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ASSESSING THE FACTORS AFFECTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence in the family is the most common form of violence against women, often perpetrated by the closest family members, such as the husband. Its prevalence varies in different parts of the world. It is estimated that violence occurs in more than half of households. One in four women is exposed to violence. Almost one-third of women in the world have experienced violence at least once. What is certain is that the effect of violence on a woman hurts her soul more than it scratches her body, making her an involuntary, passive and passive being. It destroys his health and self-confidence and reduces his life expectancy. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effective factors of domestic violence against women. The research method in this research is a survey method using a questionnaire and is considered as part of applied research. The statistical sample of this study is equal to 100 abused women who answered the questionnaire questions in this study. Findings of this study show that: high age difference between couples, unemployment of spouse, existence of class differences, involvement of others, suspicion, sexual dissatisfaction, economic status, having children of one sex, physical illness in wife, inappropriate occupation of spouse And husband addiction is one of the effective factors on violence against women in Iran.

Keywords: *Violence, Domestic Violence, Violence against women, Factors Affecting Violence against Women.*

INTRODUCTION

Until about two decades ago, the family was considered to be the best place for adult life and the best place for emotional and physical growth and prosperity due to the existence of intimate, loving and emotional relationships. Although awareness of domestic abuse and violence was raised, sociologists believed that few families, especially those with material and culturally disadvantaged backgrounds or those in critical situations such as divorce and separation, were concerned. They abuse their members. But research has shown that, contrary to popular belief, not only problematic families resort to violence, but also families who appear normal or desirable. The family is the first and most stable social institution in which human identity and sociability of the individual is formed and leads to the acceptance of social values and norms, as well as the transfer of patterns of relationships and interaction to other social institutions. Undoubtedly, there is no social harm that is independent of the influence of the family. Therefore, the existence of violence in family patterns causes it to spread to society and the continuation of violent patterns and behaviors in social relations. (Ezazi, 2001: 55) Children whose mothers are physically abused by their fathers are at higher risk of transmitting violent behaviors to the next generation. Husbands who beat their wives have witnessed mothers beating their fathers in their paternal family. Violence against women is passed down through the generations and threatens not only the present generation but also the next generation. A history of parental conflict (witnessing parental violence in the family of origin) is more influential than

environmental issues. Violence against women is seen in all societies and countries and at all social and economic levels. Research shows that people who are economically and socially disadvantaged are more likely to experience violence. Economic problems are the most important cause of domestic violence. According to World Statistics, the prevalence of deaths and disabilities due to violence among women of childbearing age is equal to the deaths and disabilities due to cancer and more deaths due to traffic accidents and infectious diseases. Is . The issue of violence against women is so pervasive and borderless that it has prompted international bodies such as the United Nations and human rights organizations to respond to it, according to a resolution of the 1997 Vienna Conference on Human Rights. Referring to the forms of violence against women around the world, it has been emphasized that "there should be a change in the attitude of men towards women and women should help men to reconsider their perceptions of women" (Kar, 2001: 18). Social injury experts in Western countries claim that one-third to one-fifth of housewives are abused. Although there is no documented evidence to support this claim, findings from Canadian studies show that one-half of women surveyed were abused by men they knew, and one-sixth of those who recently married reported that They have been abused by their men. One-half said they had been a victim of domestic violence in a previous marriage. Violence against women exists in all countries of the world and has crossed the borders of culture, social class, education, income and ethnicity (Nazparvar, 2002: 42). The main question of this study is: What factors are effective in the occurrence of domestic violence against women in Iran?

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Definitions of violence and domestic violence

"Any act of gender-based violence that necessarily or inevitably results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering. "Also threatening to create deprivation and restrict the individual's freedom in social life and in the realm of private life." (Ezazi, 2001: 20)

Defines "misuse, illegal and aggressive use of power." "One type of it is illegal" coercion, which is used against freedoms and public rights, and in connection with violent crimes, it refers to crimes that have an extremely severe physical or corporal aspect, and this description is described as the personality and structure of secrecy. "He considered it necessary, such as premeditated murder, rape, beating, and so on."

Another definition of violence states: Violence can be considered an act of harm that a person does to advance his goals and only the physical aspect (some people, but may also have psychological dimensions; obscenity, humiliation, isolation, shouting, harassment). And engage in sexual harassment (rape), economic harassment (breaking household items, etc.) and political harassment. (Iftikhar, 2004: 62)

Glass and Strauss, two researchers who have worked in the field of domestic violence for many years, have defined this phenomenon as defining intentional behavior (or behavior with a covert but perceptible intent) to cause harm to another person. In this definition, physical violence is considered. Magarge, another researcher working on violence, believes that his definition includes other types of violence (especially psychological violence). He cites violence as an extreme form of aggressive behavior that is likely to cause significant harm to the victim. (Abbott, 2001: 95)



The study of violence began in its simplest and most obvious form, that is, physical violence against children. In these studies, it was found that a distinction should be made between the two types of physical violence. Heavy (severe) physical violence that results in serious injuries to the victim and is routinely denied by public opinion, and light (mild) violence such as slapping, backstabbing, etc. commonly referred to in public opinion as Training is categorized and there is no negative attitude towards it. (Aghabiglooi, 2004: 15)

Ms. Radika Kuma, who was the Special Liaison Officer of the Human Rights Commission in 1994, describes violence as "physical, sexual, and psychological violence that occurs in the family," but does not limit it to the above. "Beating, sexual abuse of girls in the family environment, dowry and dowry violence, rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional harassing acts of women, extramarital violence and exploitation-related violence are also included." (Darvishpour, 1999: 44)

Giddens defines domestic violence as the physical abuse perpetrated by a family member against another member or members. (Garrett, 2001: 125)

Behavioral classification of types of domestic violence

Sexual violence:

This type of violence may occur in the realm of private, marital, and family life and may be perpetrated against the woman as a compulsion to obey the husband or to have an incestuous relationship with each other. In fact, physical and mental behavior must occur. In fact, sexual harassment with coercion is less common than physical abuse. Therefore, sexual abuse along with coercion is an unconventional pattern and it is difficult to change it. Psychological harassment in the form of threats and criticism of the spouse's sexual intercourse is more common (Alivardinia, 2011: 72)

Feminist analysis proves that rape is a logical consequence of sex discrimination. Rape is one of the most insidious forms of social pressure because women are constantly reminded of their vulnerable position. Women prefer not to say such things in order to maintain their dignity, which leads to a loss of self-confidence, isolation from society and a spirit of pessimism in women. (Arefi, 1382: 43)

Physical violence:

This type of violence includes beatings, torture and murder in various ways, from touching a woman's body to raping her. In fact, a kind of physical action to harm, intimidate or control the spouse, for example, slapping, beating, throwing objects at the spouse and burning the limbs and... (Azazi, 2001: 28)

Psychological violence:

Violent behavior is a threat to the credibility and motivation of women in society, which harms them the most. This behavior is applied in the form of inappropriate criticism, humiliation, bad language, ridicule, insult, obscenity, teasing, constant threats of divorce, or remarriage. (Bath, 1994: 114)

Financial violence:

In many parts of the world, women are underprivileged in the workforce, and if men in the family do not want to be generous, women's lives will be in jeopardy. Sometimes they are



malnourished and sometimes they do not have access to even the most basic necessities of life. Male family members sometimes even deprive women of their income or inheritance. Examples of this type of violence are not spending or financially abusing women, constantly controlling women's spending, and hiding their income. (Bostan, 2003: 90)

Political violence:

It is exercised against women by the exercise of the levers of official power, that is, the state. This type of violence is reflected in the legislation in the form of neglect of women's human rights and in the form of lack of support for equal rights for men and women in policy-making. Which is due to the cultural performance of the government and has been strengthened and expanded based on certain perceptions of religion and social norms (Kar, 2001: 106)

Social violence:

Prohibition of visiting friends and relatives, locking a woman at home, cutting off the phone and... (Mohebbi, 2001: 38)

Negligence or negligence:

Failure to meet physiological needs such as shelter, security, forgetting the times and behaviors that are important to the spouse such as marriage anniversary, birth and... (Aghabigloui, 2000: 81).

Domestic violence:

It is mainly a male event and occurs in the form of female abuse. Some of the factors that cause women to be abused by men are:

- Belief in masculine authority
- Relative economic inability of women
- Belief that the role of a woman is only housekeeping
- Negative self-concept of women
- Belief that a woman is like a child
- Belief that the judiciary is on the side of men
- Murder is the ultimate form of spousal abuse and is an event in which a woman, and more than a man, kills her husband and partner for any reason. It has occurred in the forms of beating, throwing, burning, hanging, poisoning and suffocation. Violence between men is mainly aggressive and violence against women is mainly defensive (Shams Esfandabadi, 2007: 144).

Causes and causes of violence against women

Causes of violence can be limited to three categories: individual, interpersonal and social interaction. Individual causes in biological and psychological aspects, causes of interpersonal interaction in aspects such as gender, authoritarianism in the family, social learning and communication problems, and social causes in economic and cultural aspects were discussed.

A: Individual causes

1-Biological aspects:



The first explanation is related to human life issues and the difference between men and women from this dimension. Some radical feminists have claimed that men's physical strength causes violence against women. Another biological factor is the male hormone testosterone, which psychologists consider to be an effective factor in men's aggressive behavior. Research by Stanek (2001) has shown that high levels are positively associated with aggression in men. And the level of aggression in women has a negative relationship. (Mohammadi Asl, 2009: 72)

2-Psychological factors:

Psychological approach seeks the source of domestic violence in personality or mental disorders. In a study by Esfandabad (2006) and another study by Zanganeh and Ahmadi (2004) it was stated that the rate of spousal abuse in husbands with a history of mental illness is higher than healthy husbands (Bahri, 2012: 65)

3-Failure

Occurs in situations where obstacles prevent a person from achieving a goal and make him incapable of performing a behavior. In the phenomenon of domestic violence, male failures are mostly rooted in economic factors, failure to meet the emotional needs of men in the family, failure Sexually due to female indifference, studied social conditions and cognitive dimensions of men.

4-Moral weakness

Men's lack of adherence to morality is the most important cause of domestic violence from the Islamic point of view. In studies related to violence against women, male moral problems have been expressed as one of the causes of this phenomenon (Saatchi, 1998: 128)

5-Lack of adherence of couples to religious beliefs:

In families that have a special commitment to religious values and principles. There is not tendency to rape and violence. Spouse abuse is also less common in these families. Because according to the subculture theory of violence, every culture has certain elements that include (values, norms, attitudes and beliefs) that may reduce or increase men's violence. (Arefi, 1382: 89)

6-Alcohol and drug use:

In the Start model, substance abuse is considered as a variable between impulsivity and violence. Numerous studies in Iran, including Esfandabad (2006), Zanganeh, and Ahmadi (2004), have stated that spousal abuse is more common in spouses who use alcohol or drugs than in those who do not. 40% of alcohol consumption and 42.1% of drug addiction are considered violence against women. In fact, 14% of the husband's behavioral deviations are among the causes of violence (Aghabigloui, 2000: 90).

7-Age variable:

The age difference between husband and wife is one of the individual factors influencing the incidence of domestic violence. Numerous studies show that aging has a negative relationship with degrees of marital violence. In a study of 2,000 couples, Goffman concluded that age is a significant factor in husband violence, and that as age increases, the likelihood of violence



decreases. As the age of violence and behavior of the husband becomes normal for the woman and she accepts it, and this acceptance has an effect on the incidence of violence by the man and reduces it. The research findings show that the highest numbers of victims of violent crimes are women. They are in the age range of 29-25 years. (Azizian, 2001: 38)

8-Intelligence and education:

Educated families, by becoming aware of the ways to cope with conflicts in close relationships, reduce domestic violence and seek help from spiritual methods to solve the problem. The relationship is meaningful in reverse so that women with higher education are less likely to be abused by their spouses than women with lower education. (Garrett, 2001: 62)

B: Causes of interpersonal communication in causing violence

Because the phenomenon of violence is a matter of communication, it is better that the unit of analysis be based on the interactions between them, including the interaction between husband and wife, instead of individuals.

1-Gender:

Feminists trace the roots of violence against women to male spirits and masculine roles. Male violence has been accepted as a role model in many societies. It is also a tool to control the behavior of women and create obedience and dependence of women.

2-Learning:

Many researchers have acknowledged the role of teaching family role models, and children learn the roles of spouse and parents by observation, including understanding that abuse and violence are normal. They are more likely to abuse their spouses.

3-Type of marriage:

Forced marriage and polygamy are effective factors in the occurrence of domestic violence against women in Iran. Taheri (1999), about 20% of women have Huo, which is one of the main causes of violence against women. Forced marriage makes it difficult for a couple to adapt and reduces marital satisfaction. Research findings show that 81.6% of those who had premarital acquaintance considered this type of problems as insignificant, ie the absence of coercion in choosing a spouse is an important issue in preventing violence against women. (Aghabigloui, 2001: 87).

4-Involvement of those around:

The socio-cultural situation of some countries, including Iran, is such that there is a great deal of dependence between the main family and the dependent families. Sometimes their inappropriate interventions cause family problems. Many counselors in Iran, after drawing a cycle of violence, realized that the violence took place after the husband returned from their home. But the type of wife behavior is also an important factor in the involvement of the husband's family.

5-Communication problems:



Mohammadkhani (2006) in his research on the profile of perpetrators of violence after examining the factors include: anger management, criminal history, conflict, communication problems, sexual hostility, jealousy, communication disorder, history of sexual harassment and self-control and socialization (same source, 76)

C- Socio-economic causes:

A culture's view of the family, women and violence, the social structure and laws of a society, the economic situation and the beliefs of the people are some of the things that can help explain domestic violence at the macro level.

1-Economic fields:

One of the factors affecting men's domestic violence is issues such as type of job, unemployment, family economic status and women's job. Unemployment and the accompanying economic problems are an important factor in the emergence of domestic tensions and the resulting violence. Unemployed people are more likely to engage in violence against women. Employed people have less violent behavior because they have more self-confidence.

Many studies in Iran have shown that unemployment and lack of adequate income is an important factor in the occurrence of domestic violence and its consequences may be divorce. (Kalami, 1999: 50)

2-Economic status of women:

One of the structural factors affecting the vulnerability of women is the process of marginalization in the division of social work and their lack of equal access to wealth resources with men, and this fact is one of the most important factors of weakness and powerlessness of women. The division of labor and the division of socio-economic roles caused women to become dependent on men in terms of ownership and production, followed by all kinds of intellectual and psychological dependencies on men. In these circumstances, violence is justified to restrain women. This view is rooted in the Marxist-leftist feminist approach, which emphasizes women's inequality in relations of production and sees violence as rooted in the economic power available to men. It seems that a woman's employment and economic ability are more effective in preventing violence than her. (Nazparvar, 1997: 42)

3-Cultural factors:

The sanctity of the family and the storage of information related to it in the four walls of the house, expresses the privacy of the family space in the public and private spheres, which forms the basis of the theory of secrecy, which is one of the causes of violence against women. The acceptance and legitimacy of violence against women in the family is common in many societies. Beating women and children has been an essential element of the patriarchal family system for centuries. There are cultural permissions found in the various cultural heritages of the past to punish and beat a woman by her husband.

4-Political factors

Structural analysis of violence against women examines power relations that have resulted in the formation of political patriarchy, patriarchal governments, political figures, social and dignified roles for women, and low social, managerial, and administrative positions. The feminist



view sees male violence as a military reflection of the dominance of men in society over women. In general, the political view of violence against women is mainly due to male domination in most social institutions. (Mohebbi, 2001: 93)

5-Legal factors:

One of the most important causes of violence is the legal acceptance of domestic violence and the recognition of domestic conflicts as private. Ambiguity in the definition of domestic violence, the existence of discriminatory laws that allow a man to use any undesirable means in his relationship with his wife; reluctance of the police to pursue cases of domestic violence, women's lack of knowledge about their rights and ways to defend it, leads to its acceptance. (Moeini, 2010: 40)

6-The structure of society and the inequality distribution of power

Her focus is more on the feminist perspective, which focuses on the patriarchal structure of society and the conditions that govern it. This issue can be seen in the analysis of calculations made by Shirazi and Yazd Khasti under the heading of the values of patriarchy and violence against women, which causes a single root of conflict and violence which indicates the existence of anti-feminist patterns and it is in fact in line with the hypotheses of feminist theories. (Nazparvar, 1997: 49)

RESEARCH METHODS

Although a set of methods can be used in any particular research, the method we use in this research is a survey method. While the documentary and library methods have been used, the main method is survey, which is the most common method in quantitative research. Data collection method and their analysis method are prominent features of the survey. This research is an applied research in terms of purpose due to answering and providing solutions for a social problem or problem, and in terms of data collection method is a survey research to develop theoretical foundations of research from documentary and library methods and to collect data. Field and research of individuals in the statistical population and a sample questionnaire has been used. The statistical population of this study includes women who have been abused. The sample size in this study is equal to 100 people. Sampling method this research, sampling method is available. If the researcher is not able to do random sampling or needs the information quickly, he / she will use available or random sampling, which is also called contingent sampling, ie in this method, the researcher needs subjects who: Be available quickly. And be prepared to answer the question. Although probabilistic sampling methods such as systematic sampling are statistically superior to quota method, but the above type of research has led to the use of this sampling method in research. The main tool for collecting information in this research is a questionnaire and in addition to compiling the theoretical foundations of the research, we have used the library method (written sources, receipts, Internet, databases, etc.). The collected information and the desired data in relation to the research topic are analyzed by special statistical methods in order to make the necessary use of the results. Therefore, the present study has analyzed the obtained data through descriptive and inferential statistics. The questionnaire data analysis tool of this research is SPSS statistical software.



Research hypotheses

The high age difference between couples is an effective factor in violence against women.

Spouse unemployment is an effective factor in violence against women.

The existence of class differences is an effective factor in violence against women.

Involvement of others is an effective factor in violence against women.

Suspicion is an effective factor in violence against women.

Sexual dissatisfaction is an effective factor in violence against women.

.Economic status is an effective factor in violence against women

Having a child of the same sex is an effective factor in violence against women.

. Physical illness in women is an effective factor in violence against women

. Inadequate spouse's job is an effective factor in violence against women

Spouse addiction is an effective factor in violence against women.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A) Descriptive findings

Table 1: Frequency by age

percent	Abundance	
66	66	20-30years
25	25	31-40
9	9	Above 40
100	100	Total
	31.78	age average
	4.25	Standard deviation

Table 2: Frequency in terms of women's education

percent	Abundance	
83	83	Diploma and lower
12	12	Associate Degree
4	3	Bachelor
**	**	Masters degree and higher
100	100	total

Table 3: Abundance in terms of number of children

percent	Abundance	Number of children
25	25	No children
23	23	1child
32	32	2 children
18	18	3children
2	2	More than three children
100	100	Total

Table 4: Abundance in terms of women's jobs

percent	Abundance	
2	2	Employee



91	91	housewife
7	7	orther
100	100	Total

Table 5: Frequency in terms of husband's occupation

percent	Abundance	
8	8	Employee
21	21	Unemployed
40	40	Free
21	21	worker
10	10	orther

Table 6: Frequency in terms of husband's education

percent	Abundance	
79	79	Diploma and lower
10	10	Associate Degree
11	11	Bachelor
**	**	Masters degree and higher
100	100	total

Table 7: Abundance in terms of husband's income

percent	Abundance	
55	55	Less than one million tomans
41	41	1-2 million tomans
4	4	More than 2 million tomans
100	100	total

Table 8: Frequency by type of residence

percent	Abundance	
32	32	Private house
54	54	Living with the wife's parents
14	14	orther
100	100	total

B) Inferential findings**Table 9: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to check the normality of the distribution of research variables**

Significance level of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test	Variable
0.52	Factors affecting violence against women

This test compares the observed cumulative distribution function with the theoretical (expected) cumulative distribution function in a ranking variable. In other words, in this test, the

distribution of an attribute in a sample is compared with the distribution assumed for it in society. If the significance level in this test is greater than 0.05, it can be inferred that the distribution is normal. And parametric tests can be used in this research. According to the above test and the level of significance of all variables, which is more than 0.05, it can be inferred that: that all variables follow the normal distribution.

**Table 10: A single sample test to test Hypothesis 1:
The large age difference between couples is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/03	73	Agree answers (p)
	27	Disagree answers(q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.001 and this value is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population age difference Many couples are an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 73% of the respondents agreed with the above question and only 27% were against it.

**Table 11: A single sample test to test Hypothesis 2:
Unemployment is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/01	81	Agree answers (p)
	19	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.001 and this value is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population of spouse unemployment It is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 81% of the respondents agreed with the above question and only 19% were against it.

**Table 12: A single sample sample test to test Hypothesis 3:
The existence of class differences is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/02	74	Agree answers (p)
	26	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.001 and this value is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population there is a difference Class is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 74% of the respondents agreed with the above question and only 26% were against it.



Table 13: One-sample K-test to test Hypothesis 4:**The involvement of others is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/02	79	Agree answers (p)
	21	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.12 and this value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, so the above hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population, the involvement of others It is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 79% of the respondents agreed with the above question and 21% were against it.

Table 14: A single sample test to test Hypothesis 5:**Suspicion is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/04	58	Agree answers (p)
	42	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.04 and this value is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population Suspicion is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 58% of the respondents agreed with the above question and 42% were against it.

Table 15: One-sample chi-square test to test hypothesis 6:**Sexual dissatisfaction is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/04	61	Agree answers (p)
	39	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.001 and this value is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population dissatisfaction in Sexual intercourse is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 69% of the respondents agreed with the above question and only 31% were against it.

Table 16: A single sample test to test Hypothesis 7:**Economic status is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/0001	98	Agree answers (p)
	2	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.0001 and this value is less than the significance level of 0.05, the above hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population of the economic situation It is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 98% of the respondents agreed with the above question and only 2% were against it.

**Table 17: A single sample sample test to test Hypothesis 8:
Having a child of the same sex is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/0001	91	Agree answers (p)
	9	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.0001 and this value is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population having a child It is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 91% of the respondents agreed with the above question and only 9% were against it.

**Table 18: A single sample test to test Hypothesis 9:
Physical illness in women is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/0001	79	Agree answers (p)
	21	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the value of the significance level is equal to 0.0001 and this value is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population of physical illness In women, it is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 79% of the respondents agreed with the above question and only 21% were against it.

**Table 19: A single sample sample test to test Hypothesis 10:
The inappropriateness of a spouse's job is an effective factor in violence against women**

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/04	70	Agree answers (p)
	30	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the significance level is equal to 0.09 and this value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, the above hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that: from the point of view of more than half of the statistical population is inappropriate The wife's job is an effective factor in violence against women. And according to the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 70% of the respondents agreed with the above question and 30% were against it.



Table 20: One-sample chi-square test to test Hypothesis 11:

Spouse addiction is an effective factor in violence against women

Significance level	Frequency observed	Dispersion of responses
0/04	67	Agree answers (p)
	33	Disagree answers (q)

According to the above test, because the significance level is equal to 0.09 and this value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, the above hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that: from the perspective of more than half of the statistical population of spouse addiction It is an effective factor in violence against women. And considering the observed frequency and the percentages obtained in this test, it can be inferred that 67% of the respondents agreed with the above question and 33% were against it.

RESULTS AND SUGGESTIONS

A) The result

Violence against women is one of the fundamental problems of public health and human rights in today's world. This global phenomenon affects millions of women in all cultures and social classes around the world. Violence and abuse against women has many physical and mental effects, the most common of which are depression and anxiety. Death due to murder by loved ones or suicide due to severe abuse is serious complications of this phenomenon. Indirect psychological effects of violence include headache, stomach pain and upset, and other gastrointestinal problems. In addition, violence can create conditions that lead to increased health problems, such as loss of education or employment, poverty, and frustration. Serious consequences of violence on the health and well-being of women and their children require immediate action to prevent and eradicate it.

B) Suggestions

In line with the results of this study, in general, the following strategies can be suggested to solve the problem of violence by the spouse.

Increase public awareness of violent incidents.

Educate single men and women, both single and married, about communication skills, dispute resolution, problems solving and anger management.

Educate couples before marriage.

Coordinating with judicial authorities to refer cases for treatments and counseling.

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