

Sociological Analysis of women's Violence

"A Case Study in Egypt"

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Abstract:

The importance of the present study stems from the problematic nature of the marital relationships and their societal dimensions that stimulate some wives to murder their husbands with intention in Egypt. Hence, the question of this study runs so: What are the motives and societal dimensions that stimulate the wives to kill their husbands in Egypt?

In order to find answers to this main question, the study makes use of the diagnostic and analytical approach with its two aspects: the qualitative and quantitative. That is to realize the aims of the study and to identify the dimensions of wives' violence in the Egyptian society in addition to determining the factors that produce violence in the Egyptian family. The study also adopts the comprehensive investigation and scanning of the statistical crime reports of the public security administration associated with the ministry of internal affairs in Egypt in the period from 1985

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to 2008. This helps in counting the rates of the crime, defining its types, classifying it in general and familial, and comparing it with the crimes of 'murder with intention'.

The field study is carried out in Al-Qnater Al-Khairia prison for women, taking into consideration this prison as the main prison for female criminals. The study also employs the so-called 'depth interviews' in order to apply the questionnaire as the main tool capable to identify the daily life aspects of the case under study and its familial history.

The field of study was carried out in the period from July 2009 to December 2009 in Al-Qnater Al-Khairia prison for women. The writing down of the report took a period of time from January 2010 to July 2010.

The study emphasizes that the reason behind the increase in the crime ratios lies in inequality in the distribution of economic resources. Such cause is the main factor in committing both the crimes motivated by money gain and violence.

The results of the social surveys reveal that the murdering wife affiliates to the lower social class with the ratio of 83.33% of the total crimes that reach 30 case. 10% of those murderers belong to the upper lower class and 6.67% belong to the middle class. The latter are only two cases. The study arrests that 53.33% of the female murderers do not have a work and 46.67% of them have service works.

Keywords: murder with intention, violence of wives, crimes, the murderer.

1. Literature Review: Critical Reading:

- Previous global and local studies of murdering depend on psychological and clinical analysis using scientific standards to determine the psychological troubles and motivation to commit murder (see: Mahmoud, Eman: 1989 & Karin, D. 1991 & Sturat, G. 2006).
- Most studies focus on the murders in the family and deal with husbands , wives and children without regard to the status of the Egyptian women and the global changes that are considered an integral dimension in the perpetration of murder within the family entity in addition to the marginalization of the intimate relationship of marriage, and hence these previous studies lack a social and psychological dimension that does not exist in patterns of family relations and is restricted only to the marital relationship (See: Wahdan, Nadra 1989).
- Some of the previous studies monitor family murders through the analysis of the content of some national newspapers and thus they ignore the constructive scientific research that depends on the real situation. Results of the content analysis are used as a means to determine the axes of the empirical study and the researched sample in order to explore the factors causing this phenomenon (See: ElShenawy, Mohamed: 1988).
- Some other studies focus on murders of couples (man and woman) for comparison between them, including the samples of murders that occur as a result of domestic fights and is legally described as (beating to the death),

so the penalty ranged from 5 years to 25 years (See: Abdel Wahab, Laila: 1992).

- Some researches deal with this phenomenon and attribute the murder of wives at inciting her partner in an illicit relationship. The percentage is 50% in a Social Research on "the Sociology of Crime in Women," and therefore penalty is favorable to the act as noted above (See: Abdel Wahab, Lila: 1994 & Foster, A.: -1989).
- The present study is conducted to reflect the marginalized dimensions in the structure of the previous studies, which specializes in the structural elements and their impact on women committing crimes of killing their husbands and that is reflected in the objective analysis of the crimes of women during the past twenty years that come from analysis of statistical data from the records of public security to be analyzed according to the global and local changes and their negative effects on economic decisions that adversely affected the family structure.

2. Feminist Perspective and Woman Crimes:

- Feminist liberation movements in the 19th and 20th centuries have resulted (Walklate, Sandra ,2007, P.83-89) in some mental propositions based in theory on the liberal, Marxist and critical stream (Carrabine, Eamonn, 2009, P.68-74) and aim at elimination of women's slavery and submission to men through making a social change (Swensen, Rolf, 2008, P75-89). Feminine

criticisms attack the social theory that follow the masculine thought in its analysis of social issues and phenomena like crime theories which misinterpret women's criminal behavior and neglect social gender issues (Abu Zeid, Ahmed, 2002, P.367). Feminist criminal science review four main trends: liberal, radical, socialist and Marxist which were the result of three main feminine movements; the first of which deal with the concepts of gender, race and class, the second with the gender term and the third with sex (Daly, Kathleen, 1997, P.26-45) .

The researcher depends in her interpretation of wives violence and killing their husbands on feminist approach because it handles many of the issues of the social theory. **This is illustrated through the following “ *New Approaches*”**

The feminist approach introduces concepts which dealt with women position in social systems which were ignored by social science theorists such as: Emotionality, Friendship and Tokenism which related to female role in social systems where women are minority and their role is symbolic (Farag 2003, 126). This is explained by the female percentage in decision making circles, the chances open to her in labor market and the definition of her status in the family. Thus presenting a

critical model for classic theorists in their dealing with female roles. **This is illustrated through the following factors: *Social Adjustment , Gender and Class Struggle,***

Gender Diversity in Crimes, Frustration and Aggression, and Relative deprivation.

3. Study Systematic Approach:

The main objective of the study is the observation of wives' social dimensions and motives of premeditated murder in the Egyptian society.

There are a group of sub-objectives branching from the main objective and reveal the features, characteristics and motives of wives' premeditated murder as follows:

1. Observation of the felony rates in the Egyptian society during the last twenty years.
2. Observation of the volume and types of family crimes in the Egyptian society from 2000 to 2008.
3. Recognition of the features of bloody violence directed against husbands and its proportion relative to the sum of family crimes.
4. Observation of the social economical level of murderer wives.
5. Detection of demographic characteristics of murderer wives.
6. Analysis of the social dimensions which motivate a wife to kill her husband.
7. Detection of the nature of the relationship between murderer wives and murdered husbands.

4. Methodology:

The study depended on the comprehensive survey of the General Security Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs specialized in Egyptian society crime statistics from 1985 to 2008 in order to observe crime rates, types and classification (general and family) and comparing them to premeditated murder. There was also the comprehensive survey conducted on female murderers in the Kanater Khayreya general prison for women area in Egypt in order to determine the ratio of husband killing in proportion to the rest female crimes. Case study method using content analysis was applied to four cases of wives premeditatedly killed their husbands.

The study depended on the depth interview, and conducted in Al-Kanater Al-Khayreya prison for women; a public prison in Egypt for women who committed crimes.

The researcher conducted a comprehensive survey of defendant women in the prison who were legally convicted so that we could determine the ratio of killing husbands in proportion to the other crimes committed by women in addition to the recognition of the types of crimes committed by women exclusively in order to enrich the social analysis of the murder. The study four cases of murderer wives classified as premeditated murder.

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5. Findings of the study:

5.1. The reality of family crime in the Egyptian society (1985 - 2008):

Figure of the Ministry of the Interior (The Report of Public Security Organization 1985-1989) marks the fluctuation of different violent crime modes in the Egyptian society according to the trends upwards or downwards, which reported a murder-General (against self) of the total crimes increased by a remarkable 43.2% in 1985 compared to a marked decline in 1989, where the percentage of murder-General 37.6%, reaching in 1999 almost 41%. Recorded crimes of murder (against self) increased significantly for the second time in 2008% per hit 47.4%. The decline and rise in rates of crime, particularly crimes against the person (murder) of the class changes witnessed by the Egyptian society since the mid-seventies, which produced with new classes such as parasitic and comprador capitalism. These good classes has established caste discrimination which is clear in the absence of equal opportunities and social justice among members of society, which is illustrated by the high rate (crimes of money) and the intention of theft and forgery of securities and embezzlement and bribery of public officials has been recorded of those crimes in 1985 25.5% of the total crimes (Criminal - Misdemeanor) and reached its highest rate in 1989 registered 50.6% and declined in 1999 to a record rate of 40.6% versus 32.8% in 2008 and emphasizes those ratios that the policies of impoverishment is exposed to social classes and especially the low income and that are

unable to satisfy their basic needs and aspirations of the new consumer that Inimical fact ; it pursues criminal behavior desire to achieve the necessary needs for survival.

The analysis of total crimes (felonies and misdemeanors) and the private interests of public security, an Interior Ministry commission rates rise over previous years, most notably (crimes of money) such as counterfeiting currency, which amounted to 44% commission rate (The Report of Public Security Organization 2008, 1). The report refers to the escalating rate of crimes of crimes in general, from 3.44% in 2000 to 4.20% in 2008, came the most prominent crimes surge "of murder and attempted" by 42.6%. Recorded crimes of aggravated assault (beating to death – beating to deformity) increased by 43.3%. Came the crimes of "indecent assault and rape" by 21% and came in fourth place the crimes of "robbery" by 18%. The report highlights the most important indicators learned in the acquisition of the crimes of "murder and robbery with violence and coercion and launched" at the highest ratios in the quality of the scope of the crimes committed in the Republic and 56% of the total crimes (The Report of Public Security Organization 2008, 11)

The escalating crime rate in the Egyptian society during the past twenty years to the present indicates the mean structural conditions of construction which is illustrated by the absence of social justice and the weakness of national integration and lack of respect for human rights. All these indicators are reflected in the statistics of Human

Development Reports which records rates of poverty in the Egyptian society by 43.9% of Egypt's total population living below the poverty line and getting two dollars a day as determined by the United Nations Development Programme as "income poverty". The rate of human poverty is 20% (Arab Human Development Report 2009, 237) and so the Egyptian society is located at the top of the list of countries in the "human poverty and income poverty". This finding is confirmed by many studies on the correlation between human deprivation and high crime rates in human societies, noting that the lack of equality in the distribution of resources is a key factor for the commission of financial crime, and aggravated assault (Carrabine et al. 2009, 193-194). And it shows the results of the present study. Statistics of the Public Security of Ministry of the Interior show low-ranked business, unemployment, low level of education to the list of perpetrators of crimes in particular (murder, robbery) and accounted for 28.4% of the category of artisans and low-ranked business, 16.4% of the unemployed (both illiterate and highly qualified middle and senior) , 14.2% of the category of farmers, 8% of drivers, 75% of them low level of education or non-existent, 46% of them are married (The Report of Public Security Organization 2008, 10-11). This is illustrated by the burdens of family life on the low-income. Therefore, reports of public security show that the months with high rate of crimes, are the months of May increased by 10% and April 9.9% (The Report of Public Security Organization 2008, 10-11) which represent the

months of the exam and preparing for it for many Egyptian families and the increase of spending on private tuition. This is confirmed by the crimes of "murder" in the family that amounted to 12.3% of total in the month of June.

5.1.1. Patterns of family crime:

Table (1) Indicates the growing rates of crimes of "murder and attempted murder" compared to a total of misdemeanor crimes of family per year, which reported the crimes of "murder, attempted" to family members 73.5% (14.5%) of homicides classified as legally "beating to death". Recorded crimes, "the latest hit handicap" 2.5% in 2000, equivalent to rates of rape, arson Registrars 4%.

Family crime in 2001 recorded a decline in some of the patterns and an increase in others which amounted to "crimes of murder and attempted murder ".The" proportion of 72.4% compared to the increasing crimes of "beating to death" was the registered rate of 18.8% increased the crimes of "rape, arson" in 2000 registered in 2001 the proportion of 4.9%, 6.4%.

Statistics from the Ministry of Internal Affairs recorded rates of murder within the family retreat against the growing crimes of "beating to death" for the years 2002, 2003, 2004, when rates reached respectively 71.2%, 68.3%, 64.4% for the crimes of murder. The rates are "crimes of beating to death" 10.5%, 19.1%, 20.1%. Also recorded crimes of "arson" a marked increase in the family as they hit 10.5%, 8.3% for the years 2002-2004.

Family crime of the year, 2006, 2007, 2008 recorded a decline in the crime of "murder" and amounted to 63.4%, 63.9%, 59.2% compared to an increase in the crime of "beating to death," where the recorded rate of 20.2%, 24.7%, 23.7% respectively for the years three. Despite the decline in rates of murder, but it was concerned the vast majority of crimes.

Table (1)
The Distribution of the different types of Family crimes and their ratio compared to premeditated murders in the years 2000 – 2008

Types of family crimes / years	Premeditated murder or attempt (*)		Beating to death		Beating to deformity		disgrace		rape		Theft by force		arson		Abortion		Forced signature of documents		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	(**)%
2000	147	73.5	29	14.5	5	2.5	9	4.5	-	-	2	1	8	4	-	-	-	-	200	13.6
2001	147	72.4	26	18.8	2	1	10	4.9	-	-	2	1	13	6.4	-	-	3	1.5	203	14.2
2002	109	71.2	16	10.5	4	2.6	2	1.3	2	1.3	-	-	16	10.5	-	-	3	2	153	12.4
2003	125	68.3	35	19.1	2	1	3	1.6	4	2.2	1	0.5	9	4.9	2	1.1	2	1.1	183	14.6
2004	132	64.4	42	20.1	1	0.5	6	2.9	3	1.5	2	1.1	17	8.3	-	-	2	1.1	205	14.4
2005	138	70.1	30	15.2	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	-	-	21	10.7	1	0.5	4	0.2	197	13
2006	135	63.4	43	20.2	5	2.3	2	0.9	5	2.3	2	0.9	17	8	-	-	4	1.9	213	11
2007	140	63.9	54	24.7	2	0.9	3	1.4	3	1.4	1	0.5	12	5.5	-	-	4	1.8	219	10
2008	170	59.2	68	23.7	6	2.1	6	2.1	7	2.4	2	0.7	26	9.1	-	-	2	0.7	287	10

* Calculated in accordance with the total of family crimes at the same year.

** Calculated in accordance with the total of family crimes all over Egypt.

5.1.2. Magnitude of Family Crimes:

Statistics of Public Security, Ministry of Interior in 2008 monitored an increase in the crime of "murder business" of the husband and wife ", which accounted for 31.8% of the total killings of prisoners despite the decline in the total crime patterns family, which amounted to the general misdemeanor crimes in the Egyptian society by 10% in 2008 compared to 13.6%, 14.2% for the years 2000, 2001, respectively, as shown in Table (1) recorded a rate of 12.4%, 14.6%, 13% in the years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, decreased in 2006, with 11% to 10% in 2007.

5.1.3. Crimes of "murder" between husband and wife:

Table (2) shows that the killings between spouses for the year 2008 has amounted to 31.8% of the total crimes of "murder" in the family, which recorded a rate of 16.4% of the general "murder" in the Egyptian society, which amounted to 42.6% in 2008 of the total crimes and crimes which are considered among the most prominent crimes, which escalated the commission rate compared to previous years (The Report of Public Security Organization 2008, 11). As they hit the crimes of "murder" between husband and wife 25.2%, 17.7%, 17.4%, 26.4%, 22% in the years 2000,2001, 2002, 2003,2004, then started to rise again in 2005, 2006.2007 and amounted to 29 %, 30.4%, 26.4%. The decrease in the tangible killings between spouses, especially in 2001,2002 is due to the application of the law

"divorce" (Article 20 of the Personal Status Law of 2000) (Al Sharq Al Awsat 2002, 2).

These statistics emphasize that the social policies issued by the State can limit the commission of murders between spouses.

Table (2)
Premeditated Husband Murders (Urban and Rural)
Compared to Family Premeditated Murders
in Accordance with Reports of Public Security Dep.,
Ministry of Interior Affairs

Types of premeditated crimes Year	Premeditated murder among family members compared to the total of murders in Egypt		Spouse murdering compared to the total of family murders		Average of Husband murdering compared to Total murdering of Husband + Wife				Average of Husband Murdering compared to Total murdering among Husband and Wife	
	No	%	No	%	Urban governorates		Rural governorates		No	%
					No	%	No	%		
2000	147	22.8	37	25.2	1	2.7	5	13.5	6	16.2
2001	147	24.5	26	17.7	1	2.7	4	15.4	5	19.2
2002	109	20.3	19	17.4	2	5.4	5	26.3	7	36.8
2003	125	25	33	26.4	-	-	5	15.1	5	15.1
2004	132	26.2	29	22	-	-	9	31	9	31
2005	138	26.1	40	29	2	5.4	11	20	13	32.5
2006	135	21	41	30.4	1	2.7	5	12.2	6	14.6
2007	140	19.3	37	26.4	-	-	13	35.1	13	35.1
2008	170	16.4	54	31.8	2	2.7	19	35.2	21	38.9
Total	1243	19.5	316	25.4	8	2.5	76	24.1	84	26.6

The application of Islamic law is misunderstood in some Arab societies particularly with women's rights. This is clearly shown in women request to get "divorce" from her husband and the use of his right not to divorce, although religion confirms "A divorce is only to be effected twice ,then either stay together with honor or separate in kindness" (The Holy Quran, 2:229) and the emphasis in another surah "If you divorce women and they complete the term prescribed ,then either retain them in kindness or release them in kindness , but do not take them back merely to harass them ,and whoever does that harms his own soul" (The Holy Quran, 2:231).

One of the study cases stressed that one of the reasons of "murdering her husband" is attributable to – at a percent of 25% - to his refusal to divorce her. She was urged to get rid of him by murdering him. She justified why she did not file a Khul`a lawsuit that her economic and social conditions are very low. Besides, she needs the marital accommodation to live in it after divorce, especially that the Khul`a law devours all the financial rights of the wife.

These findings construe the increasing rates of husband's "intentional murder". The rate of this crime in 2007 and 2008 reached 35.1% and 38.9% of the total spouse murders respectively. The results of the survey study made on "husbands' murderers" in Al-Qanater Al-Khairiyyah Public Women Prison in Egypt recorded a remarkable increase in the crimes of murdering husbands. The percentage reached 42.9% which means 30 cases of

murdering husbands out of the total murder crimes committed by women which reach 70 cases in 2009. This indicates that the percents of general murder cases committed by women decreased if compared to the crimes committed in 2008 which reached 216 murder crimes compared to 21 crimes of murdering husbands with a percentage of 9.7% of the general murder cases. This matter emphasizes the increasing rates of the crimes of murdering husbands which are a characteristic of the very poor rural societies where women suffer from oppressing social conditions. Besides, 23% of the rural families are supported by married wives and their husbands are either immigrant, sick or handicapped. This made women responsible for their families. This also reflects women's reliance of income transfers which are the effect of the economic recession on the standards of living of the Egyptian families as a result of the economic reforms and structural adaptation programs which started with steady moves from the late seventies. (Abdel Ghani 2004, 201).

This explains the pattern and rate of crimes committed by women in the Egyptian community. These crimes are attributable to their need for money where theft crimes recorded 45.2%, prostitution 19.8%, drugs 14.2%, public funds 11.3%, while begging recorded 6.5% (Public Women Prison in Egypt 2009). This segment of guilty females belongs to the marginalized groups in the Egyptian society which rates are increasing because of the policies of impoverishment which make them unable to meet their basic needs and consumption-based aspirations imposed by

the current status quo. This matter makes such segments suffer from "social needs" because of their human poverty and low incomes. These factors are mechanisms pushing them to commit different patterns of crimes to fulfill their needs.

This is not a justification for the crimes committed by women; but rather it is an emphasis on the inadequacy of the political and social system which depends on gender, social class and geographical distance in the distribution of economic resources and means of social and health care, in addition to the inability of the organizational structure of the Egyptian family because of its reliance on the principle of gender discrimination. This makes women lose social abilities because they are excluded from education and their low economic participation because of inadequate training and lack of opportunities. This drives them to the circle of "abject poverty" as illustrated by the demographic characteristics of the murderer wives.

5.2. Demographic characteristics of the killing wives:

Figures of "public women prison" in Kanater record high rates of women killing their husbands in rural areas compared to urban-registered (64%) in rural areas compared with a rate (36%) in urban areas. This is coupled with a low educational level, or lack of women's killer, with a high rate of crime of "killing their husbands "In the age group (25-35 years) and amounted to (80%) compared to 20% for the age group (36-46 years) (Public Women Prison in Egypt 2009), and apply that outcome with the study of

Foster (1989, 273-284) used by the researcher, the study of Amina Biomy (2005) from the violence of women.

5.2.1. Social exclusion and killing their husbands:

Simmons Confirms that women belonging to Impoverished Communities suffer from social exclusion of the variance in the distribution of resources according to the type and class and race. They are often given to women of disadvantaged or suffer social deficits of their basic needs and only therefore committed the social strata of criminal behavior and deviant for their rights that were stolen from them by force. (Makarios 2007, 100-102)

Results of social survey of the murder couples in the women's prison in Kanater reveal "Women deadly belong to the" lower class by (83.33%) of the total murders couples extreme (30) case, (10%) of the killers belong to the underclass of the Supreme (6.67%) belong to the middle class, "two cases". The study also shows that (53.33%) of lethal women does not work but for unpaid work and that (46.67%) does service work.

The above indicators apply for the status of women with statistics of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, who emphasizes that the rate of illiteracy among rural women was 47% versus 25% in urban areas in 2006 (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics 2009, 5). The percentage of illiterate women, "the heads of families" is 81.6% in rural areas compared to 57.6% in urban areas (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics 2009, 88), and recorded "support of the women of the families of the"

Republic as a whole percentage (17.3%) of the total family support, and record the relative distribution of the work of women in economic activity, the majority of the superpower in the work of "Agriculture and fishing" by (45.6%) compared to (39%) in the service sector (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics 2009, 61).

5.2.2. Economic impoverishment and the killing of husbands:

The unjust social conditions which the Egyptian women suffer from make them absent from the exercise of their right to participate in the community and reach survival. It deals with the activation of a strategy for coexistence within the service work, which makes it among lower-income groups. The status of women fatal to the case of hegemony and domination in human societies that depend on discrimination of the species in all societal spheres, which puts women in the ranks of "need and human poverty" of inequality and the absence of equal opportunities" (Burgess 2006, 28-29). This is illustrated by high rates of crimes of "murder of couples" in rural areas, the poorest in the Egyptian society to considerations identified by the framework of building and structural communities. This is due to the non-utilization of community services and lack of privacy; which explains the high rates of expulsion of population, the emergence of conflicts authoritarian social relationships and family, and to devote pride in masculinity in men compared with compliance and subservience of females; the outcome of

the acculturation being held disproportionately; but through various forms of dependency and alienation under the relations of production distorted imposed economic control and political development of the capitalist system both its ancient and modern (Biomy 2005, 41). These led to a distortion of traditional structures, which produces a conflict between family members; for lack of adaptation to the conditions of the surrounding environment; the product of lack of self-regulation between the potential and requirements of self-life (Burgess 2006, 27), and this produces the critical reality of women to commit criminal behavior against those who robbed their right to a dignified life.

5.3. Social dimensions of the crimes of murdering husbands:

This is illustrated in Table (3) on the social dimensions that prompted wives to commit the crimes of "intentionally murdering" their husbands during the past ten years. The findings of the social survey of the crime statistics in the Egyptian society emphasized the high rates of "family dispute" between spouses due to the inability of husbands to meet the basic needs of their families as a result of their low wages and the declining family incomes. The rate of "family dispute" reached 49.4% in 2008 and hence it is considered the highest in the previous ten years as it recorded 43.5% in 2000. Taking into consideration the increasing and decreasing rates of family disputes, we found that they range between 30.7% in 2007, 32.6% in

2006 and 47.1% in 2005. Years 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2001 recorded the following rates respectively 41.7%, 33.6%, 35.8% and 41.5%.

Table (3)
Premeditated Murder Compared to Family Murder
and Its Reason, the Percentage of Spouse Murdering in
2000 – 2008

Year	Premeditated or Attempted Murder (Egypt)	Premeditated or Attempt of Murder in the Family		Spouse Murdering				Family Murder Reasons											
				Husbands		Wives		Family dispute		Dispelling disgrace or shame		Inheritance		Revenge & concealing of body		Insanity		Blood revenge	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1999	659																		
2000	646	147	22.8	31	21	6	4	64	43.5	30	20.4	36	24.48	4	2.7	5	3.40	4	2.72
2001	601	147	24.5	21	14.3	5	3.4	61	41.5	27	18.4	35	23.80	12	8.16	9	6.12	3	2.04
2002	538	109	20.3	12	11	7	6.4	39	35.8	17	15.6	35	32.11	10	9.17	6	5.50	2	1.83
2003	500	125	25	28	22.4	5	4	42	33.6	24	19.2	42	33.6	14	11.2	3	2.4	-	-
2004	504	132	26.2	20	15.2	9	6.8	55	41.7	21	15.9	32	24.24	14	10.6	6	4.54	1	7.57
2005	528	138	26.1	27	19.6	13	9.4	65	47.1	25	18.1	26	18.84	15	10.9	7	5.07	-	-
2006	642	135	21	35	25.9	6	4.4	44	32.6	36	26.7	27	20	18	13.3	7	5.18	3	2.22
2007	727	140	19.3	24	17	13	9.3	43	30.7	47	33.6	12	8.57	30	21.4	7	5	1	7.14
2008	1035	170	16.4	33	19.4	21	12.4	84	49.4	40	23.5	17	10	22	12.9	5	2.94	2	1.17
2009	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Family dispute (money – Strife).

- Inheritance or Debts (over land & its boundaries- houses – irrigation).

- Revenge & concealing the body (personal strife- revenge-marriage).

- Family crimes were classified as such since 2000 before that they were treated as felony and misdemeanor.

It is noted that the rates fluctuate around the mid-factor percentage, which stresses the stability of its causes including poverty and the factors leading to it among the lower classes in the Egyptian society. Many social studies pinpointed the impact of poverty and the factors of impoverishment on the women's criminal behavior, particularly in poor and socially disadvantaged areas which suffers from discrimination and disparities in the distribution of resources, and hence they are ranked as socially needy areas. Therefore, such areas are hit with "human being's assassination" because of the frequent harms directed to poor people which lead to committing crimes (Carrabine et al. 2009, 103).

This was confirmed by the findings of a social survey on "murderer wives" in the current study. Their percentage in the lower class with its three segments reached 93.33%. The findings were also confirmed by the results of the "case study" performed on four women guilty of murdering their husbands and three of them belong to the lower class, and one case belongs to the middle class.

May social studies attribute "women's crimes" to the capitalist pattern of production which leads to an ideology of sexual bias for men to reproduce the traditional roles of women and its focus on the family. This constitutes the social status of the woman and the crimes she commits. Accordingly, the socialist feminist

tendency singled out women's crimes with two patterns. The first pattern includes woman's need of money and such pattern of crimes is non-violent such as theft and prostitution. The second pattern is characterized by violence such as murders and the victims are almost always among family members. In committing murder crimes, women use household tools and they are not frequent users of firearms. The nature of the crimes committed by women reflects their low status in the social surroundings and the capitalist system (Abu Zeid 2002, 384).

5.3.1. Adjusting power:

The results of analyzing interviews with the current case studies reveal a close relationship between the corruption of the family environment and committing the crimes of 'murdering their husbands'. They underlined the disruption of the family atmosphere of the guiding family and its negative impact on the psychological and social attitudes as a result of improper socialization of disunited families where moral decay of a parent or both is apparent; a matter which undermined their ability to cope with the rules and laws imposed by society (Abdel Ghani 2004, 212).

The analysis of the content files of the "case study" revealed the overlap and correlation between the practice of physical and sexual abuse in their childhood

and growth of deviant and criminal behavior (Makarios 2007, 100).

5.3.3. Incest and the assassination of childhood:

The feminist perspective offered an explanation to the cause of "the assassination of childhood" through physical and sexual abuse when it stressed that sexual abuse is an expression of the concept of masculinity in men in patriarchic communities and the desire of men to be dominant and commanding. It is the product of the nature of relations within these communities (Carrabine et al. 2009, 200). Besides, the feminist perspective emphasizes the impact of sexual abuse of young girls as it implants in them tendencies towards criminal behavior and deviation (Makarios 2007, 10).

Liz Kelly, one of the British advocates of feminism in sociology, stresses on a fact we find in our real life which is the continuum of sexual violence as manifested in the everyday abuse of women in pornographic art, sexist jokers, rape, and sexual harassment. In addition, women participate in the exercise of sex within the framework of marriage without their desire in ways that are repeated over her marital life and considered as to rape, as well as incest frequent and severe beating in daily life and sexual murder. Kelly indicates that most women have experienced different patterns of sexual violence (Carrabine et al. 2009, 201).

5.3.4. "Relative and absolute" deprivation and the poor quality of life:

The poor quality of life experienced by the lower class people and marginalized communities and segments is the reason for practicing different forms of physical and sexual abuse generally committed by the victims who suffer from the quality of life or those who could not fulfill their basic needs. This makes the quality of life one of the major reasons for committing criminal behavior (Carrabine et al. 2009, 185).

Poverty is the major factor of the poor quality of life. It leads to relative and absolute deprivation which is responsible for the impoverishment state led by the lower classes because of their inability to fulfill their basic needs due to their low incomes. Marginalized societies especially in the countryside and slums (Lila 1995, 83) reflect patterns of bad social conditions which become centers of criminal and deviant behavior. The current case studies are a realistic example of these conditions. The study findings emphasized their low standard of living.

5.3.5. Class and gender difference:

Theorists of Marxist and Socialist feminism attribute the conditions of human and economic impoverishment to the nature of the capitalist system based on exploitation of the poor and women for the sake of the forces of production which are augmented in the absence of the fair distribution of wealth and division of work on the basis of gender and caste discrimination. Women represent an example of oppression and persecution in the social

structure (Potter 2006, 114) due to their experience of another sort of discrimination out of their secondary standing in the labor market where the role of women is considered to be marginal as the labor market depends mainly on men. This makes woman excluded from the social welfare system, a matter that fills her with "anger and frustration". Such reasons are deemed as justifications for most woman's economic-natured crimes and property crimes committed by women as an expression of their rejection of their class standing in the patriarchic capitalist society (Al Wrikat 2008, 269).

The explanations of crime and deviant behavior of women may be affected by many social factors and dimensions, which were confirmed by the feminine perspective through the gender concept as a product of social, historical and cultural factors found in the social relationships and institutions through the gender relations based on the concepts of masculinity and femininity based in principle on the superiority of men and the inferiority of women. This is obvious in the economic, political and social structure. Moreover, the knowledge systems are gender results reflecting the visions of men with regard to the social and natural issues in the society.

That makes women's role marginal, intangible and invisible. The feminist perspective rejects such low status of women, stressing on the necessity of improving their social conditions and putting them in the focus of knowledge acquisition to overcome women violence (Al Wrikat 2008, 271). The analysis of the interviews with the study cases to discuss such low conditions experienced by

wives reflected the marriage cases by means of gender and class difference.

5.3.6. The Dispossessed Destiny (Dispossession of marriage right):

The results of the 'case study' analysis of the current research stressed on the sex discrimination forms which woman has experienced within her family relations. Such discrimination is regarded as a form of power influence with its class and gender stereotypes in the Arab world in general and in Egypt in particular. This places woman at the climax of conflict in an attempt from her side to release herself from the restrictions of the traditional image confirming woman's inferiority and secondary social status which defines her role as a "second class" human being created in order to reproduce their energy to serve and comfort another human being, who is the man who has stripped her off her right of self-determination in education, work, marriage, love and even divorce (Qenawi 2000, 39).

5.4. Frustration, aggression and crimes of murdering husbands:

5.4.1. The gender difference of crimes:

The results of the analysis of the social survey of crime statistics in the Egyptian society during the past twenty years, patterns of family crimes and the social survey of women crimes made in "the Public Women Prison" for the year 2009 emphasize the difference of crimes according to gender. This is also shown through analyzing the codified

interviews with the present study cases where the vast majority of women crimes were economic at a percent of 62.1% including dispossession of public property, robbery and begging. Crimes of murder in general reached 25.9% of the total felonies committed by women in 2009 and the ratio of the crimes of women murdering their husbands reached 42.9% of the total murder crimes committed by women. This indicates the gender difference between women and men crimes as crimes committed by men are characterized by their masculine pattern shown by crimes of rape, indecent assault, kidnapping, aggravated assault, murder, forgery, resistance of authorities, embezzlement, bribery as well as robbery with violence and coercion.

These are the patterns of crimes committed by men. They are a variety of political, economic, sexual and social crimes. As for women, they commit all patterns of economic crimes including self-abuse by prostitution or exploiting others by means of robbing them. Women economic crimes are an expression of class and gender inequality and social marginalization experienced by women in their public and private environments. This is demonstrated by her committing of homicide crimes within the arena of her family. This is the second common pattern of crimes committed by women. Such results confirm the low social conditions and experiences which women have undergone since their first social upbringing dominated by the masculine concepts prevailing in the Egyptian society and which are experienced by women within the gender and class differences practiced in the behaviors of people around them.

Such factors are considered to be mechanisms urging women to commit homicide crimes because of the social stresses exercised upon them as a result of the class and gender inequality as well as the relative and absolute deprivation that can classify women as victims, a matter that makes them commit criminal behaviors to get rid of the (victim) situation (Britton 2000, 57-64).

5.4.2. Emotional deprivation and conflict between spouses:

The feminine studies confirm that there is a relationship between the married woman practicing violence against her husband and her frustration with regard to marital life practices, especially her lack of intimate relationship between her and her husband, or the husband's practice of "sexual violence" against her. Both cases change woman's status from a 'victim' to a 'criminal' (Britton 2000, 65), a matter that is confirmed by the analysis of the interview with the 'study cases' as well as their files in the office of psychological and social counseling in 'the Public Women Prison'.

The current case studies reported the emotional deprivation with its emotional and sensual levels as they lacked the methods of expressing love and admiration for them as well as the means and ways of psychological and social care ending up with the bad mood of the husband and some husbands' committing adultery with prostitutes; a matter that led the murderer wives to lack all patterns of

security and care including intimate relationships. This made women commit crimes of murdering husbands.

The images of abuse that woman confronts over the stages of her age and social levels construe her practice of violence as a reaction to the violence practiced against her by the social system or the persons who represent such system. Women violence is sometimes practiced for self-defense and

sometimes practiced as a reaction to the socially dominant customs and traditions abusing them humanly, upholding the status of men and underestimating the status of women (Biomy 2005, 44). Violence is sometimes the product of the bad social upbringing practiced against the female murderers, a matter that drives them to commit deviant and criminal behaviors.

The analytical study stresses that the murderer wives began to commit crimes of murder when their awareness of their own selves and their human status and became sure of the patterns and forms of abuse they have experienced along their life since their childhood when they underwent social upbringing, which teaches males and females the sex roles and their relevant stereotypes for both men and women. It is worth mentioning that the dominant culture expectations set the standards of such stereotypes with their masculine concept which is concerned with dividing work between the two sexes and building power and authority as well as the mechanisms of the relations between males and females and the role of such mechanisms in distributing the roles attributing hegemony and dominance over the family to men and ascribing the sequences of such hegemony and

dominance to women (Makarios 2007, 101-102, Mooney et al. 2000, 173-179).

5.4.3. Lack of marital harmony:

The analytical study of the study cases has shown that the absence of marital harmony with its different levels and objective and subjective stereotypes which cause the 'competence' principle in marriage to be absent, such competence which refers to class equality with its life styles and practices expressing the objectives and standards of such class as well as non-abidance by these objectives and standards lead to class difference between the spouses, a matter that leads harmony between the spouses to be absent. It is worthy to mention that the personal factor comes to support such issue as it shows the difference in the personal abilities and skills with their stereotypes as presented by the study cases.

The unfair social conditions which the Egyptian woman belonging to all the lower classes is living instill in such woman bad life experiences and practices beseeching the lack of social upbringing processes with their masculine practices.

The social upbringing means with its relations network are not only responsible for the gender construction of the woman, but the political system's shortage of realizing the minimum limits of income for the Egyptian poor makes them classified as socially needy and humanly poor, a matter that imposes life styles and practices regarded as the worst with regard to their social conditions. This results in a lot of social problems with

dangerous effect on the societal entity. The current economic policies in the Egyptian society leads to an increase in the class difference among the society classes due to the absence of fair distribution of incomes and social inequity. Such reasons push the youth to be violent out of their feeling of disability and frustration resulting from their low social conditions. Woman is deemed as first in the list of human poverty for the gender and caste discrimination practiced against her both in her public and private life.

5.5.3. Poverty structure and murdering husbands:

The historical roots of the gender gap emphasizes that women are poorer when compared to men. This is manifested in the fact that two thirds of the poor all over the world are females. There are 900 million females out of a billion poor (males and females) whose income is less than a US dollar per day. They belong to more than one hundred countries in the South which witnessed the reduction of growth rates and the standards of living during the last two decades. On the other hand, 14% of the world population acquired more than three fourths of the world total production (Abd Al-muati and Alam 2003, 19-22). This increases the gap between the rich and poor countries and leads to the emergence of some negative social phenomena such as the growth of poverty rates, feminization of poverty, the increasing opportunities of rates of class marginalization and the emergence of social classes and segments within the lower-class social cadres (Abd Al-muati and Alam 2003, 19-22). Structural and

historical changes within the framework of anti-feminine socioeconomic opportunities were related to the migration from the matrimonial family system into the patriarchic system. For reasons attributable to biological bias, the class-related structure and internal mingling with it interacted and produced a social and cultural context which has an effect on the roles and prestige of woman and exclusively made her only perform her tradition role (Qenawi 1989, 6-23).

Women's suffering from unemployment, poverty and social marginalization in a manner that exceeds man due to economic, political and cultural accumulations made the alternatives available for men to cope with poverty wider than women's alternatives and opportunities in the society. The severity of such suffering is augmented in the less developed and grown societies on the productive, cultural (Swenson 2008, 73-89, Abd Al-muati and Alam 2003, 22-23) and legislative levels in the light of a value matrix and historical heritages which maximize masculinity and degrade feminism. This matter leads to creating a social environment which facilitates women's perversion and criminal behavior as a result of poverty, social stresses and gender / class differences.

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