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Identify of Wife Abuse Factors among Women Referred to Forensic Medicine Center was Minab City (In Iran)

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A B S T R A C T

This study aimed to identify various factors in spousal abuse of women referred to as the Minab City (in Iran) Forensic Medicine Center. The statistical population of the present study included all women who referred to forensic medicine in Minab City (in Iran) in 2017, of which 143 patients referred to forensic medicine in Minab City (in Iran) were selected as the sample. A sampling method was available. A researcher-made questionnaire was used as a research tool. The research tool was used after validation and reliability. A Chi-square test was used to analyze the research questions. The results showed that variables such as punishing the husband in his family, witnessing the husband in a fight between parents in his family, parental disrespect, freedom in choosing a spouse, the involvement of a relative in the marital life, pessimism of the husband, and Alcohol and drug use have been influential in the phenomenon of spousal abuse of women referring to forensic medicine in Minab city (in Iran). Overall, the results of the study confirmed that several sociological and psychological factors are influential in the occurrence of wife abuse.

Keywords: Wife Abuse, Couple, Physical Injury, Mental Injury, Forensics.

INTRODUCTION

The family is one of the first social institutions that are the foundation of social life (Colapinto, 2019; De Rose, Racioppi, & Zanatta, 2008; Seltzer, 2019) and in addition to the task of childbearing and child-rearing and thus the continuity of generations and the survival of humankind has other tasks such as economic activities, education, and socialization of the individual (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2003; Hartshorne, 1991). Among all institutions, organizations, and social facilities, the family has a unique role and importance, and no society can claim health if it does not have a healthy family. It is not safe from social harm if it is affected by the family. Be careless (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2003). These institutions have existed in different historical periods in various forms, such as (extended family, nuclear family) and what is essential is not only the form of the family but also its continuous continuity in a healthy society (Baker, Kainz, & Reynolds, 2018). People are generally the family. They consider the center of peace and compromise and the adaptation of comfortable behavior, while the family is a place where conflicting ideas and tastes, long-term misunderstandings, and thousands of other cultural contradictions and contradictions that man and woman help to preserve the essence of love. And love for each other ignores some of them and, in some cases,

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compromises with each other and about the contradictions that have no way of compromise and no way of forgiveness for each other and tolerate them as a phenomenon respected by both parties (Matheson, 2007). Violence against women is a common phenomenon in Iranian society that is done physically (beating) and verbal (insult - humiliation and insult) and other forms against physical violence against men, the only thing that women do can report in case of injury to forensic medicine through law enforcement centers and the length of treatment in found. In that case, the man undertakes not to beat his wife, and the case is closed, and in case of repetition, a fine will be awarded to him (Boroomand & Mohammadi, 2019; Mirzakhani, Khodadadi Sangdeh, & Nabipour, 2020). Until about three decades ago, sociologists considered domestic violence to be exceptional and specific to families with financial problems, low levels of culture, and critical situations such as divorce, but the results showed, contrary to popular belief, that violence among there is all families. Usually, the victims of violence in the family are women and children (Menjívar & Salcido, 2002; Mrsevic, 2000). Women suffer from various types of violence outside the family, including sexual harassment in the workplace, abuse of prison guards, assault at the place public streets and buses, ugly street talk that makes visiting some places unpleasant or impossible for women alone or without a man. Attacking female passengers, rape, attacking disabled and elderly women at home and in public places, but most attacks on women at home are carried out by familiar perpetrators, including husbands, fathers, stepfathers, godfathers, brothers or sons other relatives (Niaz, 2003; Rahmqvist, Benzein, & Erlingsson, 2019). The view that husband violence against women in the family is a global issue has been widely reflected in the international community. At the Fourth Vienna Conference on Human Rights in 1997, violence against women was recognized as one of the priority topics for consideration at the conference. It was emphasized that physical and mental violence threatens women's freedom (Babu & Kar, 2009; Jahromi, Jamali, Koshkaki, & Javadpour, 2016; Krantz & Garcia-Moreno, 2005; World Health Organization., 2013).

What is certain is that in Iran, husbands' violence against women in the family in its various dimensions (economic, social, psychological, physical, sexual) even the violence that leads to murder by the husband or female suicide. However, most women do not report their problems for various reasons, such as fear of facing poverty, re-admission in the family, people's talk, disgrace, fear of losing children. They prefer to endure their suffering in the face of judgment and judgment. Do not make public. In many cultures, (burning and building) is considered a positive value for women and is generally admired. What makes the need to pay more attention to this issue is that violence against women, in addition to the individual's life, has very negative consequences for society. Lack of feeling of social security, disruption of social relations, social distrust, loss of positive and optimal energies of members involved in violence instead of spending it for the growth and development of society are among the mentioned consequences. Depression, fear, anxiety, low self-esteem, and stress-induced violence have a lasting effect on women's morale, and this has consequences for the children of such women. With this description, it should be said that the phenomenon of men's violence against women has been and is for many years, and this issue has consequences for the children of such women. Therefore, the phenomenon of men's violence against women has been and is, and family psychology has sought to identify the underlying factors and increase men's violence against women.

METHODOLOGY

The statistical population in this study includes all women who have referred to Minab (in Iran) Forensic Medicine Center. From June 1994 to August 1994, when they complained of

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beatings by their husbands, and women who came for a reason other than beatings by their husbands, they never had a history of beatings.

Sampling In this study, available subjects were used. Because it was possible that some of the women who referred were not willing to cooperate, it is not possible to use other sampling methods. In the present study, because we want to identify the factors, it was decided to select a sample of 200 people so that the results can be better generalized. The sample is 200 women referred to Minab (in Iran) Forensic Medicine Center from June 2015 to August 2015, who had complained of beatings and injuries by their husbands.

The information required in this study was obtained through the field and referring to the forensic medicine center and using a researcher-made questionnaire to identify various factors in spousal abuse of women referred. Two methods of descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data of the present study. At the descriptive level, many of the participants' responses were examined. At the inferential level, the research questions were examined using the Chi-square test. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was also used to assess the internal consistency of the questionnaire. All data from the present study were analyzed using SPSS 22 software.

One of the important ethical issues that is considered in this research is one of the coordination made to do this with the relevant center and that the information of the clients will be confidential in which there is no need to mention the name and surname and the other Adherence to the principle of trustworthiness of materials used in dissertations, articles, and other research.

RESULTS

This study sought to identify various factors in spousal abuse of women referred to the Minab city (in Iran) Forensic Medicine Center. The results of the research questions are presented below.

Factors affecting spousal abuse of women referring to forensic medicine center

| Factors | Agent rating | Average comments |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| Age of couple | 9 | 3.11 |
| Couple education | 11 | 2.92 |
| Couple occupation | 12 | 2.71 |
| Husband's religiosity | 8 | 3.34 |
| Punish the husband in his family | 10 | 3.08 |
| Witnessing a husband in a fight between parents in his family | 7 | 3.37 |
| Being disrespected by parents | 5 | 3.68 |
| Freedom in choosing a spouse | 6 | 3.51 |
| Involvement of husband's relatives in married life | 3 | 3.82 |
| Husband is pessimistic | 2 | 4.02 |
| Harassment of others | 4 | 3.8 |
| Alcohol and drug use | 1 | 4.18 |

CONCLUSION

The way women are looked at in modern and traditional societies is different. While in modern societies, great efforts have been made to achieve women's rights, and the view has gradually become more humane. The patriarchal view and the tyrannical approach remain strong in traditional societies. The capability of this way of thinking has shaped a kind of thought schema that views women as the second sex and, in some cases, the property of men. In forced

marriages, violence against women and the like are rooted in this kind of thinking.

The need to control and dominate women in these societies, which is achieved through social education, is more colorful; According to this theory, after communicating with the community, the individual sets a pattern and acts according to these patterns. Albert Bandura believes that behavior is the result of the interaction of cognitive and environmental factors. It has been seen that children learn violence from their families and then behave similarly. This creates a cycle of violence in which parents and older family members accelerate the violence into smaller members. Such approaches not only promote violent behavior against women but also provide a way to create individual and social constraints on women. These restrictions, in turn, suppress women's abilities and, as a result, make them more vulnerable to oppression and abuse.

In societies where there is no culture of dialogue and two-way debate and democratic dialogue, unequal power relations also lead to violence by those with more power than by those with less power.

Giving more importance to the son, raising the importance of men, and the life of two or more families together has even provided the ground for violence against women.

Usually, in these societies, being violent, strong, more ruthless, independent, and able to take risks are desirable traits of a man, and obedience, silence, shyness, and dependence are considered or at least desirable female characteristics. The shape is expected of them. Also, having little or no knowledge of the law causes the perpetrator to repeat his or her behavior in the future without fear of the consequences of their actions. High illiteracy has also exacerbated the problem.

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