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The effects of violence against women in the family and its psychological implications

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A B S T R A C T

Violence against women is a serious threat to health and human rights. Violence against women is recognized as a major problem because of the key implications for reproductive health, the physical and mental health of women. Violence against women is a phenomenon in which a woman is subjected to violence by another for the sake of her gender. If this type of behavior is within the framework of the family and between husbands and husbands, it is interpreted as domestic violence. Negative social consequences, such as increasing the cost of healthcare due to the woman's exposure to physical and psychological illnesses caused by violence, reducing the productivity and labor force of women, are another consequence of this social and health culture. In Iran, as in other countries, violence against women is an important social problem. In this research, the types of husbands' violence against women and the effect of different factors on their incidence in women are investigated so that the information can be used to create culture for strengthening the status and human values of women, promotion of women's social status, promotion of health And reproductive rights in the community, informing men about the different dimensions of violence and its negative effects on the current and future status of the family, the use of the provision of health and education for understanding and reducing violence in the family and eventually expanding the culture and facilities of family counseling Take.

Keywords: Women, Domestic Violence, Family, Social Dilemma, Human Rights.

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women in the family is the most common form of violence against women, often with the closest family members, such as the husband. Unfortunately, due to the privacy of the home in different communities, there is no accurate and reliable statistics of the frequency and percentage of this type of violence in the world and in our country. It is estimated that there are more than half of the families in the family, and one out of every four women is exposed to violence (Ahmadi, Roshan Ghiyas, & Hajian, 2019; Mohseni Tabrizi, Kaldi, & Javadianzadeh, 2013). Its prevalence varies from 21% to 41% across the world. In Bangladesh, roughly 50%, in Canada in 1987, 62%, and in Papua New Guinea between 1982 and 1982, 73% of all murders in women were wives by their spouses. In the United States (1994), 1.4% of suicides have been reported in white women, and 1.2% of them were women of African descent due to domestic violence (Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg, & Zwi, 2002). Violence involves non-physical

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physical consequences including: injury (from fracture to internal organs), unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases (HIV), unintentional abortion, PID, chronic pelvic pain, headache, asthma, intestinal bowel syndrome Behaviors such as smoking, addiction and alcoholism, as well as lethal consequences include suicide, anemia, stroke, and maternal mortality. Its psychological consequences, such as fear of depression, anxiety, nutritional problems, sexual dysfunction, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder, are also unpredictable(Sharbatian, Danesh, & Tavafi, 2017). In this study, we will investigate the causes and effects of violence against women to identify the characteristics of victims of domestic violence. Perhaps this study will be Bobby to address other issues in this area as well as to attract the attention of authorities and community members to address seriously this social dilemma.

DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Violence, as defined by the World Health Organization, means the threat or inclination or intentional use of physical or force power, against itself or another, group or community that causes physical harm, death, mental harm, developmental weakness, or types of deprivation And domestic violence is a form of violence that occurs between family members and life partners who often, and not always, happen within homes (the World Health Organization)(Berry, 2000; Sherman, Schmidt, & Rogan, 1992). Domestic violence refers to any form of violence committed by a partner or other family members regardless of where it happened. Other terms used are domestic harassment, spousal abuse, and violence. These terms are not entirely synonymous with each other. Family Violence (IPV) terms and family violence and domestic violence are commonly referred to as partner violence, and domestic violence is a wider term that includes child abuse, elder abuse and other violent acts among family members(Choudhry & Herring, 2017; Stith, McCollum, & Rosen, 2011).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Harassment of women is not necessarily the only physical attack or threat. But also patterns of behavior that exercise or control women. The persecution of women may experience a loss of health, dignity, and control over their lives. A woman may be directly harmed by harassment (Violence or psychological, physical, financial, verbal, sexual or spiritual abuse (or herself and her children or her loved ones) may be threatened with harassment. A woman may not only be a type to harass, but to experience the types of injuries that were said to be abused. Some of the various types of harassment against women are:

A) mental harassment, emotional abuse, verbal abuse, such as:

- ✓ Blaming her for treason / flirting.
- ✓ To say this to a fool who is stupid or irrational.
- ✓ Challenging his feelings and understanding of reality.
- ✓ Calling the woman's name and addressing her as an offensive.
- ✓ Away kids from him.
- ✓ Lying about him to others (such as social services and police or health workers).
- ✓ Attack on his property.
- ✓ Damage to his favorite pets.

- ✓ Keep him away from transportation or communication (such as hearing aids, wheelchairs).
- ✓ Prevent or hurt him for work or training.
- ✓ Threat to any of the above actions.
- ✓ Permanent contact with him, direct or indirect, by telephone, email, media sites and social networks.
- ✓ Threaten to commit suicide.

B) Physical abuse such as:

- ✓ Slapping, beating, pulling hair, pinching, choking, kicking or imprisoning.
- ✓ Use of any weapon or any other means to threaten, harm, or kill him or people he / she is interested in.
- ✓ Forcing him to use drugs or alcohol.

C) Malicious harassment like:

- ✓ What to buy when controlling how he spends his money.
- ✓ Control whether it is occupied or where it works.
- ✓ Allocate family income to his money or save that money.
- ✓ Use his credit card without permission, or ruin his credentials and finances.
- ✓ Forcing him to pay checks, or to pay his pension.
- ✓ Financial harassment cannot continue after leaving or divorcing, as it may be abusive for financial issues to continue controlling.

D) Spiritual harassment such as:

- ✓ Lacking the perception or attack on the spiritual beliefs of a person or his religion
- ✓ Not allowing him to engage in spiritual and religious activities (such as mosques, churches, synagogues, temples, etc).

E) Sexual harassment such as:

- ✓ Unwanted sexual activity of any type (such as kiss, touch, gender).
- ✓ Forcing her to have sex with others
- ✓ His compulsion to visit pornography
- ✓ Deliberate transmission of sexual infections to him
- ✓ Distribution of vivid photos and other sexual matters in mass media (Women's Victims Protocol protocols).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CAUSES

Social scientists have made various explanations for domestic violence, such as: social and individual pathologies, interpersonal affairs, situational and family dynamics, and institutional, cultural and ideological constraints (Rasoulia et al., 2014). Below are the perspectives Explaining Domestic Violence and Violence against Women.

CAUSES AND INDIVIDUAL FIELDS

A) Bio vision

Some radical feminists have claimed that the physical force of men causes violence against women. The concept of politics, which refers both to the physical-power relationships and the forms of indirect violence against women, has been used to describe violence against women (Rasoulia et al., 2014). Some studies also suggest that there is a mental illness or Biological aggressive attitudes have been achieved among violent men (Sheikhan, Ozgoli, Azar, & Alavimajid, 2014). Another biological agent is the male hormone testosterone, which psychologists have found to be an effective factor in male aggressive behavior (Scobie & McGuire, 1999). When violence is viewed from the point of view of purely biological, it would inevitably bring to mind the concept of "uncontrollable violence". This means that the violence of spouse abusers is due to their biological differences with others and, in other words, they are not under their control. But there is also a contradictory view that violent men "make their uncontrollable violence more widespread for their wives, and only harass those who have little ability to counteract and harm." If this violence was uncontrollable, in other situations, and in the face of others. In addition, there are many men who are angry with sudden eruptions, but never beat their wives, so although it should not be forgotten that violent people; they may be ill, but this is not the reason for all the cases (Bolhari, Amiri, Karimi Keisomi, & Mohseni Kabir, 2018).

B) Psychological View

In this perspective, it searches for the source of domestic violence in personality or mental disorders. Sadock and Sadock (2011), describes the characteristics of spouse abusive personality: impoliteness, shakiness, lack of self-esteem, inability to solve a problem, weak social skills, ineffective coping styles, and addictive. Mohammadkhani, Mohammadi, Rezaei-Dokaeheh, and Azadmehr (2007), also shows that male spouse men show significantly more symptoms than physicalization, obsession, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid thoughts, and psychosis. A group also seeks specific psychological characteristics in victimized women: women who have witnessed the mothers' father-in-law being beaten in their childhood, are victims of violence more than women who did not have such an experience (Bolhari et al., 2018). Women Submissive, weak, and so on. Although many victimized women have such qualities over time, there is no evidence to prove that they were from the beginning. On the contrary, female victims of spouse abuse may have a good job, progress in their profession, make important decisions, and be successful women. But at home they are abused by their husbands, they lose their self-confidence many times and doubt their inner values, but when they leave their workplace, they will face another cloak. Research has shown that 25% of women specializing in certain professions are spouses. This rate is 35% for non-professional female workers. Victim women appear to exist in every culture, race, and social class, and their psychological characteristics do not fit into any single description (Bolhari et al., 2018). Women's affliction with mental illness has a significant relationship with female violence (Naderpoor & Zare Shahabadi, 2015). Women with mental illness face discrimination and social isolation, and violence can be a factor in exacerbating such conditions, so they often report the violence they are inflicted on, and are more likely to be exposed.

THE EFFECTS OR CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

55% of women who are abused suffer physical harm. Women's psychological harassment effects may not be available, but 85 percent of the women being harassed are suffering from a number of negative emotions, such as anger, fear, distrust, low self-esteem, depression, anxiety, shame and embarrassment. In addition, along with these effects, women have taken medication, alcohol or treatment. Physical health effects include broken bones, burns, knife wounds, brain strokes, tinnitus rupture, pruritus, chronic pain or discomfort of the stomach and intestines, chronic general or muscle pain, palpitations, ulcers of the gums Hot, bruises, cuts / scratches, bites, veins, shaved or lost teeth, internal damage, chronic headache, high blood pressure, retinal detachment, substance abuse. The effects of sexual health include: sexually transmitted diseases, chronic pelvic pain or genital tract, bruising or rupture of vagina or anal, multiple pregnancies, fear of sexual intercourse, abortion, chronic reproductive organs or urinary tract infections, female genital mutilation, sexual activity Painful, Infertility. The effects of mental health include: low self-confidence, forms of formation or continuation of relationships, anxiety, lack of appropriate boundaries, self-destruction, chronic stress, response to anger or loss of control, loss of concentration or productivity Self-harm behaviors, problem in parental roles and children's education, frequent crying, passive behaviors, unusual responses to fear, increased consciousness, sleep problems, phobia. The effects of psychiatric health include depression, eating disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder, suicidal thoughts, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), disordered disorder (Women's Abuse Screening Protocol, 2007).

Sexual harassment indicators

- ✓ Infectious diseases include HIV without any signs of multiple sexual partners or intravenous drug use.
- ✓ Multiple abortions.
- ✓ Burn, cuts, scratches or tears in the genital or anal area.
- ✓ Female circumcision.
- ✓ Multiple defects or unexplained genital bleeding
- ✓ Lack of appropriate sex or sexual behaviors.
- ✓ Frustration or misbehavior in sexual relations.
- ✓ Various pregnancies that are unwanted by the woman, often accompanied by a man's opposition to birth.
- ✓ Sexual behaviors contrary to the custom.

Social harassment indicators

- A sudden change in the socioeconomic situation of the family, which undermines the self-confidence and dominant control of the wife.
- An inflexible family structure based on gender patterns.
- An unsophisticated family structure with no proper borders.
- A mother's persecution may be a risk to children and vice versa.

The effects of violence against women in the family ...

The history of harassment in family or family relationships has a family-centered attitude of gender, power and control, which is probably based on culture, and affects women and their authority.

- Planned or compulsory marriages.
- Runaway children or youth.
- A caregiver who is not attentive to the elderly, patient, or disabling person.
- Disability or chronic illness that makes women more vulnerable to bullying.

Signs or effects that may indicate that the woman is being harassed

- ✓ Chronic complaints of health problems.
- ✓ Use sedation or alcohol use.
- ✓ A record of suicidal thoughts or attempted suicide.
- ✓ Suspect child abuse.
- ✓ Sleep problems (eg insomnia or severe nightmares).
- ✓ Severe agitation, anxiety or anger.
- ✓ Failed thinking, inability to make decisions.
- ✓ Flexible look at male and female roles.
- ✓ Anger and Negative Weaving.

Sometimes there is no visible sign. Some signs, or indicators that may indicate that the man is annoying. The following list serves as clues about the possibility of women being harassed:

1. The history of abusive or child abuse in the original family.
2. The suspicion of child abuse or sexual harassment in his role as father.
3. Use of medication or alcohol.
4. Suicidal ideation record Suicide attempt.
5. Features like impulsivity, tact, jealousy, monopoly.
6. Excessive dependence on the spouse.
7. Flexible look at the roles of men and women.
8. Occasionally there are no visible signs.

CONCLUSION

Women account for more than half of the population of the country and, in addition to being the main family and the main executor of future education in our country, are one of the most important productive forces of labor and production in the community; therefore, attention to their health in different dimensions It is important. Violence against women is a serious threat to health and human rights. Violence against women is recognized as a major problem because of the key implications for reproductive health, the physical and mental health of women.

Violence against women is a phenomenon in which a woman is subjected to violence by another for the sake of her gender. If this type of behavior is within the framework of the family and between husbands and husbands, it is interpreted as domestic violence. Negative social consequences, such as increasing the cost of healthcare due to the woman's exposure to physical and psychological illnesses caused by violence, reducing the productivity and labor force of women, are another consequence of this social and health culture. In Iran, as in other countries, violence against women is an important social problem. Men who commit violence and violence against women often belong to families where there has been violence in the family. In essence, they have aggressive personality, and many of them are ill Psychological and usually depression. Also, the instability of the economic situation and the instability in decision-making can also lead to a crisis in the family.

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