



Forgotten Violence: Social and Cultural Contexts of Sibling Abuse in Afghanistan (A Case Study of Students - District 6 of Kabul)

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Abstract

Background and Purpose: The probability of a person being subjected to violence in the family is much higher than outside the family. The purpose of this research is to examine family violence, especially sibling violence among families in Kabul province, Afghanistan.

Methodology: This research was conducted using a simple accessible sampling method with several 370 boys and girls in the families of Kabul using a researcher-made questionnaire.

Findings and Conclusions: Descriptive findings show that among the families of Kabul city, physical abuse by siblings is 26.4%, psychological abuse by siblings is 26.4%, and lastly, siblings are sexually abused by 10.2%. The age of the victim of sibling abuse was more than 16 years old in boys and girls (54.5%) had the highest frequency. 28% had the most sibling abuse in children 4 and later, 54.5% of Tajiks and 41.5% of early education had high levels of sibling abuse in their families. On the other hand, 37.6% of unemployed families, 36% of low-income families, 50% of parents living alone, and 54.4% of families with vehicles had more frequency of sibling abuse.

Analytical findings show that the cultural and social characteristics of families, such as the level of parental education, poverty, and unemployment, have an effect on the level of violence between siblings, and students who have a lower level of family background than they told others, violence has become more prevalent among them. The results show that social factors and cultural levels within families are effective in the level of violence among children; therefore, if a society can strengthen the normative and cultural components of families through education, it can improve the health of families.

Keywords: *Sibling Abuse; Domestic Violence; Kabul City; Sixth District; Citizens; Victimization*

Introduction

The research conducted in recent decades shows that physical, mental, and sexual abuse of children (1) is strongly related to psychological and cognitive problems of the child's age. Depression, guilt, self-blame, post-traumatic stress (2), social incompatibility and feelings of insecurity, avoiding intimate relationships, isolation, and hyperactivity along with harassment are its effects (3). Mental abuse,

although, unlike physical abuse, does not leave a visible impact on the child's body, but its effects are much deeper and more disastrous (4) according to what was mentioned above, presenting the structural theory of the family and highlighting the underlying role of the sister and Fraternity, researches have been directed towards examining psychological issues and paying attention to the role of adolescence (1).

In recent decades, the attractiveness of research on violence has occupied the minds of researchers and encouraged them to research this issue; especially the issue of violent behavior within families, which has attracted more attention since 1960. A behavior that was once tried to be hidden and kept secret in the privacy of individuals, nowadays due to cultural changes, it has become a global and international challenge for researchers to identify the factors and causes of prevention. To provide it, aggressive behaviors and violence between people are among the factors that depend on the cultural and social structures and personality and psychological factors of people (7). As a result, investigating the impact of these factors on violence can provide preventive measures to improve the health of families. Social and cultural factors and contexts are hidden phenomena that affect the type and form of relationships between people in the family, and changes in this context cause conflict in the relationships between members of a family. On the other hand, security in the family is provided when all forms of violence in the family are sufficiently recorded in the past, research has been conducted in the field of violence against women and children; But the violence of sibling abuse, due to its consequences, few people have paid attention to the category of sibling abuse (7).

Now, the basic question is, how long can a sibling relationship be considered normal and at what stage can it be considered an act of violence? The answer to such a question is given from a field point of view - both qualitative and quantitative. Nevertheless, some researchers believe that when investigating violence-fraternal abuse, three areas should be considered: First, it should be seen what understanding and perspective siblings have towards their relationships with each other. As a result, if a sibling abuses another's behavior, it can no longer be considered normal behavior and just childish competition. Second, the intention of the perpetrator. Here, the primary goal of the perpetrator is to hurt his sister or brother, which can be done with different motives, and the primary purpose of the perpetrator is to hurt his brother or sister, which can be done with different motives, such as Showing strength, controlling the weaker sibling, etc. Finally, the persistence and intensity of the behavior is annoying (8). When there is continuous and severe annoying behavior of the parties, it is called sibling harassment (9). These three factors of perception, intention, and intensity can be investigated in all types of sibling abuse (8). Sibling abuse, like other types of domestic violence, has three forms: Physical or physical sibling abuse means that a sibling intentionally and knowingly causes physical harm to their sibling. Although studies have shown that sibling violence decreases with age, at least two-thirds of teenagers physically attack their siblings once a year (7). This type of violence between siblings such as pushing, killing, behaviors including beating, scratching, kicking, biting, grabbing, hitting, biting, spitting, punching, slapping and burning, etc. In psychological sibling violence, the perpetrator uses hurtful words or behaviors to bring the victim under control or harm him; This type of violence includes things such as insulting, mocking, threatening and annoying, name-calling, breaking tools and disrespect, controlling behavior and determining dos and don'ts, etc.

In most Latin sources, psychological violence is more prevalent than other acts of violence; Because on the one hand, most of the victims do not know that they have been subjected to violence or they do not consider the abuse suffered to be important enough to report; As a result, most of the victims accept and internalize the insulting messages and gradually consider it a part of their identity and personality. On the other hand, this form of violence is not associated with much condemnation from the perpetrator's point of view, and when it is used, it causes less pangs of conscience compared to other violent behaviors (7).

Sibling sexual abuse, sexual violence between siblings is the most hidden form of sibling abuse. The imposition of any kind of sexual behavior, which sometimes starts with a touch and escalates to the

stage of rape, is called sexual violence. Among the sexual behaviors between siblings, we can mention touching, caressing, sexual contact, sexual jokes, sexual relations, etc. Although it is difficult to estimate the prevalence of this phenomenon, studies show its extent. Research in America shows that sexual assault by siblings is 5 times more frequent than by their parents (10).

Sexual violence, especially between siblings, is something that can cause more challenges and if it is revealed, it disrupts the relationships of all family members. Most of the time, these cases are not reported due to the legal consequences and heavy punishment, and parents are always left with two ways to protect the victim or the perpetrator (7).

In addition, domestic violence, especially sibling violence, takes many victims. Sibling abuse is one of the types of violence that is neglected by social science researchers due to the abundance and abundance of violence, while its amount and intensity will have dire consequences in the short and long term.

The lack of reliable internal sources in Kabul City in the field of sibling abuse shows the importance of this issue. It seems that during adolescence, the crisis of physical, sexual, and psychological abuse of siblings is one of the serious problems among families and children, and factors such as education, lifestyle and income of parents, ethnicity, age, community, religion, and gender are among the variables that affect the factors and amount of sibling abuse. The purpose of this research is to provide an accurate picture of family violence of physical, psychological, and sexual abuse by siblings in Kabul city. Although it is heard about this type of newsletter in the media and official and unofficial places, its consequences have not been studied in detail yet, and the present research partially fills the mentioned gap, this research answers the questions raised in this regard.

Research Background

The research conducted indicates that a systematic and documented survey research related to sibling abuse in Afghanistan has not been conducted, but there is a case of sibling abuse. Due to the increasing prevalence of sibling abuse in the world and Afghanistan, very little research has been done in Afghanistan on the factors affecting the phenomenon of sibling abuse (physical, psychological, and sexual), and for this reason, demographic and etiology investigations of this the subject seems necessary. Since a lot of research has been written about domestic violence, especially crimes of sibling abuse in other countries, with different approaches, a few of them are briefly mentioned here.

Whipple and Finton's report in 1995 regarding psychological violence, considers this type of violence to be the most common type of violence among siblings; But since most parents and siblings cannot distinguish between normal behavior and violence, as a result, it is difficult to calculate its prevalence among siblings. Their studies in this field show that poverty, unemployment, limited education of parents, number of family members, and divorce are effective factors in violence between siblings (11).

Hoffman (12), based on his studies on the physical violence of siblings, states that cultural norms, social and family structures, and the form of parents' response to children's violence intensify or weaken violent behaviors between siblings. The results of this research also confirmed the feminist theory. Based on the fact that most of the violence is imposed by men on women. Although both boys and girls learn aggressive behaviors, boys are more likely to use violent behaviors according to cultural beliefs.

Tabatabai, Mitra (13) investigated the factors affecting domestic violence against primary school children in Mashhad, and the analytical results of this research show that the components of violence against children include physical, social, psychological, and cultural violence. The examination of children's norm-breaking in the family environment, which was prepared from the combination of 25

indicators, showed that the majority of children (62.9%) in the home environment are slightly and 2.9% of children are very norm-breaking. From the set of independent variables of this research, only three norm-breaking variables, economic status and negative experiences of parents during childhood had a significant effect on violence against children.

Khalilian Shalmazari, Mahmoud (1), an article titled *The Role of Sibling Relationship in My Identity Database*, with an emphasis on process and structural variables, whose purpose is to investigate the role of sibling relationships in the process of adolescent identification. The findings of this research show that process variables and some structural variables (number of sisters, distance from sisters, and birth order) in the confused, respite-seeking, and realized identity of adolescents with sisters, as well as in the confused identity of adolescents with brothers, as well as the confused and premature identity of adolescents with Siblings have a meaningful relationship. In general, one of the effective family factors in the identification process of teenagers is sibling relationships. Also, the structural variables and process variables of sibling relationships can predict some identity bases in adolescence.

Gorji and Fallahi(14), in the article *Children's reactions to the birth of a new sibling*, investigated the reaction of children aged 3 to 6 years to the birth of a sibling using a field method. The results of the research showed that the most common reactions of children towards the birth of a new sibling were dependence on the mother, aggression, and disobedience, respectively. And the reaction of the two cases of harming the child and having a sleepy state, girls and boys, a significant difference has been obtained; In other words, girls harm the new child, but boys show it by becoming sleepy.

Hasan Nia and others (15), in an article titled *Sibling Conflict, gender, and Parenting Patterns in Students of Rabat-Karim City*, examined all 124 male and female students of guidance level. Their family was chosen. The result of the research shows that sibling conflicts have an inverse relationship with parents' authoritarian and strict parenting methods, but it has a negative relationship with easy parenting. The results of the analysis show that the authoritative parenting of parents is the strongest predictor of conflicts between children. Girls reported more differences with their sisters and brothers than boys. Boys reported more differences with younger brothers and girls reported more differences with older brothers and younger sisters.

Abbasi et al. (16), in the sociological study of the phenomenon of child abuse in the Shahriar district of Tehran to components such as family, cultural, social, and economic in the form of independent variables such as death of parents, addiction, divorce, education, marginalization, family differences, income and Occupation has been studied as an influencing factor on the phenomenon of child abuse as a dependent variable. The result of the research shows that in families where drug addicts live, the phenomenon of child abuse is much higher than in families where there are no such people. The phenomenon of child abuse in families where one of the parents has died or divorced has been noticeable. In addition, phenomena such as education, living in the city and outside the city, jobs, and income are some of the things that affect child abuse and its absence.

Suzanne Witt and others (17) in the article *Neglect and Abuse in Sibling Relationship*; According to the results of this study, siblings take care of each other and provide comfort to each other. However, the relationship between siblings is often characterized by differences and competition. Based on this, the sibling relationship can be described with four patterns (harmony, hostility, distance, and emotions). Sibling relationship pattern largely depends on the family environment.

The purpose of this article is the impact of maltreatment on childhood. This research has collected information from 4568 adults using the regression analysis method and obtained from their experiences. The result is that childhood maltreatment and abuse affect the child's SRP and increase the likelihood of victimization.

Hosseini and others(7), in the research, described the prevalence of sibling abuse to investigate the economic, cultural, and social aspects of students' families. Its study was carried out as a survey among 600 high school students in districts one and six of Mashhad using a researcher-made questionnaire of 1400. The analysis of the data shows that the cultural and social characteristics of families, such as insufficient education of parents, poverty, and unemployment, affect the prevalence of violence between siblings, and students who have a lower level of family background. Compared to others, violence has been more prevalent among them. This research shows that social factors and cultural levels within families are effective on the level of violence among children; Therefore, if universities can strengthen the normative and cultural components of families through education and media, it can improve the health of families.

So far, domestic violence between siblings has been discussed in other countries, but cultural and social factors are effective in defining and determining the limits of violence, the results and findings of other countries cannot be considered generalizable. Therefore, the difference between the work of this present research and other research is in the geographical area and its nativeness to Afghanistan. On the other hand, in the survey research, in terms of social and cultural structures, no differentiation between statistical communities has been observed. In this regard, the idea of conducting research that is by the characteristics of Afghanistan motivated me to carry out this realization. The present study examines the amount of sibling abuse in the form of self-reported victimization and delinquency among students in the sixth district of Kabul City. On the other hand, in this research, a statistical sample was determined from six districts of Kabul to show the effect of social, economic, and cultural structures on the level of violence. According to the hypothesis of the research, parents who are in a weaker position financially, culturally, and socially, the rate of sibling abuse is higher.

Methodology

The methods chosen to conduct this research are survey and cross-sectional. The sample people of this research are the students of District 6 of Kabul in the academic year of 2014-2016. Due to the unavailability of the statistical collection, the study sample size was determined to be 370 people using Cochran's formula.

The sampling method was the type of available sampling method including male and female students in the city of Kabul, district 6 of Kabul, and in this method, considering the elements such as the size and dispersion of the sixth district and the size of the household, it is the most suitable method to improve the process of defining the sample. The sample was selected to conduct this survey research. Its method was that in the first stage, it was divided into the areas of the sixth district by stratified sampling method. In the next step, the areas of the sixth district and each section as the studied community were selected using the simply accessible sampling method of the sample units, then they were sent to the student's homes through friends and parents, and they were completed with satisfaction. Because all schools and educational centers are closed due to the spread of Coronavirus, the researcher has chosen this method in conducting this research.

To carry out this research, a quantitative method has been chosen to suit the subject; Therefore, the questionnaire is considered a suitable research tool for determining and measuring data. Since there was no standard questionnaire in the field of violence between siblings, a researcher-made questionnaire was designed. To design related items and questions, an article on sibling abuse has been adapted.

Questionnaire questions are designed based on the self-declaration method. This method, like all information-gathering tools, has limitations. One of the criticisms of this method is that in self-report surveys, people tend to show an exaggerated picture of being a victim or a more favorable picture of themselves in the field of delinquency; However, this is the only method through which black statistics can be obtained in the field of victimization (18).

The questionnaires that were used in this research to collect data have 15 questions related to the demographic information of people and 32 questions to collect information about victimization and sibling abuse, all of which are quantitative and in this context, Likert's five-point spectrum technique has been used.

8 items were used to measure the amount of physical and sibling abuse. The topics of these items were about whether he pushed me or hit me, scratched my skin, bit me, pulled my hair, slapped me, hit me, and burned me; The question of sibling psychological abuse was measured by 5 items, whose topics included obscenity, jealousy, humiliation, physical threats and nervousness, and the question of sexual abuse by siblings was determined by 2 items, including sexual touching and caressing, sexual relations.

To measure the validity of the questionnaire, it was used to measure the validity of the questionnaire according to social science experts and professors, and Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used for the reliability of the items. Before preparing the final questionnaire, 29 questionnaires were completed by the researchers as a pre-test in the form of face-to-face interviews to ensure the validity of the items. After that, some items were deleted or changed. In the end, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used for the entire sample, which was calculated for the questions related to physical violence 0.845, psychological violence 0.717, and sexual violence 0.862. The coefficient obtained in the total number of questions was determined to be 0.874. After the finalization of the questionnaire, data analysis was done using SPSS software, and various tests were used to measure the significance of the relationships between the variables.

Findings

1- Demographic Information

First, it is necessary to provide explanations about the general characteristics of the respondents so that complete information can be obtained through their statistical profiles. In the following, the results related to the attitude of the respondents about each of the variables will be discussed in a basic manner. Among the respondents of the studied population, the youngest person was 10 years old the oldest person was 20 years old, and the average age of the people was 16.6 years.

Among the respondents, more than (50.5%) of the statistical population of the study were boys and (48.5%) were girls, and (1%) did not specify their gender¹. The people studied included (18.6%) Sunni, (55.2%) Shia, and (26.3%) other religions. Also, among the number of people who filled out the questionnaire: (66.3 percent) were Hazara and Sadat, (18.1 percent) were Tajik, (15.6 percent) were Pashtun, and (2.9 percent) other ethnic groups who did not mention their ethnicity.

Regarding the question of cohabitation of parents, it was found that (93.4%) of the population are cohabiting parents, and (4.6%) of parents are not cohabiting due to reasons such as death or divorce.

The educational status of parents in the sixth district was divided into illiterate, diploma, bachelor's degree, master's degree, and doctorate, which was compared according to the educational district as follows:

The educational status of the fathers of the sixth district: (56.1 percent) primary literacy, (31.7 percent) diploma, (7.9 percent) bachelor's degree, (2.6 percent) master's degree, and (1.6 percent).

Educational status of the mothers of the sixth district: (77.6 percent) primary, (15.5 percent) diploma, (6.9 percent) have a bachelor's degree.

¹ . The average score is expressed as a percentage.

Also, the employment status of parents in Kabul district, the employment status of fathers (47.2 percent) unemployed, (52.8 percent) employed; The employment status of mothers (92.1 percent) is mentioned as housewives, (7.9 percent) working mothers.

The economic status of the families was measured based on the questions related to the price of the vehicle and the income of the family. The economic status based on the income of the respondents (60.9%) was low, (20.6%) medium and (18.6%) high. Of the total respondents, (60.7%) do not own a vehicle, (9.4%) own a vehicle, more than (89.4%) live in an owned house, (6%) in a rented house, and (4.5% in a mortgage and rent).

The population of families in Kabul, student families (6 percent) have a population of two people, (3 percent) have a population of three people, (6 percent) have a population of four people, (13.1 percent) have a population of five people, (7.5 percent)) has a population of six people, (8%) has a population of seven people, (11.1%) has a population of eight people, (23.1%) has a population of nine people, (5%) has a population of 10 people, (6.5%) has a population of 11 people, (7.5%) had a population of 12 people, (3 percent) 13 people and more.

2- The Amount of Sibling Abuse

In the study of the main variable, the amount of sibling abuse in the six districts of Kabul city was as follows according to the statistical data. The overall average of sibling physical abuse among families was 1.62%, while the overall average² of psychological abuse was 1.26%. The overall average amount of sexual abuse by siblings is 1.02%, which indicates the highest overall average amount of physical abuse by siblings and the lowest amount of sexual abuse by siblings in this research is shown in Table No. 3. Also, the average item of physical abuse by siblings such as pushing or pushing with an average of 1.56, scratching my skin with an average of 1.69, biting with an average of 1.25, pulling hair with an average of 1.48, slapping with an average of 1.35, hitting and burning with an average of 1.05 and other violence with an average of 1.90; While the average of psychological items included obscenity with an average of 2, jealousy with an average of 1.42, humiliation with an average of 1.62, physical threats with an average of 1.69, and nervousness with an average of 1.61, other violence with an average of 1.91. On the other hand, the items of sibling sexual abuse such as touching and caressing with an average of 1.06, and sexual relations with an average of 1.00 have the lowest average³. To describe the average of the variables and ensure the intensity and repetition of the types of sibling abuse and its items such as once, twice and three times, four and five times, and more than five times, which is shown in Table no. 3, were used.

Table No. 1: average variable of sibling abuse

raw	type of abuse	abuse	never (percentage)	once (percentage)	2-3 times (percentage)	4-5 times (percentage)	more than 5 times (percentage)	average (between 1 and 5)	total average (between 1 and 5)
1	physical	pushing	64/9	19/3	11/9	2/5	1/5	1%/56	1%/62
		skin scratching	83/7	6/4	8/9	1	0	1%/96	
		biting	82/2	13/4	4	1/5	0	1%/25	
		hair pulling	78/2	10/4	1/5	4/5	0	1%48	
		To slap	79/2	9/4	8/4	3	0	1%/35	
		To hit	97/0	1/5	1/5	0	0	1%/50	

² . The average score is between 1 and 5.

³ . One of the challenges that the researcher faced in this research is that all the respondents did not answer the questions of sibling abuse with complete honesty in terms of maintaining the violation of chastity and not revealing personal secrets the brother has been sexually abused.

		burning	97/0	1/5	1/5	0	0	1%/50	
		Squeezing the throat	89/4	5/9	1	0	0	1%/90	
		Other violence	22/9	75/2	1/90	0	0	1%/90	
2	psychological	obscurity	63/5	15/8	9/9	8/9	1	0%/2	1%/26
		to humiliate	67/5	20/0	7/00	2/50	3	1%/62	
		Physical threat	79/9	5/50	5/50	1/50	7/50	1%/69	
		make nervous	75/4	7/50	5/00	4/50	7/50	1%/61	
		Jealousy	81/5	6/5	6/00	6/00	0	1%/91	
		Other violence	14/0	83/5	0/50	1	1	1%/91	
3	sexual	touch	96/5	2	1/50	0	0	1%/06	1%/02
		sexual relation	100	0	0	0	0	000%	

However, regarding the amount of sibling abuse, sometimes the statistics and concerns of the citizens coincide. In some cases, there is no correspondence between the statistics and the violence of sibling abuse. This research shows that the citizens have high concern about the amount of sibling abuse and the results of the study are not the same and it shows the lowest amount of sibling abuse among them in table number 4.

Table No. 2 Types of sibling violence by amount

raw	Type	never	once	2 or 3 times	4 and 5 times	More than 5 times
1	Physical	%81	%10	1/%8	0%	0%
2	psychological	%74	1/%11	7/%1/	0%/6	0%/2
3	Sexual	89%/7	%50	0	0	0%/8

According to the findings of this research, siblings with the highest frequency of psychological abuse (74%) never, (1.11%) once, (1.7%) two and three times, (0.6%) four and five times. (0.2 percent) more than five times, to calculate the sibling abuse index from questions 14 to 28, it has been a research tool. The amount of physical sibling abuse is equal to the percentage of frequency (71 percent) never, (10 percent) once, (1.8 percent) twice or more than twice, to calculate the index of sibling abuse from Questions 24 to 32 have been considered. In the end, the lowest reported rate of sexual abuse by siblings was (0.5%) once and (0.8%) two or more times. To measure it, questions 32 to 35 are considered. As mentioned above, among the respondents who experienced sibling abuse and shared this issue with others, (14%) physical, (20.5%) psychological, and (2%) sexual abuse.

3- The Effects of Structures on the Amount of Sibling Abuse

In the section on research findings and variables studied in this research, a question is raised whether social and cultural structures affect the prevalence of sibling abuse (physical, psychological, and sexual) or not.

Sex: The amount of sibling abuse among the age groups of this research is different, (44.4 percent) girls were abused by siblings, which constitutes more statistics. On the other hand, boys have experienced the least amount of sibling abuse in a year, which is 30.3%. According to what was

mentioned above, this result is very worrying and it shows that the abuse suffered by siblings is more by boys against girls and it is a confirmation of the patriarchal culture that prevails in Afghan families.

Age: According to the statistics of the research (22.7 percent), boys and girls were subjected to sibling violence, they were between 10 and 13 years old, and they were the least number of people. The frequency of abused siblings who were between the ages of 13 and 16, percent (22.7 percent) was obtained. It is also noteworthy that the highest rate of sibling abuse among children aged 16 and above was (54.5%). It means that the age group of 10 to 13 years and 13 to 16 years is not subjected to sibling violence, but factors such as the low level of literacy, and lack of understanding of violence, have caused the low level of sibling abuse in this age group.

Number of children: The most children who are victims of sibling abuse in this research are children who have more than 6 to 12 children in the family (40%) and the least in the family who have less than two children (10%). gives the amount of sibling abuse in the home where the number of children is 2 to 4 (24 percent) and from 4 to 6 children (28 percent). Finally, if the number of children in the family increases, the amount of sibling abuse will increase accordingly.

Ethnicity: According to the statistics provided, sibling abuse was expressed in the Hazara tribe (26.5%) and Pashtun ethnicity (38.7%), both of which are the least frequent. The highest frequency of sibling violence, and abuse against siblings, was obtained in the Tajik ethnicity at (54.5%).

Parents' education: according to the answers of the respondents, the highest rate of sibling abuse in the family is that the father has a primary education (41.5%), the father has a diploma (23.3%), and a bachelor's degree (40%) and the lowest amount of sibling abuse in the family where the father has a master's and doctorate education has been announced. Also, with (37.9%) the highest amount of sibling abuse was observed in the family where the mother had primary education. It is worth noting that, the highest amount of sibling violence in the family whose parents were not high; Therefore, the illiteracy of parents can be considered as an essential factor for the occurrence and prevention of sibling abuse in the families of Kabul citizens.

Parents' job: In the present study, the highest rate of physical, mental, and sexual abuse of siblings in the family is when their parents are unemployed. A high percentage in the family of working fathers (34.4%) and unemployed (36.6%), as well as the statistics of sibling abuse in the family where the mother is working (20%) and unemployed (37.6%) are stated. The lowest amount of sibling abuse was mentioned in the family where both mother and father had a job.

The amount of income: (37.8 percent) of parents have no income, (48.1 percent) 5 thousand to 10 thousand, (23.4 percent) 10 to 20 thousand, and (16.7 percent) 20 thousand have a high income. On the other hand, poverty shows itself as one of the determining factors of family violence, it is confirmed that more than (63%) of the abused siblings in the family have an income of less than 20 thousand Afghanis, equivalent to (less than) 300 US dollars. With the increase in parents' income, the amount of sibling abuse in families shows a significant decrease. Of course, economic factors alone are not important, and other factors can also play an important role.

Cohabitation status: According to the information collected in this research, (32.1%) of parents are living together and (50%) are living separately. According to what was mentioned above, in addition to other factors affecting the amount of sibling abuse, the type of life of parents can be effective in the amount and reduction of sibling abuse, regardless of whether parents choose to live separately, the amount of this violence increases.

Housing situation: according to the results of the research and the confirmation of the initial prediction, economic factors can be proposed as one of the factors of domestic violence; Because the

highest amount of sibling abuse was observed among families whose housing status was rented or owned. While this rate is less observed in families that own a house.

Vehicles: according to the information collected in this research, (33/6) of the children who were abused, their families were without vehicles and (54.4%) of those whose siblings were harmed had vehicles. Contrary to the economic hypothesis that played a role in the amount of sibling abuse, this research rejects it and is based on the premise that the amount of sibling abuse in families that have vehicles is higher than those that do not.

Discussion and Review

In the field of sibling abuse, there are different opinions among scientists. This research has used the theory of social learning and the micro level, in which for the first time, boys and girls have learned violent behavior from their parents through direct observation and experience, and other factors such as patriarchy, age of the child, ethnicity, occupation, parents' living conditions, education Parents, income and other factors can also be effective as underlying factors of sibling abuse in Afghanistan. Following on from its summary, according to the background of the research and the presentation of the opinions presented, the present research has been conducted to investigate the impact of the economic, social, and cultural backgrounds of families to recognize one of the forms of domestic violence that was less noticed by researchers.

According to Seyedzadeh's research on age, there are many reasons for the effect of people's age on victimization. For example, crimes increase as people age. But this hypothesis is not always and everywhere the same (20) and until today, much research has been conducted regarding the hips and its effect on crime, and some findings have indicated that increasing age and crime (19). Or it is not related to aging and family violence (18). The conclusion that is taken from the article is that girls and boys who are over 16 years old have the highest rate of sibling abuse and this indicates that the rate of sibling abuse in children under 16 years is low; Therefore, as the age of people increases, the amount of sibling abuse increases. Pearson's correlation test was used to evaluate the age variable and the amount of sibling abuse, and its significance level is higher than 0/000, according to table number 3, there is a significant relationship.

It is important to remember that a person's gender can be considered in victimization (20). For example, women's fear, according to research, is mostly caused by sexual crimes. Unknowingly, women do not realize the existence of this fear in their existence, this fear is not innate, but women learn this fear in the process of socialization, and the mass media are all involved in institutionalizing this fear (20). On the one hand, the intensity of tribal traditions, patriarchal systems, and civil war have increased the depth of the tragedy of violence against women (21). Assuming that in this study, the amount of sibling abuse of boys increases compared to girls, it does not mean that girls are not abused by siblings, but the things mentioned above have been effective. The Pearson correlation test in Table No. 3 clearly shows that there is a relationship between gender and sibling abuse and its significance level is lower than (0.005).

In defining ethnicity, Tajfel considers it a part of a person's concept, which comes from their awareness of their membership in an ethnic group with its norms and feelings (14). Similarly, Hamels considers ethnic identity as the feeling of belonging to an ethnic group, which has its own cultural heritage, values, and character (22). To analyze the relationship between ethnicity and the amount of sibling abuse, Sperman's test was used in Table No. 3, which shows that there is no significant level of relationship between ethnicity and the amount of sibling sexual abuse. However, there is a significant relationship between ethnicity and physical and psychological abuse of siblings (0.004 and 0.000); It means that the amount and intensity of sibling abuse among ethnic groups was not the same and felt differently.

As mentioned, between housing status (owned, mortgaged, and rented) and sibling abuse is physical (0.000), mental (0.000), and sexual (0.000); Considering the significance level of 0.000 in Table number 5, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the variable of housing status and sibling abuse (physical, psychological and sexual). Also, the rate of sibling abuse among children who have co-parents is lower than that of parents who have separate lives. According to the statistical analysis in Table No. 3 and according to the significance level of (0.003 and 0.004), there is a significant relationship between the variables of parents' living conditions and physical and mental abuse of siblings; That is, to the extent that parents choose to live separately, the amount of sibling abuse (physical and psychological) is observed more. The significance level of sibling abuse (sexual) is 0.005 and there is no significant relationship.

This research shows that the increase in the number of children, especially in low-income families, makes it harder to control and raise children, and in some cases, they are abused by their peers. Most sibling abuse occurs in families with more children. The same issue was also true for the children of several families and it shows that the first, second, third, etc. This research confirms that as the number of children increases, the amount of sibling abuse also increases and the significance level of the Spearman test is 0.000, and a significant relationship is observed. Western surveys regarding factors such as parental unemployment and poverty increase sibling abuse (7) and the findings of the present study confirm this issue.

Table 3 Pearson and Spearman correlation test of sibling abuse

Raw	Statistics	Sibling physical abuse	Sibling psychological abuse	Sibling sexual abuse
Age	Pearson correlation coefficient	0/426	0/300	0/892
	level of significance	0/000	0/000	0/000
Gender	Spearman's correlation coefficient	0/350	0/682	0/596
	level of significance	0/000	0/000	0/000
Ethnicity	Spearman's correlation coefficient	0/563	0/371	0/405
	level of significance	0/370	0/004	0/093
Housing situation	Pearson correlation coefficient	0/958	0/790	0/119
	level of significance	0/000	0/000	0/000
Lifestyle of parents	Spearman's correlation coefficient	0/762	0/563	0/142
	level of significance	0/003	0/004	0/140
Number of children	Spearman's correlation coefficient	0/451	0/373	0/512
	level of significance	0/000	0/000	0/000

It should be noted that the level of education of parents plays an important role in the level of violence- sibling abuse. As the education level of parents increases, the amount of sibling abuse in the family decreases. The research results confirm this hypothesis. As mentioned above, the level of education affects sibling violence, and families with higher education have a lower level of sibling abuse. Spearman's test shows that there is a significant level of 0.000 between the higher education of parents and the amount of sibling abuse, and according to table number 3, there is sibling abuse as much as parents' education increases or decreases. Many surveys regarding the low education of parents cause an increase in sibling abuse (7, 11, 25) and the findings of the present research also confirm this issue.

Also, the lack of financial foundation and a weak economy have been observed in all research as one of the factors of violence in families (18) and the present research is not an exception to this. Most of the boys in this study were abused by siblings and most of their parents were unemployed or had less income. The significance level of Spearman's test between occupation and sibling abuse (physical, psychological, sexual) is higher than 0.000. According to the presuppositions and research (7, 11, 25) in some countries, one of the main factors of domestic crimes can be economic factors and parents' income, and factors such as unemployment, addiction, and other factors that cause psychological, and social. It becomes a person in families and according to table number 3, the amount of sibling abuse increases and decreases.

Table No. 3. Education, income and occupation and sibling abuse test

Factor	Variable	Statistical Index	Father's Education
Education level of parents	Physical abuse siblings	Spearman's rho	0/926
		sig	0/000
		n	194
		Statistical Index	Mother's Education
		Spearman's rho	852
		sig	0/000
	n	370	
	Psychological abuse siblings	Statistical Index	Father's Education
		Spearman's rho	0/139
		sig	0/000
		n	370
		Statistical Index	Mother's Education
		Spearman's rho	0/139
	sig	0/067	
	Sexual abuse sibling	Statistical Index	Father's Education
		Spearman's rho	0/848
		sig	0/000
		n	370
Statistical Index		Mother's Education	
Spearman's rho		0/119	
Sig	0/000		
n	370		
Parents' job	Physical abuse siblings	Statistical Index	Fathers' job
		Spearman's rho	0/113
		Sig	0/000
		N	370
		Statistical Index	Mothers' job
	Spearman's rho	296	
	Sig	0/000	
	N	370	
	Psychological abuse siblings	Statistical Index	Fathers' job
		Spearman's rho	0/882
		Sig	0/000
		N	370
		Statistical Index	Mothers' job
		Spearman's rho	0/361
	Sig	0/000	
	N	370	
	Sexual abuse sibling	Statistical Index	Fathers' job
Spearman's rho		535	

		Sig	0/000
		N	370
		Statistical index	Mothers' job
		Spearman's rho	453
		Sig	0/000
		N	370
Parental amount income	Physical abuse siblings	Statistical index	Parents' income
		Spearman's rho	0/280
		Sig	0/000
		N	0/370
	psychological abuse siblings	Statistical index	Parents' income
		Spearman's rho	345
		Sig	0/000
		N	370
	Sexual abuse sibling	Statistical index	Parents' income
		Spearman's rho	0/848
		Sig	0/000
		N	370

This paper aimed to investigate the effect of economic, social, and cultural backgrounds of families to identify one of the forms of domestic violence in Kabul city. According to Hosseini et al.'s research (1400), the most common type of victimization is psychological sibling abuse. This form of sibling abuse was more prevalent among all children, especially children who were placed at a lower level than other children in terms of the social and economic status of their families. Sibling physical abuse is the second type of abuse in terms of frequency. Also, the lowest amount of sibling abuse is related to sexual abuse; Sibling sexual abuse is another type of sibling abuse that is committed against children and is not easily visible and recognizable (20) and includes serious injuries to children caused by violence. The most common type of type of sibling abuse is touching, caressing, and sexual relations.

The research conducted in the West is in line with the findings of this research regarding the prevalence of violence (7, 23, 24). Regarding the reason for the increase in the prevalence of psychological sibling abuse compared to other types of sibling abuse, it may be said that because the acts of psychological sibling abuse cause less guilt for the abuser, its spread is more than physical and mental sibling abuse. Still, in the case of physical sibling abuse and especially sexual sibling abuse, this issue is accepted due to cultural beliefs that give special importance to keeping secrets in the family, the possibility that the respondents do not want to report it is more.

Regarding the social, cultural, and economic backgrounds of families, the results of statistical tests indicate that a higher amount of sibling abuse has been observed in families that are at a weaker level than others; Many western surveys regarding cultural, economic, and social fields show that factors such as parental unemployment, poverty, low parental education, age gap, population increase and divorce increase sibling abuse (7, 11). , 25), and the findings of the present research also confirm this issue.

Conclusion

The increase in sibling violence has become a widespread problem all over the world; In such a way that some of the respondents sometimes could not distinguish between normal behavior and sibling abuse. Nevertheless, the axis related to the field of domestic violence, since it happens in the privacy of individuals, causes less attention to be paid to it. Especially the issue of sibling abuse, which in addition to the inattention of people outside the home environment, the children's behavior is often ignored by the parents under different titles. Because violence between siblings has negative effects on the growth,

personality, and mental health of people, depending on the severity and duration of the abuse, in the long and short term, this phenomenon has the consequences of diseases such as anxiety, mental disorders, depression, self-mutilation, and desire. It will lead to suicide and as a result, it threatens the health of other people in the society. Research shows that the experience of violence in childhood is the most important cause of misbehavior in people's future. When there is a discussion about correction and treatment of sibling abuse, experts should consider individual methods (of the abused sibling) and family groups; Because the main root of children's behavior is the behavior patterns of parents and family. In the meantime, the factors of war, suicide, explosion, poverty, low level of literacy, and culture of violence are also hidden phenomenon that not only controls the behavior of individuals but also all the institutions of the society.

The result is that the higher the social conditions of the families, such as higher education levels, suitable jobs, health services, security, and economic status, the higher the level of knowledge and skills of the parents, from the prevalence rate. Violent behavior between brothers and sisters is decreasing in Kabul city. Although the current research has tried to show the effect of the factors and the amount of sibling abuse among families, deeper details of the effect of parental behavior on the relationship between siblings are needed through the programs of social science experts for the prevention and Elimination of sibling violence among families is provided. In addition to that, practical suggestions to reduce the amount of sibling abuse, such as: developing a program to educate and strengthen the self-esteem of abused siblings, developing educational and therapeutic programs by applying effective approaches by counseling and psychotherapy centers that support children Victims of domestic violence to resolve it within individuals and families, creating an efficient support system and laying the groundwork for attracting and supporting sibling abuse families, planning government programs to strengthen the economic capacity of families to eliminate violence, creating culture and raising awareness about the effects of sibling abuse through mass media To eliminate the violence of siblings and conducting more survey studies, these are among the suggestions that can be effective.

Resources

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