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**Original article****Reviewing social factors influencing on men's violence against women in the city of Sarpol-E-Zahab at the years 2013-2014****M. Alishiri^{a,*}, Z. Alizadeh^b, T. Goodarzi^c, L. Rostami^d**

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The extent of violence against women as the extent of human history is a global phenomenon which is different according to political and cultural characteristics of each place. Violence and aggression towards women does not regard to class, race, nationality, aging, religion and ideological beliefs. Violence cuts essentially across culture and biological and economic boundaries and in is applied in different modalities. During this research that assesses men's violence against women, due to limited facilities and enough time, social factors affecting violence against women have been studied, because factors other than social factors such as culture, politics, economics are involved in violence. The population in this study is 100 married women between 20 and 35 years old randomly selected by the theoretical framework of the theories of sociologists such as Aprayn Vegles, Peterson, Mayer, Sygmen, Anthony Giddens are used and research methods in this study is survey and the questionnaire has been randomly distributed among the respondents and the data were analyzed through SPSS software. The results show that there is a significant relationship between lack of paying attention to men's demands with their violence and the hypothesis is confirmed and there is also a significant relationship between men's family training with their violence, it means that as

men have been exposed of parent's violation will have more tendency toward violence. However, there was no relationship between the degrees of men's education with their violence against women.

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1. Introduction

The violence against women reflects unequal facts against men and women about having power during history which has led to men's dominance on women and applying discrimination against women and depriving them from progress. Increasing violence against women in many parts of the world hinders creating the social development and social justice. To reduce violence against women, the Convention of elimination of discrimination against women adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18th December 1979, and the beginning of March 1980 was opened for signature and accession of states at the UN (New York). The Convention, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, article 27, on 3rd September 1981, became indispensable for the joined governments. The Convention consists of a preamble, thirty articles and six parts. "Global Feminism and the challenges ahead, according to Human Rights Convention and the decisions taken at the Conference on Women in Beijing 1995 states that men's violence toward women reflects the historical unequal power relations between men and women which unfair consequences of this phenomenon are very dangerous. International Amnesty to investigate all aspects of preparing a protest movement against sexual violence conducted projects as (Against, violence, wav, campaign) from year 2006 to 2004 and aims of this campaign is to implement active plan for gender, a view following researches about the root of violence against women. This view shows that the violence against women shows inequality between men and women rooted in the functions of social system. This campaign also declares that all organizations should re-view functions of the dominant systems about women. The aim is that with the motto of sexual equality go toward humanism society. The approach of International Amnesty claims that the present structural parameters are basically in accordance with unfair distribution of power and wealth, and the facilities of men and women's social life, men are considered as the upper hand and women as lower hand, so the responsibilities are distributed as so. In this systems, the violence of men against women are rooted in reasons such as great love toward their husbands, the need of men to show power and special sexual hormones, but researches' fact shows that men's violence against women is an attempt to control and apply power (Noori, 1998). How can we terminate the disasters of violence against women by conducting such researches and adoption of declarations? Regarding to existing social structure and culture fact and men-oriented point of view and the lack of belief in applying free methods, this question is raised that what are the factors that influence men's violence against women in the city Sarpol-e-Zahab at the year 92-91 and how much these factors are involved?

2. Research significance

Home is often seen as a haven of security and happiness, but many women experience domestic violence, violence against women is not a new social disaster. In the middle ages of industrialization, violence against women was a prevailing costume. As was mentioned, having power is one of inequalities of men and women during history led to men dominance on women to women in contrast to men to be placed in the lower position and less important the fact is that there is already men's violence against women in all over the world. According to statistics by the UN, the rate of violence against women accedes than sexual abuse and mayhem including obvious emotional and mental lesions mainly rooted in human rights. In this case, it is better to clarify certain parts of reports about violence against women in some different countries. Increase in violence toward women has been turned into a big problem needing to a comprehensive solution. In the west world, manifest issuance has been increased to defend women's rights, violence against women and some cases the violence against women has been one society problems. In the USA, violence is one of the prevailing diseases and the victims are women, so as in each eight seconds, a woman is sexually abused. Unfortunately, the facts indicate that domestic violence

against women in many countries under the pretext of the need for privacy and the fragility of the family system is negligible (Rahnamayan; 2003). The specific report about violence confirms some violence in society; sexual abuse in the work place, reprobation, physical abuse and violence against immigrant and worker women. Trampling human dignity and staying collapsed humility are already considered less important as global disasters and at the same time threatens the fragile life of women and consequently their children. Certainly, the existence of discrimination against women there exists more or less in all the world countries. The fact is that there are a large number in not only in the third world countries but also in developed countries (Kashani, 1998). Because of the importance of this issue and increase in violence against women and because there are a lot of reason for violence against women such as economic, cultural and social reasons and..., due to lack of time for all the reasons we cannot assess all the factors, so, the social factors have been only examined.

2.1. Theoretical framework

Aprayn Veglus' theory of inconsistency: According to this theory, if a husband has fewer skills and resources than their wives so that their wives threaten their assignment status, they will exploit violence as a means of maintaining their assignment. According to this theory, the violence of husbands against wives there exists in all economic and social classes and this is formed when base difference is threatened through in the view point of education, income and job. So, according to Aprayn Veglus' theory, we can focus on variables such as income, the difference in job position and the difference in education level between couples and utilize it as a factor to assess violence of husbands toward their wives in family. Theory of subculture: Any culture and consequently each subculture has specific elements including values and norms, attitudes, beliefs which may be examined the husbands' violence against women in the family through variables such as : commitment to religious beliefs, practices and processes of mate selection. Peterson, Mayer and Sigmen (1993) know wives' teasing is in accordance with the insolvency- trained phenomenon. According to them, those women who are violated will experience passivity and perplexity. So, such a relation of lack of control over violating situations cannot stop these incidents. They treated so as their violence was allowed to continue even when there are other theoretical possibilities to escape from the situation and they do not try actively to avoid these situations to stop violence (Ryterz, 1996).

2.2. Theory of sexual inequality

Four themes are the parameters of sexual inequality. First, men and women have not only different positions in society, but are in unequal situations. Women compared to men in the same social status have lower power of opportunities and roles rather than men. This social status can be based on class, race, occupation, ethnicity, religion, education, nationality or be based on any other factor of social matters. Second, the inequality comes from the society does not arise of any significant biological difference between men and women. The third theme of inequality theory is that although human beings may differ somewhat from each other in terms of talent and their properties but there is no paternal difference to distinguish these tow sexes(Giddens; 2007).

2.3. Research hypotheses

Is there any significant relationship between men's violence against women with the lack of attention to requirements/demands?

Is there any significant relationship between men's violence against women with men's family training?

Is there any significant relationship between men's violence against women with education level?

2.4. Research objectives

General purpose: studying the factors that influence men's violence against women in the city Sarpol-e-Zahab at the years 2014-2015.

2.5. Partial goals

1 - Evaluation of the extent of violence against women in the city of Sarpol-e-Zahab

2 - Evaluation of the factors affecting violence against women

3. Theoretical basics (theorists' view points)

3.1. Different views in relation to violence

3.1.1. Psychological approach

Can we say man's aggression and violence is instinctual. In other words, is the violence learned or is not inherently. The theory respond to this question, the first product is the idea of Sigmund Freud's theory, the founder of the school of psychoanalysis based on clinical materials. The second theory is generalizing observation of Kens and Averno about human in the natural environment performed on animals. These two theories with different routes have concluded that man's aggression and violence is instinctual (Karimi; 2003).

3.1.2. Psychoanalytic perspective: instinctive lust for death

According to Freud, fight is inevitable because aggression and violence is inherent in human nature (Freud, 1993). According to Freud, human has two fundamental drives in conflict; Aurous (lust or life drive) and Titus (Death drive). In this theory, sexual drives are compatible with sexual behavior. We could not ignore the sexual behavior because maternal instinct towards reproduction is one of the essential requirements to physically release internal tensions (Blarouk; 2002).

3.1.3. Social learning perspective on anger control

Social learning theorists are more optimistic than other theorists about violence. Because these theorists believe that environmental factors control the violent behavior. According to them, suitable changes in environmental situations and eradicating the situations for violence can reduce violence, for example, social learning suggest that observing aggressive behaviors' patterns leads to non- aggressive behaviors. Theorists persist that If one of your violent behavior not be promoted and rewarded, the likelihood of violent behavior will decrease (Karimi; 2003). In the last forty years, many researchers have tried to response to the question that why wife abuse occurs. More basic explanations have focused on psychiatric and psychological factors. For example, Anshel, Nevald and Ruby (1964) claimed that the abuse of friendly personality makes a woman be abused by her husband. Some theories related to husbands' violence against house women are resulted in pattern violence and structural factors which lead to violence in family such as macro-level theories including Feminism subculture violence and general theories and the other part of mutual reaction behavior. Among all theories tried to explain it, Feminism theory (gender equality) has attracted more attention. This view has several aspects;

- 1 – Sex/gender's experience emphasizes.
- 2 – It recognizes that woman in society are at secondary place or position.
- 3 – It is committed to end the dispute.

The theory of men and women equality focuses on how the two genders corporate with each other. According to this theory, the two gender relations are basically the relation of power. The wife is abused in three cases; 1 – physically, 2 – verbally, 3 - psychologically or all are combined under subordination (Behnam; 1996).

4. Theory of violence culture

It is related to theories of wife abuse theories that explain behavior by different types of abuse such as spouse abuse, child abuse and elder abuse. For example, some societies know violence as a tool to solve inconsistency between couples at private, national and international level. According to this theory, at all level of society, violence is considered as a legal and logical tool to solve problems. So, this probability there exists that men use violence at home to solve problems and beat his wife. Therefore, to stop violence and wife abuse against women, restructuring is necessary (quoting from Kar; 2002).

4.1. Theory of sex differences

The main context of sex differences in the present era is related to this issue that in women's spiritual life with men's spiritual life there exist differences. Women have differences with men about the construction of social reality based on their value and benefits (Roudikah; 1980) , value judgment methods (Gelgyan; 1982), construction of achievement motivations (Goffman and Richardson 1982), literal creativity (Gilbert and Gouyar 1979), sex funs (Haytt, 1976, Asnitoo 1983, Rou'ee 1984), feeling identity (Laverz and Schwartz 1979) and general knowledge and understanding (Baker 1976, Casper 1986). The second theme is that women's relationships and experience life are totally distinctive. Women behave differently from that of men with their children (Russian,

1983, Louver 1978), male and female obviously have different styles (Beth , 1983 , Louver 1978). Adult women with themselves and with women behave with their unique relationship (Ashtrou and others , 1984). In fact, the overall experience of life of women from childhood to old age is basically different with men. This various resources about difference of awareness in men and women responds to this question that what do we know about women? (Ryterz; 1996).

4.2. The theory of sexual oppression

All theories of sexual oppression know the position of women as result of the relationship between men and women, the relationship during which men will gain their benefits through sexual oppression. So, according to theorists, the status of women is essentially the same position under the subjugation and oppression of men. These patterns is followed by deepest and most pervasive forms of oppression in society, and a basic dominance structure has been formed which is generally called as patriarchy. Patriarchy is not result of circumstances such as environmental factors of socialization or sexual role and social class but it is more a structure of power which is survived by a general and strong intent. In fact, many theorists believe that sexual oppression and inequalities of gender differences are patriarchy products (Ryterz; 1996).

5. Gender Role viewpoint

One of the theories related to men's violence toward women is based this concept that the viewpoint of women's gender role in socialization in her childhood leads to be abused in adulthood (1,979th Walker). The theory of gender role explains a little about men's violence toward women. It puts women in a situation in which they are abused, so to stop men's violence toward women needs to be restructured as follows;

1- The role that men and women play in society. 2 - Socialization process that leads to the role.

5.1. Theory of intergenerational transfers

One of the theories related to men's violence toward women is theory of intergenerational transfers which is based on social learning theory. According to social learning theory, men learn violence in their childhood in family who show their violence though violent ways. According to theory of intergenerational transfers, those people who violence is used in their family in childhood or watch violence of their fathers toward mother or in families in which violence is accepted as a tool there would exist more possibility to use violence in the family which is being formed and this violence is transferred to next generations. So, this transfer calls to stop physical, mental punishment of child and wife and prevention of interpersonal violence (Rytrz ; 1996).

5.2. Resource theory

The theory emphasizes on family relationships of individuals' different resources to obtain power. According to Gore, if the available resources are too many, Individual has more power in their relationships to use less violence. So, violence is a resource like a bridge or personal prestige but is used when other resources have not efficient function. So, some other resources such as money, income and educations are used to obtain power after than violence. Therefore, based on Gore's theory of sources, husbands who have not other sources of power such as income, education and employment will use violence toward women as a means to gain power in family relationships (Giddens, 2007).

5.3. Characteristics of the violence's victims

Unfortunately, victims of violence have economic, cultural and educational personality distinctive from other women. In applying violence men and women play a direct role. To insult and irritate men, contempt men and weaknesses of personal and family deficiencies lead men to controlling violence. In some cases, repeating maiming leads to the status of self-teasing in women and teasing is considered as a spiritual need. These women instead of perseverance will repeat past experiences and the mutual life is changed into a place for teasing. Unfortunately, our culture has promoted the violence dominance and some of them, instead of responding to violence, accept it as a part of mutual life and sometimes as a natural phenomenon. Among victims, immigrant women' violence of rural areas and small towns can be seen. People who have no shelter or no family patron, young women without parents or families are considered as victims of potentially violent husbands. Through term of age, women between 18 to 40 years old are more beaten. Considering our data, notes us to the bitter fact that violence is born

of environmental factors and of appropriate social mechanisms to support victims of this phenomenon (Azadmanesh ; 2003).

5.4. Restraining violence against women

Statistical studies show that a significant portion of the men who attempted assaults against women use alcohol, cannabis and other drugs and interestingly, some victims have suffered this type of pollution. Alcohol usage especially for much use increases the status of men irritability and because he cannot predict the results and cannot constantly his behavior, so in many cases to turn to violence. Through economic viewpoint, those men who have economic and employment problems are more irritable and have more possibility to use violence. Among employments, free-employments are more violent than officially-employments. Violence is more prevailed among those who have criminal background. Those who have married several times use violence more than others. Instead of the above-mentioned cases, men and patriarchy culture has led to this concept that men and women are not valued equally and as result women will not persevere and accept violence (Azadmanesh; 2003).

5.5. Research approach

Because the study is to investigate the factors that influence men's violence against women in the city Sarpol-e-Zahab,2015-2014, study is in the present status and ends at the same time. Experts suggest these kinds of research as present. Therefore, the research approach and methods are in present status.

6. Type of research methodology

Because the study is to investigate the factors that influence men's violence against women in the city Sarpol-e-Zahab, using survey method help us to collect and analyze data appropriate for the goal and the research questions by questionnaire, the most common means, and for classification by using statistical methods to provide answers for the research questions.

Population: As this study shows, the population of the study is married women 20 to 35 years old. Sample population: Because of financial and timing limitations for conducting the research thoroughly on the whole population and collecting all data was not possible, so sampling method has been used. In fact, sample population, 100 subjects, in this study was selected according to Cochran's formula. Sampling method: The sampling method used is simple random sampling.

Tools for data collection: To collect data, questionnaire and SPSS software has been used for analyzing data in both descriptive and inferential dimension.

6.1. Survey research

Survey method is used to obtain information about the views, beliefs, opinions, attitudes or characteristics of a group of members of a population through research (Rosenfeld, Zoutas, Advard 1995, Beby, 1973). Russian, Wright and Anderson (1983) define survey as so; it is a complex of standard and regular methods which is used for collecting data about individuals, families or larger groups. Data collection is conducted through asking questions about individual regularly selected. According to these definitions, the word survey refers to the tool used for data collection and the process through which these data is collected. To test hypotheses, X 2 test and Gamma correlation coefficient at the level of one variable and two variables was analyzed. The results are as follow;

This hypothesis was not significant because its significance level (Sig = 0/379) shows that no relationship was found between the education level of men and violence against women.

Table 1

As the level of education is lower, men's violence against women will be more.

Sig level	Degree of Freedom	Value	
0.379	10	10.724	X 2 Test
0.287	---	-0.131	Gamma correlation coefficient

This hypothesis was significant because the significance level is (Sig = 0/022). It means that there exists a significant relationship between lacks of attention to the demands of men with violence against women.

Table 2

there exists a significant relationship between lacks of attention to the demands of men with violence against women.

Sig level	Degree of Freedom	Value	
0.022	8	17.877	X 2 Test
0.028	---	-0.297	Gamma correlation coefficient

This hypothesis was significant because the significance level is (Sig = 0/001). It means that those men who observed less violence of their parent will do less violence toward women.

Table 3

there exists a significant relationship between family training of men with violence against women.

Sig level	Degree of Freedom	Value	
0.001	8	26.243	X 2 Test
0.000	---	0.504	Gamma correlation coefficient

7. Conclusion

The main cause of violence against women can be found in the way through which men behave with women which prevents equality at all levels of life. The extent of violence against women as human history and is a global phenomenon which is different in political and cultural characteristics of each place. Violence and aggression towards women does not depend on class, race, nationality, aging, religion and ideological beliefs and the other. Violence cuts essentially across different biological and economic and cultural boundaries. Because of the importance of this issue and increase in violence against women and because there are a lot of reason for violence against women such as economic, cultural and social reasons and..., due to lack of time for all the reasons we cannot assess all the factors, so, the social factors have been only examined. The population in this study is 100 married women between 20 and 35 years old randomly selected by the theoretical framework of the theories of sociologists such as Aprayn Vegles, Peterson, Mayer, Sygmen, Anthony Giddens are used and research methods in this study is survey and the questionnaire has been randomly distributed among the respondents and the data were analyzed through SPSS software. According to the results showing that the violence toward women is somehow nominal and is formed due to nominal problems, according to the questionnaire, 48 men out of 100 have applied violence against women at low level which can be inferred that half of men apply violence against women at low level and only about 27% of men beat severely their wives. Therefore, the hypotheses show that there exists a significant relationship between families training of men with violence against women and there is no significant relationship between men's education level with violence against women but those men who have observed violence during childhood will have more tendency toward violence against women.

7.1. Suggestions

Despite the vast and profound changes in patterns and social institutions in the world, the family is still as important and most sacred institution in every person's life which is a safe and emotionally shelter. However, this sacred institution can be the most dangerous places for family members, especially children and women. Husband violence against women in the family, not only makes a shattered family, but also leaves devastating effect on the society. So the basic steps to reduce and eliminate violence against women by their husbands in the family locally, nationally and internationally is an inevitable necessity. Thus, to prevent or reduce husbands' violence against women in the family, suggestions are offered at two levels. The couple should try to avoid any violence against children and also any abuse of children, because in this way, parents teach children violent behavior and this issue will increase the risk of violence in their adulthood (in the case of male children) and the acceptance of violent behavior (the female child) and leads to violence against women by their husbands the next generation. Young boys and girls in choosing a spouse should consider spouse's similarities meaning that should marry with one that the economic, social, cultural, family and their beliefs are consistent. These similarities not only attract them to each other, but also their bond will be stronger, in other words, the differences between the couple are the origin of family disputes. Parents, in choosing a spouse for their children (either girls or boys) while advising their children

and respecting their opinions, should assign them the final choice to their children and avoid limiting and forcing them in choosing their spouse. Men's commitment to religious beliefs prevents them to behave violently against their wife and children. Providing least facilities for family and men prevent them behave violently because if men have facility in his life, we can hope that he will not use violence toward women. Providing counseling and training periods about marriage for the young and presenting relation patterns can also help prevent violence.

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