

Original Research Article

Violence against women and social development in rural Peru

Abstract

The present research aimed to determine the relationship between violence against women and social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022, for this I work with the type of basic research, with a quantitative approach, non-experimental design correlational level – descriptive cross-section, for this we analyzed 374 women from the province of Otuzco de la Libertad, by applying the questionnaire for both study variables. Therefore, as a result of the 374 women, 57% perceive violence against women at a high level, of which 2.9% perceived a fair level and 23.5% good and 0.55% deficient in relation to social development. On the other hand, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = 0.734^{**}$ (high negative correlation) and a ($p < 0.05$) was obtained for both cases, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that violence against women is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Conclusion, it was demonstrated that if violence against women decreases, it would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Keywords: Domestic violence, sexual abuse, social economic development.

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations considers violence against women as an act of violence that results in a physical, sexual or psychological integrity of women, according to the WHO 35% of every three women suffer violence in the world, since by their partner or third person. In addition, the violence they have suffered in the West increased in the Pandemic to even 20%, Europe 22%, in America by 25%, Africa by 33%, Eastern Mediterranean 31% and Southeastern Asia by 33%; therefore, priority areas were considered, such as the dissemination and use of real data to reduce violence, increase prevention capacity, comprehensive work of the health sector and strengthen national policies (WHO, 2021). The factors that are associated with violence against women are low levels of education, personal and psychological disorders, excessive use of alcohol, lack of job opportunities, poor access of women to paid employment, gender inequality and macho behaviors, all this has an impact on the training of children and the low development of society. (WHO, 2021) On the other hand, the poverty rate worldwide is 12.7%, in the same way, discrimination based on the causes originated from dysfunctional homes, which cause limitations in access to public services and conditions of equal nationality, which endangers the lives of women. Social development implies the reduction of gaps that allow the integral development and socioeconomic conditions of the peoples

contributing to the sustainable development of the country, based on the quality of life of citizens in teaching and learning environments that is basic for the strengthening and personal and social growth. (Blancas, 2017).

In Peru, in Huancavelica 11% of women in rural areas were victims of some type of violence negatively affecting the integrity of women, it should be noted that 26% indicated having suffered psychological violence, 37% sexual violence and only 6% physical, this was due to the lack of presence of authorities, In this aspect it also implies deficient education and social development, since few report aggressions out of shame or fear of reprisals by the aggressor. In addition, the factors involved are the conditions of illiteracy, because they are Quechua speakers, since they are unaware of the existence of the tutelary instances, which is due to the situation of poverty in which they find themselves this makes impossible an adequate and stable economic condition. (Zevallos et al., 2021). Similarly, according to Limaco and Solano (2019), violence against women is reflected mainly through psychological-verbal violence 67.5%, physical 35.7% and sexual 8.4%, in addition to every 3 women representing 70% are victims of some type of violence, this occurs in women living in rural areas, since they are illiterate and housewives due to their sociocultural conditions, they have limitations to job and academic opportunities. In a study, Peru and Colombia rank second among Latin American countries since 38.6% have been victims of physical violence, this includes in the economic crisis, intra-family relationships and unemployment that cause low-income level in the economy. (Quispe et al, 2017). According to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), more than 67,000 calls were registered in the pandemic for cases of violence against women, with an increase of 52% compared to the previous year. (MIMP, 2020).

In La Libertad, the cases with the highest calls were located from January to June 2022 3,844 cases attended by violence, of which the most affected areas were Otuzco, in attention to the Women's Emergency Center (CEM), which provides legal, defensive and integrative guidance of psychological counseling. Cases of violence against women occur in rural areas, due to the high literacy rate, lack of knowledge of the titular entities, sociocultural patterns, poor communication, unemployment, lack of job and academic opportunities, all of which involve physical, psychological and/or verbal and sexual violence. Similarly, the most relevant problems with respect to poverty occurred in rural areas, gender inequality, lack of education, migration to coastal areas, few economic opportunities and unemployment. What is the relationship between violence against women and social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022?

The theoretical justification of the study will provide relevant and consistent knowledge with the research study on violence against women and social development that will serve for the assimilation and meaningful understanding of the theories related to the problems of the study and consider corrective actions to improve with the application of strategies for improvement and the reduction of violence. The methodological justification of the study, the study follows all the processes of the scientific method, as well as in the elaboration of the instruments of measurement of the variables through

the application of the questionnaires that can be used by other researchers, since they will be validated by experts in the field and that the results will allow us to identify the relationship of the study variables. The practical justification of the study will provide an alternative solution to provide the relationship between violence against women and sustainable development through the application of the instrument and thus obtain results that will determine the relationship between the study variables in order to consider corrective actions through training for vulnerable people in rural areas. In this way, the objective of the research was to determine the relationship between violence against women and social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022.

METHODOLOGY

Type and design of research

The research was basic, with a quantitative approach, design of research non experimental – transversal, descriptive level, correlational scope.

Variables and operationalization

Variable 1: Violence against women

Conceptual definition:

According to the UN (1993) it defined violence against women as "any act of violence that causes or is likely to cause physical, sexual or psychological harm or pain to a woman, such as threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Operational definition: It was operationalized through 4 dimensions: such as physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence in order to determine between violence against women and social development in rural areas of La Libertad, through the application of the questionnaire.

Indicators: d1; physical violence, age, marital status, numbers of children, number of couples, monthly income and occupation. D2, psychological violence, tastes and preferences, support, criticism and restriction. D3, sexual violence, sexual abuse and D4 Economic violence, household expenses, income and control of material property.

Measurement scale: ordinal with answers of 5 alternatives.

Variable 2: Social development

Conceptual definition:

According to Midgley (2014), Social development is a process that promotes integration and economic development; improving the living conditions of the entire population in various areas: health, education, nutrition, housing, vulnerability, social security, employment, wages, mainly. This also means reducing poverty and income inequality.

Operational definition: It will be operationalized through 5 dimensions: economic, human, environmental, institutional and technological in order to determine the relationship between violence against women and social development in rural areas of La Libertad.

Indicators: D1; sustainability, regularization, quality of basic services and growth of production. D2; poverty reduction, quality of life, demographic stability, capital and social training. D3; ecological, environmental, regeneration capacity, solid waste and ecosystem. D4, centralism, state action, decentralization, administrative policy and citizen participation. D5, technological development, industrialization, efficiency and increased production.

Measurement scale: ordinal with answers from 5 alternatives

Population, sample, sampling, unit of analysis

The population is made up of all the women of the city of Liberty. Table 1 shows the distribution:

Table 1. *Women from rural La Libertad.*

Condition	Women	Total
Citizenry	910 144	910 144
TOTAL	910 144	910 144

Note. INEI Women of Freedom (2018)

Inclusion criteria: In this criterion, women aged between 18 and 60 years old and who have resided permanently for 5 years in a rural area of La Libertad have been selected.

Exclusion criteria: Women from other parts of the mountains and under 18 and over 60 years of age have been excluded because they do not live in rural areas. To delimit the sample of the study, the equation of random sampling simple for finite populations was used. The sample was composed of a total of 374 women from the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad. Table 2 shows its distribution:

Table 2. *Distribution of the sample of the rural area of La Libertad.*

Condition	Women	Total
Settlers	374	374
TOTAL	374	374

Note. INEI Women of Freedom (2018)

Simple random probability sampling for finite populations was used to establish the sample, ensuring that all within the research are available for analysis (Otzen and Manterola, 2017).

Unit of analysis

Women from the rural area of La Libertad.

Data collection techniques and instruments

The survey technique was used for both study variables, the instrument used was the questionnaire. For the variable Violence against women, Bernardo's (2017) questionnaire was used: Dimensions: physical violence (items 1-6), psychological (items 7-13), sexual (items 14-19) and economic (items 20-23); with a rating scale of always (5), almost always (4), sometimes (3), almost never (2) and never (1). Scales: with the levels of high (84-115), medium (55-83) and low (23-54). For the variable Social development, the questionnaire adapted by Torey (2014) was used: Economic (with items 1-5), human (items 6-10), environmental (items 11-15); institutional (items 16-19) and technological (items 20-23); with a rating scale of always (5), almost always (4), sometimes (3), almost never (2) and never (1). Scales: with the levels of good (84-115), fair (55-83) and deficient (23-54).

Validity and reliability

Validity

In this study the validity was contained, so the opinion of 02 experts with a PhD in Public Management and Governance, 01 expert with a Doctorate in Education, 02 experts in Doctorate in Education, 01 expert in Doctorate in Law, 01 Expert was requested.

Reliability

To determine the reliability of the instruments, the survey was applied to 30 women in the rural area of La Libertad, this being a pilot test that will be processed in the statistical tool SPSS (V26), using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.979 and 0.971.

Data analysis method

Descriptive statistics: the data matrix of the variables and dimensions was elaborated, the data were transcribed from the applied instruments, with this material the tables of frequencies and percentages were built.

Inferential statistics: unlike the proposed research hypotheses, SPSS V26, in which the normality test of the data by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov determination ($n > 50$) is applied will be used to consider the application of the formula for hypothesis testing. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test was applied to the data obtained from the variable violence against women and social development, obtaining bilateral GIS levels lower

than 0.05, so it does not follow a normal distribution. Therefore, a nonparametric Rho Spearman test was used to determine the relationship between the variables

RESULTS

The results of Table 3 allowed to describe that of the 374 women of the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 2.9% of women perceive violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 24.4% and 0.5% regular social development; In addition, 22.7% of women perceive violence against women at medium level; where 6.7% perceived deficient, 14.4% fair and 1.6% good in social development; Similarly, 57% a violence against women high level, of which 2.9% perceived a fair level and 23.5% good, finally 17.4% were at a serious level, where, 2.9% were located in Fair and 14.4% attribute a good relationship to social development. On the other hand, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = 0.734^{**}$ (high negative correlation) and a ($p < 0.05$) was obtained for both cases, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that violence against women is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Demonstrating that if violence against women decreases, it would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 3. Cross table violence against women and social development in rural areas of La Libertad.

		V2: Social development					Spearman's Rho
		Deficient	Regular	Good	Total		
V1 Violence against women	Low	f	9	2	0	11	Rs= - 0,734 p=0,000 n=374
		%	2,4%	0,5%	0,0%	2,9%	
	Mediu m	f	25	54	6	85	
		%	6,7%	14,4%	1,6%	22,7%	
	High	f	2	123	88	213	
		%	0,5%	32,9%	23,5%	57,0%	
	Serious	f	0	11	54	65	
		%	0,0%	2,9%	14,4%	17,4%	
Total		f	36	190	148	374	
		%	9,6%	50,8%	39,6%	100,0%	

The results of Table 4 allowed to describe that of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 6.7% of women perceive physical violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 3.5% and 3.2% regular social development; In addition, 17.1% of women perceive physical violence against women at medium level; where 5.1% perceived deficient, 11.8% fair and 1.6% good in social development; Similarly, 49.5% a physical violence against women high level, of which 1.1% deficient, 31.3% fair and 17.1% good, finally 26.7% were located at a serious

level, where, 4.5% was located in Fair and 14.4% attribute a good relationship to social development.

Table 4. Cross table physical violence and social development in rural areas of La Libertad.

		V2: Social development				Spearman's Rho	
		Deficient	Regular	Good	Total		
D1: Physical violence	Low	f	13	12	0	25	Rs= -0,780 p=0,000 n=374
		%	3,5%	3,2%	0,0%	6,7%	
	Medium	f	19	44	1	64	
		%	5,1%	11,8%	0,3%	17,1%	
	High	f	4	117	64	185	
		%	1,1%	31,3%	17,1%	49,5%	
	Serious	f	0	17	83	100	
		%	0,0%	4,5%	22,2%	26,7%	
Total	f	36	190	148	374		
	%	9,6%	50,8%	39,6%	100,0%		

The results of Table 5 allowed to describe that of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 9.1% of women perceive psychological violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 7.8% and 1.3% regular social development; In addition, 29.9% of women perceive psychological violence against women at medium level; where 1.9% perceived deficient, 23.3% fair and 4.8% good in social development; Similarly, 42.5% psychological violence against women high level, of which 4% fair and 14.4% good, finally 18.4% were located at a serious level, where, 4% were located in regular and 14.4% attribute a good relationship to social development. In addition, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = -0.730$ (high or inverse negative correlation) and a ($p < 0.05$) was obtained for both cases, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that psychological violence is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Demonstrating that reducing psychological violence would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 5. Cross table psychological violence and social development in rural areas of La Libertad.

		V2: Social development			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Deficient	Regular	Good			
D2: Psychological violence	Low	f	29	5	0	34	Rs= -0,730 p=0,000 n=374
		%	7,8%	1,3%	0,0%	9,1%	
	Medium	f	7	87	18	112	
		%	1,9%	23,3%	4,8%	29,9%	
	High	f	0	83	76	159	
		%	0,0%	22,2%	20,3%	42,5%	
	Serious	f	0	15	54	69	
		%	0,0%	4,0%	14,4%	18,4%	
	Total	f	36	190	148	374	
		%	9,6%	50,8%	39,6%	100,0%	

The results of Table 6 allowed to describe that of the 374 women of the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 6.4% of women perceive sexual violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 4%, fair 1.9% and 0.5% good social development; In addition, 58.6% of women perceive sexual violence against women at medium level; where 2.4% perceived deficient, 15.5% fair and 0.8% good in social development; Similarly, 58.6% sexual violence against women high level, of which 3.2% deficient, 29.4% fair and 25.9% good, finally 16.3% were located at a serious level, where, 4% were located in Fair and 12.3% attribute a good relationship to social development. Also, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = -0.581$ (moderate or inverse negative correlation) and a $(p < 0.05)$ was obtained for both cases, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that sexual violence is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Demonstrating that reducing sexual violence would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 6. Cross-Table Sexual Violence and Social Development in Rural Areas of La Libertad.

		V2: Social development				Spearman's Rho	
		Deficient	Regular	Good	Total		
D3: Sexual violence	Low	f	15	7	2	24	Rs=-0,581 p=0,000 n=374
		%	4,0%	1,9%	0,5%	6,4%	
	Mediu m	f	9	58	3	70	
		%	2,4%	15,5%	0,8%	18,7%	
	High	f	12	110	97	219	
		%	3,2%	29,4%	25,9%	58,6%	
	Seriou s	f	0	15	46	61	
		%	0,0%	4,0%	12,3%	16,3%	
Total		f	36	190	148	374	
		%	9,6%	50,8%	39,6%	100,0%	

The results of Table 7 allowed to describe that of the 374 women of the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 21.7% of women perceive economic violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 4.3%, fair 10.7% and 6.7% good social development; In addition, 74.3% of women perceive economic violence against women at medium level; where 5.1% perceived deficient, 38% fair and 31.3% good in social development; Finally, 4% were at a high level, where 0.3% were deficient, 2.1% fair and 1.6% attributed a good relationship to social development. On the other hand, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = -0.195$ (low or inverse negative correlation) and a ($p < 0.05$) was obtained for both cases, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that economic violence is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Stating that if economic violence decreases, social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco would improve.

Table 7. Cross-Table Economic Violence and Social Development in Rural Areas of La Libertad.

		V2: Social development				Spearman's Rho	
		Deficient	Regular	Good	Total		
D4: Economic violence	Low	f	16	40	25	81	Rs= -0,195 p=0,000 n=374
		%	4,3%	10,7%	6,7%	21,7%	
	Medium	f	19	142	117	278	
		%	5,1%	38,0%	31,3%	74,3%	
	High	f	1	8	6	15	
		%	0,3%	2,1%	1,6%	4,0%	

Total	f	36	190	148	374
	%	9,6%	50,8%	39,6%	100,0%

The results of Table 8 allowed to describe that of the 374 women of the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 2.9% of women perceive violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 2.4% and 0.5% good of the economic dimension of social development; in the same way, 22.7% focused on violence against women at the middle level, where 6.1% were at the deficient, 14.4% fair and 2.1% good level of the economic dimension of social development; In addition, 57 per cent of women perceive violence against women at a high level; where 0.5% perceived deficient, 32.6% fair and 23.8% good in the economic dimension of social development; Finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 2.7% were regular and 14.7% attribute a good relationship to social development in its economic dimension. On the other hand, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = -0.708$ (high or inverse negative correlation) and a ($p < 0.05$) was obtained for both data, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that violence against women is related to the economic dimension of social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Thus, stating that if violence against women decreases, the economy in rural areas of the province of Otuzco would improve.

Table 8. Cross-Table violence against women and economic dimension in rural areas of La Libertad.

		D1: Economic				Spearman's Rho	
		Deficient	Regular	Good	Total		
V1 Violence against women	Low	f	9	2	0	11	Rs= -0.708 p=0,000 n=374
		%	2,4%	0,5%	0,0%	2,9%	
	Medium	f	23	54	8	85	
		%	6,1%	14,4%	2,1%	22,7%	
	High	f	2	122	89	213	
		%	0,5%	32,6%	23,8%	57,0%	
	Serious	f	0	10	55	65	
		%	0,0%	2,7%	14,7%	17,4%	
	Total	f	34	188	152	374	
		%	9,1%	50,3%	40,6%	100,0%	

The results of Table 9 allowed to describe that of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 2.9% of women perceive violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 2.4% and 0.5% good of the human dimension of social development; in the same way, 22.7% focused on violence against women at the middle level, where 5.6% were at the deficient, 15.5% fair and 1.6% good level of the human dimension of social development; In addition, 57 per cent of women perceive violence against women at a high level; where 0.5% perceived deficient, 36.4% fair and

20.1% good in the human dimension of social development; Finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 2.9% were regular and 14.4% attribute a good relationship to social development in its human dimension.

Table 9. Cross-Table violence against women and human dimension in rural areas of La Libertad.

		D2: Human				Spearman's Rho	
		Deficient	Regular	Good	Total		
V1 Violence against women	Low	f	9	2	0	11	Rs= -0.719 p=0,000 n=374
		%	2,4%	0,5%	0,0%	2,9%	
	Medium	f	21	58	6	85	
		%	5,6%	15,5%	1,6%	22,7%	
	High	f	2	136	75	213	
		%	0,5%	36,4%	20,1%	57,0%	
	Serious	f	0	11	54	65	
		%	0,0%	2,9%	14,4%	17,4%	
Total	f	32	207	135	374		
	%	8,6%	55,3%	36,1%	100,0%		

The results of Table 10 allowed to describe that of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 2.9% of women perceive violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 1.9%, 0.8% regular and 0.3% good of the environmental dimension of social development; in the same way, 22.7% focused on violence against women at the middle level, where 5.1% were at the deficient, 13.9% fair and 3.7% good level of the environmental dimension of social development; In addition, 57 per cent of women perceive violence against women at a high level; where 2.4% perceived deficient, 31.6% fair and 23% good in the environmental dimension of social development; Finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 5.1% were regular and 12.3% attributed a good relationship to social development in its environmental dimension. Also, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = -0.546$ (moderate or inverse negative correlation) and a $(p < 0.05)$ was obtained for both data, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that violence against women is related to the environmental dimension of social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Thus, stating that reducing violence against women would improve the environmental dimension of social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 10. Cross-Table violence against women and the environmental dimension in rural areas of La Libertad.

		D3: Environmental			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Deficient	Regular	Good			
V1 Violence against women	Low	f	7	3	1	11	Rs= -0.546 p=0,000 n=374
		%	1,9%	0,8%	0,3%	2,9%	
	Medium	f	19	52	14	85	
		%	5,1%	13,9%	3,7%	22,7%	
	High	f	9	118	86	213	
		%	2,4%	31,6%	23,0%	57,0%	
	Serious	f	0	19	46	65	
		%	0,0%	5,1%	12,3%	17,4%	
Total		f	35	192	147	374	
		%	9,4%	51,3%	39,3%	100,0%	

The results of Table 11 allowed to describe that of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 2.9% of women perceive violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 1.9%, 0.8% regular and 0.3% good of the environmental dimension of social development; in the same way, 22.7% focused on violence against women at the middle level, where 5.1% were at the deficient, 13.9% fair and 3.7% good level of the environmental dimension of social development; In addition, 57 per cent of women perceive violence against women at a high level; where 2.4% perceived deficient, 31.6% fair and 23% good in the environmental dimension of social development; Finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 5.1% were regular and 12.3% attributed a good relationship to social development in its environmental dimension. Also, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = -0.546$ (moderate or inverse negative correlation) and a ($p < 0.05$) was obtained for both data, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that violence against women is related to the environmental dimension of social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Thus, stating that reducing violence against women would improve the environmental dimension of social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 11. Cross-Table violence against women and organizational dimension in rural areas of La Libertad.

		D4: Organizational			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Deficient	Regular	Good			
V1 Violence against women	Low	f	9	0	2	11	Rs= -0.635 p=0,000 n=374
		%	2,4%	0,0%	0,5%	2,9%	
	Medium	f	22	56	7	85	
		%	5,9%	15,0%	1,9%	22,7%	
	High	f	5	121	87	213	
		%	1,3%	32,4%	23,3%	57,0%	
	Serious	f	0	12	53	65	
		%	0,0%	3,2%	14,2%	17,4%	
Total		f	36	189	149	374	
		%	9,6%	50,5%	39,8%	100,0%	

The results of Table 12, allowed to describe that of the 374 women of the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 2.9% of women perceive violence against women low level, it is at a deficient level with 2.1% and 0.8% good of the technological dimension of social development; in the same way, 22.7% focused on violence against women at the middle level, where 8.6% were at the deficient, 12.8% fair and 1.3% good level of the technological dimension of social development; In addition, 57 per cent of women perceive violence against women at a high level; where 3.2% perceived deficient, 28.3% fair and 25.4% good in the technological dimension of social development; Finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 2.1% were regular and 15.2% attribute a good relationship to social development in its technological dimension. From the same, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho = -0.759$ (high or inverse negative correlation) and a ($p < 0.05$) was obtained for both data, therefore, the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, it is evident that violence against women is related to the technological dimension of social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Thus, stating that reducing violence against women would improve the technological dimension of social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 12. Cross-Table violence against women and technological dimension in rural areas of La Libertad.

		D5: Technological			Total	Spearman's Rho
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
V1 Violence against women	Low	f	8	3	0	11
		%	2,1%	0,8%	0,0%	2,9%
	Mediu m	f	32	48	5	85
		%	8,6%	12,8%	1,3%	22,7%
	High	f	12	106	95	213
		%	3,2%	28,3%	25,4%	57,0%
	Serious	f	0	8	57	65
		%	0,0%	2,1%	15,2%	17,4%
Total	f	52	165	157	374	
	%	13,9%	44,1%	42,0%	100,0%	

According to Table 13, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a Rho = 0.734** (high correlation) and a bilateral Sig. = 0.000 was obtained, which is less than 0.05 for both cases, therefore the Ha is admitted and the Ho is refuted, therefore, it is evident that violence against women is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Demonstrating that if violence against women decreases, it would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 13. Correlation of Violence against Women and Social Development in Rural Areas of La Libertad.

			V2: Social development
Spearman's	V1 Violence	Correlation coefficient	,734**
Rho	against women	Sig. (bilateral)	,000
		N	374

** . The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (bilateral).

According to Table 14, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a Rho=0.780** was obtained; Rho=0.730**; Rho=0.581** and Rho=0.195** and a bilateral Sig. = 0.000 that is less than 0.05 for all, therefore the Ha is admitted and the Ho is refuted, therefore, it is evident that physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Thus, demonstrating that reducing the dimensions of violence against women would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 14. Correlation of the dimensions of violence against women and social development in rural areas of La Libertad.

		V2 Social development		
		Correlation coefficient	Sig. (bilateral)	N
Spearman's	D1 Physical violence	,780**	,000	374
Rho	Psychological violence	,730**	,000	374
	Sexual violence	,581**	,000	374
	Economic violence	,195**	,000	374

** . The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (bilateral).

According to Table 15, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis where a $Rho=0.708^{**}$ was obtained; $Rho=0.719^{**}$; $Rho=0.546^{**}$; $Rho=0.635^{**}$ and $Rho=0.759^{**}$ and a bilateral Sig. = 0.000 that is less than 0.05 for all, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, violence against women is evidenced is related to the economic, human, environmental, organizational and technological dimension in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Demonstrating that reducing violence against women would improve the dimensions of social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Table 15. Correlation of violence against women and the dimensions of social development in rural areas of La Libertad.

			D1: Economic	D2: Human	D3: Ambient al	D4: Organizati onal	D5: Technolog ical
Spearman's	V1	Correlation	,708**	,719**	,546**	,635**	,759**
Rho	Violence against women	coefficient					
		Sig. (bilateral)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
		N	374	374	374	374	374

** . The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (bilateral).

DISCUSSION

Regarding the relationship between violence against women and social development in the rural areas of La Libertad, it was possible to test the hypothesis, therefore, if violence against women decreases, it would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco. Regarding the statistical description, of the 374 women in the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, the highest proportion of respondents required 57% of violence against women high level, of which 2.9% perceived a regular

level and 23.5% good, finally 17.4% were at a serious level, where, 2.9% were in regular and 14.4% attribute a good relationship to social development. This is due to the fact that the vulnerability of the rights of women in rural areas is evident, due to the fear of their aggressors, so they do not resort to nearby instances, also, it should be noted that if they appealed, they were asked for reliable evidence to settle the complaint, so many of the women do not make complaints, for fear of reprisals. These results are contrary to the results of Córdova (2022), where they showed a correlation of a Spearman's Rho coefficient of 0.380 with a p-value less than 0.001 ($p < 0.05$). In other words, by improving the management of state policies, a lower rate of violence against women will be observed. Despite the fact that the correlations are different, but they agree that the state must consider reliable policies that reduce violence against women. On the other hand, it has similarity with that of Pinto (2021) who the level of quality of life is very bad with 26.4%, bad 54.7%, fair 18.9%; Likewise, the level of social development is very bad at 30.2%, bad at 50.9%, given that the families benefiting from the Social Program have not improved their quality of life. These entities show disinterest in the welfare of those involved, since technical and structural tools within the political and economic framework are not appropriate. However, the results are the opposite, since the rates of violence against women are regular, since this emphasizes the reduction of social development.

The definition of social development, is based on the fact that it is a process is emphasized in the process that occurs over time according to the living conditions of the population in different aspects, whether in health, education, nutrition, housing, vulnerability, social security, employability, etc. according to (Midgley, 1995). In addition, it is reinforced that it implies the violence of the physical, psychological or social integrity of the other subject, in addition this aspect implies the domination of a superior subject that threatens the health of the other person. (Espín, 2008) based on Law No. 26260 in 1997, with the aim of preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women and members of the family group, and the governing body is the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations. Subsequently, this was considered in 2011 according to Law 28819 of the penal code, which incorporates to restrict the crime (El Peruano, 2015).

On the other hand, according to the systemic theory; affirms that violence is the result of conjugal interaction (Rojas and Sánchez, 2018), states that the abuse of women is not limited to any political or financial framework, it occurs in all social orders of the world, without differentiating from socioeconomic level, descent or culture (Peña et al., 2017). In addition, it is supported by that of Dávalos et al., (2021), 30.4% indicated having suffered psychological violence and 7.6% physical violence and 5.1% suffered sexual violence. Consequently, they emphasize the importance of ensuring social programs that facilitate the eradication of violence, articulating mechanisms for prevention, detection and attention to those who are affected.

Regarding the relationship between physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence and social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022, it was possible to

contrast the hypothesis where, therefore, it is evident that physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Thus, demonstrating that reducing the dimensions of violence against women would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco. Similarly, (Table 4), they allowed to describe that of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, with a greater predominance 49.5% physical violence against women high level, of which 1.1% deficient, 31.3% fair and 17.1% good, finally 26.7% were at a serious level, where, 4.5% were in regular and 14.4% attribute a good relationship to social development. Where they indicated that they received blows, as well as slaps and punches from their partner, and that, in some cases, it was evident that their aggressors tried to suffocate them and pushed them sharply, however, the rate of burns occurs in less proportionality and that of aggression with sharp points. This is reinforced with that of Torres (2014) is called those acts that attack or assault the body of pregnant adolescent women. such as punches, kicks, slaps, pushes, bites and attempted strangulation.

Similarly, of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 42.5% focused on psychological violence against women with greater proportionality high level, of which 4% regular and 14.4% good, finally 18.4% were located at a serious level, where, 4% were located in regular and 14.4% attribute a good relationship to social development. They indicated that they were forbidden to receive visits from family or friends, and that they receive criticism or humiliation both in public and private about their way of dressing or for doing household chores badly, and that the affected women were also threatened with leaving, assaulting or throwing them out of their home and that they receive insults from their partner. This was based, with the definition of violence against women, by acts that undermine the psychological integrity of pregnant women, such as verbal attacks, control actions and being able to control them.

From the perspective of the dimension of sexual violence, 58.6% of women perceive sexual violence against women at the medium level; where 2.4% perceived deficient, 15.5% fair and 0.8% good in social development; similarly, 58.6% a sexual violence against women high level, of which 3.2% deficient, 29.4% fair and 25.9% good. It is evident that improper touching is carried out without the consent of their partners, and that sometimes they force them to have sex. This is based on the consideration of the use of physical force sexual violence, characterized by forced sex actions occurs in situations of marriage, sexual abuse, sexual emotional relations, intentional exposure of private parts and verbal threats.

Of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 74.3% of women perceive economic violence against women at the middle level; where 5.1% perceived deficient, 38% fair and 31.3% good in social development; finally, 4% were located at a high level, where 0.3% were deficient, 2.1% fair and 1.6% attribute a good relationship to social development. Evidence, that most women are housewives, so they do not have economic income, and depend on their economic partners, so the couple

controls the expenses so it generates discussions, knowing what it needs for domestic expenses. It finds its great relevance that social development emphasizes the involvement of the best living conditions of citizens and the way to promote the creation of social programs, to support vulnerable people efficiently (Pilay, 2017) and that economic violence is that which is affected by the aggressor by the dispossession of their property or destruction of them, which implies the loss of movable and immovable property, in the same way, the refusal to cover basic expenses in the home. These results agree with that of Mendoza (2021) that 78% of women have suffered some type of violence; physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence; while 22% have not suffered violence. Likewise, it is evident that most women victims of abuse do not ask for help because of the fear of their partners, much less to report acts of violence out of shame. Similarly, according to Gómez (2022) it focuses on a regular level at 51%, high with 25% and low at 24%, these results show that most of the population suffers from violence in different paradigms; since Spearman's Rho coefficient was 0.967 with a p-value equal to 0.000 ($p\text{-value} \leq 0.01$). Similarly, Segui (2022) within the policies that reflect the particularities and use in the planning and construction of communities in the processes of timely orientation. Agrees with that of Méndez et al., (2022) a high impact of aggression prevails in women, being in its modality the physical and emotional, which affect their physical and mental integrity, causing emotional symptoms such as: depression, anguish, irritable character and social isolation, these being the relevant indicators to this problem.

Regarding the significant relationship of violence against women and economic, human, environmental, institutional and technological dimension in the rural areas of La Libertad, it was possible to contrast the hypothesis, therefore, violence against women is related to the economic, human, environmental, institutional and technological dimension in the rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Demonstrating that reducing violence against women would improve the dimensions of social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

Of the 374 women in the province of Otuzco who took part in the study, 57% of women perceived violence against women at a high level; where 0.5% perceived deficient, 32.6% fair and 23.8% good in the economic dimension of social development; finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 2.7% were regular and 14.7% attributed a good relationship to social development in its economic dimension. Most respondents indicated the commercial realization, that sometimes the quality of basic services implies the increase of the socioeconomic level of the locality, and that raising animals allows them to obtain income to cover their expenses. Economic violence implies the consideration of property or destruction of them, which implies the loss of movable and immovable property, in the same way, the refusal to cover basic expenses in the home. It is based on that of Torey (2014) economic dimension, which considers the aspect of sustainability under the paradigm of the prevention of environmental pollution from the regularizations that affect the efficiency and value addition of raw materials.

On the other hand, of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 57% of women perceive violence against women at a high level; where 0.5% perceived deficient, 36.4% fair and 20.1% good in the human dimension of social development; finally 17.4% were located at a serious level, where, 2.9% were regular and 14.4% attribute a good relationship to social development in its human dimension, it is evidenced that children and adolescents have a good quality of life, demographic stability, and that the best educational opportunities are outside their locality, considers that compared to previous years poverty has been reduced, and that there is no demographic stability. Social development emphasizes the involvement of the best living conditions of citizens and how to encourage the creation of social programs, to support vulnerable people efficiently, considering the optimization of resources (Pilay, 2017).

The results allowed to describe that of the 374 women of the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 57% of women perceive violence against women high level; where 2.4% perceived deficient, 31.6% fair and 23% good in the environmental dimension of social development; Finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 5.1% were regular and 12.3% attributed a good relationship to social development in its environmental dimension. As for the human dimension, it is aimed at improving the quality of life in order to reduce the poverty rate, satisfying its needs with an equitable income. In turn, of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who took part in the study, 57% of women perceive a high level of violence against women; where 1.3% perceived deficient, 32.4% fair and 23.3% good in the institutional dimension of social development; Finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 3.2% were regular and 14.2% attributed a good relationship to social development in its institutional dimension. implies the consideration of the different aspects for the care of the environment, and that it has the capacity for the regeneration of solid waste, since this facilitates the reduction of environmental pollution, under the approach of the proper classification of solid waste and that these aspects reduce the depletion of the ozone layer. This is based on the environmental dimension, that the sustainable model, the use of natural resources and energy is limited to its renewable capacity and the generation of waste to the assimilation capacity of the ecosystem.

As for the institutional dimension, it means a significant advance in the decentralization of political-administrative decisions, in order to stimulate new forms of organization and citizen participation. In the results (Table 12), we allowed to describe that of the 374 women from the province of Otuzco who were part of the study, 57% of women perceive violence against women at a high level; where 3.2% perceived deficient, 28.3% fair and 25.4% good in the technological dimension of social development; finally, 17.4% were at a serious level, where 2.1% were regular and 15.2% attributed a good relationship to social development in its technological dimension. This is manifested since it facilitates the use of innovative technologies for the development of the locality and that these enable new job opportunities. It is reinforced, with technology, which refers to research and development towards more efficient technologies in the case of

industrialized countries and the accelerated development of more efficient and cleaner technologies in industrialized countries. All this has similarity with that of Gonzales (2021) that 80% of women are victims of physical and psychological violence. Manifesting an inefficient intervention by the emerging entity woman, so they have not been able to repress violent behavior by the aggressor, much less provide a comprehensive and psychological recovery of the victims, since they do not comply with a comprehensive treatment within the legal scenario. However, they are contrary to that of Guerrero and Longa (2018), 94% indicate that the level is low; while 4% have a medium level and 2% have a high level, where they do not give due importance to the population in the issues of reasonableness and security by providing inappropriate attention to victims of violence. And Rengifo et al (2019) that the methods and instruments to combat them have been incomplete and useless in the legal social context, given that these impediments are delimited as a violation of the rights of the inhabitants. It is also important for the Colombian State to make greater comprehensive efforts to combat this problem in order to simplify the rate of domestic violence.

The methods used have advantages since they allowed to determine the relationship between the study variables, and made known the level of each of them, and then consider some improvements, however, one of the disadvantages would be the quantitative approach since the results are only analyzed in a quantifiable way, so for future researchers they must consider a mixed approach, for the analysis of the opinion of experts on these transcendental issues of violence against women and social development in rural areas, as well as the province of Otuzco.

CONCLUSIONS

It was evidenced that violence against women is related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. In addition, 57% a violence against women high level, of which 2.9% perceived a fair level and 23.5% good. Thus, demonstrating that if violence against women decreases, it would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco. It was verified that the dimensions of violence against women in terms of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence are related to social development in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Thus, demonstrating that reducing the dimensions of violence against women would improve social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco. It was evident that violence against women is related to the economic, human, environmental, institutional and technological dimensions in rural areas of La Libertad, 2022. Thus, demonstrating that reducing violence against women would improve the dimensions of social development in rural areas of the province of Otuzco.

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