

## Study the balance of men's violence against women and Education in Tabriz city

Zahra Firoozbakht

No194, Shahid Beheshti Street, Karaj, Alborz Proviance, Iran

**Abstract** today, one of the family phenomena that interest to researchers is the subject of violence in families. Accordingly, the original aim of the current study is to reach the balance of men's violence against women with related variables among families' residing of Tabriz city. to reach the objectives of the study, 400 families (with male and female) were selected with the sampling method for several stages. Given what topic method has been used survey field and correlation. Also, data collection tools include Sigmund and Estate tests to measure depression and anxiety, assertiveness Kambriil and Rege test, 57 questions Eysenck test and questionnaire build by researcher. The results show that 55% mental violence, social violence 30 % and physical violence have 28.5%. Male violence against women as well as women with some demographic variables such as education, social class, family income, education level males and psychological variables such as anxiety, depression, and assertiveness is related to men and women. Given the results of the study, it is necessary for families to know how cope with the challenges of life so that they can control with anger, depression and anxiety to find them an alternative to violence, irritating the rest of the cases in the family.

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### 1. Introduction

The definition of family in the area of study and investigation as fact several dimensions, and can study the different dimensions and themes. One of the phenomena families today that are of interest to investigators, sociologists and psychologists that violence in the family or with the normal convention men's violence against women in the family. Target of violence in this study is the behavior with intent, intention fishing, hide or physical damage (entry, psychological and social to the other individual [1]. But men's violence against women include several multiple dimensions that are in the meantime can be referred to physical violence (damage by members of the body with beatings or wound using hand tools or other), psychological violence (threats, slander, obscenity, reprimand verbal), social violence (control the behavior of women, placed in the social reclusion, prevent to others, and sexual violence. [2] Studies show that men's violence against women in families have a balance large affected by psychological factors social and explain there are different theories such as the theory and realistic use, theory social structure (the act and antibody), Feminist theory, theory sources, system theory, and environment theory, and despair Aggression theory, and that realists users in clarifying family violence believe that the family is a group for a different relationship in this group unequal, are caused by the presence of the implications of the phenomenon or hide. These reflections are the loss of family characteristics and uses appropriate. In the result must be resolved.

The confliction family can be resolved through the use of power in topics including violence [3]. From the point of the theory of culture, the culture of social inheritance of the past that affect the current and future behavior of human beings. Men who deal in bad wives, live in a culture that governs men over women are very large. Social theories of evidence (the act and antibody) can appear violence in the family that whenever the facts or creating sites act that threaten the growing family, the likelihood of the emergence of behavior in that family violence is increasing as well. [4] As that theory Feministic owners believe that violence within the family take shape in more times by men in relation to women and children. They believe that the main causes of violence are a patriarchal power structure in society [5]. Based on William Cod view point, the family system like any system or any other social unit has a capacity of system. Each person has a connection to the interests of other family for the family more than the others it can be for the rest of the membership to continue in orientation activities.[6] In theory the system, the family is a system that takes into account the bound open, closed, midwife to influence or in the vicinity of the parties. This swap, take a positive or negative reflection and hidden objectives can have an impact is reflected in the system. For example, it is possible that violence and effective method in hand to get the goal or the survival of the regime. Violence occurs under the influence of reaction that appears through the method in both inside and outside the family system [7]. Environment theorists believe that if family could not the ability to connect external

vegan Ocean there is a possibility for the emergence of violence (especially to children). Accordingly in the period that there will be no opposite relationship between the child's parents and family and the environment, there is a possibility for the emergence of violence.[8] In the environment theory, that the important thing, which leads to the emergence of violence are showing social interpretations of this work is acceptable and social network in which the family has been affected, they also determine the balance of the emergence of violence. Theory of despair and aggression on the basis of that despair in relation to how long the behavior is not in hand to reach the target leads to find the engine that goal harm others or other things. In this station, the environmental conditions lead to appearance aggression [9]. Besides the theories mentioned, there are many studies in the area of balance and causes of men's violence against women. Eazazi in his study showed domestic violence (violence women) in a large breadth of individuals with different characteristics of social and economic. Families that have spread, including violence, given to factors such as education, income and the type of work there is a growing difference. [10] The rest of the factors involved in the emergence of violence may be referred to thought social about violence, thought for women, the idea for the marriage, the formation of the family, the inability of official organizations to help structure the men of the organizations official, the loss of economic and social protection and lack of awareness of women possibilities.[9] Also, Eazazi concluded in his study that individuals who in their personal lives are a victim of domestic violence or witnesses to the behavior of violent family members to others they have relationship with others because they have many problems in the individual dimension of these individuals that have more tendencies more than others to use drugs and violence. These individuals are not able to find a proper relationship with others because they had down efficiency in the process environment and the social dimension.[11] Baron and Peron showed there are factors related with violence such as; such as non-violence to take care of the emotions of women, individuals in the smoking and alcoholic beverages, haven't taking into account the point of view of women, deal with women like a person vile and ignorant, overlooked women, the lack of reflection, women satirize, coercion to approach or demand more than the applicable limit [7]. The Eazazy study showed there is an efficacious factor of mental and social relation with violence of family such as aggression, role of the level of education, income, employment and health person. Also, There is another research by Estraws and colleagues entitled (behind closed doors:

Violence in American families) and based on the results of this study, there are 16% of respondents have shown they tried during the year kinds of physical violence and 38% of women found violence by their spouses during the period of their live [4]. As investigations indicate that 1.6 million American wife battered each year by their husbands. [13.14]. Amir Moradi in his study showed that 43% of them are infected with severe turbulence and 65% of them have the same weak-esteem. [11] Given the conceptual foundations and literature search can be said that there are 16% of families with domestic violence and these phenomenon's are to appear with the theories of sociology and psychoanalysis and that these two factors: psychological and social have a role in the emergence of this phenomenon.

The current study examines three goals, the first goal of the study is balance of men's violence against women in families residing in the city of Tabriz and the second goal of the study was which kind of violence that was heavily affecting families and which variables related with the phenomenon of violence in families. The third goal of the study: Is this phenomenon have accession of relationship to social class family (medium, weak, and high) and the balance of education for women or not. Which one of the psychological variables such as turbulence, anxiety and autism link women and men, balance of education of men and women, the length of time between men and women, the balance of the rights of the family and ostentation women have a relationship with the balance of men's violence against women..

## 2. Material and Methods

Statistical Society of the present study is families residing in Tabriz city 2003 that was chosen as 400 families in which the minimum shaped women and men with the sampling method for several stages. Tabriz city of was divided into five regions and each region was chosen four streets at random method and from every street was chosen two lane at random method. To gather information was used 14 questions of Sigmund and Estate tests to measure the depression and anxiety. Seven questions to test of depression and seven other questions about anxiety. Coefficient of item-total correlation and inside coefficient for this test reported in the following order: 0.76 and 0.91 [15]. Also, the correlation 7 questions for this depression test with traditional Psyche MMPI test to 0.72 and 7 questions for anxiety test with Estate tests to measure MMPI to 0.69. [16]. Also, for measure the audacity has use Kambril and Rege test of audacity that was placed in 1975 and has 40 questions & and questions scale was five degrees and item-total correlation test used Cronbach's alpha at level 75. To measure introspection and extraversion for women and men

have been using a 57 question of Eysenck test and item-total correlation this test to 80. [80] Besides testing standards have used the questionnaire developed by the researcher, which aims to assess the balance of violence in the family, ostentation women and some psychosocial variables of class standards in the form of 25 questions in the questionnaire. To assess of Face validity in this questionnaire was used the point of view of three scientists and validity with using of Cronbach's alpha test to level 73. Given the objectives of the study and nature the topic has been use descriptive and Correlation method. Data collection method was individually, In place of residence test and through specialty investigators

Science Education. For the statistical analysis of the data analysis test was used deviation analysis of one factor and Spearman Coefficient Of Correlation

### 3. Results

Results of the study were presented and compressed in the form at three tables. In the first table is indicating the types of violence from the point of view of the balance and intensity. In the second table of the results of the study was presented using deviation analysis per one factor and in third table indicating a relationship of 18 anticipator variable with variable principal means of violence in the family.

**Table 1:** balance and Intensity of male violence against women

Violence type	balance				Intensity							
	Yes		No		Very little		Little		Much		Very much	
	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%
<b>Psychological violence, verbal</b>	222	55.5	178	44.5	66	30	51	23	49	22.1	56	<b>25.2</b>
<b>societal violence</b>	128	32	272	68	49	38.4	35	27.3	25	19.5	19	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Physical violence</b>	28.5	14	286	71.5	45	39.5	35	30.7	15	13.2	18	<b>17.8</b>
<b>Physical violence</b>	12.2	49	351	87.8	42	86	4	8	2	4	1	<b>2</b>

The results show in the first table that the balance of psychological violence at 55%, social violence at 32%, physical Violence at 28.5% and sexual violence 12.2%. Among the four types of violence, the most types of violence is psychological violence. Only 38% of families have shown they did not receive any kind of violence on the one hand their spouses. Absence of physical violence at 71.5% which change this ratio when observation other types of violence.

**Table 2:** Comparison of male violence against women Tabriz city among the four groups of women with respect to education and social classes using ANOVA

Variables Independent	Sources of change	Sum of Squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean-square	F	Significant
Education of Women	Between groups	1719.159	5	343.83	6.562	0.0000
	Within groups	20591.22	393	52.395		
	Total	22310.381	398			
Social classes (low, medium, high)	Between groups	1360.204	2	680.112	16.30	0.0000
	Within groups	12429.677	298	41.710		
	Total	13789.88	300			

In the relationship with the education of women from Table 2 that observed the amount of F is equal to 6.56 significant. it is given with the comparison of the average group, it is noted that the two-two using sequential test with LSD shown high balance of education of women and the low balance of men's violence against women. When compared between balance of men's violence against women among families that their women had infringement middle school or less and women who have their education to diploma level, bachelor or higher are significant and very high. As the results show in Table 2 that the amount of F significant for relationship with social classes at level 5%, that means there is a relationship between violence in the family with social class for families and comparison of the average balance of violence of families shows that the balance of violence among families with social class weak more than families with medium and high social, but balance of violence among families of middle and high classes have non-significant difference.

**Table 3:** Psychosocial variables associated with men's violence against women in Tabriz

Anticipator variables	Balance of violence		Anticipator variables	Balance of violence	
	Correlation	Significant		Correlation	Significant
Anxiety Female	0.25	0.000	Extroversion Female	0.009	0.86
Anxiety man	0.33	0.000	Extroversion man	-0.11	0.03
Courage Female	0.025	0.62	Introspection Female	0.14	0.005
Depression in women	0.11	0.02	Introspection Man	0.18	0.000
Edu women	0.31	0.000	Failure men	0.56	0.000
Male Depression	0.33	0.000	Age gap between men and women	-0.30	0.55
Edu man	-0.30	0.000	Income	-0.35	0.000
Courage man	0.12	0.03	Ostentation women	0.15	0.006

As noted in table 3 that among 18 anticipator variable there are 13 variable has relationships with the balance of men's violence against women in the family. As notes there is strongest correlation between the desperation of men and balance of violence in the family that mean the balance of correlation at 56.0. Second rank is income balance had reverse correlation and third and fourth rank is depression and anxiety men with the balance of their violence in the family that are relation directly correlation. The balance between men and women's education and age distance among men and women and the balance of violence has reverse correlation and significant. The introspection for men and women, ostentation women and depression and anxiety women with the balance of men violence direct relationship, but extraversion man have an inverse relationship with balance of men's violence against women.

#### 4. Discussions

One of the original questions in the current study is how many balance spread of men's violence against women in the family. As a result of the study shows that psychological violence observed at 55.7% of families and in the second rank of social violence at 32% of the violence and Physical violence in third rank at (28.5%) and last rank is sexual violence at 12.5 but absence any kind of men's violence against women at 38%. This result corresponds with Straus study because this study also provides a report on the balance of Physical Violence in family at 28%. [4] The other question in this current study is: Are men's violence against women related with social class and education of women? Results achieved show that the balance of family violence decrease with rising balance of women's education and significant. The violence in the family related to social class. Also, there is high relationship between violence among families with weak social class more than families with higher or medium social class. But the balance

of violence among families with higher or medium social class shows non-significant difference.

This result more corresponds with Sekhawat study that Sekhawat study showed that the education of women level and the rights of the family influence on the balance of men's violence against women. Perhaps it can be said to show the lack of balance of violence Family in families who received higher education to higher education for the women. Also, the higher education wife, awareness and ability increases to use this method. Families have level of social and economic Limited can be behavior alternative for the act and the contrast in the family of hand men [2, 10]

The other question in this letter: What are the variables related social psychologists with the balance of men's violence against women. The study shows that the balance of variable despair of men more correlation with family violence. Also, this result supports the theory of despair aggression because in this hypothesis, especially in a time when no behavior aimed at targets that may lead to the existence of incentives of individuals [2].

Besides the above variables, the balance of income for the family and balance of education has an inverse relationship with family violence. Also, Eazazi study shows that there is a significant relationship between family violence with education and the type of women's job and family rights [10]. To explanation the relationship between the variables above can be said that higher education is the way open for the rest of the family members and families educated with the awareness of the presence on the roads with conflicts in relationships near and violence in the family and face with barriers external or internal methods reasonable because it helps in resolving the issue. In many of the factors despair because of external barriers and limited income is one of external inhibitions.

For this reason, when the family income is low, the likelihood of violence in the family a lot, too. Of course there is a relationship between family

violence with disorder of women and men. Amir Moradi study showed 4% of women who beaten and abused by their husbands have been injured to severe turbulence. Temperament low of women or men or high aggression man or woman is an internal factor that prevents family members to reach their goals and as a result of violence in the family [11]. One of the characteristics of individuals anxiety and aggression are poor self-esteem and notoriously. Amir Moradi study showed that 65% of women who have been subjected to violence with the self-esteem weak. And poor self-esteem of men and women enhance anxiety and aggression. Here are men seeking to resolve reasonable and logical problems, especially a family of methods that rely on agitation (i.e., violence).

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#### Corresponding Author:

Zahra Firoozbakht  
No194, Shahid Beheshti Street, Karaj, Alborz  
Proviance, Iran

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