

Investigating the factors having influence on the domestic violence against the women of Jahrom

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Abstract: There are various procedures through which the family violence against the women is investigated. The author has investigated such issue theoretically. From the feminists' viewpoint, domestic violence refers to the behavior influenced by patriarchal system of the society. From the second viewpoint (i.e. social learning), the violent men are always grown in the families in which the violence is a normal behavior. Based on the above discussion, the samples include some married women of Jahrom ranging between 16-70 years old. Most of the respondents were 20 – 25 year old. The 60 – 65 year old ones were those who answered the questions as little as possible. Moreover, about 0.1 of the respondents had high educational degrees and about .49 was below diploma. From the results of this study, it becomes clear that about .18 of the husbands of the respondents had 2500 thousands Rials income monthly, %45 had between 3500 – 5500 thousand Rials. In sum, their incomes ranged between 4000 – 9000 thousand Rials.

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Introduction

Although family structure has changed during years, it is one of the main bases of each society. Moreover, marriage and effort to preserve it are the two main social goals of the people. Family violence can be increased by emphasizing on its preservation when the family members are not kind to each other. Therefore, many customs emphasize on having violent behavior toward the women; a phenomenon discussed in many social issues.

Today, about half of the earth's populations are women. Women are not always favored by their husbands. The social, economic and legal affiliations of the women have placed them to the lowest position and caused them to be vulnerable against the men. In the modern society, violence against the women is observed in all religious, racial and ethnical groups. The women are not only violated, but also threaten by the men.

Therefore, this is to say that family violence is happened among those who are in communication with each other, because of the marriage. Such violence is always from behalf of the men toward the women. Evidences show that compared to the men, the women are violated more (Tadayon far, 2003; Bostan, 2006). Nevertheless, family violence includes some deliberate physical, mental, emotional, sexual and verbal acts which affect negatively on the persons' health (Salehi, 2006). It is believed that the family violence is one of the main social problems. The family members should be kind to each other. They should tolerate misbehaviors caused by external factors (Sarvestani, 2007:207).

It is hypothesized that the family environment is a private environment and the government/ society must not butt in its affairs. Only the violent behaviors of persons in public environments can be prosecuted legally. Such problems in private environment of the family can be solved by the parents (Azazi, 1997:203).

From the evidences, it becomes clear that like other countries, violence toward the women is of great importance in Iran. The Iranian women are forced to hide their life disorders because of some wrongful beliefs. On the other hand, the violent men are not punished in Iran. Therefore, this is worth saying that Iranian families are always under the pressure of various kinds of violence.

There are some evidences showing that some families of Jahrom are engaged with violence from behalf of family members. In Jahrom, some women are usually injured by their husbands and don't protest for reasons such as patriarchal and financial dependence. Evidences show that the main reasons for getting a divorce in Jahrom are (a) physical injury, (b) abusiveness and (c) immortality (Aliverdi & Farhadi, 2008:89). It seems that violence toward the women of Jahrom can treat the social security and mental health of the families. Therefore, the author tries to investigate the factors by which the violence toward the women of Jahrom is created.

Review of literature

"Domestic violence" has been investigated by many researchers. Evidences show that there are many factors affecting on the creation of such violence.

In Iran, the violence against the women has been investigated by quantitative – based studies. With respect to the patriarchal culture in most of Iranian families, the women receive misbehaviors from behalf of their husbands. Therefore, they don't retell the suffered violence. On the other hand, it is hypothesized that the two factors socialization and social learning have the most influence on domestic violence in Iran. Nevertheless, this is to say that the violent men are fostered in the families in which they witness always misbehaviors of the father against the mother. Under the influence of family violence, the boys are encouraged to have such misbehaviors toward their future wife (Azazi, 1998; Molaverdi, 2000, Ahmadi, 2002). In sum, this is to say that domestic violence against the women has become a base in cultural structure of the society of Iran.

Nevertheless, evidences show that the men's violence against the women is resulted in their social class, low educational degree, unemployment, lack of family feelings (Maleki, 1996; Azazi, 2006; Hashemi Nasab, 2006; Adhani, 2008), lack of pre marriage knowledge (Maleki, 1996), traditional beliefs (i.e patriarchal)(Ashragh, 2006; Azazi, 1998; Molaverdi, 2000), Penal conviction experience, the men's using narcotics (Azazi, 1998; Molaverdi, 2000; Hashemi Nasab, 2006; Adhami, 2008); the influence of period of infancy and mass media (Azazi, 1998; Molaverdi,2000). Moreover, there are various kinds of family violence against the women of Iran including verbal violence, economical violence and social violence.

During the two recent decades, violence has been investigated by various researchers. According to the results, there is a positive relationship between the violence against the women and the main social bases. The society in which the women have no valuable place, the violence against them increases. On the other hand, family violence is not only a disruptive but also a domineering behavior resulted in culture of the men. In general, researchers show that how the women's powerlessness causes them to be vulnerable. Undoubtedly, the violence against the women is the symbol of patriarchal societies that is the societies in which the men take the women in hand (Panla Abot & Clovaralas, 2001). Therefore, violence against the women is also caused by factors such as low educational degree, low socio economical position, patriarchal attitudes, sexual envy (Halmz & Sanderz, 1984; Ratherford, 1987; Nilson & Wilson, 2004; Tang & Lee, 2008), marriage time, weak marriage relations, using drug (Tang & Lee, 2008), bad economic condition (Martin, 1981), sexual abuse, living with the wife's family (Magalia, 1993; quoted by Misaim, 2004), oppressive behavior of the men (Hade, 2005; Karoo

& Whalen Darla, 2010), mental, verbal and visual disabilities (Diving Line, 2010), homosexual men and obligatory marriages (Green & Ward, 2010).

Research framework and hypothesis

There are various procedures through which the family violence against the women is investigated. The author has investigated such issue theoretically.

From the feminists' viewpoint, domestic violence refers to the behavior influenced by patriarchal system of the society. Analyzing domestic violence against the women, feminists take mainly structure of the patriarchal society into account and consider such structure as the main reason of the men's violence against the women (Hade, 2005).

From the second viewpoint (i.e. social learning), the violent men are always grown in the families in which the violence is a normal behavior. In other words, the adults' violence takes root of their childhood period (Azazi, 2001:21). Children fostered in violent families learn how to be rude in future. Therefore, they learn violence obviously and follow it because they are encouraged (Bendora, 1998; quoted from Lawson, 2003).

From third perspective, i.e. resource theory, the heavy emphasize is on the structure of family. In order to stable the family structure, various resources are used one of which is "violence" (Azazi, 2001).

Moreover, economic vulnerability of the women is one of the factors having influence of the appearance of violence. Resource theory states that the better economic condition of the men, the less the men have violence against the women and vice versa. Therefore, economic resource is one of the key factors which affects on the increase of the men's violence against the women (Wolf & Bald, 1960). In result, due to the resource theory (Good, 1971), the men lacking suitable income, educational degree and job, use the violence as a tool for reaching power in family relations.

From the fourth perspective, i.e. personal characteristics, domestic violence is rooted in the personal / psychological characteristics of people. According to the fourth perspective, the men's violence against the women is because of some personal characteristics including low self – confidence, fear, concern and anger. Such characteristics cause the men to use narcotics in order to find comfort (Buzav, 1960).

From the above mentioned, there are some hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1: There is a direct relationship between the patriarchal structure of the society and the violence against the women.

Hypothesis 2: There is a direct relationship between the violence of paternal family and the violence against the women.

Hypothesis 3: There is a direct relationship between the men's using narcotics and violence against the women.

Hypothesis 4: There is a positive relation between the men's drinking alcohol and their violence against the women.

Hypothesis 5: There is a positive relationship between using narcotics and alcohol and violence against the women.

Hypothesis 6: There is a positive relation between the men's job and their violent against the women.

Hypothesis 7: There is a relationship between the men's educational degree and their violence against the women.

Hypothesis 8: There is a relationship between the men's income and their violence against the women.

Methodology

This is an empirical paper based on a descriptive review. Populations include 2590 married women of Jahrom in 2011 from whom 334 ones were randomly selected using Cochran's formula. The present model was developed after gathering data by use of a questionnaire designed by the author based on the several standard questionnaires; Gathered data was processed using SPSS software. Data was analyzed in order to test hypothesis and describe the relationship between the variables.

Using formal credibility, research criteria were confirmed by authorities. Cronbach's α was used in order to test the reliability of the research. According to the results, the reliability values for patriarchy structure, the violence of paternal family, using narcotics and basic factors are %81, .82, .88 and .87, respectively. Therefore, this is to say that all choices are reliable because the reliability values are more than .65.

Findings

A) Description

Based on the above discussion, the samples include some married women of Jahrom ranging between 16-70 years old. Most of the respondents were 20 – 25 year old (.28). The 60 – 65 year old ones were those who answered the questions as little as possible (.2).

Moreover, about .1 of the respondents had high educational degrees and about .49 was below diploma.

From the results of this study, it becomes clear that about .18 of the husbands of the respondents had 2500 thousands Rial income monthly, %45 had between 3500 – 5500 thousand Rials. In sum, their incomes ranged between 4000 – 9000 thousand Rials.

Results show that the highest frequency (.47) was related to those whose husbands had free jobs (businessman, driver, gardener, etc) and the lowest frequency (.56) was related to those who had personal jobs (engineer, lawyer and physician). The reminders

included those who had public jobs (teachers, militaries, etc) (.23), mechanical jobs (mechanics, repair, etc) .9) and labors (building – makers) (.25).

Evidences show that about .43 of the respondents were those whose husbands' used narcotics. About .25 stated that their husbands drank alcohol, .59 believed that their husbands didn't drink alcohol and about .16 had no information about their husband's drinking.

There are many kinds of violence investigated in this study:

- Physical violence (64.37)
- Mental violence (57.48)
- Economic violence (46.10)
- Sexual violence (31.43)

Physical violence refers to the violence such as beating, injuring, etc.

Mental violence refers to some violent behaviors such as humiliating, swearing, etc

Economic violence includes not spending money, not allowing to work, etc.

Sexual violence refers to some behaviors including anticipating sexual affairs more than expected, ignoring sexual needs of the women, etc.

B) Data analysis (hypothesis test)

Hypothesis 1: There is a direct relationship between the structure of the society and the violence against the women.

Table 1: Hypothesis 1 test results

variable	Correlation coefficient value	Sig
Patriarchal structure of society Violence against the women	0.625	0.000

Pearson's correlation coefficient was used in order to test hypothesis 1. As depicted in table 1, there is a meaningful relationship between the two variables because $r=.625$ and $sig=.000$. Therefore, the more patriarchal social structure, the more violence against the women will be.

Hypothesis 2: There is a direct relationship between the violence of paternal family and the violence against the women.

Table 2: Hypothesis 2 test results

variable	Correlation coefficient value	Sig
The violence of paternal family Violence against the women	0.459	0.000

As shown in table 2, $r=.45 < \alpha = .5$. Therefore, such hypothesis is confirmed and this is to say that there is a direct relationship between the two variables. In

other words, the more violence seen in paternal family, the more the men will be violent in the future.

Hypothesis 3: There is a direct relationship between the men's using narcotics and violence against the women.

As the two variables are nominal and interval respectively. T – test was used in order to evaluate the relationship between them.

Table 3: Hypothesis 3 test results

T - value	Sig	SD	Mean	number	Using narcotics	
10.537	0.000	14.677	46.6288	146	yes	Degree of violence against the women
		11.294	30.0268	158	No	

With respect to the results of hypothesis 3 test, it is clear that there is a meaningful difference between the behaviors of the men using narcotics and those not using. Therefore, the men using narcotics have more violent behavior toward the women in comparison with those not using.

Hypothesis 4: There is a positive relation between the men's drinking alcohol and their violence toward the women.

Table 4: Hypothesis 4 test results

T - value	Sig	SD	Mean	number	Using alcohol	
5.062	0.000	14.184	43.3611	84	yes	Degree of violence against the women
		14.296	33.3387	196	No	

From the above results, this is to say that there is a meaningful difference between the behaviors of the men drinking alcohol and those not drinking. In other words, compared to the non – alcoholic men, the alcoholic ones have more violent behavior against the women.

Hypothesis 5: There is a positive relationship between using narcotics and alcohol and violence against the women.

Table 5: The results of hypothesis 5 test

variable	Correlation coefficient value	Sig
Using narcotics and alcohol	0.540	0.000

In order to test hypothesis 5, the F – test was used

As $r = .54$ and $sig = .000$, this is hypothesized that there is a meaningful relation between the two variables. Therefore, in comparison with the men not using narcotics and alcohol, those using such things have more violent behavior with the women.

Hypothesis 6: There is a positive relation between the men's job and their violent against the women

Table 6: Hypothesis 6 test results

Job kind	number	mean	SD	f- value	sig
Governmental	77	35.7945	15.277	16.095	0.016
Technical	30	36.4000	16.466		
Labor	50	43.6286	16.965		
Private	19	28.8125	16.997		
free	158	35.6845	15.524		

According to the table above, there is a positive relation between the men's job kind and their violence against the women because $r = 0.016 < \alpha = .5$. Therefore, those having harder jobs behave more violently with the women.

Hypothesis 7: There is a relationship between the men's educational degree and their violence against the women.

Due to the results of F – test, it is believed that there is a difference between the educational degrees of the men and their violence against the women. Therefore, this is to say that the uneducated men have more violence against the women. On the other hand, those with higher educational degree have less violent behavior with the women.

Table 7: The results of hypothesis 7 test

Educational degree	number	mean	SD	f- value	sig
Uneducated	41	48.3243	18.118	10.204	0.000
Elementary-diploma	198	38.464	15.303		
B A-MA	87	32.1463	11.959		
M.A and higher degree	8	39.0000	24.041		

Hypothesis 8: There is a relationship between the men's income and their violence against the women.

In order to test hypothesis 8, the F – test was used. As seen in the table below, there is a difference between the income levels and the violence against the women, because $r = .045 < .5$. Therefore, this is to say that the violence of the men against the women is under the influence of their income level.

Table 8: The results of hypothesis 8 test

Income	number	mean	SD	f- value	sig
Below 2500 thousand rials	61	42.195	14.23	2.711	0.045
251-4500 thousand rials	130	39.516	17.246		
451-6500 thousand rials	101	35.722	14.094		
Up to 6500 thousand Rial	42	37.960	14.076		

Conclusion

In our society, the men position in family causes them to have violence against the women and

children. Therefore, some of the Iranian women are under the pressure of violence from behalf of their husbands and they never dare protest.

Findings show that the men of Jahrom have violent behavior to their women and the women fear to protest because of patriarchal culture. Therefore, it is believed that the patriarchal culture encourages the men to behave violently. Rebuke & Resell Do bash (2005) concluded that the violence toward the women is a social problem oriented from the patriarchal culture. Kent Kure & Alan Dollars (2010) believed that violence is rooted in the social forbidding of the women by the men who call themselves powerful. Ashraghi concluded that the men's violence against the women is partly because of traditional beliefs of the society.

It is worth noting that the men growing in the violent families regard such behavior normal and use it in their future life. Therefore, social learning is one of the main factors having influence on the men's violence against the women (Ashraghi, 2006; Adham & Vahedi, 2008). Furthermore, using narcotics and alcohol causes the men behave violently with the women (Martin, 1981; Hashemi Nasab, 2006; Vahedi & Adhami, 2008).

Due to the results, this is to say that there is a direct relation between the violence against the women and some factors including job, educational degree and income. For example, those who have low income behave violently with their women (Martin, 1981; Saberian, 2003; Ashraghi, 2006; Hashemi Nasab, 2006; Adhami & Vahehi, 2008). In sum, misbehaviors of the men are not prevented because the values and attitudes toward the violence against the women are improved by the socio-cultural structure of the society.

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