Study of domestic violence against Iranian women (Arak case study during 2009)

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Abstract—Women experience gender violence in various forms throughout their lives. Most of the domestic violence for example, physical, psychological, economic and gender violence in the family has been reported. The main purpose of this research is recognition of the kind of physical violence in different social classes and identifies demographic factors, effective social and interpersonal that has been effective for tolerating violence in women. Theoretical analysis model is designed on how socialization, socioculture, subculture of violence, relative deprivation, poverty and social inequality, and external constraints. Method of research is survey and technical used are documentary, interviews, questionnaires and archival. Statistical population is all women injured and admitted to a specialized-therapy center - Arak in 2009. Finally this research shows there is no significant relationship between domestic violence against women with culture of violence in family, but external pressures (social) and relative deprivation have relationship with domestic violence. Suggestions in the micro level (Actors) and Social institutions being presented for awareness of women.

Keywords— Domestic Violence, Physical Violence, Relative Deprivation, Socialization, Subculture.

I. INTRODUCTION

IN 1993 declaration on the elimination of violence against women in United Nation has been presented the definition of violence against women: Any gender violence that causes physical, sexual and mental harm to women, is painful for women or leads them to compulsory deprivation of individual liberty and social liberty (UN-1993). World Health Organization statistics indicate that 16 to 52 percent of women are violence by their partner, 28 percent women in the developed countries and 18 to 67 percent women in the developing countries, at least one physical abuse have been reported (Ahmadi and others, 2008, 67). Due to inflexible interpretation of religious laws in the Islamic countries, women faced with the complexities of its laws and is reported violence against women in the large scale. Violence has more influence on female soul to his body that has been hurt, so they feel aimless and passive.

In the national plan "of domestic violence against women in Iran" was reported the following results: The most violent periods of life women are: first year of marriage, during the financial problems, after bringing the children born, middle age, during the Pregnancy and they have been violent at least once a month. Continuing fuss is the most common men's violent against women and they suffer such as violence, because of threatening to divorce and economic dependence of women to men. The most victims of domestic violence are illiterate and graduated men (the men that have master degree or Doctorate degrees) less violent against women. Women between 55-59 years old is the most violent of their lifetime. Baluchi minority women are the most victims in all indices. Physical violence by rural men and sexual violence by urban men against women are the part of this research.

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According to the expert's opinion and conducted survey 86/5 percent of domestic violence victims not referring to the other centers. They said that the main cause is existence of some defects in the judicial system; police, social worker and supportive system (Ahmadi and others, 2008). With
Summary referring to domestic violence against women in Iran, become clear the important of studies. In this regards, the main research was the study of domestic violence victims who have visitedspecialized center in the Markazi province (Arak) during a year.

II. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS MODEL

This theory express that "outer limit", aggressive action is caused by disappointed. According to this theory the people who are severely disappointed, choose more aggressive action-oriented (Andrew, and Short, 1945, 211). Outer limit dependent on the rate of social control over person. Any individual freedom and limited is available, more violence is likely (Sadigh Sarvestani, 2008, 142). On the other hand in the subculture of violence theory, violence can be caused by communication, interaction and learning. Such people used this violent lifestyle for solving their problems without any felling of guilt (Wolfgang and Ferracutti, 1967). Another theory emphasizes to relative deprivation and social inequality in violence. Because of more violence among the poor, deprivation, black people, thus injustice and social inequality is high (Huff, and Colleague, 1986, 906).

In this research, has been referred to two key terms: domestic violence and physical violence.

Domestic violence including aggression in the family that is occurred by their family members. There are very diverse forms of family violence but the most important types of them are: wife abuse, child abuse and elder abuse(Sadigh Sarvestani, 2008).

Physical violence refers to any non-social behavior, contain from touching the female body to rape and abuse the female body. This violence cause breaking organs of body, rupture, rupture, wound, cut, bruise, internal injuries, traumatic brain, genital organs damages, inability to give birth, abortion, sexual disease, unwanted pregnancies, women deaths due to physical damage(Kar, 2001, 292).

Research Questions:
- Whether the culture of violence is the factor that affecting the domestic violence?
- Whether can we emphasize the factor of pressure social control for referring women against domestic violence?
- Whether relative deprivation factor can influence for domestic violence.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of study is Survey-Documental and sectional. Research techniques include: Interview, using of Archive Information and Library. Statistical population included all of the women have been victims of physical violence in the head and face who referred to specialized medical center in 2009 year.

Methods of descriptive statistics were used for data analyzing. For making operational concepts, following factors has been studied as influential in the fields of domestic violence.
- Relative deprivation relying on economic bases, educational status, family size, positioning to violence, the years of marriage, tend to issue plan.
- Exist of subculture of violence with an emphasis on history of violence in the family, child abuse. Kind of marriage, family dispute, rate of understanding, peace within the home.
-External pressures with financial problems, intervention of couple's families, history of violence, social conflicts.

**IV. RESEARCH LIMITATIONS**
- Lack of necessary cooperation victims and the assailant and make private the difficult, being a descriptive study, Lack of access to information quality context.

**V. RESULTS**

*Individual characteristics:* 92% married, 80% single, age: 60% between 20 to 35 years old, 26% between 35 to 14 years old, 50% up to 50 years old, living location: 92% urban victims, 8% rural victims, women referred to the medical center: 50% alone, 48% with family, 2% with spouse.

Forms of physical violence according to the type of injured women referred to the specialized medical center (Ear, nose and throat specialist): 50% head, face and ears trauma, 27% fracture of nose, 23% ruptured eardrum.

*Relative deprivation-Employment status of men:* 40% worker, 20% Employee, 15% Unemployed, 15% trademan, 10% driver.

Employment status of women: 15% employed (employee, teacher), 75% housewife.

Educational status: 37% primary school, 30% diploma degree, 22% university education, 1% secondary school.

Number of children families: 36% single child, 34% no child, 20% one to four, 10% more than four.

Women's status about violence: 20% complaint to the judicial authorities, 80% privacy complaint.

Women's tendency to talk of violence: 70% unwillingness, 20% hesitant, 10% tendency to talk.

Years of marriage: 31% one to five years, 30% more than ten years, 22% first year, 17% five to ten years.

*Subculture of violence - Amount of family dispute:* 83% low, 13% medium, 4% high.

Type of marriage: 81% Non-imposed marriage, 17% not imposed marriage and non imposed marriage, 2% imposed marriage.

Violence against children: 81% low, 3% medium, 16% high.

Family comfort: 33% desirable, 49% medium, 28% undesirable.

Bullying by men: 82% low, 6% medium, 12% high.

Understanding: 15% low, 20% medium, 65% high.

*Social pressures - History of violence:* 60% repeated (high), 20% for the first time, 20% one to three times. External issues: 40% financial pressures, 20% families interventions of couples, 30% social conflicts, 10% privacy issues as a pretext for violence.

**VI. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION**

According to research findings, the culture of violence with indices discussed was not significant and does not consider as an important factor for causing violence against women. Since more than half of women under violence who mainly have low to medium social and economic status, thought that 80% of domestic violence has happened in their private family and have not complained. Only 10% of them have tended to discuss about violence, 80% of them have endured violence more than once. It is thought that Women's relative deprivation and Lack of desirable economic, social and cultural community, to be a factor for accepting and accruing of domestic violence. 90% of women emphasis on social pressures such as financial difficulty, intervention of couple's families, and the social conflicts as psychological and social fields for violence. 60% of women have tolerated this impact of social pressure. Thus it is considered that the social pressures are important as a factor for accusing of domestic violence against women.

Therefore, relying on theoretical analysis model, it is confirmed that domestic violence of men statistical society is associated with restriction, economical-social, cultural deprivation and social pressures. But in this research, theory "subculture of violence" than theories "outer limits" and "social inequality and relative deprivation" was not determined and is not confirmed.

**VII. SUGGESTIONS ON MICRO LEVEL (ACTORS)**
- Efforts to strengthen the spirit of criticism, being questioner and expression of difficulties by women.
- Creating friendship and neighborhood groups for enhancing confidence and social contributions.
- Creating links between women who have been violent to them for exchanging experience and combat against violence in the small community.
- Joining to the nongovernmental organizations that are active against domestic violence. In the roundtable on specialize and academic women's Studies has been emphasized on the important role of NGOS for their protest against domestic violence (Marashi, 2005).

**VIII. SUGGESTIONS ON MACRO LEVEL (INSTITUTIONAL):**
- Effort and national intention for limiting and eliminating domestic violence against women in all social systems and subsystems.
- Supporting non government organizations and semi-governmental organizations that combat against domestic violence.

- Modified the laws that have effect on the spread of domestic violence. Eezazi one of the experts in women's studies believes that basically in our society violence is legal.

Also in recent years this culture of violence has been promoted by the government. Such as polygamy law, Islamic punishment law that intensify the honor murders, non deference, women incurable disease, etc. All of these laws are inhumane and discriminatory. (Eezazi, 2010).

- Legal – judicial protection from women who are experiencing domestic violence and have complained. As Ministry of Health's office of family health stated: it is not always easy to accept domestic violence and it is out of
control because of accruing this violence between husband and wife (Rafieifar, 2008). Report and research indicate that women who have been victims of domestic violence do not tend to complain. The only solution to this problem is trying to control it, strengthen and support the legal field for women who have suffered domestic violence.

- Promotion of Women's awareness about domestic violence and provide the ways to combat against it and control it through the public media.
- Learning to control and combat against violence, including domestic violence against women in schools and educational systems.
- Supporting research centers and independent researchers who investigate about controlling the violence against women.
- Defining the shelter for women who are victims of domestic violence that they can be able to take refuge there temporarily. Most of these women avoid to complaints due to no place for taking refuge.

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