable, domestic violence, we employ a stepwise multiple linear regression model. Table 5 provides a summary of information related to this regression model.

Table 5. Summary of Regression Model Information

Model	Correlation Coefficient	Coefficient of Determination	Adjusted R-squared	Standard Error of the Model	Fisher's Statistic	Significance Level
1	0.292	0.085	0.083	0.830	35.553	<0.001
2	0.310	0.096	0.091	0.826	20.191	<0.001

The research follows a step-by-step approach based on variable values, consisting of two stages. In the first stage, the independent variable of social aggression is entered into the model, and in the second stage, the independent variable of responsibility is introduced. The model in the second stage exhibits greater predictive power compared to the first stage, and for result interpretation, attention should be given to the outcomes of the second stage. In each stage, with the entry of a new independent variable, the coefficient of determination increases, such that the model in the second stage has a determination coefficient of 0.096. Given this value, it can be inferred that with the presence of responsibility and social aggression independent variables, 9.6% of the variance in the dependent variable of domestic violence can be effectively predicted. The significance level of the regression model test for the second stage is less than 0.05 (Type I error level), indicating that the multiple linear regression model in the second stage is significant. In other words, using the independent variables in the second stage, the model can predict the dependent variable of domestic violence.

Table 6 reports the estimated coefficients of the model in standard and non-standard conditions, as well as their significance.

Table 6. Model Coefficient Estimates and Significance Testing

Stage	Variables	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized Coefficients (Beta)	T-statistic	Significance Level	Variance of Inflation Factor (VIF)
		Coefficient Value	Standard Error				
1	Constant Term	4.651	0.275		16.926	0.000	
	Social activism	-0.424	0.071	-0.292	-5.963	0.000	1.000
2	Constant Term	5.005	0.320		15.623	0.000	
	Social activism	-0.304	0.091	-0.209	-3.354	0.001	1.639
	Responsibility	-0.210	0.099	-0.132	-2.122	0.034	1.639

The results of the second-stage model are as follows: A significant level of meaning (P-Value < 0.05) has been observed for the independent variables of social reactivity and responsibility, indicating that these two variables have a significant impact on the dependent variable of domestic violence. The negative coefficients for social reactivity and domestic violence suggest a negative (inverse) effect of these variables on domestic violence. Considering that the absolute value of the standard coefficient for the social reactivity variable

(0.209) is greater than that of the responsibility variable (0.132), it can be inferred that the social reactivity variable has a greater impact on domestic violence.

If the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value exceeds 10, it indicates multicollinearity or, in other words, a correlation between independent variables in the model, and variables with multicollinearity should be removed. Table 6 results show that there is no multicollinearity among the independent variables in the second-stage model.

To assess the validity of the regression model, three assumptions need to be examined for the residuals:

1. Independence of residuals (autonomous residuals)
2. Homogeneity of residual variances
3. Normality of residuals

To investigate these assumptions, the Durbin-Watson statistic, scatter plots of standardized residuals against standardized predicted values, and Probability-Probability (P-P) plots are used. If the Durbin-Watson statistic falls within the range of 1.5 to 2.5, it indicates no autocorrelation among the residuals. If the scatter plot of residuals against predicted values does not exhibit a specific trend, assumption 2 is confirmed. The normality of residuals is checked using the P-P plot, and if the points on the plot are close to the half-line in the first and third quadrants, assumption 3 is satisfied.

The Durbin-Watson statistic for this research model is 1.521, confirming assumption 1. Considering figures 1 and 2, it can be concluded that assumptions 2 and 3 are also valid. Therefore, the obtained model is deemed sufficiently valid for prediction purposes.
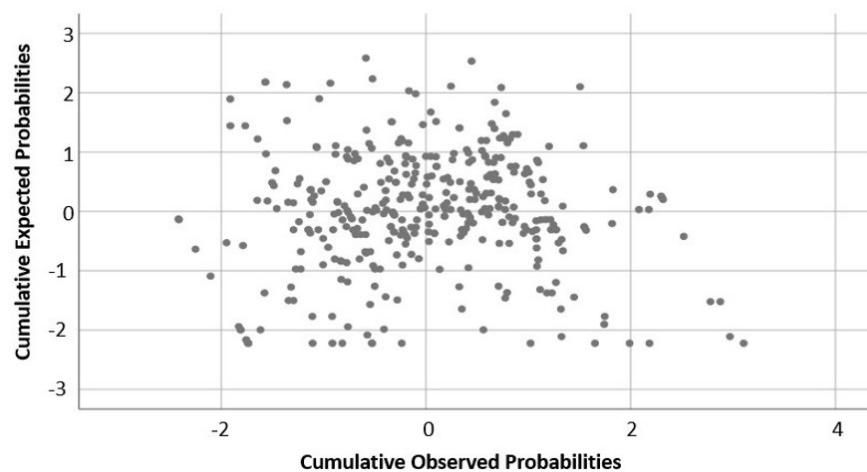

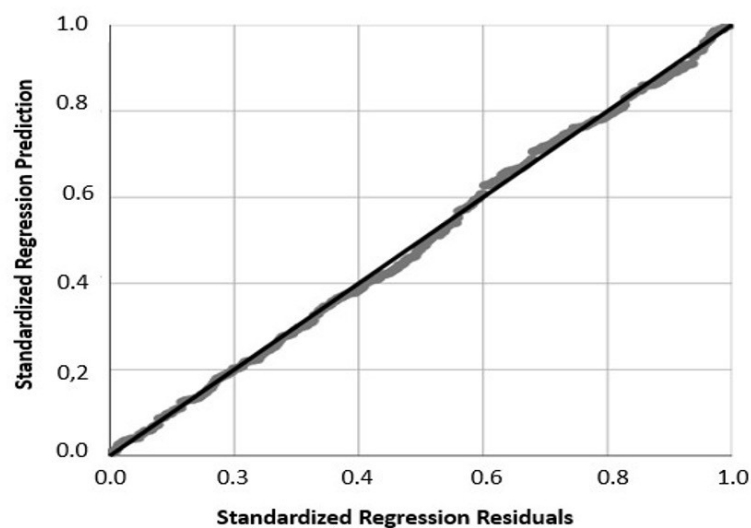**Figure1.** Standardized Model Predicted Values vs. Standardized Model Residual Values

Figure 2. Residual P-P Plot for Assessing Normality of Model Residuals

In this section, the means of variables are compared across different levels of demographic variables, including age, education of females and males, occupation of females and males, housing status, marital method, living conditions, number of marriages for females and males, number of children, and monthly income. If the sample size at levels of demographic variables is greater than 30, parametric tests will be used for comparison based on the Central Limit Theorem. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test will be employed to assess normality. If the distributions of variables are normal across all levels of demographic variables, independent t-tests (for comparing two groups) and analysis of variance (ANOVA) (for comparing more than two groups) will be used; otherwise, non-parametric tests equivalent to them, namely Mann-Whitney U test (for comparing two groups) and Kruskal-Wallis test (for comparing more than two groups) will be applied. The results of these tests will be reported separately for each demographic variable in the tables below. The assumption of homogeneity of variances will be examined and confirmed using Levene's test.

Table 7 presents results indicating a significant difference in the mean of the social responsiveness variable at the 5% level of significance across age groups (years) (p-value<0.05). In other words, age groups have a significant impact on the social responsiveness variable. Duncan's post hoc test results for pairwise comparisons of the means of the social responsiveness variable among different age groups revealed that the mean social responsiveness of individuals under 20 years (4.176) is significantly higher than that of individuals over 60 years (3.183).

Table 7. Examination of the Age Group (Years) Impact on Research Variables

Variable	Age group	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Less than 20 years	17	3.407	1.071	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	1.483	0.219	Non-significant
	20-40	226	3.034	0.866				
	41-60	132	2.968	0.838				
	More than 60 years	9	3.24	0.818				
Social activism	Less than 20 years	17	4.176	0.616	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	7.262	<0.001	Significant
	20-40	226	3.872	0.571				
	41-60	132	3.734	0.597				
	More than 60 years	9	3.183	0.607				
Responsibility	Less than 20 years	17	4.124	0.984	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	2.556	0.055	Non-significant
	20-40	226	3.878	0.514				
	41-60	132	3.831	0.53				
	More than 60 years	9	3.544	0.158				

Table 8 shows that at a 5% error level, there is a significant difference in the mean of three variables: domestic violence, social responsiveness, and responsibility at different educational levels of women (p-value < 0.05). In other words, the educational level of women has a significant impact on all three variables. It can also be observed that with an increase in women's educational levels, the mean of domestic violence decreases, while social responsiveness and responsibility increase.

Table 8. Examining the Impact of Women's Educational Level on Research Variables

Variable	The educational level of women	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Primary school	211	3.293	0.821	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)			Significant
	Middle school	103	2.955	0.748				
	High school diploma	44	2.709	0.673		33.912	<0.001	
	Bachelor and higher	26	1.772	0.600				
Social activism	Primary school	211	3.635	0.613	Kruskal Wallis analysis			Significant
	Middle school	103	3.961	0.464				
	High school diploma	44	4.030	0.439		64.182	<0.001	
	Bachelor and higher	26	4.437	0.499				
Responsibility	Primary school	211	3.790	0.562	Kruskal Wallis analysis			Significant
	Middle school	103	3.851	0.471				
	High school diploma	44	3.934	0.457		26.699	<0.001	
	Bachelor and higher	26	4.409	0.533				

Table 9 shows that at a five percent error level, there is a significant difference in the average of all three variables: domestic violence, social responsiveness, and responsibility, across different educational levels of men (p-value < 0.05). In other words, the educational level of men has a significant impact on all three variables. It can also be observed that with an increase in the educational level of men, the average domestic violence decreases, while social responsiveness and responsibility increase.

Table 9. Examination of the Impact of Men's Educational Level on Research Variables

Variable	The educational level of men	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Primary school	252	3.269	0.812	Kruskal Wallis analysis			Significant
	Middle school	64	2.831	0.624				
	High school diploma	40	2.703	0.691		73.416	<0.001	
	Bachelor and higher	28	1.834	0.819				
Social activism	Primary school	252	3.684	0.598	Kruskal Wallis	49.322	<0.001	Significant
	Middle school	64	4.031	0.445				

	High school diploma	40	3.965	0.528	analysis			
	Bachelor and higher	28	4.379	0.482				
Responsibility	Primary school	252	3.771	0.507	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	13.060	<0.001	Significant
	Middle school	64	3.912	0.516				
	High school diploma	40	4.025	0.614				
	Bachelor and higher	28	4.374	0.526				

Table 10 shows that at a five percent error level, there is a significant difference in the average of all three variables: domestic violence, social reactivity, and responsibility, at different levels of the job variable for women (p-value<0.05). In other words, a woman's occupation has a significant impact on all three variables. It can also be observed that employed women experience lower domestic violence and exhibit higher levels of social reactivity and responsibility.

Table 10. Examining the Impact of Women's Occupation on Research Variables

Variable	Woman's occupation	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Housewife	289	3.156	0.829	Independent T-test	5.030	<0.001	Significant
	Employed	95	2.656	0.875				
Social activism	Housewife	289	3.765	0.579	Independent T-test	-3.294	<0.001	Significant
	Employed	95	3.995	0.621				
Responsibility	Housewife	289	3.808	0.517	Independent T-test	-3.340	<0.001	Significant
	Employed	95	4.037	0.597				

Table 11 shows that at a five percent level of error, there is a significant difference in the average of all three variables: domestic violence, social responsiveness, and responsibility, at various levels of the job variable for men (p-value < 0.05). In other words, the job of men has a significant impact on all three variables. It can also be observed that male employees experience the least domestic violence and exhibit the highest levels of social responsiveness and responsibility.

Table 11. Examining the Impact of Men's Occupation on Research Variables

Variable	Man's occupation	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Daily Worker	174	3.279	0.882	Kruskal Wallis analysis	41.430	<0.001	Significant
	Employee	30	2.244	0.991				
	Free worker	160	2.881	0.700				
	Unemployed	20	3.286	0.812				
Social activism	Daily Worker	174	3.799	0.660	Analysis of	5.385	<0.001	Significant

	Employee	30	4.232	0.565	Variance			
	Free worker	160	3.783	0.522	(ANOVA)			
	Unemployed	20	3.725	0.399				
Responsibility	Daily Worker	174	3.889	0.567	Analysis of			Significant
	Employee	30	4.218	0.633	Variance	13.060	<0.001	
	Free worker	160	3.799	0.492	(ANOVA)			
	Unemployed	20	3.653	0.392				

Table 12 shows that at a 5% error level, there is a significant difference in the average of the domestic violence variable across different levels of housing status (p-value < 0.05). In other words, housing status has a significant impact on the domestic violence variable. It can also be observed that individuals with personal homes experience less domestic violence compared to those with rented homes.

Table 12. Examining the Effect of Housing Status on Research Variables

Variable	Housing situation	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Personal house	219	2.866	0.827	Independent T-test	-4.427	<0.001	Significant
	Rental house	165	3.253	0.871				
Social activism	Personal house	219	3.818	0.566	Independent T-test	-0.154	0.878	Non-significant
	Rental house	165	3.827	0.638				
Responsibility	Personal house	219	3.840	0.530	Independent T-test	-1.015	0.311	Non-significant
	Rental house	165	3.897	0.566				

Table 13 shows that at a five percent level of error, there is a significant difference in the mean of all three variables: domestic violence, assertiveness, and responsibility, across different levels of the marriage variable (p-value < 0.05). In other words, the method of marriage has a statistically significant impact on the variables of domestic violence, assertiveness, and responsibility. Additionally, it can be observed that individuals with intentional marriage have lower domestic violence and higher assertiveness and responsibility compared to individuals with non-intentional marriage.

Table 13. Examination of the Impact of Marriage Method on Research Variables

Variable	Methods of marriage	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Voluntary	224	2.803	0.846	Independent T-test	-6.460	<0.001	Significant
	Involuntary	160	3.354	0.793				

Social activism	Voluntary	224	3.936	0.581	Independent	4.532	**<**0.001	Significant
	Involuntary	160	3.663	0.584	T-test			
Responsibility	Voluntary	224	3.934	0.570	Independent	3.031	0.003	Significant
	Involuntary	160	3.768	0.496	T-test			

Table 14 shows that at a 5% error level, there is a significant difference in the average of the responsibility variable at different levels of the lifestyle variable (p-value < 0.05). In other words, lifestyle has a significant impact on the responsibility variable. It can also be observed that divorced individuals have less responsibility compared to those who are currently living together.

Table 14. Investigating the Impact of Lifestyle on Research Variables

Variable	Life situation	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Divorced	33	3.234	0.721	Independent T-test	1.400	0.162	Non-Significant
	Live with husband	351	3.013	0.878				
Social activism	Divorced	33	3.682	0.552	Independent T-test	-1.411	0.159	Non-Significant
	Live with husband	351	3.835	0.600				
Responsibility	Divorced	33	3.740	0.303	Independent T-test	-2.249	0.029	Significant
	Live with husband	351	3.876	0.562				

Table 15 shows that at a five percent level of significance, there is a significant difference in the means of variables related to assertiveness and responsibility at various levels of the variable "number of marriages" (p-value < 0.05). In other words, the number of marriages has a significant impact on assertiveness and responsibility variables. It can also be observed that individuals who have been married twice exhibit lower levels of assertiveness and responsibility compared to other individuals.

Table 15. Examining the impact of the number of marriages on research variables

Variable	The number of marriages for women	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Once	358	3.038	0.869	Kruskal Wallis analysis	0.811	0.667	Non-Significant
	Twice	19	2.975	0.848				
	Three times and more	7	2.880	0.887				
Social activism	Once	358	3.837	0.590	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	4.487	0.012	Significant
	Twice	19	3.450	0.662				
	Three times and more	7	4.071	0.465				

Responsibility	Once	358	3.882	0.543	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	3.652	0.027	Significant
	Twice	19	3.537	0.522				
	Three times and more	7	3.857	0.528				

Table 16 shows that at a five percent error level, there is a significant difference in the average of the three variables of domestic violence, aggression, and responsibility at different levels of the variable "number of marriages" (p-value < 0.05). In other words, the number of marriages has a statistically significant impact on the variables of domestic violence, aggression, and responsibility. Additionally, it can be observed that men who have been married once exhibit lower levels of domestic violence and higher levels of aggression and responsibility compared to other individuals.

Table 16. Examining the Impact of the Number of Marriages on Research Variables

Variable	The number of marriages for men	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Once	297	2.932	0.872	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	9.135	<0.001	Significant
	Twice	71	3.368	0.779				
	Three times and more	16	3.400	0.697				
Social activism	Once	297	3.865	0.597	Kruskal Wallis analysis	9.485	0.009	Significant
	Twice	71	3.737	0.563				
	Three times and more	16	3.394	0.567				
Responsibility	Once	297	3.897	0.573	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	3.103	0.046	Significant
	Twice	71	3.787	0.441				
	Three times and more	16	3.605	0.298				

Table 17 shows that at a five percent error level, there is a significant difference in the means of the three variables of domestic violence, assertiveness, and responsibility at various levels of the variable "number of children" (p-value < 0.05). In other words, the number of children has a significant impact on the variables of domestic violence, assertiveness, and responsibility. It can also be observed that individuals without children exhibit lower levels of domestic violence and higher levels of assertiveness and responsibility compared to other individuals.

Table 17. Examining the Impact of the Number of Children on Research Variables

Variable	Numbers of children	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	No have child	22	2.402	0.793	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	9.671	<0.001	Significant
	One	58	2.683	0.906				
	two	82	3.061	0.821				

	Three or more	222	3.175	0.831				
Social activism	No have child	22	4.089	0.601	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)			Significant
	One	58	3.980	0.612		6.404	<0.001	
	two	82	3.930	0.541				
	Three or more	222	3.714	0.592				
Responsibility	No have child	22	4.165	0.555	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)			Significant
	One	58	4.024	0.576		4.999	0.002	
	two	82	3.836	0.562				
	Three or more	222	3.804	0.516				

Table 18 shows that at a five percent level of significance, there is a significant difference in the average of the domestic violence variable across different levels of the income variable (p-value < 0.05). In other words, monthly income has a statistically significant effect on the domestic violence variable. Additionally, it can be observed that individuals with higher monthly incomes experience less domestic violence compared to others.

Table 18. Examining the Impact of Monthly Income on Research Variables

Variable	Monthly income	Numbers of participant	Mean	Std. division	Statistical Test	Test Statistic	P-Value	Result
Domestic violence	Less than 3,000,000 Tomans (less than 77$)	125	3.413	0.849	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)			Significant
	3,000,000 to 5,000,000 Tomans (77-129$)	151	3.023	0.772		21.637	<0.001	
	5,000,000 to 10,000,000 Tomans (129-257$)	91	2.690	0.834				
	More than 10,000,000 Tomans (more than 257%)	17	2.151	0.520				
Social activism	Less than 3,000,000 Tomans (less than 77$)	125	3.792	0.621	Kruskal Wallis analysis			Non-Significant
	3,000,000 to 5,000,000 Tomans (77-129$)	151	3.797	0.586		2.063	0.559	
	5,000,000 to 10,000,000 Tomans (129-257$)	91	3.880	0.574				
	More than 10,000,000 Tomans (more than 257%)	17	3.950	0.653				
Responsi bility	Less than 3,000,000 Tomans (less than 77$)	125	3.898	0.585	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)			Non-Significant
	3,000,000 to 5,000,000 Tomans (77-129$)	151	3.839	0.452		2.060	0.105	
	5,000,000 to 10,000,000 Tomans (129-257$)	91	3.810	0.600				
	More than 10,000,000 Tomans (more than 257%)	17	4.142	0.646				

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6. Discussion

This research examines domestic violence against married women in five districts of Mashhad, exploring the correlation between social activism and responsibility in preventing domestic violence from a sociological and criminological perspective. Violence against women, both within the familial (domestic) and societal (public) dimensions, poses a serious concern and harm in both developed and developing societies, with variations influenced by cultural and indigenous factors. Throughout history, women worldwide have endured oppression and injustice due to a lack of proper recognition of their rights, often experiencing violence and suppression. Despite advancements in industrial societies and cultural growth influenced by the development of science and technology, domestic violence remains a persistent issue.

Domestic violence, a subset of violence against women, is characterized by higher recurrence rates and underreporting to the police, resulting in more severe social, psychological, and economic consequences. In most cases, it occurs at the hands of the closest family member, typically the spouse. The research results indicate that there is a relationship between domestic violence and social activism and accountability.

Based on standardized coefficients, the impact of social activism on domestic violence is greater than that of responsibility. Additionally, age group analysis reveals a meaningful influence on social activism, with individuals under 20 generally exhibiting higher levels of social activism. Detailed educational level analysis demonstrates that an increase in educational attainment corresponds to a decrease in domestic violence, coupled with an increase in social activism and responsibility. Moreover, occupational analysis suggests that employed women may experience lower levels of domestic violence while demonstrating higher levels of social activism and responsibility.

7. Conclusions

In conclusion, this research demonstrates that factors such as social activism, responsibility, age, education, occupation, and living conditions play crucial roles in preventing domestic violence. Increasing awareness within society regarding these relationships and promoting social actions and responsibility can contribute to reducing domestic violence and enhancing positive family relationships.

This research presents significant findings from statistical analyses on domestic violence, social activism, and responsibility. The results indicate an inverse and meaningful relationship between domestic violence and the variables of social activism and responsibility. In other words, an increase in social activism and responsibility leads to a reduction in the incidence of domestic violence.

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Research article

The electronic government implementation model in the Republic of Korea based on the theory of planned behavior TPB

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Abstract: This paper explains that the theory of planned behavior is a theoretical framework that explains the factors that affect the intention of the person which will affect his behavior. These factors are the attitude toward the behavior, the subjective norm, and the perceived behavioral control. Ajzen depended on Bandura's self-efficacy theory which changed it to the perceived behavioral control. That tells more about the capability of the individual from the available resources and the possibilities of him to be able to proceed with a behavior. The research objective deals with the fact that Ajzen (1991) criticizes the technology acceptance model TAM theory applied in social science, he said that it does not provide the extendibility element in the research that needs to explain more about the usefulness elements. Therefore, other researchers advocated for the implantation of the TPB theory of planned behavior to be able to apply the extendibility element in the research of the electronic government field. In the domain of explaining human behavior the theory of planning behavior indicates a good direction in this field of explaining and understanding human behavior. Recently, technology has become a main factor in social science, here to discuss the government to citizens providing services G2C electronic government initiatives. Most of the research depends on the technology acceptance model TAM, and UTAT theories to explain the effect of the technology in the electronic government implementation. Most of the research about the Republic of Korea' electronic government implements the technology acceptance model TAM theory and other theories. The results indicate that most foreigners are very familiar with the internet in their home countries more than they are with the electronic government in their home countries. Therefore, the Republic of Korean' lifestyle made foreigners more familiar with the electronic government portal. The last general question is about whether to use the electronic government portal in Republic of Korea or not according to the yes or no answers are 78%, 22%.

1. Introduction

This paper focuses on the theoretically applied models. Presenting the intention to use the electronic government portal in the Republic of Korea as an easy way to get connected with the government. The electronic government application behavior concept is a tested model according to the TPB theory of planned behavior model. The first part of this paper explains the TPB theory model. Ajzen criticizes the technology acceptance model TAM theory applied in social science, he said that it does not provide the extendibility element in the research that needs to explain more about the usefulness elements. Ajzen, 1991 Therefore, researchers like Barki and Benbasat advocated for the implantation of the TPB theory of planned behavior to be able to apply the extendibility element in the research of the electronic government field. In the domain of explaining human behavior the theory of planning behavior indicates a good direction in this field of explaining and understanding human behavior. Recently, technology has become a main factor in social science, here to discuss the government to citizens providing services G2C electronic government initiatives. Most of the re-search depends on the technology acceptance model TAM, and UTAT theories to explain the effect of the

technology in the electronic government implementation. Most of the research about the Republic of Korea' electronic government implements the technology acceptance model TAM theory and other theories

2. Research theoretical framework

2.1 The Planned Behavior Theory Explanation

According to (Ajzen, 1991) the theory of planned behavior is a theoretical framework that explains the factors that affect the intention of the person which will affect his behavior. These factors are the attitude toward the behavior, the subjective norm, and the perceived behavioral control. Ajzen depended on the theory of self-efficacy (Bandura, 1982, 1991) that changed it to the perceived behavioral control. That explains more about the capability of the individual from the available resources and the possibilities of him to be able to proceed with a behavior. The subjective norm is about the context of the society where the individual should or must do certain reactions to the accidents that occur and those norms could make certain behaviors from the individual predictable within a society's known context. The attitude toward the behavior of the individual that affects the choice and the action of the person depends on his characteristics and personal differences. Figure 1 shows the theory of planned behavior according to Ajzen (1991).
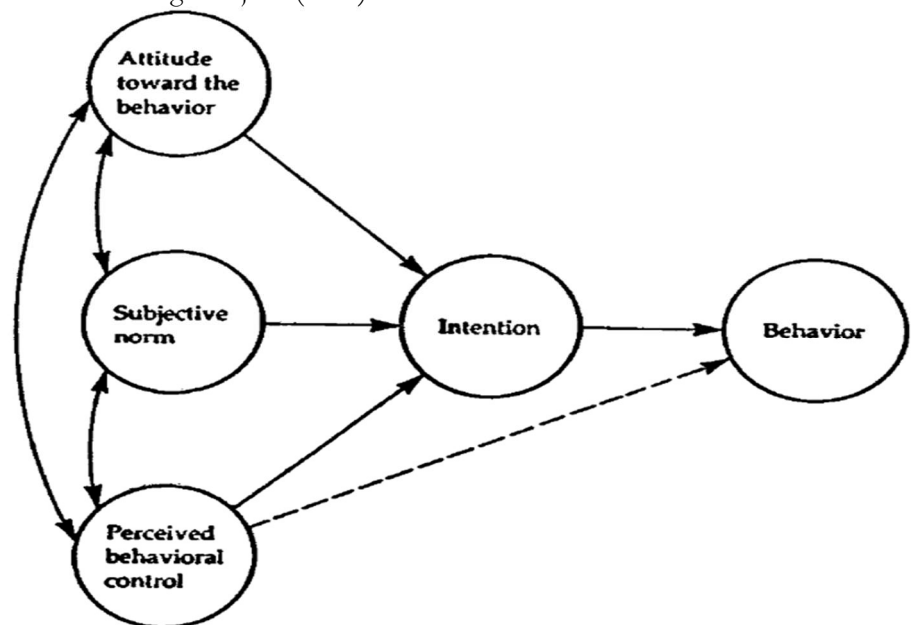

Figure 1. The theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1991).

Meanwhile, there are differences between individualistic and collective cultures, the subjective norm that affects personal behavior depends on the cultural context within which the country he belongs. The first one appears more in Western countries and the latter is more familiar in Asian countries where the family ties are stronger which affects the person's actions. In Bresnahan et al., 2007 study among American Japanese, and Republic of Korean students regarding the willingness to blood donation among the students, the study found that only 17% in Korea, 77% in America, and 61% in Japan are willing to donate. The main idea from this study is that the cultural aspect that the TPB theory was framed according to the Western culture more than any other different society Ke Zhang's (2018).

2.2 The Theory Applying Reason

Sevgi Ozkan and Irfan Emrah Kanat are researchers who applied the Ajzen theory of planned behavior in their paper "E-Government adoption model based on theory of planned behavior: Empirical validation" They analyzed the TPB model and conducted empirical studies to validate the model to be able to use in the e-government research field. "Model development Theory of planned behavior is a theory in social psychology explaining human behavior defined in context (Ajzen, 1991). The TPB model has two layers: predictor constructs and salient beliefs. The predictor constructs are the main constructs of the TPB

which are preceded by salient beliefs specific to the behavior in question." Ozkan, Irfan (2011). Figure 2 shows the theory of planned behavior with the three beliefs that affect the norms.
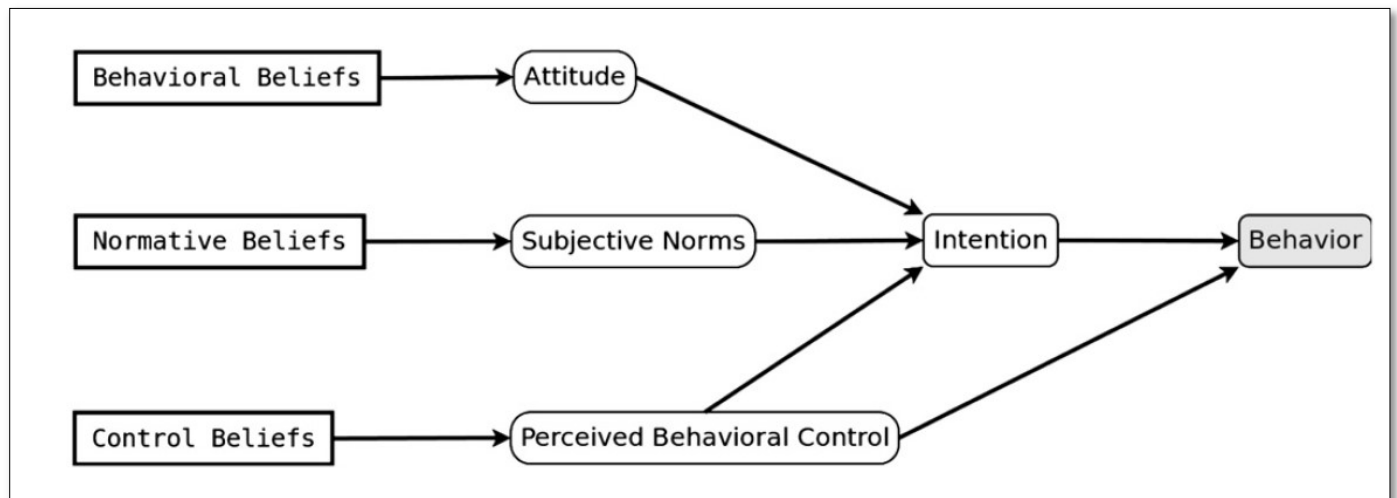

Figure 2. Theory of planned behavior with the three beliefs that affect the norms (Ajzen, 1991).

Meanwhile, Ajzen criticizes the technology acceptance model TAM theory applied in social science, he said that it does not provide the extendibility element in the research that needs to explain more about the usefulness elements. (Ajzen, 1991) Therefore, researchers like Barki and Benbasat advocated for the implantation of the TPB theory of planned behavior to be able to apply the extendibility element in the research of the electronic government field. In the domain of explaining human behavior the theory of planning behavior indicates a good direction in this field of explaining and understanding human behavior. Recently, technology has become a main factor in social science, here to discuss the government to citizens providing services G2C electronic government initiatives. Most of the research depends on the technology acceptance model TAM, and UTAT theories to explain the effect of the technology in the electronic government implementation. Most of the research about the Republic of Korean' electronic government implements the technology acceptance model TAM theory and other theories.

This research applies the TAM and the TPB planning behavior theories. This would be the first time to implement in the field of electronic governments the attention, attitude, and behavior of the users through the TPB. For more understanding about the behavior and the intention of use of the electronic governmental websites. The reason behind applying the two theories is the clear explanation from the survey outcome conducted in Republic of Korea among Korean citizens and foreign residents in Republic of Korea about their level of use and understanding the electronic services. Therefore, this research paper would be the first to fill the gap in the literature review about how social norms, perceived behavior control, and trust factors affect positively or negatively the use of electronic services through governmental portals and websites. Most of the research in Korean literature used the theory of planned behavior in marketing, health, robotics, and the advertisement field (Choe et al., 2022; Kim & Hwang, 2022; Lee et al., 2018; Lee, 2006; Lee & Shin, 2022).

3. Materials and Methods

3.1 Research design and participants

This paper focuses on the theoretically applied models. Presenting the intention to use the electronic government portal in the Republic of Korea as an easy way to get connected with the government. The electronic government application behavior concept is a tested model according to the TPB theory of planned behavior model. The first part of this paper explains the TPB theory model. The third paper of this thesis is about e-participation and the governance and digitalization of the Republic of Korean citizens in a qualitative study. Followed by this paper is a quantitative study. To be able to examine the validity of the theories used in theory depends on the Stata BE version 18 program for students. The total survey questions are seventy-seven questions: ten questions are general questions, thirty questions are about TPB theory from question number 11 to question 40, and thirty-seven

questions for TAM theory from question 41 to question 77. The total respondents are twenty-seven participants. The survey was distributed for two months from the end of July to September 2023 through the Tally survey websites. The participants received the survey through Facebook, What's Up, Kakotalk, Twitter (X), Instagram, and LinkedIn platforms. The participants consist of both International and Korean people. They responded to both the Theory of planned behavior (TPB) and the theory of the Technology acceptance model (TAM) which were about seventy-seven questions.

Table 2. Respondents' Profile.

Category	Variable	Percentage
Gender	Male	36%
	Female	64%
Age	18-29	19%
	30-39	70%
	40-49	11%
	50-60	0%
	above 60	0%
Education	Secondary	0%
	Bachelor	7%
	Master	60%
	PhD	33%
Occupation	Student	26%
	Employee	52%
	Researcher	11%
	Business owner	7%
	Retired	4%
Familiarity with the Internet in Republic of Korea	Very familiar	59%
	Fairly familiar	37%
	Familiar	4%
	Not familiar	0%
	Not living in the Republic of Korea	0%
Familiarity with the Internet in your home country	Very familiar	59%
	Fairly familiar	26%
	Familiar	11%
	Not familiar	4%
	Not applicable	0%
Familiarity with e-government in Republic of Korea	Very familiar	30%
	Fairly familiar	33%
	Familiar	26%
	Not familiar	7%
	Not applicable	4%
Familiarity with e-government in your home country	Very familiar	23%
	Fairly familiar	44%
	Familiar	22%
	Not familiar	4%
	Not applicable	7%
Use of e-government portal	Yes	78%
	No	22%
How many years are you living in Republic of Korea?	Korean citizen	15%
	Foreigner less than 3 years	11%
	Foreigner 5 years	52%
	Foreigner 10 years	11%
	Foreigners above 10 years	11%

This part will discuss the results of the survey data collection. Firstly, this part will begin with a discussion about the survey participants' profile analysis results. Therefore, one can get more information about the participant's age, gender, education, occupation, and the number of years they stayed in the Republic of Korea in case of the foreign residents. This survey

questionnaire was distributed to both Korean citizens and foreigners who have lived or living in the Republic of Korea for less than three years, more than five years, or more than ten years of staying. In addition, the survey questions contained information about the familiarity of the respondents with internet use in the Republic of Korea and their home country case of foreign residents. Not only about internet familiarity but also about the familiarity with the electronic government in the Republic of Korea and the home country's electronic government in the case of foreign respondents. The last general question is about whether to use the electronic government portal in the Republic of Korea or not.

The results of the survey respondents' profile are for the first age group between 18~29 and 19%, and second age group between 30~39 70%, and the third age group between 40~49 11%, however for the fourth and fifth age groups from 50 and 60 years old no one participated in the survey for the participant's age. For the participants' gender, the male participants are 36%, while the female participants are 64%. For the education question, the participants were distributed into five groups categorily from the Secondary, Diploma, Bachelor, and Master, until Ph.D. degrees 0%, 0%, 7%, 60%, and 33% respectively in order. For the occupation question, the participants were distributed into five groups of Student, Employee, Researcher, Business owner, and Retired: the results are in respective order 26%, 52%, 11%, 7%, and 4%. That has a meaning that the employees are the group who are using the electronic government portal. Master's degree holders followed by Ph.D. holders are the group who are using electronic governmental websites.

This survey questionnaire was distributed to both Korean citizens and foreigners who are living or living in Republic of Korea, For the number of years staying case of the foreigner residents: Korean Citizen, Foreigner less than 3 years, Foreigner 5 years, Foreigners 10 years, and Foreigners above 10 years. The results are respectively 15% for the Korean citizens, 11%, 52%, 11%, 11%. Most participants in this survey were from the group of foreigners who had lived in Republic of Korea for five years which made them residents according to the law of immigration if they obtained the required points. In addition, the survey questions contained information about the familiarity of the respondents according to this scale a 1-5 Likert scale (1= Very Familiar, 5=not applicable or not living in Republic of Korea) used, about the internet in Republic of Korea and their home country in case of the foreigners' residents. The respondents for these choices: Very Familiar/ Fairly familiar/ Familiar/ Not-familiar/ Not living in Republic of Korea in case of foreigners who left or Korean people who are living abroad. The results are respectively in the following order 59%, 37%, 4%, 0%, 0%: that means the biggest portion goes for the very familiar with the internet in Republic of Korea 59%, while no one is not familiar. Not only about internet familiarity but also about familiarity with the electronic government in Republic of Korea according to this scale Very Familiar/ Fairly familiar/ Familiar/ Not-familiar/ Not applicable, the results are in respective order: 30%, 33%, 26%, 7%, 4%. That is a good result that indicates 30% are very familiar with the electronic government in Republic of Korea and 33% are fairly familiar too. In the case of a foreigner's respondents to the home country's electronic government according to this scale Very Familiar/ Fairly familiar/ Familiar/ Not-familiar/ Not applicable, the results are in respective order: 22%, 44%, 22%, 4%, 7%. That indicates that most foreigners are fairly or normally familiar with the internet in their home countries. They are more familiar in Republic of Korea. For foreigner respondents to the home country's internet according to this scale Very Familiar/ Fairly familiar/ Familiar/ Not-familiar/ Not applicable, the results are in respective order: 59%, 26%, 11%, 4%, 0%. That indicates that most foreigners are very familiar with the internet in their home countries more than they are with the electronic government in their home countries. Therefore, the Republic of Korea's lifestyle made foreigners more familiar with the electronic government portal. The last general question is about whether to use the electronic government portal in the Republic of Korea or not according to the yes or no answers are 78%, 22%.

3.2 Hypothesis testing

According to (Ajzen, 1991) the Predictor constructs consist of behavior that is directly connected to the intentions of the person and his actual behavior that are influenced by the attitudes of his personality, the subjective norms of the society where he is dealing, and the perceived behavior control that are his capacities. Therefore, Intentions, Attitudes, Subjective Norms, and perceived behavior control are the prediction of behavior elements. This part of the hypothesis and hypothesis explanation and the survey questions are based on Kanat, I. E., (2009). The thesis of Kanat, I. E., (2009). e-government adoption model based on the theory of planned behavior: an empirical investigation, a thesis submitted to the graduate

school of informatics Institute of the Middle East Technical University. Figure 3 demonstrates the tested model by Ifran based on the TPB of Ajzen (1991), where PU stands for Perceived Usefulness, TG – Trust in Government, PEU = Perceived Ease of use, TI = Trust in Internet.
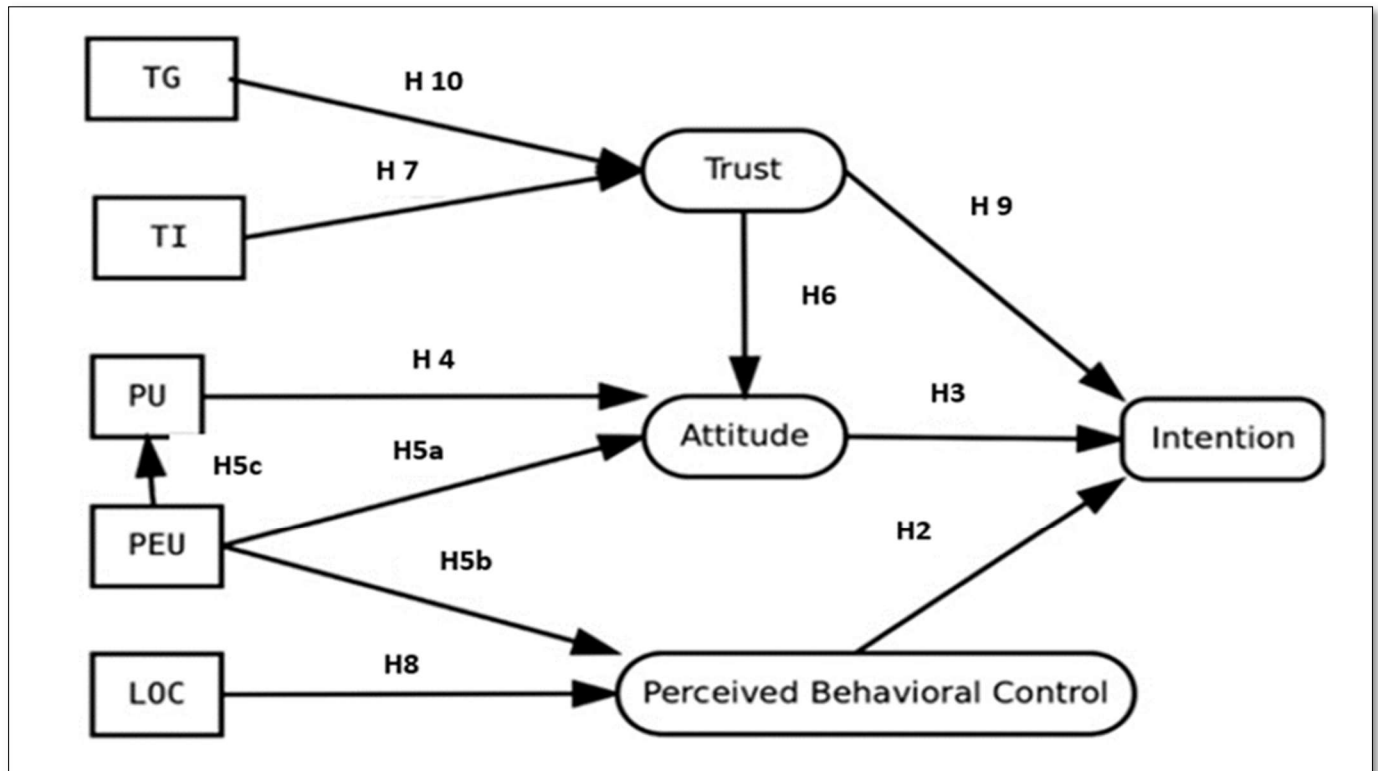

Figure 3. The tested model by Ifran based on the TPB of Ajzen.

According to (Ajzen, 1991) the Predictor constructs consist of behavior that is directly connected to the intentions of the person and his actual behavior that are influenced by the attitudes of his personality, the subjective norms of the society where he is dealing, and the perceived behavior control that are his capacities. Therefore, Intentions, Attitudes, Subjective Norms, and perceived behavior control are the prediction of behavior elements. This part of the hypothesis and hypothesis explanation and the survey questions are based on Kanat, I. E., (2009). The paper of Kanat, I. E., (2009). e-government adoption model based on theory of planned behavior: empirical investigation, a thesis submitted to the graduate school of informatics Institute of the Middle East Technical University.

Therefore, based on the literature review and findings the certain research gaps, we can formulate the following hypotheses of the research:

H1 Intention to use will have a positive influence on the actual use of the service.

H2 Perceived behavioral control over using an e-government service positively influences the intention to use the service.

H3 Attitude toward using an e-government service positively influences the intention to use the e-Government service.

According to Ajzen (1991), the salient beliefs in TPB provide the researchers with the ability to investigate the relevant factors and their effects on the behavior. Three types of these salient beliefs each pertaining to a higher-level construct exist: behavioral beliefs influencing attitudes, normative beliefs influencing the subjective norms, and control beliefs influencing the PBC.

H4 Perceived Usefulness of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-government service.

H5a Perceived ease of use of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-government service.

H5b Perceived ease of use of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the perceived behavioral control of the e-government service.

H5c PEU will have a positive effect on the PU of the e-Government services.

H6 Trust will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-Government

services.

H7 TI will have a positive effect on trust.
H8 Local factors will have a positive effect on the PBC to use the e-government service.
H9 Trust will have a positive effect on the intention to use the e-Government service.
H10 TG will have a positive effect on the trust.

Table 1 gives the hypotheses description.

Table 1. Hypothesis Descriptions.

Hypotheses	Description
H1. Intention to use will have a positive influence on the actual use of the service.	Intentions capture the motivational factors that drive a person to perform a behavior. This first hypothesis of the model was omitted later because measuring the actual performance of behavior required a longitudinal study. Yet the role of intentions on actual performance has been reported to be a strong predictor of actual usage (Irfan, 2011).
H2. Perceived behavioral control over using an e-Government service positively influences the intention to use the service.	The actual behavior control of the person in Republic of Korea enables him to use the available resources to use the electronic government websites and portals.
H3. Attitude toward using an e-government service positively influences the intention to use the e-government service.	It aims to measure the willingness of the Korean people the use the electronic portal to obtain services, on their attitude toward previous experiences or images about the e-portal usage experience.
H4. The Perceived Usefulness of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-government service.	It aims to measure how the person thinks about the usefulness of using the websites to obtain a service, whether it is providing more quality, less time, or access to more information.
H5a. Perceived Ease of use of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-government service.	It aims to measure how the person thinks about the ease of using the websites to obtain a service, whether it is providing more quality, less time, or access to more information.
H5b. Perceived Ease of use of an e-Government service will have a positive effect on the perceived behavioral control of the e-Government service.	It aims to measure how the person thinks about the ease of using the websites to obtain a service, whether it is providing more quality, less time, or access to more information. That will drive him to obtain the electronic facilities to be able to use the e-services.
H5c. PEU will have a positive effect on the PU of the e-Government service.	It aims to measure how the person thinks about the ease of using the websites to obtain a service, whether it is providing more quality, less time, or access to more information. That will affect his opinion positively on the Perceived Usefulness.
H6. Trust will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-government services.	It aims to measure the level of trust in the attitude of the users of the electronic services.
H7. TI will have a positive effect on trust.	It aims to measure the level of trust in the attitude of the users of the electronic services. Whether it depends on the level of the person's trust in the internet connection safety toward the citizen through the electronic portals.
H8. Local factors will have a positive effect on the PBC's use of the e-government service.	It aims to estimate how access to the internet and the individual's ability to use the internet will affect the actual behavior control of the person in Republic of Korea enabling him to use the available resources to use the electronic government websites and portals.
H9. Trust will have a positive effect on the intention to use the e-government service.	It aims to measure the level of trust in the attitude of the users of the electronic services. Whether it depends on the level of the person's trust in the government services toward the citizen through the electronic portals and internet connection safety. Therefore, that level of trust will affect the intention of use.

H10. TG will have a positive effect on the trust (Ozkan & Kanat, 2011).	It aims to measure the level of trust in the attitude of the users of the electronic services. Whether it depends on the level of the person's trust in the government services toward the citizen through the electronic portals and internet connection safety. Therefore, that level of trust will affect the intention of use.

4. Data analysis and findings

4.1 Hypothesis Regression

H2 Perceived behavioral control over using an e-government service positively influences the intention to use the service. Table 3 is related to explanation of Hypothesis H2.

Table 3. Hypothesis H2.

Source SS	df MS	Number of obs	=	34
	F(4, 29)	=		9.70
Model 12.5220856	4 3.1305214	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual 9.36026732	29 .322767839	R-squared	=	0.5722
		Adj R-squared	=	0.5132
Total 21.8823529	33 .663101604	Root MSE	=	.56813
int1iamplanningtousethewe Coefficient Std. err.	t P>t	[95% conf.	interval]	
int2iwilltrytousethewebs .8814186 .2199682	4.01 0.000	.4315331	1.331304	
int4iwouldliketousethewe -.0690449 .2160657	-0.32 0.752	-.5109489	.3728591	
pbc1ihavethemeanstoobtain -.0929714 .1117486	-0.83 0.412	-.321523	.1355801	
pbc2itisuptometoobtaininf -.1964965 .1379476	-1.42 0.165	-.4786311	.085638	
_cons 1.815676 .7174586	2.53 0.017	.3483087	3.283044	

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H2. The r-squared is 0.572, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.000 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.5681. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.513) between technical factors and usefulness, therefore we reject the null hypothesis.

H3 Attitude toward using an e-government service positively influences the intention to use the e-government service. Table 4 shows the verification of hypothesis H3.

Table 4. Hypothesis H3.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs =	34	
F(7, 26) =	6.29		
Model 13.7573119	7 1.96533027 Prob > F =	0.0002	
Residual 8.12504102	26 .312501578 R-squared =	0.6287	
Adj R-squared =	0.5287		
Total 21.8823529	33 .663101604 Root MSE =	.55902	
int1iamplanningtousethewe	Coefficient Std. err. t P>t		
int2iwilltrytousethewebs	.3432817 .2685416 1.28 0.212	[95% conf.	interval]
int3iamconsideringusingthe	.5011012 .2402988 2.09 0.047		
int4iwouldliketousethewe	.1166035 .2336225 0.50 0.622	-.2087135	.8952768
att1ithinkusingwebsitesto	.3157632 .4944826 0.64 0.529	.0071599	.9950425
att2usingittoobtaininformat	-.1114661 .4919512 -0.23 0.823	-.3636144	.5968214
att3ithinkusingwebsitestoo	-.3891134 .2469149 -1.58 0.127	-.7006603	1.332187
att4usingwebsitestoobtainin	.1511588 .1808284 0.84 0.411	-1.122686	.8997542
_cons	.1054202 .9871856 0.11 0.916	-.8966542	.1184274

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H3. The r-squared is 0.628, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.002 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.559. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.5287) between attitude and the intention to use the e-government service, therefore we reject the null hypothesis.

H4 Perceived Usefulness of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-government service. Table 5 verifies hypothesis H4.

Table 5. Hypothesis H4.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs	=	34
F(5, 28)	=	37.29	
Model 9.94717794	5 1.98943559 Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual 1.49399853	28 .05335709 R-squared	=	0.8694
Adj R-squared	=	0.8461	
Total 11.4411765	33 .346702317 Root MSE	=	.23099
att1ithinkusingwebsitesto	Coefficient Std. err. t		
att2usingittoobtaininformat	.797594 .1037269 7.69	P>t	[95% conf. interval]
att3ithinkusingwebsitestoo	.2221679 .0932606 2.38		
att4usingwebsitestoobtainin	.0141283 .0555552 0.25	0.000	.5851191 1.010069
ppu1reachinginformationfaster	-.0247222 .0667089 -0.37	0.024	.0311322 .4132036
ppu2reachinginformationiseasi	.0414267 .0640075 0.65	0.801	-.0996712 .1279279
_cons	-.1976749 .3767723 -0.52	0.714	-.1613692 .1119248

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H4. The r-squared is 0.869, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.0001 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.230. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.846) between Perceived Usefulness and attitude about the intention to use the e-government service, therefore we reject the null hypothesis.

H5a   Perceived ease of use of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-government service. Table 6 shows how we verified hypothesis H5a.

Table 6. Hypothesis H5a.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs =	34
F(6, 27) =	33.19	
Model 10.0750747	6 1.67917912 Prob > F =	0.0000
Residual 1.36610178	27 .050596362 R-squared =	0.8806
Adj R-squared =	0.8541	
Total 11.4411765	33 .346702317 Root MSE =	.22494
att1ithinkusingwebsitesto	Coefficient Std. err. t P>t	[95% conf. interval]
att2usingittoobtaininformat	.7847742 .1049684 7.48 0.000	.5693969 1.000152
att3ithinkusingwebsitestoo	.2154094 .0834456 2.58 0.016	.0441932 .3866256
att4usingwebsitestoobtainin	-.0106462 .0550997 -0.19 0.848	-.1237015 .102409
ppeu1learningtousethewebsit	-.0134785 .1207997 -0.11 0.912	-.2613391 .2343821
ppeu2usingthewebsitespagesi	.0720482 .0898537 0.80 0.430	-.1123164 .2564128
ppeu3thewebsitespagesarecle	.0162209 .1007568 0.16 0.873	-.1905149 .2229567
_cons	-.2128456 .3718079 -0.57 0.572	-.9757323 .5500411

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H5a. The r-squared is 0.8806, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.0001 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.2249. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.854) between Perceived ease of use of an e-government service and attitude toward the use of e-government service, therefore we reject the null hypothesis.

H5b   Perceived ease of use of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the perceived behavioral control of the e-government service. Table 7 described the verification of hypothesis 5b.

Table 7. Hypothesis 5b.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs =	34
F(6, 27) =	5.29	
Model 16.9870429	6 2.83117382 Prob > F =	0.0010
Residual 14.4541335	27 .535338279 R-squared =	0.5403
Adj R-squared =	0.4381	
Total 31.4411765	33 .952762923 Root MSE =	.73167

pbc1ihavethemeanstoobtain	Coefficient Std. err. t P>t	[95% conf.	interval]
pbc2itisuptometoobtaininf	.0927518 .1913547 0.48 0.632	-.2998756	.4853792
pbc3ibelieveifiwishican	.4371581 .2404892 1.82 0.080	-.0562849	.9306012
pbc4icaneasilyaccessthewebs	.2876239 .2536316 1.13 0.267	-.2327852	.8080331
ppeu1learningtousethewebsit	-.2974419 .411582 -0.72 0.476	-1.141938	.5470546
ppeu2usingthewebsitespagesi	-.2930434 .3320741 -0.88 0.385	-.9744031	.3883163
ppeu3thewebsitespagesarecle	.4333685 .3718808 1.17 0.254	-.3296679	1.196405
_cons	1.400928 .8920542 1.57 0.128	-.4294163	3.231272

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H5b. The r-squared is 0.540, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.0010 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.7316. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.438) between perceived ease of use of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the perceived behavioral control of the e-government service, therefore we reject the null hypothesis.

H5c PEU will have a positive effect on the PU of the e-Government services. Table 8 refers to hypothesis H5c.

Table 8. Hypothesis H5c.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs	=	34
F(4, 29)	=	22.52	
Model 26.8985959	4 6.72464898 Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual 8.66022761	29 .298628538 R-squared	=	0.7565
Adj R-squared	=	0.7229	
Total 35.5588235	33 1.07754011 Root MSE	=	.54647

ppu1reachinginformationfaster	Coefficient Std. err. t	P>t	[95% conf.	interval]
ppu2reachinginformationiseasi	.6471253 .1654344 3.91	0.001	.3087739	.9854767
ppeu1learningtousethewebsit	.3845947 .2897813 1.33	0.195	-.2080745	.9772639
ppeu2usingthewebsitespagesi	-.6853561 .2792602 -2.45	0.020	-1.256507	-.1142049
ppeu3thewebsitespagesarecle	.4757997 .2348013 2.03	0.052	-.0044229	.9560224
_cons	.7978423 .3966427 2.01	0.054	-.013383	1.609068

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H5c. The r-squared is 0.756, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.000 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.546. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.722) between the perceived ease of use of an e-government service will have a positive effect on the perceived usefulness of the e-government service, therefore we reject the null hypothesis.

H6 Trust will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-Government services. Table 9 explains the verification of hypothesis H6.

Table 9. Hypothesis H6.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs	=	34
F(7, 26)	=	45.65	
Model 10.5802706	7 1.51146722 Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual .860905912	26 .033111766 R-squared	=	0.9248
Adj R-squared	=	0.9045	
Total 11.4411765	33 .346702317 Root MSE	=	.18197

att1ithinkusingwebsitesto	Coefficient Std. err. t	P>t	[95% conf.	interval]
att2usingittoobtaininformat	.8189687 .088267 9.28	0.000		
att3ithinkusingwebsitestoo	.1152209 .0875498 1.32	0.200		
att4usingwebsitestoobtainin	.0571079 .0484716 1.18	0.249	.6375333	1.000404
ptg1websitesbeingknowledgeable	.1820301 .0886143 2.05	0.050	-.0647404	.2951822
ptg2websiteskeepingtheircommi	-.0306704 .0707799 -0.43	0.668	-.042527	.1567428
ptg3websitesareinterestedint	.1303735 .0725951 1.80	0.084	-.0001191	.3641794
ptg4websitesconsideringmyinte	-.1121039 .0561254 -2.00	0.056	-.1761605	.1148197
_cons	-.5659908 .301671 -1.88	0.072	-.0188478	.2795948

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in

hypothesis one H6. The r-squared is 0.9045, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.000 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.1819. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.9045) between the Trust will have a positive effect on the attitude toward the use of e-Government services, therefore this study rejects the null hypothesis. H7 TI will have a positive effect on trust.

Table 10. Hypothesis H7.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs	=	34		
F(2, 31)	=	18.94			
Model 9.05854004	2 4.52927002 Prob > F	=	0.0000		
Residual 7.41204819	31 .239098329 R-squared	=	0.5500		
Adj R-squared	=	0.5209			
Total 16.4705882	33 .499108734 Root MSE	=	.48898		
pac1mehavingaccesstoacompu	Coefficient Std. err. t	P>t	[95% conf.	interval]	
pac2mehavingaccesstotheint	.6751807 .1218252 5.54	0.000	.4267166	.9236449	
pti1legalandtechnicalstructur	.2221687 .0794638 2.80	0.009	.0601011	.3842362	
_cons	.7942169 .6150279 1.29	0.206	-.4601408	2.048575	

Table 10 indicates the correlation between the two variables in Hypothesis One H7. The r-squared is 0.5500, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.000 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.488. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.9045) between the Trust in the internet will have a positive effect on the trust of e-Government services, therefore this study rejects the null hypothesis.

H8 Local factors will have a positive effect on the PBC to use the e-government service. Table 11 presents hypothesis H8.

Table 11. Hypothesis H8.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs =	34		
F(5, 28) =	6.19			
Model 16.5070255	5 3.3014051 Prob > F =	0.0006		
Residual 14.9341509	28 .533362534 R-squared =	0.5250		
Adj R-squared =	0.4402			
Total 31.4411765	33 .952762923 Root MSE =	.73032		
pbc1ihavethemeanstoobtain	Coefficient Std. err. t P>t	[95% conf.	interval]	
pbc2itisuptometoobtaininf	.1166032 .1647803 0.71 0.485	-.2209338	.4541403	
pbc3ibelieveifiwishican	.2857127 .2478241 1.15 0.259	-.221932	.7933574	
pbc4icaneasilyaccessthewebs	.2404665 .197785 1.22 0.234	-.1646777	.6456107	
psk1mehavingenoughcomputers	-.3340305 .1980453 -1.69 0.103	-.7397078	.0716468	
psk2metacklingtheproblemsi	.2099209 .226159 0.93 0.361	-.2533448	.6731866	
_cons	2.18317 .9619087 2.27 0.031	.2127888	4.15355	

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H8. The r-squared is 0.5250, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.0006 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.730. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.4402) between the Local factors that will have a positive effect on the PBC to use the e-government service, therefore this study rejects the null hypothesis.

H9 Trust will have a positive effect on the intention to use the e-Government service. Table 12 is related to description of hypothesis H9.

Table 12. Hypothesis 12.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs =	34		
F(5, 28) =	8.41			
Model 13.1332626	5 2.62665253 Prob > F =	0.0001		
Residual 8.7490903	28 .312467511 R-squared =	0.6002		
Adj R-squared =	0.5288			
Total 21.8823529	33 .663101604 Root MSE =	.55899		
int1iamplanningtousethewe	Coefficient Std. err. t P>t	[95% conf.	interval]	

int2iwilltrytousethewebs	.3662851 .270906 1.35 0.187	-.1886406	.9212108
int3iamconsideringusingthe	.6766589 .3056358 2.21 0.035	.0505922	1.302725
int4iwouldliketousethewe	.0564281 .2133556 0.26 0.793	-.380611	.4934672
pac1mehavingaccesstoacompu	.1497751 .2709769 0.55 0.585	-.4052959	.7048461
pac2mehavingaccesstotheint	-.2607895 .2621269 -0.99 0.328	-.7977322	.2761532
_cons	-.2134907 .8976605 -0.24 0.814	-2.052265	1.625283

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H9. The r-squared is 0.6002, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.0001 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.55899. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.5288) between the trust will have a positive effect on the intention to use the e-Government service, therefore this study rejects the null hypothesis.

H10 TG will have a positive effect on the trust. Table 13 is related to hypothesis H10.

Table 13. Hypothesis H10.

Source SS	df MS Number of obs	=	34
F(5, 28)	=	12.48	
Model 11.3678852	5 2.27357703 Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual 5.10270308	28 .182239396 R-squared	=	0.6902
Adj R-squared	=	0.6349	
Total 16.4705882	33 .499108734 Root MSE	=	.4269

pac1mehavingaccesstoacompu	Coefficient Std. err. t	P>t	[95% conf.	interval]
pac2mehavingaccesstotheint	.5997774 .143731 4.17	0.000	.3053578	.894197
ptg1websitesbeingknowledgeable	.0834201 .1873787 0.45	0.660	-.3004078	.4672479
ptg2websiteskeepingtheircommi	.156037 .1413079 1.10	0.279	-.1334192	.4454931
ptg3websitesareinterestedint	-.2471473 .1415579 -1.75	0.092	-.5371155	.0428208
ptg4websitesconsideringmyinte	.3386206 .1201617 2.82	0.009	.0924804	.5847607
_cons	.5989498 .562042 1.07	0.296	-.552341	1.750241

The above table of the regression indicates the correlation between the two variables in hypothesis one H10. The r-squared is 0.690, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.0000 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.4269. According to the Correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.6349) between the trust in government will have a positive effect on the intention to use the e-Government service, therefore this study rejects the null hypothesis.

4.2 Reliability Cronbach's alpha

The table 14 indicates the scale of scale of reliability coefficient for the intention of using the electronic government portal is 0.8725.

Table 14. Cronbach's alpha for the intention of using the electronic government portal.

Test scale = mean (unstandardized items)	
Average interitem covariance:	.3618538
Number of items in the scale:	4
Scale reliability coefficient:	0.8725

Table 15 indicates the scale of reliability coefficient for the Trust in Internet is 0,9006.

Table 15. Cronbach's alpha for Trust in the internet.

Test scale = mean (standardized items)
Average
Item-test Item-rest interitem
Item Obs Sign correlation alpha
pti1legala~r 34 + 0.8582 0.7712 0.6356 0.8746
pti2theint~c 34 + 0.8790 0.8030 0.6209 0.8676
pti3theint~a 34 + 0.8973 0.8315 0.6080 0.8612
pti4mebein~t 34 + 0.6674 0.5009 0.7700 0.9305
pti5mebein~e 34 + 0.9272 0.8791 0.5869 0.8504
Test scale 0.6443 0.9006
Interitem correlations (obs=34 in all pairs)

pti1legalandtechnicalstructur	pti2theinternetisasaferplac	pti3theinternethasadequatesa
pti1legalandtechnicalstructur 1.0000		
pti2theinternetisasaferplac 0.8773	1.0000	
pti3theinternethasadequatesa 0.7415	0.8685	1.0000
pti4mebeingateaseinusingt 0.3131	0.2952	0.4259
pti5mebeingsatisfiedwiththe 0.6977	0.6764	0.7589

pti4mebeingateaseinusingt	pti5mebeingsatisfiedwiththe
pti4mebeingateaseinusingt 1.0000	
pti5mebeingsatisfiedwiththe 0.7885	1.0000

Tables 16 indicate the scale of reliability coefficient for the Trust on the Internet is 0.8840.

Table 16. Cronbach's alpha for Attitude and perceived behavior control.

Interitem correlations (obs=34 in all pairs)

att1ithinkusingwebsitesto	att2usingittoobtaininformat	att3ithinkusingwebsitestoo
att1ithinkusingwebsitesto 1.0000		
att2usingittoobtaininformat 0.9084	1.0000	
att3ithinkusingwebsitestoo 0.7683	0.6842	1.0000
att4usingwebsitestoobtainin 0.4427	0.3686	0.5142
pbc1ihavethemeanstoobtain 0.5040	0.4387	0.5546
pbc2itisuptometoobtaininf 0.6155	0.6112	0.3723
pbc3ibelieveifiwishican 0.4376	0.4254	0.2802
pbc4icaneasilyaccessthewebs 0.3634	0.3036	0.3548

att4usingwebsitestoobtainin	pbc1ihavethemeanstoobtain	pbc2itisuptometoobtaininf
att4usingwebsitestoobtainin 1.0000		
pbc1ihavethemeanstoobtain 0.2537	1.0000	
pbc2itisuptometoobtaininf 0.1872	0.3563	1.0000
pbc3ibelieveifiwishican 0.5615	0.6612	0.3808
pbc4icaneasilyaccessthewebs 0.5536	0.6266	0.3166

pbc3ibelieveifiwishican	pbc4icaneasilyaccessthewebs
pbc3ibelieveifiwishican 1.0000	
pbc4icaneasilyaccessthewebs 0.8126	1.0000

5. Discussion

Ajzen criticizes the technology acceptance model TAM theory applied in social science, he said that it does not provide the extendibility element in the research that needs to explain more about the usefulness elements. Ajzen, 1991 Therefore, researchers like Barki and Benbasat advocated for the implantation of the TPB theory of planned behavior to be able to apply the extendibility element in the research of the electronic government field. In the domain of explaining human behavior the theory of planning behavior indicates a good direction in this field of explaining and understanding human behavior. Recently, technology has become a main factor in social science, here to discuss the government to citizens providing services G2C electronic government initiatives. Most of the research depends on the technology acceptance model TAM, and UTAT theories to explain the effect of the technology in the electronic government implementation. Most of the research about the Republic of Korea' electronic. Therefore, this paper applies the theory of planned behavior. The results indicate that most foreigners are very familiar with the internet in their home countries more than they are with the electronic government in their home countries. Therefore, the Republic of Korea's lifestyle made foreigners more familiar with the electronic government portal. However, the research limitation is the number of participants should be more in future research. Also, the follow-up with the electronic governmental portal for the Korean citizens who live abroad in certain countries that differ from than Republic of Korea regarding the electronic government portal use. If their attitude changed due to existing overseas in different circumstances.

6. Conclusions

This paper explains that the theory of planned behavior is a theoretical framework that

explains the factors that affect the intention of the person which will affect his behavior. These factors are the attitude toward the behavior, the subjective norm, and the perceived behavioral control. Ajzen depended on Bandura's self-efficacy theory that changed it to the perceived behavioral control. That tells more about the capability of the individual from the available resources and the possibilities of him to be able to proceed with a behavior.

This paper proposed a survey questionnaire that was distributed to both Korean citizens and foreigners who have lived or lived in the Republic of Korea for less than three years, more than five years, or more than ten years of staying. In addition, the survey questions contained information about the familiarity of the respondents with internet use in the Republic of Korea and their home country case of foreign residents. Not only about internet familiarity but also about the familiarity with the electronic government in the Republic of Korea and the home country's electronic government in the case of foreign respondents. The last general question is about whether to use the electronic government portal in the Republic of Korea or not.

The results of the survey respondents' profile are for the first age group between 18~29 and 19%, and second age group between 30~39 70%, and the third age group between 40~49 11%, however for the fourth and fifth age groups from 50 and 60 years old no one participated in the survey for the participant's age. For the participants' gender, the male participants are 36%, while the female participants are 63%. For the education question, the participants were distributed into five groups categorily from the Secondary, Diploma, Bachelor, and Master, until Ph.D. degrees 0%, 0%, 7%, 60%, and 33% respectively in order. For the occupation question, the participants were distributed into five groups Student, Employee, Researcher, Business owner, and Retired: the results are in respective order 26%, 52%, 11%, 7%, and 4%. That has a meaning that the employees are the group who are using the electronic government portal. Master's degree holders followed by Ph.D. holders are the group who are using electronic governmental websites.

The results indicate that most foreigners are very familiar with the internet in their home countries more than they are with the electronic government in their home countries. Therefore, the Republic of Korea's lifestyle made foreigners more familiar with the electronic government portal. The last general question is about whether to use the electronic government portal in the Republic of Korea or not according to the yes or no answers are 78%, 22%. The results of the regression indicate the correlation between the two variables in Hypothesis One H2. The r-squared is 0.572, and the p-value is less than 0.5. Correlation is significant at the 0.000 level (2-tailed). The value of Sig (root means) is 0.5681. According to the correlation test, there is a strong positive relationship adj R-squared (0.513) between technical factors and usefulness, therefore we reject the null hypothesis. Meanwhile, this paper's findings assume that there is a positive correlation among the variables used in this model. The scale of reliability coefficient for the intention of using the electronic government portal is 0.8725. The scale of reliability coefficient for the Trust in the internet is 0,9006. The scale of reliability coefficient for the Trust in Internet is 0.8840.

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Research article

Attitudes of University Students in Afghanistan Toward Cultural Factors of Gender Inequality

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Abstract: Gender inequality is the product of society and culture that has significant impacts on the status and positions of human, based on their gender. The purpose of this study is to find out the underlying cultural that are responsible for gender inequality in Bamyan society. Data have been collected through the attitude of totally 363 respondents, among 130 female and 233 male university students in Bamyan, Afghanistan. Logistic regression technique through Stata version 14.1, have been used to analyze the likelihood of respondents on cultural factors. Our finding based on socio-demographic information of respondent, shows that male respondents compared to female are 99% more likely believes that cultural factors are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society, Afghanistan and an increase in years of education and age of respondents, decreases the likelihood of attitude that cultural factors are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society, Afghanistan. Also, Respondents who were married compared to unmarried and who were students of natural science and social science faculty compared to education faculty are more likely believes that the above cultural factors are responsible for gender inequality status in Bamyan. finally, the present study suggests that patriarchal ideology, religious beliefs, gender stereotypes and traditional beliefs respectively are behind the status of gender inequality in Bamyan society, Afghanistan.

Keywords: gender inequality; patriarchal ideology; stereotypes; traditional beliefs; religious beliefs.

1. Introduction

Gender is the routine ground of everyday activities that govern our lives in the most profound and pervasive way of our everyday/every night world (Richardson et al., 1997). The concept is socially constructed that a particular society gives meaning to the roles and positions of members of each sex (Landry, 2007) so that the feminine and masculine manner are the product of society and culture (Richardson et al., 1997) as everyone born into a culture and by socialization process (Jarvinen, 1999), learn shared ideas about the nature of reality, standards of right and wrong, and what is good and desirable versus bad and undesirable. These ideas reveal behaviors and artifacts and determine unequal status and position (Ridgeway, 2011). The socialization process effect by family, language, mass media and educational system, and powerful social institutions, then children learn a culture that creates and sustains gender differences (Richardson et al., 1997). Gender differences and inequality meaning that male and female do not have equal status (Landry, 2007) and same access to opportunities and facilities (Bokharaee, 2016), such as access to educational opportunities (Jacobs, 1996), access over resources (Ridgeway, 2011) social participation, decision-making, and in some contexts job opportunities (Saramad & Sultani, 2013).

According to The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) which annually reports national gender gaps on economic, political, education, and health-based criteria reported that the country offering the most gender-equal conditions was Iceland with a score of 0.91, and conversely, gender parity in Afghanistan and Pakistan are deemed the most challenged with a score of 0.56 and 0.44 respectively in 2022 (Statista Research Department, 2022). Globally, legal prevention of wives from work by their husbands, in 18 countries, no equal inheritance right of son and daughter in 39 countries, the inexistence of laws to protect women from domestic violence in 49 countries, underrepresentation of all levels of political leadership like in national parliaments of the countries women only has 23.7% seats and still 1 in 5 women

and girls experiencing physical and sexual violence by an intimate partner in the world, and most important that in south Asian countries by 40% of girls are at the risk of childhood marriage decreased, has been reported (United Nations, 2022). An unequal status of men and women based on pervasive discriminatory laws, social norms, patriarchy, religious beliefs, and stereotyped gender has created Various forms of positional inequality is seen in the world, particularly in the 3rd world or poor countries (Akubue, 2001), and the disordered situation of health, nutrition, education, awareness, and employment are among its examples. Women in society face inequalities and are the main victims of physical, mental, and economic violence (United Nations, 2022).

According to (Abbott & Wallace, 2001), third world women have a worse situation than their men in all fields, they have less power and authority, they work more and earn less, and their responsibilities are more. In the context of Afghanistan based on the traditional culture and religious believes women are not equal to men for instance a daughter heir half of a boy from her father's legacy, and a woman is a part of the estate of a man and based on this inequality in several cases the violence against women is the outcome of gender inequality. Also, because of the masculinity shaping of the country (Echavez et al., 2016; Samar et al., 2014) and religious extremism, in case of gender inequality, Afghanistan is the only country where girls are banned from going to high school, the cabinet of de facto authority is without women, political participation of women are banned, there are restrictions on outside working and needs a chaperon while they are traveling (Bahous, 2022).

However, researches based in the context of Afghanistan shows that there is unequal access of male and female in school and higher education in Afghanistan by 38% of female students in school and 32% of female teacher in 2013 (Shayan, 2015). The percentage is decreasing when the girls are getting young and try to continue their studies at higher education in Afghanistan. Radical religious beliefs, misogynistic traditions, and the very patriarchal structure of society are the main obstacles to women and girls regarding their access to education in Afghanistan. Also, there are unequal job opportunities among women and men in Afghanistan. A study (Shayagan, 2012) shows that men and women have a high level of gender stereotype which women are weak, dependent, emotional and unable and, mental structure of patriarchy harms job opportunities of educated women. Furthermore, gender differentials in mortality, morbidity and accessing and utilizing health services in Afghanistan has been reported (Samar et al., 2014), harmful cultural practices such as forced marriage, social norms and inequalities in decision making process are the factors due to the limitation of accessing and utilizing of women to health services. Moreover, based on the masculinity shaped of Afghanistan society, men are considering as decision maker, leader both in house and society, and controlling the power while women role is considering as domestic tasks and being the house wife (Echavez et al., 2016). Finally, Regional studies shows that in economic and cultural dimensions, gender inequality is in favor of men (Bokharaee, 2016; Niaz, 2003) which is learned through socialization process so that automatically increases the likelihood of justification of domestic violence against women in the south Asian countries especially in Afghanistan (Akbary et al., 2022). Statistics show that the gender-based violence in Afghanistan during the 10 months of 2020 increased to 3477 cases and 95.1% of cases happened inside the houses which means the house is the most insecure place for women in Afghanistan (Jafari, 2020). Also, the existence of unsavory customs and traditions, the continuation of the culture of impunity, Women's limited access to justice, illiteracy and low level of public awareness, poverty and unemployment, are the main factors of unequal status and as a result violence against women in Afghanistan (AIHRC, 2016; Sultani, 2019). Official documents in Bamyan province, based on 189 registered cases in 2019, shows that violence against women has increased by 60% than the year 2018 (Women Affairs Directorate in Bamyan, 2020). The report shows that almost 80% cases of beatings are based on cultural factors. For example, one of the reasons women are beaten for giving birth to a girl child. These are the only cases officially registered in the authority's organization due to the traditional beliefs and culture and, in most scenarios, women are trying to endure violence and restriction on their rights and it is because of saving the name of their family and support their children (AIHRC, 2013, 2016, 2017). Sub-Sahara studies also verified that there is an association between gender inequality and intimate partner violence in Sub Saharan Africa (Horn et al., 2014; McCloskey et al., 2005).

Gender inequality and its consequences, had negative effect to different parts of Afghan life's and almost 70% loss in development is due to the limited participation of women in education, workforce and poor health (Samar et al., 2014). Gender inequality in Afghanistan and its consequences have been associated with the cultural structure of the society.

Afghanistan and the local community of Bamyan have a culture based on traditional structures (Ali, 2018b; Drumbl, 2004) with the most challenged gender parity in the world 0.44 (Statista Research Department, 2022), and the high score of violence against women and girls (Jafari, 2020; Women Affairs Directorate in Bamyan, 2020) so that made us find out the underlying cultural factors responsible for the status of gender inequality in Bamyan city through the attitudes of male and female university students. It is also aimed to explore the effect of some demographic variables such as age, gender, marital status and faculties among university students concerning study constructs.

2. Materials and Methods

Although there are many methods for choosing the sample size, in this research, Cochran's sample size determination formula was used (Khan et al., 2018). From the statistical population of 6714 total students of Bamyan University, 130 females equal to 35.8%, and 233 males equal to 64.2% with a confidence level of 95% and considering a 5% degree of error, the statistical sample size is equal to 363 students of Bamyan University. The Data was collected during the October – December 2021 among Bamyan university's student. Figure 1 shows the sample size by faculty.
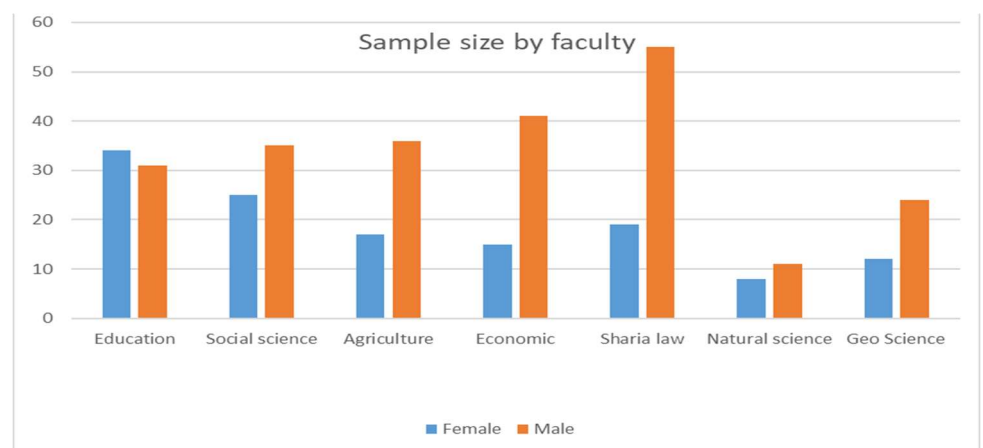

Figure 1. Sample size by faculty

The method of conducting this research is a survey design, the data of which was collected using the well-structured questionnaire technique, and sampled by simple random method within 7 faculties of Bamyan university which each faculty used as a class. The reliability of this questionnaire was measured based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient in our analyses which was 0.83. This value indicates that these 22 items have good internal consistency and can measure the hidden variable of gender inequality.

Dependent Variables: the dependent variables of interest were dichotomous measuring attitude of students of Bamyan university toward factors behind gender inequality. All respondents were asked which factors are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society the question categorized in to four group such as (a) patriarchal ideology contained 6 items, (b) gender stereotypes contained 4 items, (c) dominant traditions in society contained 6 items and, (d) religious beliefs contained 6 items. the Cronbach's Alpha for 22 items in our analysis was 0.87. The similar studies were reported a Cronbach's alpha of (0.83). respondents who were agree with affecting of any 22 items were coded 1 to indicate the effect of variables on gender inequality, respondents who was not agree with affecting of any of 22 items were coded 0, indicating that the items do not affect gender inequality in Bamyan society.

The selection of the socio-demographic variables was based on the literature which studied in this study and the questionnaire of (Khan et al., 2018; Tiwari et al., 2018). these included variables such as Age, Gender, Grade, Faculty, marital status, family type, and some other determinant of gender inequality in Bamyan society. Age, presented the age of respondents during the interview and categorized in four groups: 18-23 years, 24-29 years, 30-35 years, 36 years and above. Gender, described the six of respondent which divided in to two six (males vs females). Grade, describe the years and grade of respondents were codded Freshmen 1, Sophomore 2, Junior 3, Fourth Grade 4. Family type, presented the family structure of the respondents (Nuclear vs Extended). Marital status, described the

respondent's marital status whether got married or still are single (Single vs married). Faculty, presented the respondents faculty that are belongs to, the categorization included Education, social science, natural science, geoscience, sharia law, economic and agriculture (seven categories).

The survey sampling design was taken into account using STATA version 14.1. We conducted a chi-square test to show the bivariate association between the dependent and the independent variables. The Chi-square test is used to test the correlation between variables (McCloskey et al., 2005). To elude multi-collinearity, we conducted a diagnostic cheque among the socio-cultural variables, all VIFs were below 10, with an average VIF of 1.42.

3. Results

3.1. Bivariate Analysis

Table 1 shows the Sample Characteristics by Gender inequality. Variables that usually show a bivariate relationship with patriarchal ideology were Gender, grade and faculty (P<0.05), men are naturally stronger than women, women are more emotional, woman should respect a man's order (P<0.01) and girls do not have the right to choose their husbands independently and men have the right to punish a woman (P<0.05). A few variables showed an association with gender stereotype were, women are weaker than men in social activities, women are emotional in judging, domestic work should be done by women and women cannot assume important political jobs due to their gender (P<0.01). However, variables that commonly showed a bivariate association with traditional believes were, grade, girls remember from childhood that they were born to become housewives and get married, a male child is better than a female child, woman should to do household chores such as child care, cooking, and laundry, a woman's working outside the home is considered a shame and dishonor for her husband, families pay more attention to the education of boys than girls and a woman is considered the guardian of family values (P<0.05). Furthermore, the observation shows that the variables showed association with religious believes were gender, and woman are obliged to obey her husband (P<0.05), faculty, women are not capable of managerial and leadership tasks, women should not travel without a mahram (man), men are the providers of the maintenance, there is no need for women to work outside the home and women do not have equal rights with men (P<0.01).

Table1. Sample characteristics by gender inequality

	Gender Inequality		
	N=363		
	Frequency		P-value
	No (0)	Yes (1)	
Gender			<0.05
Female	56	74	
Male	77	156	
Age			0.16
18-23 years	92	146	
24-29 years	37	80	
30-35 years	2	4	
Over 36 years	2	0	
Marital status			0.39
Single	108	178	
Married	25	52	
Family type			0.32
Nuclear	74	140	
Extended	59	90	
Grade			<0.05
Freshman	9	32	

Sophomore	32	48	
Junior	37	50	
Fourth Grade	54	100	
Faculty			<0.05
Education	33	65	
Social Science	25	35	
Geosciences	18	35	
Economic	21	35	
Agriculture	23	51	
Sharia Science	5	14	
Natural Science	9	27	
Men are naturally stronger than women	133	230	<0.01
Girls do not have the right to choose their husbands independently	183	180	<0.05
The special nature of women has made them more emotional than men	190	173	<0.01
Woman should respect a man's order	183	180	<0.01
Men have the right to divorce	170	193	0.159
Men have the right to punish a woman	160	203	<0.05
Women are weaker than men in social activities	*200*	*163*	*<0.01*
Women are emotional in judging	150	213	<0.01
Domestic work should be done by women	200	163	<0.01
Women cannot assume important political jobs due to their gender	200	163	<0.01
Girls remember from childhood that they were born to become housewives and get married	186	177	<0.05
A male child is better than a female child	204	159	<0.05
Woman should do household chores such as child care, cooking, and laundry	213	150	<0.05
A woman's working outside the home is considered a shame and dishonor for her husband	172	191	<0.05
Families pay more attention to education of boys than girls	187	176	<0.05
A woman is considered the guardian of family values	168	195	<0.05
Women are not capable of managerial and leadership tasks	230	133	<0.01
Women should not travel without a mahram (man)	148	215	<0.01
Woman are obliged to obey her husband	162	201	<0.05
Woman has no right to leave the house	154	209	0.352
Men are the providers of the maintenance	171	192	<0.01
Women do not have equal rights with men	194	169	<0.01

*P-values are chi-square

3.2. Logistic regression analysis

Table 2 presents a logistic regression model which associates between gender inequality and some socio-demographic variables which analyses the attitude of students of Bamyan University regarding the factors behind gender inequality in Bamyan society. Male respondents were 99% (OR = 1.99; CI = 1.04-3.77; p<0.05) more likely beliefs that gender inequality is existent in Bamyan society compared to reference group female. Respondents between the ages 24-29 years were 92% (OR = 1.92; CI = 0.96-3.87; p<0.05) more likely, and those who were between 30-35 years were 20% (OR = 0.20; CI = 0.02-1.72; p<0.05) less likely justified that gender inequality affected by religious, patriarchy ideology, gender

stereotype and traditional beliefs, compared to reference group who were between ages 18-23 years. Student who are sophomore were 2% (OR = 0.02, CI = 0.06 - 0.82; P<0.05) less likely and those who are junior were 3% (OR = 0.03, CI = 0.06 – 0.79; P<0.05) less likely and those who are fourth grade were 9% (OR = 0.09; CI = 0.08 - 1.06; p<0.05) less likely justified that the gender inequality is affected by religious beliefs, patriarchy ideology, gender stereotype and traditional beliefs, compared to reference group who are freshman.

Table 2. Logistic regression analysis of socio-cultural factors behind gender inequality

Variables	Gender inequality Odds	Confidence interval
Gender (Ref= Female)		
Male	1.99**	(1.04 - 3.77)
Age (Ref=18-23 years)		
24-29 years	1.92**	(0.96 - 3.87)
30-35 years	0.20**	(0.02 - 1.72)
36 years and over	0.26	(0.00 - 5.85)
Grade (Ref=Freshmen)		
Sophomore	0.02**	(0.06 - 0.82)
Junior	0.03**	(0.06 - 0.79)
Furth Grade	0.009**	(0.08 - 1.06)
Faculty (Ref=Education)		
Social science	1.07***	(0.40 - 2.83)
Geo science	1.30	(0.48 - 3.55)
Economic	0.89	(0.34 - 2.37)
Agriculture	1.08	(0.45 - 2.60)
Sharia science	1.93	(0.41 - 9.15)
Natural science	2.99**	(0.88 - 10.20)
Marital status (Ref=Singal)		
Married	1.25***	(0.59 - 2.65)
Men are naturally stronger than women. (Ref = No)		
Yes	3.33***	(1.79 - 6.19)
The special nature of women has made them more emotional than men (Ref = No)		
Yes	1.17**	(0.63 - 2.15)
Men have the right to punish a woman (Ref = No)		
Yes	1.20**	(0.61 - 2.37)
Women are weaker than men in social activities (Ref = No)		
Yes	2.24***	(2.00 - 9.01)
Domestic work should be done by women (Ref = No)		
Yes	1.30***	(0.68 - 2.49)
Girls remember from childhood that they were born to become housewives and get married (Ref = No)		
Yes	3.00***	(1.47 - 6.12)
Woman should to do household chores such as child care, cooking, and laundry (Ref = No)		
Yes	1.07**	(0.57 - 2.02)
Families pay more attention to the education of boys than girls (Ref = No)		
Yes	1.42**	(0.21 - 0.84)
Women are not capable of managerial and leadership tasks (Ref = No)		
Yes	1.16***	(0.52 - 2.58)
Woman has no right to leave the house without her husband's permission (Ref = No)		
Yes	1.85**	(0.98 - 3.49)

ciEform in parentheses

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

ref= Reference Group

Student who are from social science were 7% (OR = 1.07, CI = 0.40 - 2.83; P<0.01) more likely and those who are from natural science were about two time (OR = 2.99, CI = 0.88 - 10.20; P<0.05) more likely justified that cultural factors are responsible for existence of gender inequality in Bamyan society, compared to reference group who are from education faculty. and married respondents were 25% (OR = 1.25, CI = 0.59 - 2.65; P<0.01) more likely justified that cultural factors are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society, compared to reference group single respondents. There are some variables of cultural factors like men are naturally stronger than women more than twice (OR = 3.33, CI = 1.79 - 6.19; P<0.01) as likely, and the special nature of women has made them more emotional than men were 17% (OR = 1.17, CI = 0.63 - 2.15; P<0.05) more likely, and Men have the right to punish a woman were 20% (OR = 1.20, CI = 0.61 - 2.37; P<0.05) more likely, and women are weaker than men in social activities more than one time (OR = 2.24, CI = 2.00 – 9.01; P<0.01) as likely, and domestic work should be done by women were 30% (OR = 1.30, CI = 0.68 - 2.49; P<0.01) more likely, and Girls remember from childhood that they were born to become housewives and get married about two time (OR = 3.00, CI = 1.47 - 6.12; P<0.01) as likely, and woman should to do household chores such as child care, cooking, and laundry were 7% (OR = 1.07, CI = 0.57 - 2.02; P<0.05) more likely, and families pay more attention to the education of boys than girls were 42% (OR = 1.42, CI = 0.21 – 0.84; P<0.05) more likely, and women are not capable of managerial and leadership tasks were 16% (OR = 1.16, CI = 0.52 – 2.58; P<0.01) more likely, and woman has no right to leave the house without her husband's permission 85% (OR = 1.85, CI = 0.98 – 3.49; P<0.05) more likely, affected on gender inequality in Bamyan society among the attitude of male and female university students.

4. Discussion

This study is relevant to the body literature of studies that present evidence on what sociocultural factors are commonly responsible for gender inequality in Afghanistan, Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Firstly, this study has found that an increase in education, decreases the likelihood of attitude that cultural factors are responsible for gender inequality in Bamyan city, is relevant to the study of Orfan (2021) that instructional materials in Afghanistan institutionalize and promote gender inequality by underrepresentation of women and overrepresentation of men. Also, the findings can verify through the age of respondents who were above 30 years old, are not justifying that culture are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society compared to those who were below 30 years of age. Furthermore, the study is opposite to (Akbary et al., 2022) increase in years of education reduces the likelihood of attitude justifying domestic violence for both genders in Afghanistan, (Samar et al., 2014) low education has to lead the society in undeveloped position and more gender inequality. The findings on education is also partly relevant to (Shayan, 2015) unequal access of male and female students to school and the very patriarchy structure of society, tremendous religious beliefs, and other factors in its behind as barriers caused gender inequality in education in Afghanistan, (McCloskey et al., 2005) no more than a primary education has an association with increasing of intimate partner violence within sexual unions in Moshi, Tanzania and (Okenwa-Emegwa et al., 2016) low illiteracy associated with physical intimate partner violence on women by men in Nigeria.

However, the answer of respondents showed a strong positive likelihood with items contained that men compared to women in physical nature, emotion, social activities, managerial and leadership tasks, and rights are unequal as men are stronger, women are more emotional, women are weaker, women are not capable and fewer rights than men in Bamyan society compared to those who are with negative beliefs. Also, the respondents highly and positively agree that women were born to be a housewife, and working outside the house is considered a shame and dishonor for their husbands. There are many arguments behalf of the above likelihood. First, based on the feminist theories of the socialization process by Chafetz and Bourdieu and the socialization of gender roles (Bokharaee, 2016; Echavez et al., 2016; Garrett, 1987) is the method of the socialization process in the framework of the rigid culture of patriarchy in Bamyan city and gender-based division of labor, that people from childhood learning it, practice it and get the habit so that unequal gender-based positions produce and continue in the society and it seems natural behavior and attitude over time. Also, the findings are relevant (Hadi, 2017; Niaz, 2003; Tiwari et al., 2018) in the social context

of south Asian studies. Second, because of the continued unequal position and roles of women and men in Afghanistan, the majority of residents have not experienced the leadership role of women, social activities, hardworking on the farms, and so on that as a result they are thinking that men and women are naturally different and masculinities has shaped the culture of society (Echavez et al., 2016).

According to attitude of university students, the four categories of cultural factors such as patriarchal ideology, religious beliefs, gender stereotypes and traditional beliefs determines the gender inequality in Bamyan city and responsible for it especially relevant to the study (Shayan, 2015) patriarchal structure of the society and religious beliefs as origin of people behavior are responsible for inequalities in education for female and male in Afghanistan, (Hadi, 2017) patriarchal values, customary practices and religious beliefs determined the subordinated position of women in Pakistani society, (Drumbl, 2004) the patriarchal elites are responsible for oppressing women in Afghanistan so that rights and crime against women in Afghanistan are judging by patriarchy system, local law of traditions and totally cultural structures of the local society which the results are unequal of whom you are men or women (Niaz, 2003), rigid cultures and patriarchal attitudes devalue the right of women and result widespread violence against women in south Asian countries. Another study by Orfan (2021) shows that gender inequality in Afghanistan promotes by textbooks of high school and has an effect on socialization process of students. However, the finding is opposite to the finding (Bokharaee, 2016) that there is no relationship between patriarchal ideology, gender stereotypes, and gender inequality in Isfahan, Iran. The opposition of likelihood may rely on the different social contexts of Bamyan and Isfahan as Afghanistan is a more traditionally patriarchal country with a low level of awareness among citizens (Drumbl, 2004; Shayan, 2015), Also the level of participation of women in socio-cultural activities in Afghanistan are very weak and can be seen rarely in urban areas (Echavez et al., 2016; Samar et al., 2014).

Our finding shows an unexpected and shocking result between the gender of respondents and gender inequality among the attitude of Bamyan University students that men are 99% (odd ratio=1.99) more likely believes that gender inequality exists in Bamyan Society. The result could explain by the theory of Bourdieu that participants in the existence of partly invisible gender inequality, the society are both the dominant and the dominated which is maintained by a subtle power game (Jarvinen, 1999). Also, this finding could explain by the argument in this topic that women believe that they were born to be housewife and getting married or they are not capable of managerial tasks and they cannot perform social activities better or equal than men.

5. Conclusions

Gender has been an important factor in the formation of a person's position and, accordingly, his/her multiple roles throughout human history. Societies have attributed different roles to women and men according to the different cultures they have had, and in most cases, the role of women has been lower than the role of men (Bokharaee, 2016).

By using a 363-sample size questionnaire dataset, our study examined and compared the underlying cultural factors that are associated with the attitude of Bamyan University male and female students. The attitude toward gender inequality was assessed through responses of Bamyan University students on four cultural indicators of gender inequality, patriarchal ideology, gender stereotypes, and traditional and religious beliefs. We used logistic regression with survey design to explore this association and our result showed that an increase in years of education of Bamyan University students decreases the likelihood of attitude that cultural factors such as patriarchal ideology, religious beliefs, gender stereotypes and traditional believes are responsible for gender inequality in the Bamyan society and who are freshmen are more likely believes that cultural factors are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society compared to sophomore, junior and fourth grade. Age was also associated with the cultural indicators of gender inequality that students who were below 30 years old are more likely believes that cultural factors are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society compared to those who were above 30 years old. The attitude of respondents based on their faculties were varied that significant association have seen among the faculties of natural science and social science compared to education faculty that they are more likely believes that cultural factors are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society. There is a significant association among the marital status of respondents that respondents who were married are more likely believes that cultural factors are behind gender inequality in Bamyan society.

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Conceptual Article

The Queerification and Effeminization of Haitian Society

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Abstract: This article applies Mocombe's concepts of queerification and effeminization to Haitian society, contemporarily. For Mocombe, the shift from industrial capitalism to postindustrial capitalism in the West has led to emasculated and feminine patriarchy, the assumption of patriarchal norms by the state, its ideological apparatuses, queers, and women (given the feminization and queerification of the postindustrial – financialized – workplace) from individual men whose masculinity is no longer associated with being producer and provider as it was under industrial capitalism; instead, they have been interpellated and embourgeoised, like their female counterparts, to define their masculinity as sensitive entrepreneurs, consumers, and or service workers for finance capital, i.e., rentier oligarchs. In the Black diaspora, this process has led to the queerification and effeminization of society as global capital under American hegemony queerify and effeminize the diaspora by promoting queers and women into the labor force at the expense of men and young boys who are either gangsterized or trained for the athletic and entertainment industries.

Keywords: ideological domination, capitalism, underclass, globalization, feminism, theory, phenomenological structuralism, structurationism, masculine studies, gender studies, black identity.

1. Introduction

This article applies Mocombe's historical materialist concepts of queerification and effeminization to Haitian society, contemporarily. For Mocombe, the shift from industrial capitalism to postindustrial capitalism in the West has led to emasculated and feminine patriarchy, the assumption of patriarchal norms by the state, its ideological apparatuses, queers, and women (given the feminization and queerification of the postindustrial workplace) from individual men whose masculinity is minimized and no longer associated with being producers and providers as it was under industrial capitalism; instead, they have been interpellated and embourgeoised, like their female and queer counterparts, to define their masculinity (agents of the Protestant Ethic) as sensitive entrepreneurs, consumers, and or service workers, i.e., finance workers for finance capital (rentier oligarchs). In the Black diaspora, this process has led to the queerification and effeminization of society as global capital under American hegemony queerify and effeminize the diaspora by promoting queers and women into the labor force at the expense of men who are gangsterized or must turn to athletics, entertainment industry, politics, and the military for employment. In Haiti, like elsewhere in the black diaspora, the latter processes have seen the rise of an uncontrollable gang culture in the capital city, Port-Au-Prince.

However, whereas right-wing religious fascism emerges elsewhere in the black diaspora to protect their traditionalism against queerification and effeminization; in Haiti, the former two processes take place via the queerification of Haitian Vodou and the ideology of women as the Poto Mitan, pillars, of the society. On the one hand, in other words, global capitalists, with the assistance of a Haitian comprador bourgeoisie, enter the Haitian economy promoting both queers and women as the pillars of the society through the ideology of identity politics to take advantage of them as more complaint laborers over their heterosexual male counterparts who are displaced from the country's agricultural base and pushed into cities (abroad and in Haiti) where they serve as a lumpenproletariat for the comprador bourgeoise and global (predominantly American, French, and Canadian) rentier oligarchs. On the other hand, Vodou is queerified and effeminized, i.e., queerifying and effeminizing Vodou as queer, feminine, indeterminate, and fluid for black diasporic and white female tourism, as

an ideological apparatus for interpellation and embourgeoisement (of women and queers) in the capitalist world-system under American hegemony.

2. Background of the Problem

Like the Africans of North America who were enslaved by the British, the Africans of Haiti were enslaved by the French on plantations to reproduce the colonial mercantilist system of global capitalism, which became juxtaposed against an emerging liberalization of the latter (Du Bois, 2004, 2012; Mocombe, 2016). Whereas the former, mercantilist capitalism, promoted colonies and protective measures in trade to protect those colonies for the development of the colonial nation, i.e., metropole; the latter, promoted specialization and free trade (McMichael, 2008; Hudson, 2022). The dialectical struggles between (European and American) capitalists promoting either model have shaped geopolitics since the eighteenth century (Wallerstein, 1982; McMichael, 2008; Hudson, 2022). Contemporarily, the distinction is drawn between protective measures and Keynesian economics, with an emphasis on social welfare programs, state interventions into the economy, import substitutions, and nationalization, on the one hand; and neoliberal identity politics, on the other, with an emphasis on trade liberalization, austerity, financialization of economies, privatization, specialization, and identity politics (Sklair, 1995; McMichael, 2008; Hudson, 2022). The latter has been promoted by America (under their rules-based order), the hegemon of the contemporary global capitalist world-system, to countries seeking to develop and increase the well-being of their citizenry over the former, which America itself used to develop its economy and society against European (British) colonialism (McMichael, 2008; Hudson, 2022). To date, the consequences for countries using the neoliberal model for development have been disastrous: seeing, the rise of identity politics, with an emphasis on the queerification and effeminization of the work force, society, and culture; the privatization of state resources and the rise of a small oligarchy, i.e., comprador bourgeoisie, working for, and with, foreign capital to ascertain and (privately) control these resources; increased poverty for the masses; and a weak state unable to provide social welfare for its citizenry who are dependent on outside foreign and domestic private non-profit companies, i.e., nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other non-state organizations for these services (Hudson, 2022). In essence, contemporarily, neoliberalism has become (feudal finance) mercantilism in an effort to colonize the states of the world for American, the new metropole replacing the Western European states of previous centuries, agricultural, industrial, and post-industrial interests, against state nationalism and the Keynesian model, which are viewed as reactionary fascism in the Polanyian (2001 [1944]) sense by the rentier oligarchs and comprador bourgeoisies of the capitalist world-system.

This work, using a Mocombeian structurationist, phenomenological structural, analysis, posits that the contemporary Haitian state is a paragon of the neoliberal state model, which entails queering and effeminizing the society. Haiti's neoliberal state is a colonial/vassal state impoverished to serve (as a raw material, light manufacturing, and tourist hub) American global capitalist hegemony under the auspices of a Haitian comprador bourgeoisie composed of professionals, managers, intellectuals, and business elites in Haiti and the diaspora. However, unlike Chile, which the West points to as the success of the neoliberal process, Haiti's model is a complete failure, similar to the attempt to neoliberalize Russia post the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. Whereas Russia, under Vladimir Putin, was able to combat the deleterious effects (poverty, unemployment, death, etc.) of the neoliberal process by gaining control of the state, curtailing the powers of the oligarchy created by the West, nationalizing its natural resources, and implementing Keynesian economic policies, Haiti is unable to do so (Hudson, 2022). Instead, this work posits that Haiti is queerified and effeminized to facilitate the neoliberalization of its economy and society via Vodou and the ideology of women as the pillar, *Poto Mitan*, and therefore the more employable (compliant and less violent), of the society over men and young boys who are either gangsterized or trained for the athletic and entertainment industries

3. Theory and Methods

Mocombeian (2019, 2022) phenomenological structuralism, which is a structurationist theory that views the constitution of society, human identity, and social agency as a duality and dualism, views the contemporary postindustrial social structure in the West and America as paradoxically constituted via patriarchy and emasculation highlighted by its emphasis on both

Protestant neoliberalism and identity politics, which are used to interpellate and embourgeois the masses. Mocombeian phenomenological structuralism posits that societal and agential constitution are a result of power relations, interpellation, and socialization or embourgeoisiement via five systems, i.e., mode of production, language, ideology, ideological apparatuses, and communicative discourse, which are reified as a social structure or what Mocombe (2019) calls a "social class language game" by persons, power elites, who control the means and modes of production in a material resource framework. Once interpellated and embourgeoised (socialized) by these five systems, which are reified as a social structure and society (social class language game), social actors recursively organize, reproduce, and are differentiated by the rules of conduct of the social structure, which are sanctioned by the power elites who control the means and modes of production, language, ideology, ideological apparatuses, and communicative discourse in a material resource framework. Hence, societal and agential constitution are both a duality and dualism: a dualism given the reification of the social structure via the five systems; and a duality given the internalization of the rules of the five systems, which become the agential initiatives or praxes of social actors differentiated by the rules of conduct that are sanctioned based on the economic mode of production. Difference, or alternative social praxis, in Mocombe's structuration theory, phenomenological structuralism, is not structural differentiation as articulated by traditional structurationists such as Bourdieu, Sahlins, Habermas, and Giddens; instead, it is a result of actions arising from the deferment of meaning and ego-centered communication given the interaction of two other structuring structures (physiological drives of the body and brain; and phenomenal properties of subatomic particles that constitute the human subject) vis-à-vis the mental stance of the ego during the interpellation and socialization or embourgeoisement of social actors throughout their life span or cycle, which produces alternative praxis that is exercised at the expense of the threat these practices may pose to the ontological security of social actors in the social structure or society.

4. Discussion

From its colonial period to independence, Haiti and the social practices of the Haitian people have always been a product of their relations to capitalist relations of production under Western social class language game hegemony. Haiti was established as a mercantilist colony of France, and became divided between a planter class seeking to freely trade in the globe economy and the bankers and elites of the metropole seeking to maintain the colony as a colonial outpost of raw materials. Post the Haitian Revolution, as Francois Pierre-Louis (2000) brilliantly highlights

> [t]he revolutionary governments kept intact the export based economic arrangements which existed under colonialism. The most productive lands in the country were divided between the generals and their families for the cultivation of cash crops. Most of the slaves who fought in the independence war had to resign themselves to working small parcels of land in the mountains for their subsistence. As a result of this arrangement, the class structure of Haiti evolved into three categories: The vast landowners (made up primarily of generals and relatives of the fleeing colonists who moved up the ranks under revolutionary governments), the merchant class and the landless peasants. The large landowners encouraged the production of cash crops on their plantation through a system of share cropping…. Soon after the revolution the government attempted to restore a forced labor system called corvée on the plantations in order to restore Haiti's pre-independence level of productivity in commodities such as coffee and sugar. The leaders had a tough time enforcing the forced labor system due to massive resistance from the former slaves. Instead, a system of share cropping was instituted through which they succeeded in obtaining a substantial labor from the peasant population.
>
> After the large landowners came the merchant class. This class was composed primarily of descendants of the colonists and foreigners. The merchant class acted as an intermediary between the landowners and the external market. A symbiotic relationship developed between the landowning-class and the merchant class. This symbiotic relationship manifested itself in the property relations, the labor relations, and the mechanism of distribution that they both depended on to maintain their economic status. The only way the landowners could obtain manufactured goods was through the merchant class who in turn would sell Haiti's commodities in the international market. The primary role of the merchant class…was to sell the cash crops in the international market and buy manufactured goods for the local economy. Therefore, the landowning class depended on the merchant class for its manufactured goods while, the merchant class could not survive without the landowning class. Even though in some cases there were a few members of the merchant class who had large tracts of land, their main activities were in the import-export sector (pp. 6-7).

Thus, Haiti entered the post-colonial era with a society divided between three economic systems (modes of production), their classes, ideologies, ideological apparatuses, and communicative discourse, i.e., social class language games: a merchant class operating a faux

mercantilist system under the auspices of global capitalism; a predominantly black-nationalist landowning-class seeking a liberal economic order under the auspices of a black nationalist state; and the peasantry in the mountains and provinces with their communal lakouism stemming from the Vodou Ethic (Du Bois, 2012; Mocombe, 2016). Contemporarily, within the neoliberal and identity politics process of interpellation and embourgeoisement under America, the global hegemon, Haiti is queerified and effeminized, by the merchant and landowning classes operating in concert with the upper-class of owners and high-level white executives (finance capital), rentier oligarchs, to remain a colonial outpost of cheap labor, raw materials, eco-cultural tourism, light manufacturing, and agricultural production.

Neoliberalism represents a resurgence of political economic liberalism in the Western world following the fall of global communism in the 1990s. Globalization (1970s-2000s) is the imperial attempt of the West, under American hegemony, to integrate and colonize the world around the juridical framework (rules-based order) of liberalism, which emanates out of the Protestant Ethic and the spirit of capitalism, at the expense of all other forms of system and social integration. Hence, contemporary globalization represents a Durkheimian mechanicalization of the world via the Protestant Ethic and the spirit of capitalism under American (neoliberal) hegemony. The power elites, the upper-class of owners and high-level executives, rentier oligarchs, of the latter (American hegemon) serves as an imperial agent seeking to interpellate and embourgeois (via NGOs, education, media, Vodou, etc., serving as ideological apparatuses) the masses or multitudes of the world to the juridical framework of the Protestant Ethic and the spirit of capitalism, and in the age of (neoliberal) capitalist globalization and climate change this is done within the dialectical processes of two forms of fascism or system/social integration: 1) right-wing neoliberalism; and 2) (neo) liberal identity politics masquerading as cosmopolitanism or hybridization "enframed" by a cashlessness pegged to the US dollar backed by Saudi Arabian oil (Mocombe, 2023). Both forms of system and social integration represent two sides of the same fascistic coin in the age of (neoliberal) globalization and climate change even though proponents of the latter position view the former antagonistically. In fact, the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) nations' attempt to institute a multipolar world against American hegemony, under Russian and Chinese tutelage, is not a counterhegemonic move, in the socialist/economic sense, to challenge the constitution of neoliberal capitalism on a global scale; instead, it is a right-wing response, at the global level, to exercise national capitalism, traditionalism, economic autarky, against the identity politics and free-trade mantra of the left promulgated by American hegemonic forces under neoliberal globalization and identity politics. In the latter sense, it is culturally counterhegemonic but not economically.

On the one hand, in other words, (neo)liberal globalization represents the right-wing (reactionary) attempt to homogenize (converge) the nations of the globe into the overall market-orientation, i.e., private property, individual liberties, and entrepreneurial freedoms, of the capitalist world-system through the retrenchment of the nation-state system, right-wing nationalism, austerity, privatization, and protectionism. This (neo) liberalization process is usually juxtaposed, on the other hand, against the free-trade mantra, narcissistic exploration of self, sexuality, and identity of the left, which converges with the (neo) liberalizing process via the diversified consumerism of the latter groups as they seek equality of opportunity, recognition, and distribution with white agents, rentier oligarchs, of the former within their market (finance) logic. Both positions, the convergence of the right and the hybridization of the left, are (antagonistically) dialectically related in the age of neoliberal globalization under American hegemony. Private property, individual liberties, diversified consumerism, and the entrepreneurial freedoms of the so-called marketplace become the mechanisms of system and social integration for both groups even though the logic of the marketplace is exploitative, environmentally hazardous, and impacting the climate of the material resource framework, i.e., the earth, which often requires the protectionist fascists of the right of the dialectic to intervene, in keeping with the "double movement" thesis of Karl Polanyi (2001 [1944]), against the radical (neo) liberalism of the so-called left representing freedoms to and identity politics.

Haiti within this process is queerified and effeminized through a neoliberalism that promotes neoliberal identity politics, cultural tourism via diversified consumerism (with an emphasis of promoting Vodou as queered, effeminate, and fluid), trade liberalization, austerity, financialization of the Haitian economy, privatization of national resources, and specialization of its labor force towards tourism, athletics (basketball and soccer), export agriculture, and light manufacturing where women, who are deemed by Western researchers and the political elites as the Poto mitan of the society, are overly represented. In other words,

the American hegemon seeks to colonize Haitian society through the neoliberalization of the society with an emphasis on individual responsibility, privatization of the state's natural resources, non-profit organizations for social welfare, and displacing the Haitian peasantry (and their families) off of their lands, which become grounds for large scale export agriculture, soccer fields and basketball courts, and or manufacturing plants, and into the cities (where gangsterism and poverty accumulate), abroad and in the country, looking for employment in the formal (low-skill service work, garment industry, entertainment, tourism, etc.) or informal (drug-selling, prostitution, and market vendors) economies. These latter processes are undergirded by the financialization of the society through remittances sent by the diaspora to offset the growing poverty in the cities; effeminization and queerification of the labor force as women and queers are employed by foreign and local capital at the expense of men who turn to gangsterism, athletics, entertainment, and or politics for employment; and diversified consumerism centered on carnival, Kreyol rap, rara, konpa (Haitian dance form), and Vodou as a queered, feminine, and fluid cultural (religious) product of the Haitians to be promoted and sold (for interpellation and embourgeoisement of women and queers), via tourism, on the island and the international community.

5. Conclusions

In order for Haiti to get out of this dialectical struggle between the mercantilist and neoliberal identity capitalist politics of their former colonial masters, they must adopt the subsequent Kojèveian position of Jean-Jacques Dessalines, the father of the country, which sought to synthesize the liberal/mercantilist capitalism of the Affranchis and the (Lakou) communism of the Africans in order to constitute the Haitian nation-state, post-independence, as an independent sovereign country. If they do not, they will remain in their perpetual road to serfdom as a vassal of Western European and American hegemony.

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Research article

The ways of Improvement for the Livelihood approaches of Persons with Disabilities: A case study on Kachia, Bhola Sadar

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Abstract: A person with disabilities faces difficulties throughout their life. From the very early stages of life, they found themselves facing challenges due to the social structure and financial condition of our county. The Bangladesh government is now launching various initiatives to improve the lives of people with disabilities. As well as several NGOs and INGOs working for the development and inclusion of people with disabilities in different sectors, this paper is about identifying the challenges and limitations of their services and trying to find ways out for possible solutions to solve those shortcomings. Bhola is an area where disaster is also an issue that affects human life. In a survey of 285 households, 53% were persons with disabilities. The average family size was 5, with 65% literacy. Community structures like Union Parishad Members (54%) and Child Clubs (30%) were prominent. Education findings revealed 24% had knowledge for small businesses. 21% of families with disabilities had adequate resources, and 6% of health professionals enhanced skills. Inclusive education knowledge increased for 20%, with 20% of trained teachers adapting methods. Disaster risk reduction training improved skills for 19%. Regarding climate-related risks, 23% of persons with disabilities reported adoption measures. Overall, the study focuses on enhancing inclusivity, education, and disaster resilience among persons with disabilities. A person's disability becomes more difficult during a disaster. Education and health services are required for the improvement of the lives of people with disabilities. Simultaneously, conditions during disasters were a major focus of this research. Self-help groups and connections with local NGOs/INGOs will be beneficial. Government service linkage and access to information will be helpful for the person with a disability. This study aims at identifying potential ways to improve the lives of people with disabilities and to find ways to increase their employment opportunities in the community.

Keywords: persons with disabilities; livelihood improvement; development; social studies.

1. Introduction

People with disabilities are those who "experience long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others," according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Approximately 1 billion individuals worldwide have a handicap of some kind. Approximately 15% of the world's population falls into this category. The majority of persons with disabilities (80%) reside in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), where it has been demonstrated that individuals with disabilities are disproportionately the most marginalized group in society (Saran et al., 2020).

In Bangladesh, people with disabilities (PWD) make up a sizable and diverse minority population. The government of Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) states that almost 500,000 people in Bangladesh have various impairments, making up around 9% of the country's total population (Ali, 2014). According to an earlier NGO estimate, the prevalence of disability in Bangladesh might range from 5.6% to 7.8% (Nfowd & Hi, 2005). The percentages of persons with various sorts of impairments are as follows, according to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2009): visual disability (31.3%), physical disability (including

leprosy and goitre) (35.6%), hearing and speech (28%), and psychological disability (4.9%). In these circumstances, this study aimed to improve the well-being of all types of persons with disabilities & their families, children with disabilities and without disabilities, widows, women, and youth who will be direct beneficiaries of the targeted location of Bhola.

The overall study concerns PWDs and most vulnerable people who are empowered and enjoy rights with social acceptance and dignity for a resilient community. Moreover, the study also focuses on PWDs, parents of children with disabilities, widows, women, and PWDs from vulnerable extremely poor families who will be involved as members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The school-going children with disabilities will be provided support on education with necessary education devices & materials, assistive devices, and awareness sessions in the school on their disabilities and their rights. Children with disabilities and children without disabilities will be the members of Child Clubs (CCs). Teachers will be able to provide training on inclusive education and awareness of disabilities rights so that they are aware, sensitized, and provide necessary support to the children with disabilities in the school. The study has paved a way for the GO-NGO service providers, private sectors, and local governments will be involved through linkage, advocacy, and networking with the target beneficiaries for their necessary services. To enhance knowledge or learning on disability rights, inclusive education, inclusive disaster, and livelihood in the context of Bangladesh is the main purpose of this project. Moreover, the study aims at understanding the current development situations of the project's targeted community.

2. Literature Review

Disability and poverty are two complex, interconnected problems. A substantial amount of empirical data demonstrates that people with disabilities typically have lower educational attainment, greater unemployment rates, poorer living circumstances, and higher rates of poverty in industrialized nations. The objective of this project is to further empirical research on the social and economic circumstances of individuals with disabilities in emerging nations. This research provides a glimpse of the economic and poverty condition of working-age people with disabilities and their households in fifteen developing nations using comparable data and techniques across countries. (Mitra et al., 2011).

Dassah et al. (2022) employed a qualitative method, conducting in-depth interviews with 33 people with physical impairments and medical professionals. The material from these interviews was then thematically analyzed. We determined 4 key concepts. Health care could be made more accessible, in the opinion of the participants, by: (1) making it more affordable; (2) expanding the number of providers and services; (3) offering more guidance on navigating the system; and (4) enhancing access to equipment and facilities that are more accommodating for people with disabilities. Modifications to policy and practice were the focus of the proposals made by the participants. (Tigere & Moyo, 2021) showed that PWDs are capable individuals who, if given the right help, can completely change their social and economic circumstances.

The study findings, which are based on 51 observations, show that working-age people with impairments were disadvantaged in a variety of areas, including employment, access to healthcare, transportation, and acceptability. The sample's disabled participants likewise relied on the disability payment to get by. The combined findings recommend alterations to Trinidad's educational, employment, and healthcare systems in order to increase the long-term wellness of working-age people with disabilities (Parey, 2020).

Shakil Mahmud et al. (2014) studied Gaibandha area of northern Bangladesh, where the poorest and most vulnerable people frequently live in reed huts at the confluence of two rivers, a cross-sectional prospective survey of 50 persons with disabilities was conducted. Also highlighted were the demands for warning systems that people can comprehend, service coordination, and post-disaster job training. The survey's findings shed light on the occupational therapist's role in disaster relief, particularly when it comes to helping those with impairments. Disability occurs in Bangladesh for a variety of reasons, including accidents, incorrect pathology diagnoses, maternal malnutrition, a lack of qualified birth attendants and nurses, polio, typhoid, crime and violence, acid burn, child marriage, marriages between close relatives, and more (Hasan et al., 2018). These claims are supported by a small but rising body of research that links disability status to increased risk of social exclusion from schooling and economic productivity, as well as limited access to healthcare across a range of settings and nations. (Mitra et al., 2011; Mactaggart et al., 2015; WHO, 2012). People with disabilities are

often referred to as those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments that prevent them from fully and effectively participating in society. These impairments might be congenital, the result of illness or accident, or both. Incorporating disabled people into disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans, designs, and implementation is a relatively recent phenomenon worldwide. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), an international framework for disaster risk reduction that runs from 2015 to 2030, is strengthened by the UN's human rights framework (Stough & Kang, 2015).

3. Materials and Method

3.1 Study Area Profile

The study is designed to work at Kachina Union of Bhola Sadar Upazila, which is highly prone to disasters, including tidal surges, cyclones, floods, and intrusion of saline water due to geo vulnerable location. The entire district is encircled by the rivers and communication is not easy from the Bhola Sadar, though it is only 6 kilometers from the district town. The study areas of the study are highly vulnerable to various natural disasters and also a victim of climate change. The dominating disasters were cyclones and associated storm surges in the southern coastal region of Bangladesh. Cyclones frequently hit the coastal districts and affected livelihood and damaged properties, and economic loss. Over the years, numerous public institutions, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and volunteer-based humanitarian networks have been working to increase the community level resilience in those multi-hazard prone areas while recognizing significant structural constraints related to poverty, governance, and history which create vulnerability and disaster risk over the long-term. But addressing the issues of livelihood for persons with disabilities and their families through exclusive services is not evident in the study area. Figure 1 shows the study area of Kachua Union of Bhola District.
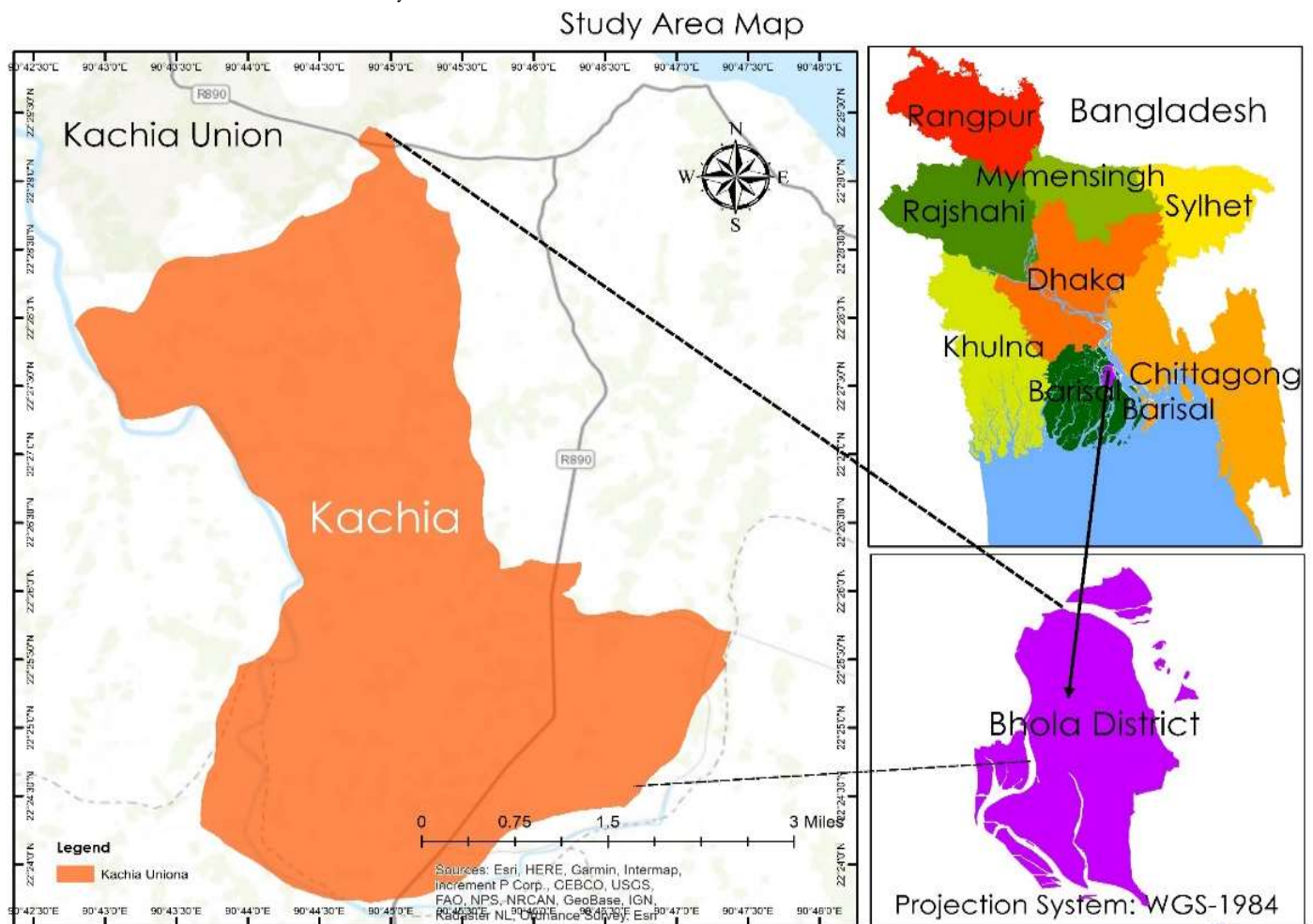

Figure 1. Study area map (Bangladesh - Subnational Administrative Boundaries - Humanitarian Data Exchange, n.d.)

3.2 Method

The general approach of the study was statistically robust, consultative, and feedback-oriented. In conducting this assessment, the mixed-method research approach, which was both quantitative and qualitative, will be employed. The study design, including the selection of data collection methods and tools, instrument development, analysis, and dissemination format and strategy was based on distinct conceptualization and proper documentation of the study objectives. While establishing the objectives of the research, Authors followed a critical process for ensuring a useful way of collecting data. Our approach, at the outset, was to clearly understand the primary purpose of the study, and therefore, to make sure that findings lead to actionable and evidence-based recommendations. Figure 2 demonstrates the methodological flowchart for this study.

First stage **Desk review**	• Articles/literatures, related document will be read throughly
Second Stage **Data Collection**	• Both qualitative and quantitative data collection will be conducted to gather information from target groups
Third stage **Analysis**	• The analysis part will be conducted to make a good paper which will help to bring more insights
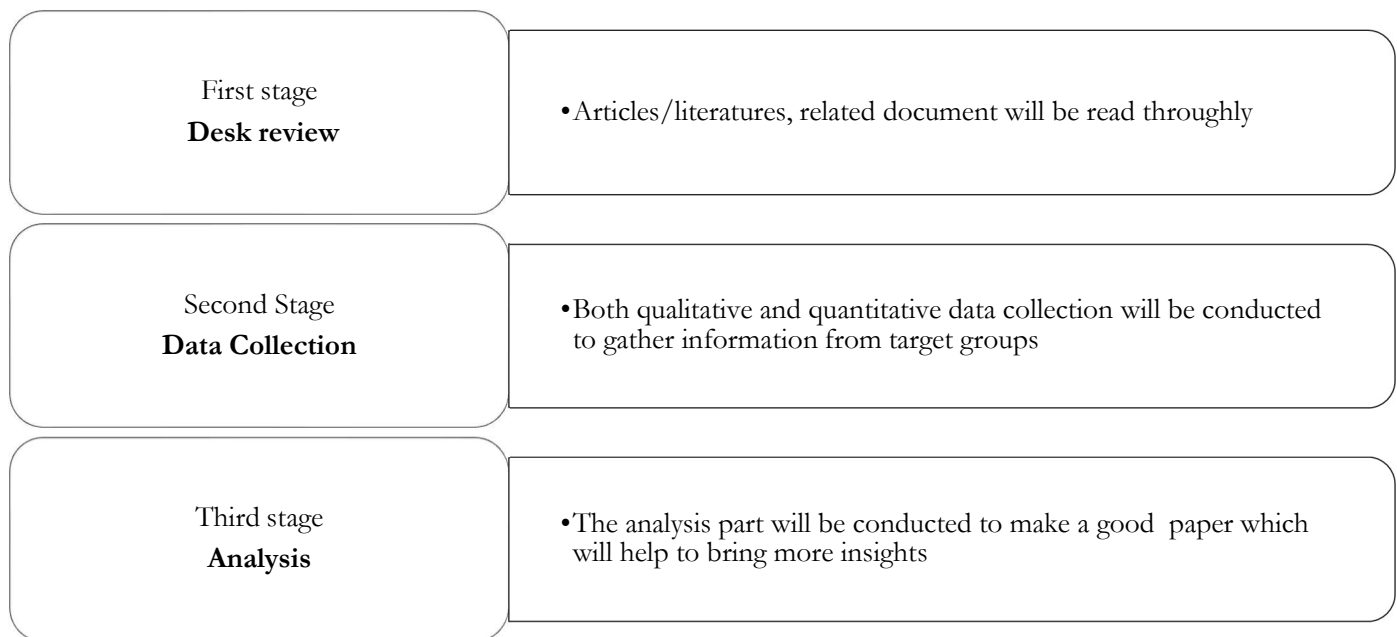
Figure 2. Methodological flowchart

3.2.1 Quantitative Sampling Design

Kachia is a union under Bhola Sadar Upazila of Bhola District with a total population of 13560 (BBS, 2011). The standard statistical formula (Cochran formula) allows calculating an ideal sample size given a desired level of precision, desired confidence level, and the estimated proportion of the attribute present in the population.

The formula was:

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_{0-1}}{N}}$$

Here,
n= estimated sample size
z= 1.645 with 90% confidence interval
e= margin of error at 0.5 %
p=0.5, the Estimated prevalence with 50%
N=Total target population= 13560

To avoid non-response errors due to the absence of any other reason (considering the frequent movement of the respondents to other locations), 5 % additional samples have been added for non-response. That gives 266+(5 % of 266) = 280 ~ 285 samples were selected to cover the expected size. This sample will be distributed to locations based on Sex, age and disability disaggregated way.

3.2.2 Qualitative Sampling Design

A qualitative study was employed to meet the objective of the study. The qualitative study was organized and conducted mainly with the facilitators/secondary stakeholders who were mainly service providers. The qualitative data collection plans were explained and distributed in a different table based on the methods and beneficiaries. The number of conducting qualitative methods depended on the data saturation. Only the assumption list has been added here. In total from all areas, 6 FGD and 8 KII had been planned. Table 1 shows FGD snapshot for the study.

Table 1. FGD distribution

Qualitative Tools	Number (Depend on data saturation)	Target Group
FGD	6	People with disabilities and their family members/Caregivers
		People with disabilities
		*Other Community Members

KIIs was conducted with all the key stakeholder of the project. We added some of the key stakeholders of the study such as PCC officials, Service providers, Different community members, Gender actors, teachers, doctors, CBO officials, community volunteers, etc. to conduct this qualitative tool. Table 2 shows etc. KII snapshot for the study.

Table 2. KII distribution

Qualitative Tools	Number (Depend on data saturation)	Target Group
*KII	8	Project Management Team
		Upazila level officer- Livestock, agriculture, youth department, education department, fishery department, child and women affairs department, social welfare department tec.
		Different community members
		Community leaders/ Religious representative
		Disability & Inclusion actors (Doctors/Teachers/ Upazila SW officer)
		Food Security actors (family member/caregiver)
		Livelihoods actors
		Sub Sectors of the person with Disabilities and family members
		Upazila agriculture and livestock officer
		Upazila child and women affairs officer
		Teacher/SMC member
		Community-based organization (CBO) officials
		Community Volunteers

4. Analysis and Findings

4.1 Demography and Household Information

Profile of Surveyed HHs: total of 285 HHs were surveyed by using a structured questionnaire by 10 Enumerators (both male and female), among those HHs, 53% were the person with disabilities and 47% were vulnerable people without disabilities. Among them, 150 were persons with disabilities, and 135 were vulnerable with no disabilities. Among those households, the minimum number of members was 3 and the maximum number of members of a household was 12. Average family size is 5.

Table 3 shows that the highest number of respondents can only sign both the male and female gender. The number of females was 58 and that was 48% similarly, 64 males and that was 52%. The Literacy rate is 65% found during this baseline study. Figure 3 concerns the gender proportion for the study.
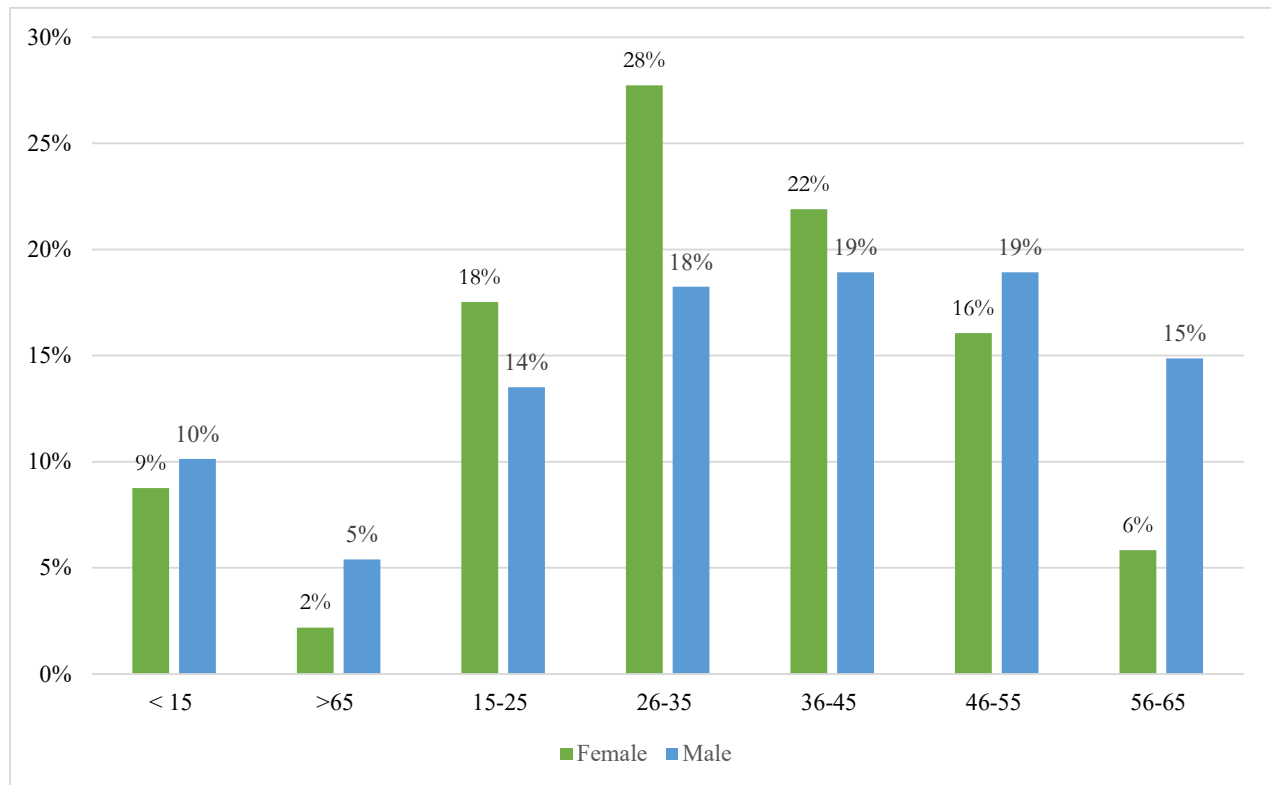
Figure 3. Gender ratio of the study

Table 3. Education level of the respondents

Level of Education	Female Frequency	Female Percentage	Male Frequency	Male Percentage
Can only sign	58	48%	64	52%
Can read /write	2	29%	5	71%
Graduate	0	0%	1	100%
HSC	1	25%	3	75%
JSC/Class VIII	11	58%	8	42%
No Education	40	46%	47	54%
Other	3	38%	5	63%
Preschool	1	33%	2	67%
PSC/Class V	16	76%	5	24%
SSC	5	38%	8	62%
Grand Total	**137**	**48%**	**148**	**52%**

Household composition: Among the surveyed HHs, Data shows that male and female respondents within the disability respondents group the maximum number was 20% and the type of disability was physical disability. Most people with disabilities had their disabilities from an early age. Figure 4 shows gender-based disability ratio for the study.

4.2 Community Structure and Services

Findngs-1: In this study, it was to find out that Strengthening the capacity of different types of local community groups and stakeholders such as Community- Based Organizations (CBOs)-(apex body of Self-Help Groups), Child Clubs (CCs), Local Protection Committees, Union Parishad Members, School Teachers, Local Health Practitioners, Community/Religious Leaders, GO/NGO representatives and Media in promoting and defending the rights of persons with disabilities through advocacy, campaign, training, and workshops by 2024.

Gender-based % of different disabilities

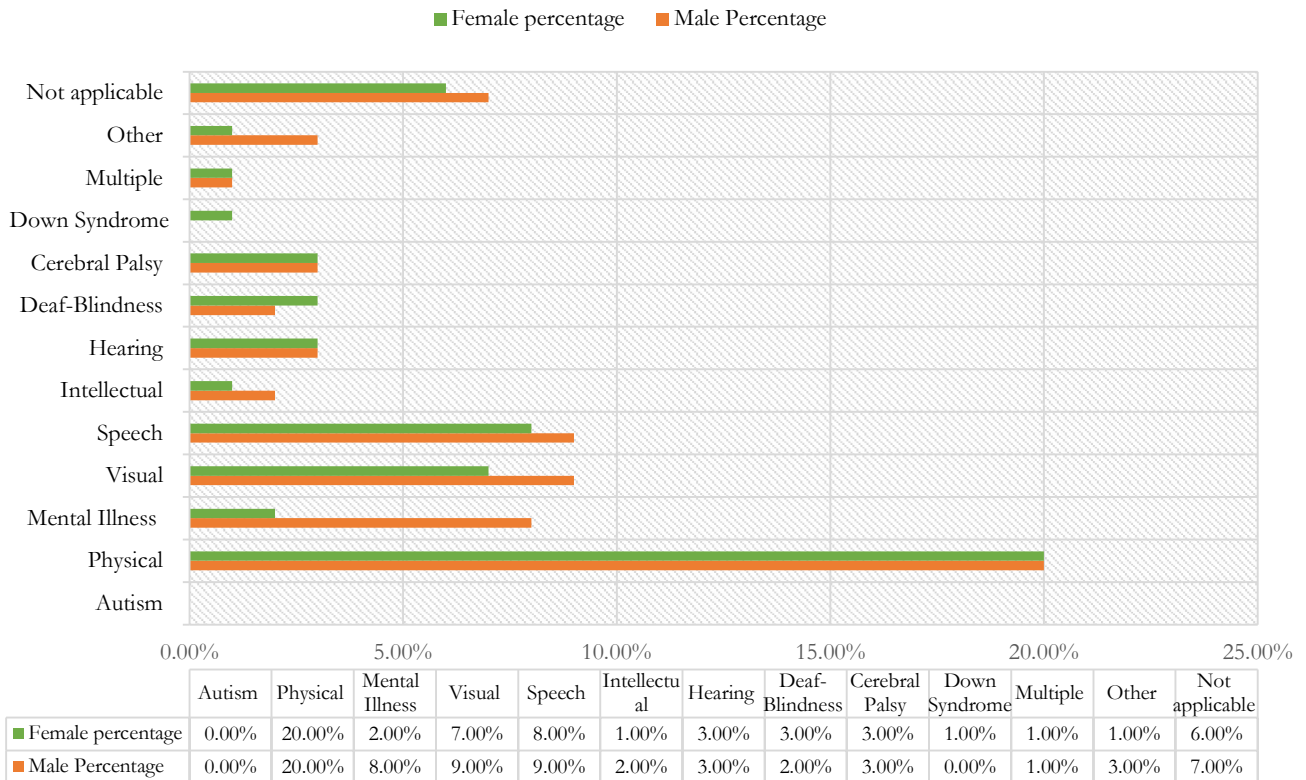|	Autism	Physical	Mental Illness	Visual	Speech	Intellectual	Hearing	Deaf-Blindness	Cerebral Palsy	Down Syndrome	Multiple	Other	Not applicable
Female percentage	0.00%	20.00%	2.00%	7.00%	8.00%	1.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	6.00%
Male Percentage	0.00%	20.00%	8.00%	9.00%	9.00%	2.00%	3.00%	2.00%	3.00%	0.00%	1.00%	3.00%	7.00%

Figure 4. Gender-based disability ratio

Study found that 1 out of 7 and 14% of community structures were established and strengthened. Child clubs (CCs) and Union Parishad members are the most common local community group and stakeholders. Other community groups like CBOs, self-help groups, and local protection committee it is not that prominent. The baseline study team found that there were different types of community structures available. There was a total of seven types of community structure available and among them, one was most strengthened and that was union Parishad members. The other one was child clubs (CC). There was a different child club established by other NGOs who worked there before. However, those were deteriorating their strength over time because of no supervision and care. Table 4 shows Community Structures for the study.

Table 4. Community structures

Out of available Community Groups and stakeholders which one is most strong	Percentage
Child Clubs (CCs)	30%
Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) - (apex body of Self-Help Groups)	1%
GO/NGO representatives	3%
Local Health Practitioners	1%
Local Protection Committees	7%
School Teachers	5%
Union Parishad Members	54%
Grand Total	**100%**

The qualitative part of the study finds that the union Parishad was the most common community structure. Most of the respondents' responses were that they went to seek required services, information, and help from the Union Parishad. There were some other NGOs who helped them sometimes. The rights of persons with disabilities are required to

defend by different community structures. The study found that 15 out of 150 and 10% of persons with disabilities whose rights are defended by the different types of community structures. 10% of persons with disabilities reported that their rights are defended by the different types of community structures. Table 5 shows rights defended by community structures.

Table 5. Rights defended by community structures

Knowledge about the right of persons with disabilities	Person with disabilities receive their rights	Persons with disabilities whose rights are defended by the different types of community structures?	Count	%
Don't Know	Don't Know	Don't Know	8	5%
No	Don't Know	Don't Know	1	1%
No	Don't Know	No	1	1%
No	No	Don't Know	5	3%
No	No	No	45	30%
Yes	No	Don't Know	21	14%
Yes	No	No	34	23%
Yes	Yes	Don't Know	2	1%
Yes	Yes	No	18	12%
Yes	Yes	Yes	15	10%
Grand Total			**150**	**100%**

Table 6 data shows that 27 out of 150 and 18% of persons with disabilities were supported for obtaining a disability ID card, disability allowance, or stipend/provision of social safety Net. The qualitative part of this study found that most persons with disabilities and their families had struggled a lot to receive support. However, the observation and KII information represent that the lack of knowledge and willingness was the main reason behind not receiving proper support. During this baseline study, it was found that the economic condition of the study area was not that good. The main profession of most of the people was found fishing, boating, day labor, and other small activity. Those income-generating activities were found not enough for most of the families in the study area. Most of the family faces financial crisis and their income were based on the season of fishing and boating. Natural disasters had an impact on their life as well. The availability of health service providers is limited and they faced different health-related issues. Sometimes, those became crucial for them. In the societal aspect acceptance of the person with disabilities was somehow limited in different socio-cultural activities. Creating earning opportunities, increasing accessibilities, and education opportunities for the person with disabilities and children with disabilities required. At the same time, there were found a large number of the population were vulnerable because of their poor income, high risky profession (fishing with a small boat in a large river, living on the bank of a river during a natural disaster like cyclone, etc.) was common.

Table 6. Persons with disabilities receiving supports

Person with disabilities receive their rights	Person with disabilities receiving support for obtaining disability allowance, stipend	Count	%
Don't Know	Don't Know	1	1%
Don't Know	No	5	3%
Don't Know	Yes	4	3%
No	Don't Know	2	1%
No	No	66	44%
No	Yes	37	25%

		Count	Percentage
Yes	Don't Know	2	1%
Yes	No	6	4%
Yes	Yes	27	18%
Grand Total		**150**	**100%**

Findings-2: Reduced ongoing discrimination against Persons with Disabilities from occurring or recurring by 2030.

Table 7 shows that 34 out of 150 and 23% of people living with disabilities reported a significant reduction in discrimination against them. However, there was discrimination and that was 77%. For reducing discrimination increase in the knowledge level was important. It was also observed that lack of knowledge and awareness was one of the major reasons behind the discrimination.

Table 7. Discrimination reduction

Opportunity of reducing discrimination against person with disabilities in future	Reporting discrimination against them	Knowledge about any discrimination report issue?	Count	Percentage
Don't Know	No	Don't Know	1	1%
Don't Know	No	Yes	3	2%
Don't Know	Yes	No	2	1%
Don't Know	Yes	Yes	1	1%
No	No	Don't Know	2	1%
No	No	No	9	6%
No	No	Yes	6	4%
No	Yes	No	23	15%
No	Yes	Yes	18	12%
Yes	No	No	8	5%
Yes	No	Yes	19	13%
Yes	Yes	Don't Know	1	1%
Yes	Yes	No	23	15%
Yes	Yes	Yes	34	23%
Grand Total			**150**	**100%**

Table 8 shows that 12% person with disabilities had access to decision-making at the family level. But in government and non-government structures, there is no participation yet. (Of local structures both government and non-government with increased representation of PWDs in decision-making bodies.) From the qualitative part, the study team found that those who have a very minor physical issue and can contribute to the family earnings had the right to provide a decision. Those who had no earnings and were physically unable to move had no right to put decisions in the family matters.

Table 8. Access in family decision-making

Person with disabilities receive their rights	People with disabilities have participated in decision-making	Count	Percentage
Don't Know	Don't Know	3	2%
Don't Know	No	4	3%
Don't Know	Yes	3	2%
No	Don't Know	3	2%
No	No	62	41%
No	Yes	40	27%
Yes	Don't Know	1	1%

Yes	No	16	11%
Yes	Yes	18	12%
Grand Total		**150**	**100%**

4.3 Knowledge, Skills, and Resources

Findings-3: Persons with disabilities and their family members have increased knowledge, skills, and resources (information, inputs, etc.) to start diversified small businesses/Income Generating Activities (IGA) by 2024.

Table 9 shows that 68 out of 285 and 24% of project participants including persons with disabilities with knowledge, skills, and resources to start small businesses or diversify their businesses. For increasing their knowledge, it was required to provide support and training for income-generating activities. The study found that those who have responses on that knowledge, skills, and resources had an only idea about IGA. The qualitative study result shows that persons with disabilities who have simple physical issues can do small business, shop, and do other activities to generate income and improve their lives. 68 and 24% of project participants including persons with disabilities with increased knowledge, skills, and resources (they have knowledge base value) to start a small business or diversify their business. However, they need external support to start 27% person with disabilities were found engaged in income-generating approaches. During this baseline study, it was found that 48% of women have the opportunity to do IGA activity.

Table 9. Knowledge, skills, and resources to start small businesses

Skill or knowledge to earn money (For Caregiver)	Scope to do small business	Count	Percentage
Don't Know	Don't Know	3	1%
Don't Know	Yes	2	1%
No	Don't Know	6	2%
No	No	101	35%
No	Yes	47	16%
Yes	Don't Know	7	2%
Yes	No	51	18%
Yes	Yes	68	24%
Grand Total		**285**	**100%**

Findings-4: Persons with Disabilities and their families have adequate financial resources to ensure access to education, health, and the provision of appropriate rehabilitation services and assistive technologies for the Persons with Disabilities by 2030. Table 10 shows that 31 out of 150 and 21% of disability families reported (adequate financial resources to meetup health, education, and appropriate rehabilitation service.

The qualitative part of this study showed that most of the parents tried to ensure the best support for their children. The most common belief found that their responsibility is to ensure treatment, education, and other requirements of their family. However, the financial condition of most of the family was not that good to provide the best support. This baseline study found that the most common challenges faced in IGAs by the person with disabilities were lack of knowledge, training, financial capacity, and physical capacity. In the same situation, women face challenges from society, family and community levels. In these circumstances, it is really important to provide training, support and increase awareness in family, community and mainstreaming situations.

Table 10. Financial resources

Families with person with disabilities have enough resources t	Person with disabilities receiving access to education health and assistive device	Count	Percentage
Don't Know	No	1	1%
No	No	57	38%
No	Yes	19	13%

Yes		Don't Know		2	1%
Yes		No		40	27%
Yes		Yes		31	21%
Grand Total				**150**	**100%**

4.4 Health care facility

Findings-4: Caregivers, Community Volunteers, Community-Based Local Health Practitioners, and Local Health Institutions, Health Care professionals have increased knowledge, skills, and capacity to provide primary health care services including Primary Rehabilitation Therapy (PRT) and assistive devices to the persons with disabilities by 2024.

Table 11 shows that 18 out of 285 and 6% of project participants with increased knowledge, skills, and capacity to provide primary health care services to persons with disabilities. 18 and 6% of project participants have knowledge, skills, and capacity to provide primary health care services to the person with disabilities. That knowledge is preliminary level and they only know that person with disabilities needs special attention and support in terms of health care facility. In the Kacia Union, there was only one health care facility and that facility had not enough capacity to provide support to the person with disabilities. It was found that the idea of primary rehabilitation therapy (PRT) was 67% among the respondents.

Table 11. Primary healthcare services

have an idea about primary rehabilitation therapy (PRT)	have skill & knowledge to provide primary health service to person with disabilities	persons with disabilities receiving needed health care services including PRT and access to assistive products appropriate to their needs	person with disabilities receiving Primary Rehabilitation Therapy	Count	Percentage
Don't Know	Don't Know	No	No	10	4%
Don't Know	Don't Know	Yes	Yes	1	0%
Don't Know	No	No	No	1	0%
Don't Know	No	No	Yes	1	0%
Don't Know	Yes	No	No	1	0%
No	Don't Know	No	No	1	0%
No	No	No	No	49	17%
No	No	No	Yes	8	3%
No	No	Yes	No	5	2%
No	No	Yes	Yes	2	1%
No	Yes	No	No	12	4%
No	Yes	Yes	No	2	1%
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	0%
Yes	Don't Know	Yes	No	1	0%
Yes	No	No	No	29	10%
Yes	No	Yes	No	45	16%
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	1%
Yes	Yes	No	No	44	15%
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	17	6%
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	33	12%
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	6%
Grand Total				**285**	**100%**

Table 12 shows that 18 out of 150 and 12% of persons with disabilities receive needed health care services including PRT and access to assistive products appropriate to their needs.

The study team found that those who had received healthcare facility they received those from different locations and healthcare facilities. The condition of the local healthcare facility is not enough technical support to provide the required facility to the person with disabilities.

Table 12. Receive needed healthcare services

PWDs receiving needed health care services including PRT and access to assistive products appropriate to their needs	person with disabilities receiving PRT	person with disabilities receiving assistive device	Count	Percentage
No	No	No	63	42%
No	No	Yes	13	9%
Yes	No	No	25	17%
Yes	No	Yes	26	17%
Yes	Yes	No	5	3%
Yes	Yes	Yes	18	12%
Grand Total			**150**	**100%**

Table 13 shows that 70 out of 285 and 25% of respondents responded that health care professionals increased their knowledge and skill on how to meet the needs of patients with disabilities.

Table 13. Skills and knowledge

The needed health care services such as Physiotherapy, Hearing test, devices and eye test etc. services are available at Protibondhi Seba O Sahajjo Kendra.	The local health care service providers knowledgeable & capable enough to provide support for the PWDs health care?	Count	Percentage
No	No	153	54%
Yes	No	62	22%
Yes	Yes	70	25%
Grand Total		**285**	**100%**

Findings-5: Improved participation of Persons with disabilities in social activities/life by 2030.

Table 14 shows that 40 out of 150 and 27% of disabled people reported significant engagement in social life. The person with disabilities face didn't face any social challenges like marriage, bullying, or participation issues in the social gathering. The person with disabilities who had comparatively simple impairment had more opportunities.

Table 14. Engagement in social life

Any scope for PWDs to engage in the social life	PWDs face any social challenge like marriage, bulling or participation issue in social gathering	Count	Percentage
No	No	76	51%
Yes	No	34	23%
Yes	Yes	40	27%
Grand Total		**150**	**100%**

4.5 Education Facility/services

Findings-5: Increased understanding of inclusive education and associated teaching-learning methods among the stakeholders including school teachers, parents, SMC members, and GoB education authority by 2024. Table 15 shows that 59 out of 290 and 20% of participants increased knowledge, and skills and sensitized to the idea of inclusive education.

Table 15. Inclusive education

Have idea about inclusive education?	Any learning opportunity for children with disabilities	Count	Percentage
No	No	136	47%
Yes	No	33	11%
Yes	Not Applicable	62	21%
Yes	Yes	59	20%
Grand Total		**290**	**100%**

Table 16 shows that 2 out of 10 and 20% of teachers who received in-service training have increased knowledge and skills on inclusive teaching-learning methods.

Table 16. Increased knowledge

teachers receiving in-service training have increased knowledge and skills on inclusive teaching learning methods	In-service training for teacher helped to increase knowledge and skills on inclusive teaching learning methods?	Count	Percentage
No	No	1	10%
No	No	4	40%
Yes	No	3	30%
Yes	Yes	2	20%
Grand Total		**10**	**100%**

Table 17 shows that 2 out of 10 and 20% of teachers who receive in-service training have adapted inclusive teaching-learning methods. Among the 10 interviewed teachers 2 teacher received training and those 2 teachers adapted inclusive teaching-learning methods.

Table 17. Adaptation on Inclusive Teaching-Learning Methods

Teachers receiving in-service training have increased knowledge and skills on inclusive teaching learning methods?	All teachers of your school who receive in-service training, have adapted inclusive teaching learning methods	Count	Percentage
No	No	2	20%
No	No	3	30%
Yes	No	3	30%
Yes	Yes	2	20%
Grand Total		**10**	**100%**

4.6 Disaster Risk Reduction

Findings-6: Persons with Disabilities, Community Leaders, Caregivers, CBO leaders, DMC members, Local Community Volunteers, Local Government Officials, and Health Professionals have increased knowledge, skills, and capacity in making disability-inclusive disaster/climate risk management plans. 53 out of 285 and 19% of training including persons with disabilities with increased knowledge, skills, and capacity to make disability-inclusive disaster/climate risk management plans.

Findings-7: Improved resilience of Persons with disabilities to climate-related disaster risks 2030.

Table 18 provides insights into the involvement of persons with disabilities in the disaster management committee and their reported adoption of climate-related risk and mitigation measures. The table categorizes responses based on the committee members' awareness of disability representation and their reported actions. Among the 150 respondents, 3% indicated a lack of awareness (Don't Know) regarding disability representation, with 32% of those reporting no adoption of climate-related measures. Notably, 23% of persons with disabilities reported actively adopting such measures, reflecting a positive engagement in climate risk mitigation within the disaster management committee. The table underscores the varied responses and highlights the importance of disability inclusion in climate resilience efforts.

Table 18. Climate Risk and Mitigation

Any PWDs in the disaster management committee	Present condition PWDs reporting adoption of climate related risk and mitigation	Count	Percentage
Don't Know	No	4	3%
Don't Know	Not Applicable	5	3%
Don't Know	Yes	4	3%
No	No	48	32%
No	Not Applicable	2	1%
No	Yes	16	11%
Not Applicable	No	5	3%
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	6	4%
Not Applicable	Yes	5	3%
Yes	No	18	12%
Yes	Not Applicable	2	1%
Yes	Yes	35	23%
Grand Total		**150**	**100%**

5. Result and Discussions

Regarding rights defended by community structures, the study found that 10% of persons with disabilities reported their rights being defended by various community structures. This finding is essential in understanding the advocacy and support landscape for persons with disabilities. An alarming finding was that 18% of persons with disabilities were supported in obtaining disability ID cards, allowances, or social safety net provisions, indicating a need for more robust support systems.

The study also highlighted the economic conditions of the area, dominated by fishing, boating, and day labor. These occupations are often insufficient for family needs, exacerbating the financial struggles of families, particularly those with disabled members. In terms of healthcare, the survey revealed that only 6% of project participants had increased knowledge, skills, and capacity to provide primary healthcare services to persons with disabilities. This statistic underscores the need for improved healthcare training and resources, especially in primary rehabilitation therapy and assistive devices.

Another critical area of the study was the participation of persons with disabilities in social activities. It was found that 27% of disabled individuals reported significant engagement in social life, indicating a positive trend towards social inclusion. However, this also suggests that a significant portion of the disabled population still faces social challenges. The study also delved into the realm of education, revealing that 20% of participants had increased knowledge and were sensitized to inclusive education. This finding is significant for understanding the progress in educational inclusivity for persons with disabilities. Linkage with several government agencies for treatment assistance, education, social safety net,

agriculture and livestock extension services, and skill development training through the Youth Department is necessary for improvement of life of person with disabilities. Long-term and solid relationships with community members within group like Self-help group is needed. Income-generating strategies must be developed through a review of physical, financial, marketing, and profitability feasibility. The UDMC, Ward DMC, and Youth Clubs are partially reliant on the development organization, the project would be useful in fostering ownership among local government leaders as well as other community people active in those committees.

A community-oriented action plan and community-led initiatives are required for sustainability and shifting attitudes toward reliance on external help. Given the sensitivity of the WASH situation, need-based interventions to enhance the situation may be adopted. Facilitation of increased accessibility and affordability will be more effective than direct intervention. Home-based and appropriate IGAs for female family members, as well as Self-Help Groups affiliated with local MFIs, may be introduced. Friendly interventions for women, girls, and socially excluded persons to reduce their vulnerability factors through capacity building and awareness. Women, youth, and socially excluded persons should be included in various DRR-related forums, committees, and youth clubs. The initiative must involve local government, elites, business sectors, various allies, and organizations in comprehensive intervention design and implementation that contributes to long-term sustainability. Within NGO/INGO collaboration is required during intervention and setting up the goal. It might help to improve the life of person with disabilities and vulnerable group. In summary, this study depicts the current condition as well as people's accessibility and worry about climate risk, livelihood, and access to various service providers. Catastrophe experience and other challenges relating to disaster, health, and WASH scenario

The paper also discusses the current position of persons with disabilities, as well as their challenges and concerns. This study demonstrates significant potential for strengthening the capabilities of impoverished HHs, enhancing services for individuals with disabilities, making handicapped-friendly complete education in the region, participation in DMCs, and incentive to enhance their responsibilities. Data from this baseline survey can be utilized to address concerns planned for interventions that will aid in the effective implementation of activities leading to the achievement of project objectives. It would be desirable to communicate with the target population before moving forward with community-driven activities and building networking among public and commercial entities that can help to project goal attainment.

6. Conclusions

This in-depth study titled "The Ways of Improvement for the Livelihood Approaches of Persons with Disabilities: A Case Study on Kachia, Bhola Sadar" provides significant insights and actionable strategies to enhance the lives of persons with disabilities in the Kachia region. The research, based on data from 285 households, offers a detailed view of the challenges and opportunities for persons with disabilities in this area. The study underscores that community structures such as Union Parishad Members and Child Clubs are vital in supporting persons with disabilities, but there is a need for stronger and more effective structures. It was found that only a small percentage of persons with disabilities felt that their rights were adequately defended by these community structures, and a limited number received assistance in obtaining necessary disability ID cards, allowances, or social safety nets. This situation highlights a gap in advocacy and support systems that needs addressing. Economically, the region's reliance on fishing, boating, and day labor is insufficient to sustain most families, especially those including persons with disabilities. This challenge necessitates the development of more diverse income opportunities and improved access to education and employment for persons with disabilities. Healthcare is identified as a critical concern, with a mere 6% of project participants exhibiting increased capabilities to provide primary healthcare services to persons with disabilities. This finding points to the urgent requirement for better healthcare training and resources, particularly in areas like primary rehabilitation therapy and the provision of assistive technologies. Social inclusion of persons with disabilities is another crucial aspect, with 27% reporting significant engagement in social activities. However, this also implies that a considerable portion of the disabled population continues to face social challenges. Education, too, requires attention, with only 20% of participants showing an increased understanding of inclusive education. In the context of disaster risk reduction, the study reveals that 19% of training participants, including persons

with disabilities, have enhanced their knowledge and capacity to develop disability-inclusive disaster/climate risk management plans. This is essential for improving the resilience of persons with disabilities against climate-related disasters. To tackle these challenges, the study recommends fortifying community groups, boosting advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities, improving access to health services and education, and developing inclusive disaster risk management plans. Additionally, better coordination is needed between government services, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations to provide comprehensive support to persons with disabilities. This study serves as a guide for stakeholders, including policymakers, community leaders, and advocacy groups, to develop and implement strategies that effectively improve the livelihoods of persons with disabilities in Kachia and similar settings. By adopting these recommendations, a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable community can be fostered, where persons with disabilities can live with dignity and fully participate in societal life.

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