

## Investigating Domestic Violence as a Social Issue (Case Study: Mianeh County)

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### ABSTRACT

Domestic Violence as an abnormal social and Sociological phenomenon is caused by several factors such as Diseconomy, Moral deficiency, Cultural deficiency, The sovereignty of ideas, Beliefs, and Patriarchal and Violent laws against women, also it is the most common violation of human rights throughout the world according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as "The Progress of Nations" in 2006. Amnesty International as one of the most important active international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the field of human rights, states explicitly that women's rights is as human rights, and women's violation of the rights is human violation of the rights. The current Study entitled: "Investigating domestic violence as a social issue (case study: Mianeh County)" has tried to examine the phenomenon of violence among Azeri women and describe this phenomenon, and evaluate the family factors affecting the violence against women using a questionnaire and survey in East Azarbaijan province.

**KEYWORDS:** Domestic violence; social; NGO; rights.

### INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a phenomenon about which numerous studies have been done in recent years. A set of reviews describe that individual factors and problems, caused by social and familial circumstances, did not have very effective roles in making this phenomenon. And social structure is more effective than individual factors in making violence. In case of structural violence in social organizations and institutions, the risk of domestic violence will escalate. (Social pathologies in Iran, 96)

Violence in families is a universal and historical phenomenon, and has known as a public health problem in the world. Families, in which violence occurs frequently, raise the non-authoritarian, Abnormal, and without confidence children, and also family efficiency will be low. In addition, these individuals will be increasingly isolated. They appear Insecurity in social relations and have a strong desire to commit suicide and drug use (Hemmati, 1383).

World Health Organization has considered the violence against women as the health priorities which occurs in all cultures and economic- social groups. Each year, more than two million women are abused by their husbands and 50 percent are victims of violence in different ways. Research results also show that women are eight times more than men prone to violence by Spouse. Apparent growth of violent behavior, especially according to the scope of domestic violence and the norms of society (disregard, denial, acceptance and tolerance of violence) has caused to increased attention.

Some people may be surprised by the fact that most violence occur in families. Until about three decades ago, it was believed that family was the best place for adults' life and children and adolescents' emotional and physical growth and health, because of intimate, friendly and emotional relationships. Although there were information about the abuse and domestic violence in families, they usually believed that a few families, especially those who had financial problems, or those who belonged to the low cultural rank and were in critical situations such as divorce abused their family members. However, the results showed that violence occurs in all families. Only families with problems do not behave violently, and even normal and seemingly ideal families are abusive to family members. (Azazi, 1380: 199)

#### Description:

The phenomenon of violence against women is one of the most important problems of human society. However, it does not as a new social problem, but its consideration is as new phenomenon. It is nearly three decades that sociologists and researchers have paid attention to the domestic violence. Since a few years (about 10 years), professionals have been attracted to this subject. Researches have shown that despite all the differences that exist in different societies, the phenomenon of domestic violence is visible everywhere. (Azazi, 1380: 89) the research and study about domestic violence, due to effects and adverse consequences on the individual and the community, is importance. The problems that may occur due to the domestic violence is not

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covered and hidden, and every year a lot of children and women are hospitalized due to much injuries and damages and sometimes they die but no organization or entity pay attention to them (Rafiei-Far, 1380).

Children who are grown in families with domestic violence have low educational progress; they are more backward than their peers about the growth and social development and are less self-esteem.

Evaluation of violence against women not only is important In terms of individual and family but also has the social importance, because the effects of male violence against women is not limited only to women but also affects husbands, children and in general, families, and society. Women who are victims of violence suffered from severe physical injuries and irreparable psychological effects, in addition, husbands' violence against women in family has had unintended, mentally, and emotionally consequences for children. Violence causes great loss of women's prestige and dignity which leads to the lack of self confidence and self-esteem. Violence is incompatible with human rights and freedom, and therefore it is a barrier to the aims of equality, peace, and development. People facing with violence may encounter with insecurity and uncertainty within the social relationships with others; they suffer from intense emotions and have great desire to commit suicide and use drug. Violence causes fear and insecurity in women's lives, and fear of violence causes lack of female participation in the different social aspects. Therefore, the value and importance of domestic violence study is that understanding its causes and factors may be the key to open the doors of various social issues. Male violence against female is due to set of social, familial, cultural, and individual factors. If we value the human being and want human's happiness and health, and if we want to treat pain and suffering and mental and physical pressures, we need to identify factors affecting men's violence against women precisely, and treat and prevent those factors by understanding them.

Mahmoud Ghazi Tabatabai, Director of the National Plan of Violence against Women in Iran, to describe the various aspects of domestic violence against women in Iran, has divided them to eight groups include: verbal, emotional, physical, legal, sexual, economic, intellectual ,and educational violence and risks.

#### **Theoretical framework of research:**

Because violence against women is a multi-causes phenomenon, each of the proposed theories explains it from the specific aspects. In this study, a fusion of different theories in connection with violence against women is used as the selective model of study. These theories are used within the theories which are based on individual such the resource theory, learning theory, theories based structures such as Satir theory, feminist theory, and the patriarchy theory.

The resource theory is used to test this hypothesis through which the women's economic- social base affects the rate of violence against women in family. As Goode says "the families in lower social ranks tend to show more domestic violence as a method to obtain power in their families". Resources like Success, social status, age, occupation, income, and education affect the family members' power. According to Blood and Wolfe, someone who has the final word about the various issues in family is more powerful and uses this power to influence and dominate others' behavior. Based on the social learning theory, men learn to behave aggressively. Bandura insists that learning process of violence is through direct experience in childhood and believes that men who had been victims of domestic violence in childhood or had seen violence in their family, show violent behavior against their families. According to the social learning theory, women learn vulnerability, to be beaten, or raped.

Based on a systemic theory suggested by Minuchin, the boundaries among family members are divided into three types including the uncertain boundaries, the certain boundaries, and strict and inflexible boundaries. By this theory, we are able to understand the boundaries in families in which violence against women exist.

In the feminist view, the family body has been established as the central institution of patriarchy, and based on social inequality and women and children exploitation; and ideologies in community are trying to keep them. In addition, the domestic violence often is done by men against women and children. Martin believes that the men's violence against women is a social custom and rule of social life and social - economic communities have been formed based on discredited, humiliation, and exploiting women. According to this view, we want to know how effective male-dominated power structures in family for violence against women are.

#### **Main assumptions:**

1. There is a relationship between economic- social base and domestic violence against women (based on the resources theory)
2. There is a relationship between learning violence before marriage and acceptance of violence against women (based on social learning theory)
3. There is a relationship between violence against women and patriarchy. (Based on feminist and resources theory)
4. There is a relationship between families with problems and violence against women. (Based on communication theory by virginia satir)

5. There is a relationship between the boundaries among family members and Level of violence against women. (Based on systemic theory by Salvador Minuchin).

Sub-hypotheses:

1. There is a relationship between age and Level of violence against women.
2. There is a relationship between the method of choosing spouse and Level of violence against women.
3. There is a relationship between women's reaction against violence and Level of violence against women.
4. There is a relationship between men's experiences of violence in childhood (from their wives' view) and the violence against women.
5. There is a relationship between observing domestic violence in childhood and women's acceptance of violence.
6. There is a relationship between men jobs and Level of violence.
7. There is a relationship between jobs and level of violence in family.
8. There is a relationship between urban or rural areas and domestic violence.



1. In this chapter, methodological aspects such as research methods, Statistical Society and the sample, sampling methods, data collection techniques and research data, Justifiability and validity of theoretical and practical research tools of study implications are provided.

2. Type of Method:

The method "survey", which is one of the species of descriptive method, is used in this research.

Statistical Society, Sample Size, Sampling Method

Statistical Society is a group of people, objects or events that have a common attribute or feature (Delavari, 1377:4)

The Sample is a group of people that its use is comprehensive and has more or less the characteristics and features of individuals (Sharifi, 1370-163).

The statistical society of this survey includes all married women who are married for about one year, live in urban and rural areas in Mianeh County, and their number based on the general population and housing census in 1375 is 18,280.

The sample size in this study is determined using the Cochran logical formula and contains 375 people and is calculated as follows:

To increase the accuracy of sample, a sample size of 375 was increased to 385 people. Statistical society in this study is divided to two urban and rural communities based on a stratified sampling approach. Since, 46.11% of populations of County were living in urban areas and 53.88% in rural areas, 386 samples were selected, of which 177 samples were urban people and 208 rural ones. To choose samples in urban areas, the classifications provided by Health Center1, Health Center2, and Health Center3, were used. Since, the population residing in these regions was different, of 177 urban samples the women population were selected and studied by the Snowball Sampling method as described in following table.

**Table 1-** Distribution of samples of research in urban areas

No.	Health Center	Number of samples
1	health center 1	61
2	Health Center 2	74
3	Health Center 3	43
	Sum	177

Rural district of Mianeh are divided to seven villages including Eastern Ouj tappe, Sheikh Dar-Abad, Eastern Qaflankuh, Qezelozan, Eastern Kalle bouz, Western Kalle bouz, and Southern Garmeh.

Since the population of these regions is different, of 208 samples living in rural areas the population was studied and selected proportional to the population of each village with Snowball Sampling method and based on the table below.

No.	Village Name	Population of Married Women	Number of samples
1	Eastern Ouj tappe	1847	36
2	Sheikh Dar-Abad	867	16
3	Eastern Qaflankuh	2472	50
4	Qezelozan	1331	26
5	Eastern Kalle bouz	1218	24
6	Western Kalle bouz	856	16
7	Southern Garmeh	2116	42
	Sum	10704	208

**Time Zone of research:**

The time of implementing the study is according to the last 4 months of 1388 solar. The technology of data collection and research information:

The technology of data collection and research date was done by the most important means of data collection in this research as a questionnaire which was completed with an interview and accepted. Descriptive statistics and analysis for data analysis was used in order to process and analyze data. Distribution and central statistics such as average were used in order to describe data. To analyze the results of hypotheses test, the inferential statistics methods appropriate to the level of measuring the variables were used. For example, the Spearman correlation and Kendall b were used for relations and correlations test, and F-test and T-Test were used for comparison test. All stages of data processing and analysis were performed in SPSS software program.

**Reliability and validity of research:**

There are many different ways to test the reliability of questionnaire. In the present study the reliability of main variable was calculated on 20 people by measuring the reliability of research scales by computers and SPSS software, and using the Cronbach's alpha test and T re-test.

**Description of individual and social characteristics of respondents****Respondents' age**

To determine the exact respondents' age, "Appendix Table" contains information about the respondents' age are drawn on three classes.

**1 – The frequency and percentage distribution of samples based on age classes**

Row	Age classes	Frequency	Percent
1	13-24	119	30.8
2	25-30	139	36
3	31-50	127	33.2
4	Sum	385	100

Median2, Mode 2, Average 31, Variance 0.64, Standard deviation (SD) 0.8

As is shown in the table 30.8% of respondents were in the age group of 13-14 years old, 36% in the age group of 25-30 years old, and 33.2% in the age group of 31-50 years old. The maximum frequency belonged to women who were in the age range of 25-30 years old.

**Education level:**

Distribution of samples according to their education is provided in the following table.

**2 - Percent - frequency distribution of respondents' education level:**

Row	Education level	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	81	21
	Primary school	162	42
2	Guidance school	72	18.7
3	High School /Diploma	52	13.7
4	Associate Degree	14	3.6
5	BA and higher levels	4	1
	Sum	385	100

As it is provided in the above table, 21 percent of respondents were illiterate, 42% of primary school, 18.7% of Guidance school, 13.7% of high school, 3.6% of associate degree, and also 1% of bachelor and higher levels. The maximum frequency 42% belongs to elementary schools and the minimum frequencies belong to bachelor's degree and higher educational levels.

**3 - Percent –Frequency distribution of respondents' spouses education level:**

Row	Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	36	9.3
	Primary school	112	29
2	Guidance school	112	29
3	High School /Diploma	77	20.2
4	Associate Degree	24	6.2
5	BA and higher level s	24	6.2
	Sum	385	100

As it is shown in the relevant table, 9% of respondents are illiterate, 29% of elementary school, 29% of guidance school, 20.2% of secondary school, 6.2% of associate degree and 6.2% of bachelor and higher levels. The maximum frequency 29% belongs to the primary and secondary educational levels and the lowest levels belong to the associate, bachelor degree, and higher levels.

**Respondents' income level:****4 - Frequency - percent distribution of respondents according to their income**

Row	Income (Toman)	Frequency	Percent
1	Less than 50,000	319	82.6
2	51,000 to 100,000	2	0.5
3	101,000 to 150,000	8	2.1
4	151,000 to 200,000	10	2.8
5	201,000 to 250,000	8	2.1
6	More than 251,000	9	2.3
7	No reply	29	7.5
8	Sum	385	100

Median: 1, Mode: 1, Average: 63 tomans, variance: 0.93, SD: 0.96

As it is shown in the relevant table, 82.6% of respondents' income is less than 50,000 tomans, 0.5% from 51,000 to 100,000 tomans, 2.1% from 101,000 to 150,000 tomans, 2.8% from 151,000 to 200,000 tomans, 2.1% from 201,000 to 250,000 tomans, 2.3% over 250,000 tomans, and 7.5% did not reply. The maximum frequency

belongs to those their incomes are less than 50,000 tomans, and the lowest frequency belongs to those their incomes are between 51,000 to 100,000 tomans. The average income is 63 tomans.

#### **Respondents' Residence:**

The numbers of people in urban and rural areas are selected based on the population of each region. In rural areas, they are selected according to the population of villages of county, and in urban areas based on the division of health centers in three regions. In general, of 385 samples 208 people equal to 53.9% live in villages and 177 samples equal to 46.1 % live in city.

As it is shown in the table of the total respondents living in villages, 16 samples equal to 4% live in eastern Ouj tape, 16 samples equal to 4% in the Sheikh dar-Abad village, 24 samples equal to 6% in western Qaflankuh, 42 samples equal to 10% in Qezelozane county, 26 samples equal to 6% in eastern Kalle bouz, 50 samples equal to 12% in the Western Kalle bouz, and 36 samples equal to 9% in the Southern Garmeh. In addition, of total respondents living in Mianeh County, 61 samples equal to 15.8 % were selected from the health center1, 74 samples equal to 19.2% from health center2, and 42 samples equal to 11% were selected from health center3.

#### **B: Data Analysis:**

Data analysis in this study is done through investigating the relationship between variables or differences in average of dependent variable based on independent groups. Obviously, the relationships between the variables are measured according to the variables. In line with this purpose, the data analysis is performed in some parts including: the correlations, the average difference between two groups, the average difference among several groups (One way ANOVA), and Regression analysis.

**The relationship between male violence in past against women was measured at the level of ordinal scale. The results are described in the following table.**

Experience level Level of violence	Low	Intermediate	High	Sum
Low	33 40.2	101 46.8	14 16.7	148 38.7
Intermediate	38 46.3	99 45.8	42 50	179 46.9
High	11 13.4	16 7.4	28 33.3	55 14.4
Sum	82 100	216 100	84 100	382 100

#### **Two-dimensional table of relationship between the level of male violence in paternal Family in past with violence against women**

The above table shows that of all respondent (82 samples) who had confronted with low experience of husbands' violence, 40.2% had confronted with low-level of violence, 46.3% Intermediate, and 13.4% with high levels of violence. In addition, of 216 respondents who had confronted with the intermediate level of violence 46.8% had confronted with low level of violence, 45.8% with intermediate, and 7.4% with high violence; and those with high level of violence (84 samples), 16.7% had confronted with too low violence level, 50% intermediate, and 33.3% with the high violence.

Variable Name	Test Name	Test value	Significant level
Violence Experience	Spearman correlation coefficient	0.205	0.000
	Kendall b	0.187	0.000

#### **Correlation test table of the relationship between the male experiences of violence in the paternal family in past with violence against women**

According to the significant level of test, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between the male past experience of violence with the level of violence against women. It means that the more violence a person in the paternal family by a father or brother had, the more violence she will have by husband.

**- The relationship between violence before marriage was measured by acceptance at the level of accepting the Ordinal scale, and the following results were obtained:**

Learning violence Acceptance of violence	Low	Intermediate	High	Sum
Low	15 10.3	22 10.6	1 1.4	38 10
Intermediate	35 35.7	104 50	10 13.7	149 39.3
High	48 49	82 39.4	62 84.9	192 50.7
Sum	98 100	208 100	73 100	379 100

#### **Two-dimensional Table of relationship between the learning levels of violence before marriage with the acceptance of violence**

The above table shows that of all respondents whose level of learning violence was low, 10.3% had confronted with low acceptance of violence, 35.7% with intermediate, and 49% high. Also of all respondents whose level of learning violence was intermediate, 10.6% had confronted with low acceptance of violence, 50% intermediate, and 39.4% had confronted with high acceptance. The table also shows that of all respondents whose levels of learning violence were high, 1.4% had confronted with low acceptance level of violence, 13.7% intermediate, and 84.9% with high levels of violence.

Variable Name	Test Name	Test value	Significant level
Learning violence	Spearman correlation coefficient	0.208	0.000
	Kendall b	0.203	0.000

#### **The correlation test table of the relationship between learning violence before marriage and the acceptance of violence**

According to the significant level of test, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between learning violence before marriage and the acceptance of violence at present. Thus, the more violence a person in the paternal family by a father or brother had, the more acceptance of violence will have. So this study confirms the relationship between learning the violence before marriage in paternal family and the level of accepting the violence at present. The Kendall -b test also shows the relationship between two variables.

#### **The relationship between patriarchy and violence against women was measure at the level of Ordinal Scale .the test result is in the following tables:**

learning Violence	Low	Intermediate	High	Sum
Violence acceptance				
Low	18 72	96 67.1	29 13.7	143 37.7
Average	7 28	45 31.5	130 61.6	182 48
High	0 0	2 1.4	52 24.6	58 14.2
Sum	25 100	143 100	211 100	379 100

#### **Two-dimensional table of relationship between patriarchal with violence against women**

The above table shows that of all the respondents who had confronted with low level of Patriarchy in their family, 72% had confronted with a very low level of violence, and 28% with the intermediate level of violence. Also, of all respondents that had confronted with intermediate level of violence, 67.1% had confronted with low violence, 31.5% with intermediate violence, and 2% had confronted with high levels of violence, in addition, of all respondents that had confronted with high level of violence, 13.7% had confronted with low levels of violence, 61.6% with intermediate levels of violence, and 24.6% with high levels of violence.

Variable Name	Test Name	Test Value	Significant level
Patriarchy	Spearman correlation coefficient	0.568	0.000
	Kendall b	0.529	0.000

#### **The Correlation test table of relationship between patriarchy and violence level**

Given the significant level of testing, we can conclude that there is a significant positive relationship between the Patriarchy and levels of violence against women. This means that the more patriarchal is in families, the more levels of violence against women we have, and this affect the relationship between patriarchy and violence against women. In addition, the Kendall-B test also shows the relationship between two variables.

#### **The relationship between problems in Families and violence against women at the level of Ordinal Scale; the test result is described in the following tables:**

Problems in Family	Low	Intermediate	High	Sum
Level of violence				
Low	53 50.5	63 34.8	9 12.9	125 35.1
Intermediate	47 44.8	82 45.3	47 67.1	176 49.4
High	5 4.8	36 19.9	14 20	55 15.4
Total	105 100	181 100	70 100	356 100

#### **Two-dimensional table of relationship between families with problem and violence against women**

The above table shows that of all respondents who had confronted with low problems in their families, 50.5% had confronted with lower rate of violence, 44.8% with intermediate level, and 4.8% with high level of violence. Also of all respondents who had confronted with intermediate problems in their families, 34.8% had confronted with lower rate of violence, 45.2% with intermediate level, and 19.9% had confronted with high level of violence. This table also shows that respondents who had confronted with high level of problems, 12.9% had confronted with low rate of violence, 67.1% with intermediate level, and 20% with high level of violence.

Variable Name	Test Name	Test Value	Significant level
Problems in Family	Spearman correlation coefficient	0.278	0.000
	Kendall b	0.250	0.000

#### The correlation test table of relationship between problems in family and violence against women

Given the significant level of testing, we can conclude that there is a significant positive relationship between problems in family and violence against women within the family. This means that the more problems are in the families, the more violence against women we have in the family. In other words, if the inner relationships within the family members in a thriving family change to the families with problems, the level of violence against women will be higher. This confirms the relationship between problems in family and the level of violence against women. Also, the value of Kendall-b test shows the relationship between these two variables.

**The relationship between women's violence against women was measured in ordinal scale, the test results are described in the following tables.**

Women age \ Level of violence	13-24	25-30	31-50	Sum
Low	49 41.2	70 50.4	29 22.7	148 38.3
Intermediate	58 48.7	55 39.6	70 54.7	183 47.3
High	12 10.1	14 101.1	29 22.7	55 14.2
Total	119 100	139 100	128 100	385 100

#### Two-dimensional table of relationship between women's age and violence against women

The above table shows that of all respondents who were 13-24 years old, 41.2% had experienced low violence, 48.7% intermediate violence, and 10.1% high level of violence. Also in the age range of 30-25 years, 50.4% of respondents had confronted with lower rate of violence, 39.6% with intermediate level, and 101.1% had confronted with high level of violence. In addition, of respondents who were in the age range between 31-50 years, 22.7% had confronted with low rate of violence, 54.7% with intermediate level, and 22.7% with high level of violence.

Variable Name	Test Name	Test Value	Significant level
Women age	Spearman correlation coefficient	0.185	0.000
	Kendall b	0.165	0.000

#### The Correlation Test table of the relationship between age and the level of violence

Given the significant level of testing, we can conclude that there is a significant positive relationship between age and level of violence against women. Meaning that the older women are, the more violence is observed against them. In the other words, in the previous generations, or elder women, violence is higher than those with lower age or those who have married recently. The value of Kendall-b test also shows the relationship between these two variables.

**The relationship between socio-economic base of family and violence against women was measured in ordinal scale, and the test results are described in the following tables.**

Socio-economic base \ Level of violence	Low	Intermediate	Top	Sum
Low	28 26.4	80 40	38 54.3	146 38.8
Intermediate	52 49.1	101 50.5	24 34.3	177 47.1
High	26 24.5	19 9.5	8 11.4	53 14.1
Total	106 100	200 100	70 100	375 100

### Two-dimensional table of relationship between the socio-economic base of family and violence against women

The above table shows that of all respondents who had low socio-economic base, 26.4% had confront with low levels of violence, 49.1% with intermediate, and 24.5% with high levels of violence. Of respondents who had intermediate socio-economic base, 40% had confront with low levels of violence against, 101% with intermediate, and 19% with high violence. Also among those who had high social economic base, 54.3% had confronted with low level of violence, 34.3% with intermediate, and 11.4% with high level of violence.

Variable Name	Test Name	Test Value	Significant level
Socio-Economic base	Spearman correlation coefficient	-0.214	0.000
	Kendall b	-0.197	0.000

### Correlation Test table of relationship between the socio-economic base and the level of violence against women

As mentioned, there is a significant relationship between socio-economic base of families with violence against women. It means that the more socio-economic base of families increases, the more levels of violence against women reduced. In other words, the certain level of welfare and livelihoods as well as high education and occupational status which are the indicators of socio-economic base will reduce violence against women. The value of Kendall-b test also shows the relationship between these two variables.

- The relationship between violence before marriage and violence against women at Ordinal scale were measured, and the test results are described in following tables.

Learning violence Level of Violence	Low	Intermediate	High	Sum
Low	49 50	86 41.3	12 16.4	147 38.8
Intermediate	43 43.9	100 48.1	36 49.3	179 47.2
High	6 6.1	22 10.6	25 34.2	153 14
Sum	96 100	208 100	73 100	379 100

### Two-Dimensional table of relationship between levels of learning violence and levels of violence before marriage

The above table shows that, of all respondent who had low level of learning violence before their marriage, 50% had confronted with low level of violence, 43% with intermediate violence, and 6.1% with high level of violence. Among People with intermediate level of learning the violence before marriage, 43.1% had confronted with low level of violence, 48.1% with intermediate level of violence, and 48.1% with high level of violence. In addition, among those whose learning violence before marriage was high, 16.4% had confronted with low level of violence, 49.3% with intermediate level, and 34.2% with high levels level of violence.

Variable Name	Test Name	Test Value	Significant level
Learning violence	Spearman correlation coefficient	0.275	0.000
	Kendall b	0.252	0.000

### Correlation Test table of relationship between learning violence and the level of violence against women

Given the significant level of testing, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between learning the violence before marriage and the present level of violence. So that the more levels of violence are before marriage at the paternal family, the more violent men we have. Therefore this relationship confirms the relationship between learning the violence before marriage and violence against women. The value of Kendall-b test also demonstrates the level of these two variables.

The relationship between observed violence before marriage and acceptance of violence were assessed at the level of ordinal scale, the test results are explained in the following tables:

Observed Violence The level of Violence	Low	Intermediate	High	Sum
Low	10 13.5	24 11.4	4 4.1	38 10
Intermediate	30 40.5	201 48.1	20 20.6	151 39.6
High	34 40.9	85 40.5	73 75.3	192 14
Sum	74 100	210 100	97 100	381 100

### Two-dimensional table of relationship between the observed level of violence before marriage and the acceptance of violence

The table above shows that of all respondents who had low value of observed violence before marriage, 13.5% had confronted with low level of observed violence, 40.5% with intermediate level, and 40.9% with high level. People who had learned intermediate level of observed violence before marriage, 11.4% had confronted with low level of violence, 48.1% with intermediate level, and 40.5% with high level. Also among those who had learned high level of observed violence before marriage, 4.1% had confronted with low level of violence, 39.6% with intermediate level, and 50.4% with high level of violence.

#### Correlation Test table of relationship between observed violence and the acceptance rate

Variable Name	Test Name	Test Value	Significant level
observed Violence	Spearman correlation coefficient	0.223	0.000
	Kendall b	0.206	0.000

Given the significant level of testing, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between observed violence before marriage and the present acceptance of violence. So that the more observed level of violence before marriage in paternal are, the acceptance of violence is more. Therefore this relationship confirms the relationship between observed violence before marriage and acceptance of violence. The value of Kendall-b test also demonstrates the level of relationship between these two variables.

The relationship between the acceptance of violence and the level of violence was measured at the level of Ordinal Scale, and the test results are described in the following tables:

Acceptance of violence	Low	Intermediate	High	Sum
Level of Violence				
Low	29 72.5	76 50.3	43 221	148 38.3
Intermediate	10 25	61 40.4	112 57.4	183 47.4
High	1 2.5	14 9.3	40 20.5	55 14.2
Sum	40 100	151 100	195 100	385 100

### Two-dimensional table of relationship between the level of acceptance of violence and the level of violence

The table above shows that, among the respondents who had low acceptance of violence, 72.5% had confronted with low level of violence, 25% with intermediate level, and 2.5% with high level of violence. People who had intermediate acceptance of violence, 50.3% had confronted with low level of violence, 40.4% with intermediate level, and 9.3% with high level of violence. Also among people who had high acceptance of violence, 22.1% had confronted with low level of violence, 57.4% with intermediate level, and 20.5% with high level of violence

Variable Name	Test Name	Test value	Significant level
Acceptance of violence	Spearman correlation coefficient	0.363	0.000
	Kendall b	0.335	0.000

#### Correlation Test table of relationship between acceptance of violence and the level of violence

Given the significant level of testing, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between acceptance of violence and the level of present violence. So the more acceptance of violence against women are, the more violence against women will occur. Therefore, this relationship confirms the relationship between acceptance of violence and the level of violence against women. The value of Kendall-b test also demonstrates the level of relationship between these two variables.

#### One-way Analysis of variance (ANOVA):

The F-test is known as the one-way analysis of variance. The specific average is an interval variable based on a multiple nominal variable. Based on this analysis, the level of violence and its different dimensions in terms of multiple nominal variables such as female employment, husband's occupation, women's reaction against violence, the method of choosing a spouse, the boundaries among family members, and dispute resolution methods are examined through this test.

#### The average difference of violence in terms of female employment:

The average difference of violence against women and its dimensions in terms of female employment was evaluated by F test. The following is a summary of results.

Type of violence	Source of Changes	Total squares	Df (degrees of freedom)	Mean square	T-test value	Significant level (Sig)
general violence	Between-group Intergroup Sum	10909.66 109218.0 120127.7	3 382 385	3636.55 285.911	12.719	0.000
Physical violence	Between- group Intergroup Sum	1842.544 12510.45 15352.99	3 169 172	614.181 77.943	7.683	0.000
Psychological violence	Between- group Intergroup Sum	168.621 1067.171 7339.726	2 92 94	84.310 77.947	1.082	0.343
Economic violence	Between-group Intergroup Sum	374.464 1508.553 1883.016	3 57 60	124.821 26.466	4.716	0.500
Physical violence	Between- group Intergroup Sum	49.724 2390.286 2440.009	2 216 218	24.862 11.066	2.247	0.108

#### The summary of One-way ANOVA indicators of violence based on female employment

1- Based on this significant level of test, it is observed that there is a significant difference between female employment in terms of average and the overall violence against women. It means women who have various jobs comforted with violence equally, but they have experienced quite different models of the violence.

2- Based on the significance level of test, it is considered that there are not any significant differences between the female employment and physical violence against women. It means that women in all professions are not equally vulnerable to physical violence and an employee or Self-employed job or even being financially independent do not affect the level of physical violence.

3- Based on the significance level of test, it is considered that there is a significant difference between the female employment and the level of physical violence. It means that women with different jobs are equally exposed to physical violence.

4- Based on the significance level of test, it is considered that there is not a significant difference between the female employment and the level of psychological violence against women. It means that all women in any professions are equally exposed to psychological violence.

Based on the significance level of test, it is considered that there is a significant difference between the female employment and the economic violence against women. It means that women who have different occupations are not equally exposed to economic violence; however they have experienced different patterns of it.

Type of violence	Type of occupation	Total	Average
Overall violence	Farmer Employee Self-employed Housekeeper Sum	5 22 11 348 385	95.65 47.77 45.94 57.99 57.55
Physical	Farmer Employee Self-employed Housekeeper Sum	0 14 4 150 173	35 13.71 12.5 19.12 18.99
Mental	Farmer Employee Self-employed Housekeeper Sum	0 10 3 82 95	0 18 22.333 22.34 21.88
Economic	Farmer Employee Self-employed Housekeeper Sum	5 12 3 41 61	18 8.33 8.66 9.34 9.8
Sexual	Farmer Employee Self-employed Housekeeper Sum	0 18 8 193 219	0 5.88 4.5 6.7 6.61

1 – By investigating the average values between different jobs, we can found that the average of violence among women with agricultural jobs are more than others groups. In addition, it seems that the average level of

violence among housewives is close to the average level of all occupational groups. Self-employed or employee Women are less exposed to violence due to having financial independency and less dependency to their spouse. 2 - The average of physical violence among women who have agricultural jobs is higher than the total average among all occupations.

3- The average values among the various jobs show that women with agricultural jobs are more exposed to economic violence. However, among other jobs, economic violence is close to the average level of all economic groups.

## **2 - Average differences of violence in terms of spouse's job**

The average difference of violence against women and its dimensions were assessed in terms of spouse's job by f-test, and the summary of results is described below.

### **Summary of analysis statistical indicators and one-way value of violence in terms of spouse's job**

Source of Changes	Total squares	Degrees of freedom (df)	Mean square	Value of test df	Significant level (Sig)
Between group	3778.178	4	964.795	3.061	17%
Intergroup	116312.5	376	309.342		
Sum	120099.67	380			

Based on the significance level of test, it is considered that there is a significant difference among spouses' occupations in terms of total average of violence against women. It means that men who have different jobs do not expose their wives to violence equally, but they show different patterns of violence.

### **The values of violence average among the respondents' spouses' occupations**

Type of violence	Job Type	Total	Average
Level of Violence	Unemployed	11	64.27
	Worker	70	58.75
	Farmer	62	58.25
	Elf-employed	193	58.35
	Employee	45	49.34
	Sum	381	

1. Based on the values of different jobs, it is found that the average of violence among people who are unemployed, or worker men who have low job status, is higher than are other occupations. The average of violence among employee men is lower than other occupations.
- 2 – Also, the average values among different occupations shows that men who are workers or unemployed more other groups expose their wives to physical, psychological, economic, and mental violence, but sexual violence is not seen among all men equally.
3. The difference of violence average according to the method of choosing a spouse: Difference of violence against women average and its dimensions have been reviewed in terms of the method of choosing a spouse by the f- test.

Type of violence	Source Changes	Total square	(DF) Degrees of freedom	Mean square	Values of F-test	Significance level (sig)
<b>Overall violence</b>	Between- group	17706.975	5	3541.395	13.139	0.000
	Intergroup	102440.77	380	269.528		
	Sum	120127.74	385	120127.74		
<b>Physical violence</b>	Between- group	2463.154	5	492.631	6.382	0.000
	Intergroup	12889/840	167	77.185		
	Sum	15352.994	172			
<b>Psychological violence</b>	Between group	188.261	4	47.065	0.529	0.669
	Intergroup	7151.466	90	79.461		
	Sum	7339.726	94			
<b>Economic violence</b>	Between group	566.675	4	141.669	6.027	0.000
	Intergroup	1316.341	56	23.506		
	Sum	1883.016	60			
<b>Sexual violence</b>	Between-group	154.671	5	30.934	2.883	0.015
	Intergroup	2285.388	213	10.729		
	Sum	2440.009	218			

### **Summary table of One-way ANOVA statistical indicators of violence in terms of choosing a spouse**

- 1 – Based on the 1 significance level of test, it is noted that there is a significant difference between the method of choosing husband by the women and men's violence against women. Considering the fact that women are not exposed to violence equally, but they experience the complete different models of violence.
- 2 - Based on the 1 significance level of test, it is noted that there are significant difference among the method of choosing husband by the women and the level of physical, economic and sexual violence. Considering the fact that women are not exposed to physical, economic and sexual violence equally, according to the method of choosing husband.

3 - Based on the 1 significance level of test, it is noted that there are significant difference among the method of choosing husband by the women and the level of Psychological violence. Considering the fact that in any method women have selected their husband, the psychological violence against still exists.

Type of violence	Spouse choosing practices	Total	Average
<b>Overall violence</b>	I chose with love	192	53.04
	I did not want to marry, my father insisted	70	67.95
	I did not want to marry, my mother insisted	34	55.23
	I married due to relatives' recommendations	68	55.23
	I did not want to marry, my brother insisted	10	39.27
	I did not want to marry, my parents insisted	12	69.70
	Sum	386	57
<b>Physical violence</b>	I chose with love	79	16.87
	I did not want to marry, my father insisted	35	23
	I did not want to marry ,my mother insisted	12	14
	I married due to relatives' recommendations	36	22.52
	I did not want to marry ,my brother insisted	6	8.33
	I did not want to marry ,my parents insisted	5	23.80
	Sum	173	18.99
<b>Psychological violence</b>	I chose with love	54	21.57
	I did not want to marry ,my father insisted	14	24.28
	I did not want to marry ,my mother insisted	14	22.35
	I married due to relatives' recommendations	7	18.14
	I did not want to marry ,my brother insisted	0	0.0
	I did not want to marry ,my parents insisted	6	22.33
	Sum	95	21.88
<b>Economic violence</b>	I chose with love	30	8.23
	I did not want to marry ,my father insisted	17	10.58
	I did not want to marry ,my mother insisted	4	5
	I married due to relatives' recommendations	7	13.14
	I did not want to marry ,my brother insisted	0	0.0
	I did not want to marry ,my parents insisted	3	20
	Sum	61	9.81
<b>Sexual violence</b>	I chose with love	129	6.58
	I did not want to marry ,my father insisted	26	5.80
	I did not want to marry ,my mother insisted	18	6
	I married due to the relatives' recommendations	32	6.81
	I did not want to marry, my brother insisted	5	5.60
	I did not want to marry, my parents insisted	9	10.33
	Sum	219	6.61

#### The average values table of violence based on the spouses choosing practices

1 – Considering the values between men and women, and the ways of choosing their spouse, we will find that women who are married by parents' insist, have experienced violence more than others. Also the violence among women who have chosen their spouse by love or by brother's advice has been the lowest. In addition, the average rate of violence among women who married by parents' insist or relatives' advice is more than the average of total violence among all women.

2 - Considering the levels of the average among women and based on the spouse choosing practices, we will find that women who have married by parents' insists, more than other women are exposed to physical, economic and sexual violence.

3 - Considering the levels of the average among women and based on the psychological violence, we will find that in all ways of spouse choosing, the total amount of psychological violence is close to its average value.

4 - The average difference of violence in terms of women's reaction against violence:

The average difference of violence against women and its dimension are evaluated by the F-test, and the summaries of results are described in table below.

Type of violence	Source of Changes	Total squares	DF (degrees freedom)	Mean square	The value of F-test	Significance level (Sig)
<b>Overall violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	16231.687 389610.06 120127.74	4 381 385	4057.922 272.693	14.881	0.000
<b>Physical violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	2765.812 12587.182 15352.994	3 169 172	921.937 74.480	12.378	0.000

<b>Psychological violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	1203.078 6136.648 7339.726	3 91 94	401 .026 67.436	5.947	0.000
<b>Economic violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	534.190 1348.826 1883.016	3 57 60	178.063 23.664	7.525	0.000
<b>Sexual violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	15.998 2424.011 2440.009	4 214 218	3.999 11.327	0.353	0.842

**The summary table of One-way ANOVA statistical indicators based on the women's reaction against violence**

1 – Based on the significance level of test, it is noted that there is a significant difference between women's reaction against violence and the level of men violence against women. Considering the fact that women are not exposed to violence equally based on their reactions to the violence, but they experience the complete different models of violence.

2 – According to the level of significance level of test, it is obvious that there is a significant difference between women's reaction against violence and physical, psychological and economic violence of variable.

3 - Based on the significance level of test, it is noted that there is a significant difference between women's reaction against violence and the level of sexual violence against women. Considering the fact that women's reaction against husband's violence in any manner will not affect the sexual violence and sexual violence exists in all groups.

**Average values of violence based on the women's reaction against violence**

Type of violence	Women's reaction against violence	Total	Average
<b>Overall violence</b>	I keep silent	120	64.68
	I behave by tolerance and composure and try to solve problem by talking to my husband	59	45.62
	I become angry, upset and argue with him	159	58.26
	I become angry with him and do not speak for a while	46	51.61
	Others	2	61.51
	Sum	386	57.55

1 – Considering the average values between different modes of women's reaction of women against violence, we will find that the average of violence among women who are silent in front of their husbands is higher than other women. In addition, the average domestic violence among women who behave with tolerance and composure, and they try to solve the problem by talking to their husbands, is less than other groups. The average domestic violence among women, who are angry with him for a while after violence, is less than the average level of violence in all groups. Also, average domestic violence among women who get angry, and argue with him is more than the average level of violence in all groups.

2 - Considering the average values of women's reaction against violence, we will find that the average of physical violence among women, who are silent against their husbands, is more than other women. In addition, the average physical, psychological and economic violence among women who behave with tolerance and composure and try to solve the problem by talking with him is less than other groups.

5 – The average difference of violent in terms of the methods for resolving disputes with spouse:

The average difference of violence against women and its dimensions was evaluated based on the ways of resolving disputes with spouse, by the F- test as described below is a summary of the results.

**Summary table of Statistical indicators of One-way ANOVA on dispute resolution procedures**

Type of violence	Source of Changes	Total square	DF (degrees of freedom)	Mean square	The F test	Significance level (Sig)
<b>Overall violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	25808.881 93495.897 119304.0	4 367 371	6452.220 254.787	25.327	0.000
<b>Physical violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	4611.936 9915.692 14527.628	4 159 163	1152.984 62.363	18.488	0.000
<b>Psychological violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	1772.137 5567.589 14527.628	4 90 94	443.034 61.862	7.162	0.000
<b>Economic violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	117.965 1765.051 1883.016	3 57 60	39.322 30.966	1.270	0.293
<b>Sexual violence</b>	Between group Intergroup Sum	331.639 2041.619 2373.257	4 209 213	82.910 9.769	8.487	0.000

1. Based on the significance level of test, it is noted that there is a significant difference between the methods of dispute resolution and the overall level of violence against women. It means that women are not exposed equally to the violence based on the dispute resolution with their spouses, but they experience complete opposite patterns of violence.

2. Based on the significance level of test, it is noted that there is a significant difference between the methods of dispute resolution and the economic violence against women. It means that women are not exposed equally to the violence based on the dispute resolution with their spouses. However, women who are silent against their husbands more than other groups are at risk of economic violence.

3. Based on the significance level of test, it is noted that there is a significant difference between the methods of dispute resolution and the economic, physical, psychological and sexual violence against women. It means that women are not exposed equally to the economic, physical, psychological and sexual violence based on the dispute resolution with their spouses, but they experience complete opposite patterns of violence.

Type of violence	Dispute resolution procedures	Total	Average
Overall violence	Go to the police and courts	13	74.86
	Discuss and find solutions	130	46.66
	Refer to elderly people, and neighbors	63	60.51
	By children intervention	3	61.52
	I bear	163	63.57
	Sum	372	57.52

#### The Average values table based on the dispute resolution with spouse

1. Considering the average values among different ways of dispute resolution with spouse, we will find that women who refer to the police and courts are more vulnerable to violence by their husbands. In addition, the average values of violence in women who try to solve their problems by discuss and finding a solution are less than other groups.

2. Considering the average values among different ways of dispute resolution with spouse, we will find that the average of physical, psychological and sexual violence in women who refer to the police and courts to resolve their problems is higher than other women. The average physical and psychological violence among women who use the dialogue way and finding solutions to resolve disputes has the lowest value.

9 - The difference between violence average and its dimensions in terms of family boundaries

The difference between the average of violence against women and its dimensions was evaluated in terms of boundaries among family members by the F test as described below in a summary of the results.

Type of violence	Source of Changes	Total square	DF (degrees of freedom)	Mean square	The F test	Significance level (Sig.)
Overall violence	Between group	2991.512	2	1495.756	4.795	0.009
	Intergroup	104818.08	336			
	Sum	107809.59	338	311.959		

#### The summary table of statistical indicators of One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in terms of boundaries among family members

1. Based on the significance level of test, there is a significant difference between the boundaries among family and the level of violence against women. It means that women are not equally vulnerable to violence based on the boundaries among their families, but they experience complete different patterns.

Type of violence	Boundaries among family members	Total	Average
Overall violence	Indeterminate boundaries	95	56.49
	Clear boundaries	93	54.09
	Tough and non-rigid boundaries	151	61
	Sum	339	57.84

#### The table of Average values of violence in terms of boundaries among family members

1. Based on the boundaries among family members, we will find that the average of violence among women whose boundaries among family is rough and non-rigid more than other women. Also, the average of violence among women whose boundaries among family is obvious in low. The average rate of violence among women, whose family boundaries are unknown, is close to the average level of other groups.

2. **T-TEST:**

In this study, the T-test is used to compare the average of violence in rural and urban areas.

Violence Index Type of Violence	Location	Total	Average	Test value	Significant level
<b>Overall violence</b>	City	178	58.44	-0.922	0.35
	Village	208	56.78		
<b>Physical violence</b>	City	44	18.61	0.309	0.75
	Village	129	19.12		
<b>Psychological violence</b>	City	47	23.70	-2.019	0.04
	Village	48	20.10		
<b>Economic violence</b>	City	29	10.37	-0.740	0.46
	Village	32	9.31		
<b>Sexual violence</b>	City	103	7.82	-5.299	0.000
	Village	116	5.53		

#### T-test for comparison the violence in urban and rural areas

- The above table provides the results of statistic T-test between the average of two groups of women who are victims of violence in urban and rural areas. Based on the mentioned results, as the significant level of violence between urban and rural areas is more than 0.05, we can conclude that there is no significant difference between the level of violence against women in urban and rural areas. The average of violence in urban and rural areas shows that the level of violence in rural areas is more than cities, but this is not a significant difference.
- In addition, the results of table above show that there are no significant differences among urban and rural areas and physical violence. While physical violence in rural areas is more than urban areas.
- The results of this table show that there are no significant differences among urban and rural areas and psychological violence. It means that women in urban and rural areas are not exposed to psychological violence equally, but the average of violence indicates that psychological violence in urban areas is far more than rural areas.
- The results of this table also show that there are no significant differences among urban and rural and economic violence. However, the average economic violence in urban areas is more than rural areas.
- These results also show that because of the significant amount of sexual violence in rural and urban areas is less than 0.05%, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the rate of sexual violence in urban and rural areas. The average value of sexual violence also indicates that levels of sexual violence in urban areas are more than rural areas.

#### 4-5 - Multivariable Regression Analysis:

Multivariable Regression Analysis is a method for analyzing individual and collective participation of two or more independent variables ,X, at the changes in a dependent variable, Y. The basic task of science is to explain the phenomenon. The task of Multivariable regression is to "explain" the variance of the dependent variable, and this task partly is done through the contribution of variables (two or more independent variables) in this variance. (Kerlinger, 12:1384). To use the regression process, there are three main solutions as Progressive, the Regressive, and step wise. In this study, the step wise regression is used. In the regression analysis, the influence of each variable on the dependent variable is specified using the beta coefficient and by controlling other variables (If the beta coefficient is more, the influence of this variable on the dependent variable will be more). The Multivariable regression can be used to examine the impact of several independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously. In this study, this technique was used for examining the impact of violence experience, learning violence, the boundaries among family members, the socio-economic base, patriarchy, acceptance of violence, years of marriage, respondent's age, and problems in families on violence against women, the results are described in the following tables.

Model Number	coefficient of determination (R)	Adjusted coefficient of determination (R2)	estimated Standard error
1	0.668	0.446	12.57749

#### Summary of Model Table

Model	Total squares	Degrees of freedom (DF)	Mean square	F	Significant level
Regression	34758.296	13	2673.715	6.902	0.000
Remaining	43186.754	273	158.193		
Sum	779450.50	286			

### The regression model

Independent variables	Beta weight	T-test value	Significant level
Experience of violence	0.096	1.	0.062
Acceptance of violence	0.189	3.492	0.001
Patriarchy	0.263	4.977	0.000
Learning violence	0.219	4.416	0.000
Family problems	-0.044	-0.804	0.422
Boundaries among family members	0.091	1.844	0.066
Socio-Economic base	0.152	4.901	0.000
years of marriage	0.036	0.612	0.541
Respondent's age	0.139	4.721	0.007

### The regression model

What was obtained through the result of regression analysis shows that among the variables such as experience of violence, acceptance of violence, patriarchy, family problems, the boundaries among family members, respondent's age, years of marriage, the socio-economic base, and the way of choosing a spouse which have had significant relationships based on the Spearman correlation and Kendall b test, the variables including the experience of violence, family problems, the boundaries among family members, and years of marriage have lost their significance levels. The adjusted coefficient of determination in this relationship is 44%; it means that nearly 44% of dependent variable is explained by these variables. Variables affecting the violence against women can be ranked in order of importance as follows:

1 - The patriarchal in family, 2 – learning the violence, 3 - the acceptance of violence, 4 – age of marriage, 5 – experience of violence

Therefore, according to the table above, the patriarchal family, learning the violence before marriage, and the acceptance of violence by women, with weight betas include 0.26, 0.21, and 0.18, are the main three variables which affect the level of violence against women. But variables such as years of marriage, the boundaries among family members, and family problems are less effective than the above factors on violence against women.

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