

Investigating the Impact of Socio-economic Development factors on Silent Violence between Educated Couples

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Abstract: The issue of development is one of the main challenges of human societies and has had consequences such as the occurrence of hidden violence in couples' relationships. This article deals with the sociological investigation of the impact of socio-economic development factors on silent violence between educated couples. To find the causes and factors of violence and the role of development in its occurrence, the survey method was used and the data collection tool was a questionnaire. The statistical population of the research is all educated and young couples who have been in the University of Science and Research, who are between 22 and 35 years old. 384 people were selected as a statistical sample using the cluster and then quota sampling methods. The data collection tool was a questionnaire made by the researcher, and the data and the findings of the research were analyzed using SPSS22 software and Lisrel structural equation modeling. Data analysis shows that there is a significant relationship between equality, social progress, happiness, freedom and social capital with silent violence. Also, using the structural equation model, the effect of socio-economic factors of development on each of the indicators of silent violence between educated couples are: social capital (0.40), social progress (0.67), happiness (0.68), individual freedom (0.51), and equality (0.73). As a result, silent violence between educated couples is affected by development developments.

Keywords: development, human development, silent violence, social factors, economic factors.

Introduction

Development and its dimensions is one of the important and wide-ranging areas of sociology, which has enjoyed a prominent place in social studies in recent decades. Development in its strong sense means the use of society's production resources to improve the living conditions of the poorest people, and in its weak sense, it means the most contribution for all people, within the framework of the most contribution for a few. (Pitt and Hardwick, 2005: 15) The "development" term was introduced in a comprehensive way after World War II. This word "development" literally means leaving the envelope. In the form of the modernization theory, the envelope is the traditional society and its related values that must be removed from this traditional stage in order to modernize. In a general view, development can be the result of planning from above (politicization) or cultural transformation in the body of society, education and training. Michael Todaro believes that: development should be seen as a multi-dimensional flow that requires fundamental changes in the social structure, the people and national institutions attitude perceived as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty.

Development in the general sense is a type of transformation that humans create with conscious or unconscious effort to meet their needs and provide security in themselves and the environment. In a specific definition, development is a qualitative and structural transformation in all elements of Society. As the society passes from the existing situation to a new situation. It could be said that development occurs in the process of man's efforts to create a balance between his needs and desires and the potential and actual opportunities in society and the environment. In other words, development is the result of the reaction to the unbalanced relationship between needs. And human desires emerge from one side and existing opportunities from the other side. Therefore, development is a multifaceted and systematic

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phenomenon, and on the other hand, it is a lawful phenomenon and its emergence and formation depends on conditions and has origins and consequences. On the one hand, the spectrum of development dimensions is only for the ease of achieving strategic and executive solutions, and on the other hand, it is a reference to the history of development and serious attention to development in social and scientific circles. (Sifullahi, 2016)

In some cases, development is defined as a kind of historical movement and transition from one historical stage to another. Meanwhile, development is the movement of society from one historical stage and its success in entering another stage of history. (Azkia, 2008) The social changes of the past decades at the global level have faced the family system with new and diverse changes, challenges, issues and needs, and the traditional concepts and the old way of private and family life have changed and are under threat" (Fatihi Dehaghani et al., 2011: 14-15). The painful phenomenon of spousal violence which endangers the physical and mental health of spouses in various physical, psychological, and sexual dimensions around the world and violates their human rights (Khavari, 2012: 34).

Iranian society has not been exempted from these changes; Changes in recent decades in Iran have been affected by external influences, due to internal preparations and demands. Of course, after being absorbed and internalized, these changes themselves create new changes as an internal factor in the aligned or non-aligned interaction with the forces of globalization that are still active and perhaps very active. Therefore, in order to understand the changes taking place in countries such as Iran, the concept of "globalization of localization" is used, in which in addition to external influences, internal (local) conditions and factors are also taken into account. In fact, the contemporary history of Iran has narrated the struggle of a local rooted society on the one hand to stay (continuity) and on the other hand to modernize (change) (Serai, 2015: 41). This has faced serious challenges to the family system in Iran; For example, having a university education for women in Iran means entering a bigger world, increasing gender awareness and reducing social restrictions and possibly employment opportunities, which are sometimes legitimately accepted and with little resistance. It is not faced by men, but on the other hand, the changes in the construction of power and the social system are not felt in favor of these changes and with the increase in women's awareness and the social changes that have taken place, the gap between the expectations of the role that traditional society has for women and New social expectations and women's expectations of themselves have become more, which makes the feeling of gender injustice. Because the family is the first and most stable social institution in which the human identity and socialization of the individual is formed and it causes the acceptance of social values and norms as well as the transfer of relationship and interaction patterns to other social institutions (Tanahi and Shokarbigi, 2017). Undoubtedly, none of the social harms aren't independent of the influence of the family. Therefore, the presence of violence in the family pattern causes it to spread to the society and the continuation of violent patterns and behaviors in social relations.

Today, the family has seen quantitative and content changes under the influence of the waves of modernity and development. Based on this, the Iranian family is not separate from these changes, and the family structure, especially the relationships between people in the family has undergone fundamental changes. In this situation, the Iranian family has faced various issues. Domestic violence is one of those issues (Firouzjaian and Rezaei Cherati, 2015: 106). The violence that occurs by spouses and in the family environment is mostly known as "domestic violence", "family violence", "spousal abuse", "marital violence" and "spousal abuse" is divided in various physical, psychological, economical and sexual method (Bakhshi Khah, 2014: 11). Today, violence in its new form, i.e. silent violence, has become one of the newest topics in the field of social harms (Al-Dossa, 2016). The phenomenon of family violence is considered a global problem (Shekarbigi and Musta'i, 2014: 154).

In 2015, 1576 women who were subjected to violence received maintenance services from safe welfare homes, 55% of these women were subjected to physical and psychological violence, 30% were subjected to verbal and psychological violence, and 15% were subjected to economic and sexual violence. (Office of Social Injuries, Welfare of the Country, 2015). According to the welfare statistics in 2017, 0.49% of Iranian women suffered from sexual and physical abuse, 0.26% emotional-psychological and verbal

abuse, and 22.2% suffered from social and economic abuse. Also, 0.71 of the women who have been subjected to violence have not been married for more than 5 years (Office of Social Injuries, Welfare of the Country, 2017). Violence between spouses is by no means specific to backward or Muslim societies, but in the most advanced countries of the world, women suffer from the consequences of violence, especially in family life, and physical, sexual and mental abuse, mental health endangers their emotional and mental balance, but also harms the society (Gholami, 2018: 36). "The research results revealed that contrary to common perceptions, only families with problems don't resort to violence, but families that seem normal or desirable also mistreat their members" (Mohammadi and Mirzaei, 2013).

In cases of domestic violence, couples often commit marital violence. This research aims to investigate the impact of socio-economic development factors on violence between educated couples. The general perception is that with the increase in the level of education, tolerance increases between couples and they live with each other with tolerance, but there are many cases where the behavior is not like this and non-physical and so-called silent violence flows between them. Due to the fact that the influence of modernity and development in Iran is increasing like other societies and people seem to have the indicators of modernization and married students are also like most of the social groups of the society who are more on this path. On the other hand, during the recent years of social damage in couples, people's behavior has also undergone many changes. Therefore, in this research, we aim to provide a detailed description of the socio-economic factors of development and measure its indicators and study its impact on silent violence in couples. This research is looking for an answer to the question of what effect do the socio-economic factors of the current development have on silent violence in married students?

The objectives of the research are:

1. Investigating and recognizing the effect of equality on silent violence between educated couples.
2. Investigating and recognizing the impact of social progress on silent violence between educated couples.
3. Investigating and recognizing the effect of happiness on silent violence between educated couples.
4. Investigating and recognizing the impact of freedom on silent violence between educated couples.
5. Investigating and recognizing the impact of social capital on silent violence between educated couples.
6. Investigating and recognizing the socio-economic factors of human development on silent violence between educated couples.

Basics and theoretical framework of research

The nature of the research topic and the theoretical framework, which is a combination of the theories of experts who have been studied and reviewed the theories, and an attempt to present a set of theories that are compatible and analyzable with the proposed topic, is the theoretical framework of this research, which is only selected now. It is given as follows:

There are two main approaches in how to realize development: on the one hand, development can be the result of transformation in the cultural and social institutions of society, which are the family and education. On the other hand, development can be created as a result of government policies. Unlike the first approach which is "development from below" requires spontaneous cultural transformation and the indoctrination of development norms in the mental and behavioral patterns of society and is a process that lasts for generations, "development from above" is a type of ordered development and it is a process that can be Measurable and planable and predictable.

Development is the process of forming institutional structures that leads to the creation of sustainable welfare and its relatively fair distribution at the level of society with the aim of empowering all members of the society, so that there are no internal restrictions (basic needs are not met) or no external restrictions

(deprivation of freedoms). (Panahi Vaghiathund, 2012) People are affected by development according to their different characteristics and biological contexts.

Development indicators

Development is a natural global and human evolutionary process. Just as a child must slowly go through its evolutionary stages until maturity, nations must do the same, and the global community as an integrated system has to go through its evolutionary path. The name of this Evolutionary path is development. Development is not something outside of the evolutionary path and human self-motivation.

We all know that development is a multi-dimensional, qualitatively complex and difficult concept, which is very difficult to represent by an index, and none of the existing indicators claim to fully represent the concept of development. Therefore, for a better representation of development, it is necessary to use different indicators that each one reveal one dimension (Panahi Vaghiathund, 2012) In short, the most important economic and social indicators of development are as follows.

- A) Social progress: Social progress is the capacity of the society to meet the basic needs of its citizens, as well as creating conditions that ensure the stability of its citizens' lives, as well as creating conditions that ensure the stability of the lives of citizens and communities that all people fully realize their capacities and potentials. Index Social progress includes relatively diverse dimensions of development which include the state of the social and economic environment, individual capabilities, and the environment. This index defines social progress as follows: "The capacity of the society to meet the basic needs of its citizens, as well as to create conditions that guarantee the sustainability of the lives of citizens and communities and that all people fully realize their capacities and potentials. Progress can be a targeted program in the direction of moving from the existing situation to the desired situation. Considering the difference of different societies in the existing situation and taking into account the fact that the desired situation of each society is defined according to the epistemic, cultural, philosophical, moral and ideological foundations of that society, it could be claimed that the desired situation of different societies is different. As the quantitative and qualitative goals of development are also taken into account in the changes of the society, it can be said that we are progressing and going through a purposeful development and the social progress index is trying to measure the social progress directly and without considering the economic variables to measure. According to this index, by not considering the economic parameters, it is possible to systematically and accurately analyze the relationship between economic development and social development.
- B) Equality: The concept of equality in its legal and political sense, which is equality in freedom, is a revolutionary thought that destroys all relationships based on proportion and lineage and different distinctions. According to one narration, modernity was in fact a protest against the idea of fate and the idea of inheritance; Modernity negates the idea of predetermined natural and divine destiny and makes man appear in front of the stage (Ahmadi, 1988) Therefore, the position of women and men should be equal for various social activities. A woman's duty is to do works related to the home, and a man is responsible for taking care of things outside the home and providing livelihood for the family. (Ahmadi, 1998). A man should do women's work such as housework, cooking and taking care of children. A woman should also do men's work such as providing livelihood for the family. Women have the ability to be present in society and deal with so-called men's work. The possibility of continuing education for women should be the same as for men. (Jokar, 2015: 67)
- C) Happiness: The level of happiness and satisfaction with people's lives is of particular importance in their social functioning, because satisfaction with life improves intelligence, ability, motivation, and productivity. When people are happy, it is easier to make decisions. They have a higher spirit of participation and have more productive interaction with others, especially their family. In the past, to measure well-being, factors such as wealth, property, consumption and money were measured, but today a concept called happiness in comparison with the concept of material well-being , has found a significant place in welfare analysis among economists and

sociologists. Important variables in the feeling of happiness include social support, generosity, hope for a healthy life, freedom to choose in life, mental well-being.

- D) Human development: The emphasis of the human development index is according to this matter that in order to evaluate the state of development of countries and people and their capacities should be considered, and not just economic growth. In 1990, the first human development report introduced a new approach to human well-being. The human development approach is more about strengthening human life than the economic institution in which people live. This approach emphasizes people, their opportunities and choices. Under conditions of human development, people have the freedom to live in ways that they think. They also have more freedom to make decisions in their life choices to realize their capacities and talents, so in this approach, income growth is a means of development and not the goal of development; human development has two aspects. : The formation of human capabilities such as health, knowledge and better skills that people can take of these capabilities for times of separation, pursuing constructive goals in social, cultural and political affairs. If human development cannot balance these two aspects. Probably, human life has stagnated and deteriorated on a large scale. So human development means raising the quality of people's lives and that political, socio-economic freedom should be provided for all.
- E) Individual freedom: Freedom in both the positive and negative meanings of the word is one of the pillars of modernity. In a negative sense, man must be freed from the domination of any arbitrary external will such as political power or social and economic structures, and in a positive sense, man must participate in determining his destiny in society. (Ahmadi, 1998). Lillyström (1986) believes; Individuality developed as a person found his way in the existing social organizations in modern society as an independent and free person, not a member of a kinship group. In the meantime, the formation of women's individuality led to their relative independence from men, changing their different roles within the framework of the home, and ending the perception of the traditional role of women. And each couple has the right to freely decide on their own divorce. Each of the spouses has the right to make their own decisions about continuing their education without any coercion. Each couple has the right to decide for themselves the number of children they will have. Each couple has the right to make their own decisions about the time for having children. Each spouse has the right to make their own decisions about their employment, without any coercion. Freedoms are not only the goals of development but also among the main tools of development. (Mahmoudi, 2003)
- F) Social capital: Social capital refers to the capital and resources that individuals and groups can obtain through connections with each other (based on the type of these connections). He mentions two basic characteristics for social capital: 1- Social capital includes aspects of a social structure that facilitate certain actions of people who are inside the structure. 2- Social capital is like other forms of productive capital and makes it possible to achieve goals that would be unattainable without it. Coleman believes that social capital is created when relationships between people change in a way that makes action easier, that is, the realization of certain goals don't happen in its absence. from his point of view, unlike other forms of capital, social capital is intrinsically present in the structure of relationships between them. (Tajbakhsh, 2006: 53)

Considering that modern developments and technology in human societies are the basis of economic-social developments, it seems that today with the huge changes that have occurred in the field of social communication due to the structural changes of modernity and development factors, individual and family behaviors and society has been affected, violent behavior, whether overt or hidden or silent, is one of the things that is explained in this way according to the opinion of experts.

Describing and classifying violent behavior based on the law is a complex and challenging issue, one of these issues that leaves relatively more unfortunate results both at the family level and at the community level is the phenomenon of violence against women. Violence against women is a historical and global phenomenon that extends across the borders of countries, social, economic, cultural, racial and ethnic groups. The level of education and the type of socialization of people are different in violence. Feminist

theories find the root of domestic violence against women in patriarchal institutions and power structures. (Aboth and Wallace, 2013)

Hybrid theories emphasize the multidimensionality of violence and its influence on the interaction between individual, environmental and social factors. In general, these factors have been proposed and analyzed at four levels; the first level includes individual factors. The second level includes the family environment and family factors. The third level includes formal and informal institutions and social structures that are the basis of violence. The fourth level includes cultural factors underlying violence. (Bernards, 2014) The "family network" theory proposed by Elizabeth Butt. According to this theory, in families where the division of duties is traditional, the network of social relations appears connected and limited, but violence is minimized in a husband and wife who live cooperatively. (Zanjanizadeh et al., 2013)

The resource theory emphasizes that men often have economic resources in their hands and this makes them superior in family relationships. However, women are mainly dependent on their husbands in terms of economic resources, and on the other hand, because they are in charge of taking care of children, if they leave men, they will face economic problems, so they remain in violent relationships. This means that they have limited ways available and therefore less able to have power and influence over men. Functionalists consider the family as a group in which people of different genders and age groups are in close contact with each other for a long time. Unlike other groups, in this group the hierarchy is not based on expertise or qualification and merit, but based on gender, age and economic power. The existence of different interests in this heterogeneous group causes open or hidden conflicts. These conflicts destroy proper family characteristics and functions. Therefore, any action aimed at resolving family conflicts, even if it is through the use of force and in some cases, through violence, is justified and necessary. Parsons, one of the founders of this theory, emphasizes the separation of gender roles and considers the father as the head and the mother as the internal manager of the family (Ezazi, 2015: 71-71). Hence, in the functional point of view, violence is used for the survival of the family. From this point of view, people have distinct roles in the family group. Each member of the family plays different roles in order to continue living according to the institutional-social requirements and expectations (Javadian zadeh, 2011: 56). Therefore, modern man defines the basis of relationships based on profit. Modern man, due to the rule of the humanist paradigm on his mind and psyche, gradually moves from human-centered to self-centered and puts the benefit of "I" on his plate. In this society, relationships between men and women are defined to achieve benefits and meet economic, sexual needs, and since a proposition such as sacrifice does not have a general theme, humanity and love and the relationship of kindness and mercy are not created for the continuity of the family. According to the modern woman, there is basically no difference between men and women. In the model of the modern woman, women should behave freely with language, clothes, literature, and sexual freedom and breaking all the restrictions that were previously imagined for women are two basic pillars.

Research methodology

The research method of this article is descriptive and survey is based on the method of data collection and analysis. From field studies, questionnaires were used to collect data to test research hypotheses. The statistical population of the research includes all married students of Islamic Azad University, Tehran Science and Research Unit, who were between 22 and 35 years old, but due to the fact that the number of the statistical population was not known, Morgan's table considers the maximum statistical sample to be 384 people. Due to the large size of the statistical population, the cluster sampling method was used. In this method, by considering traits in the statistical population and assigning these traits to the sample population, the researcher establishes a balance between the sample and the statistical population and obtains a balanced sample to some extent. Considering that this university has 20 faculties, three technical and engineering faculties, the art and architecture faculty, the humanities and social sciences faculty were selected by simple random sampling, and then three fields of study were selected from each faculty and according to the size and proportion of female students and the questionnaire was distributed among them. It should be mentioned that a large number did not want to

answer, that's why the questioning of this research took time. In addition to descriptive and inferential statistics, Lisrel's structural equation model has also been used for data analysis.

The questionnaire of this research has 50 questions, all variables are measured with the following options. Each item includes a five-point scale (completely disagree, disagree, intermediate, agree and completely agree). The questions of independent and dependent variables arising from the following operational definition were:

- The epidemiology of violence by Patrick Tolan includes psychological, communication, sexual, economic and physical violence (Sandari et al., 2018). But in this research, its physical dimension is removed so that silent violence is only measured. The dependent variable is silent violence which includes four psychological (emotional), communicative, sexual, and economic dimensions.
- Economic violence: Economic violence refers to all violent behaviors that take place in front of the spouse, including financial abuse of the spouse, constant control over the spouse's income and expenses, and fulfilling one's own needs, extravagance, etc.
- Sexual violence: Sexual violence means expressing dissatisfaction with the marital relationship in humiliating ways and lack of cooperation in sexual relations.
- Psychological violence: Psychological violence refers to behaviors such as humiliation in public, cursing, humiliation through criticizing and blaming family and friends, threatening to divorce, accusing a man of irresponsibility and indifference in all matters related to the family.
- Communicative violence: Communicative violence refers to behaviors such as insulting and cursing and disrespecting, yelling at them, anger and frowning, making fun in public, using rude and abusive words, having emotional relationships with the opposite sex. (Ezazi, 2015).

To determine the validity, the questionnaire was given to 5 professors of the university and was approved. To measure the reliability of the model, composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha have been investigated. The validity of the questionnaire was investigated by two criteria of convergent and divergent validity, which are specific to structural equation modeling. AVE criterion indicates the average variance shared between each construct with its indicators. In simpler terms, AVE shows the degree of correlation of a structure with its indicators, the higher correlation means the better fit. The results are given in Table 1.

Table (1): Cronbach's alpha, composite reliability and convergent validity of model constructs

(AVE)	Composite reliability coefficient (CR) (CR>0/7)	Cronbach's alpha coefficient (Alpha>0/7)	Hidden variables	Title in model
0.66	0/93	0.90	Equality	equality
0.75	0.87	0.83	Social progress	progress
0.65	0.87	0.79	happiness	happiness
0.68	0.88	0.70	Individual freedom	Individual freedom
0.67	0.85	0.82	Social capital	capital
0.72	0.88	0.85	sexual violence	Sexual
0.71	0.82	0.72	Financial violence	economical
0.73	0.91	0.71	Communication violence	Communication psychological
0.69	0.82	0.85	psychological violence	Ravani

In Table 1, all variables have high reliability in the model. Composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha coefficient are higher than 0.7 for all variables. As a result, the appropriate fit of the model is confirmed. The AVE of all constructs is higher than 0.5, and as a result, the convergent validity of the model and the appropriateness of the fit of the measurement models are confirmed.

Research findings

Description of demographic status

The below frequency table which shows the output of the variable age of 384 married student couples indicates that the average number of years that have passed since the marriage of the respondents is 3 years. The minimum is 1 year and the maximum is 12 years. The number of women is 192 and men is 192, which are equal. The average age of the respondents is 28 years. The youngest is 22 and the oldest is 35.

Bivariate relationships

Table (2): Bivariate relationships

Result	sig	The correlation coefficient	Test type	number	hypothesis
confirmation	0.000	** 0.493	Pearson	384	The relationship between equality and silent violence
confirmation	0.000	**0.373	Pearson	384	The relationship between social progress and silent violence
confirmation	0.000	** 0.488	Pearson	384	The relationship between happiness and silent violence
confirmation	0.000	** 0.315	Pearson	384	The relationship between individual freedom and silent violence
confirmation	0.000	** 0.401	Pearson	384	The relationship between social capital and silent violence

** . Correlation is significant at the 0. 01 level (2-tailed)

Considering the pseudo-interval level of the variables, Pearson's correlation test was used, the significance level is Sig=0.000. Also, the Pearson correlation between equality and silent violence is 0.493, the relationship between social progress and silent violence is 0.373, the relationship between happiness and silent violence is 0.488, the relationship between individual freedom and silent violence is 0.315, the relationship between social capital and silent violence It is 0.401, which indicates a significant relationship between the variables. This means that if the variables of equality, social progress, happiness, individual freedom, and social capital increase by one unit, the dependent variable, silent violence, increases by 0.493, 0.373, 0.488, 0.315, and 0.401, respectively. 0% will change in a positive direction. The direction of these relations is positive and the intensity of the relations is almost average.

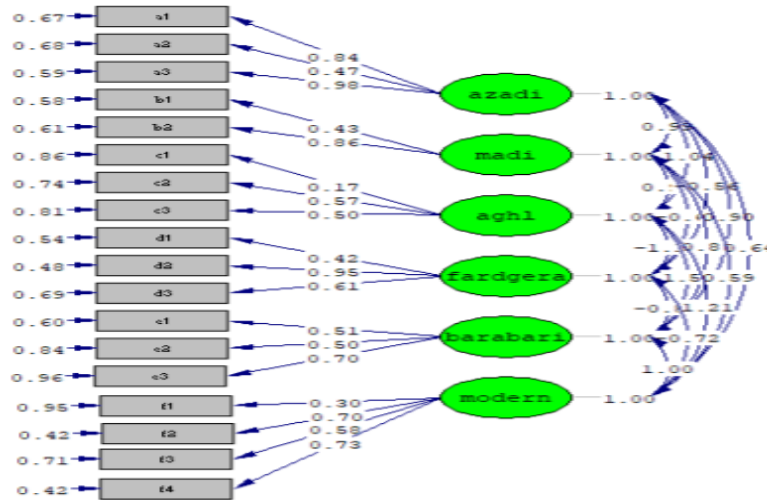
Multivariate relationships

The conceptual model of the research is a model that shows and depicts the reality of the analysis of the conceptual model based on the impact of equality, social progress, happiness, individual freedom and social capital on silent violence between couples based on the structural equation model and the important relationships between aspects Various socio-economic factors make the development and silent violence clear.

Investigating confirmatory factor analysis of questionnaire constructs

From the measurement model of standardized coefficients, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between the relevant latent variables and their corresponding indicators. Standardized coefficients actually represent path coefficients or standardized factor loadings between factors and markers. To have validity, there must be a significant correlation between the construct and the dimension and between the dimension and the index. The standard estimation model is a model that results from the matching of the two covariance matrices of the data model and shows the actual estimation of the model parameters. In this model, the degree of relationship between the structure and dimension, dimension and index is shown. If the relationship is higher than 0.45, it can be said that the questions have good explanatory power. All the indicators considered for all the questions related to the variables of the model have a correlation above 0.4.

The model of significant numbers is presented in order to know whether the relationship between the construct and the dimension and the relationship between the dimension and the index is significant or not. The model of significant numbers or Value-T shows the significance level of each of the parameters, and if its value is greater than the absolute value of 1.96, the parameters of the model are significant. As seen in figure (1), considering that all significant numbers of all model parameters are greater than 1.96; therefore, the validity of the measurement structures of the relevant variables is confirmed at the significance level of 0.5.



Chi-Square=375.07, df=120, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.053

Figure (1): Standard estimation model based on binary correlation coefficients of questionnaire constructs

In the research model, the chi-square value of the individual degree of freedom is 1.79 and smaller than 3. Also, the value of the root mean square error estimate (RMSEA) is equal to 0.071 and smaller than 0.08. Also, the comparative fit index (CFI) is equal to 0.95, the adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI) is equal to 0.85, the incremental fit index (IFI) is equal to 0.99%, the non-standardized fit index (NFI) is equal to 0.95 percent, the normalized fitness index (NNFI) is equal to 0.92, all of them are greater than 0.9; So, the model shows excellent fit and is approved.

Confirmatory path analysis

In the research model, the chi-square value of the individual degree of freedom is 2.83 and smaller than 3. It is also the root value of the estimated variance of the error of approximation (RMSEA). It is equal to 0.045 and smaller than 0.08. Also, the comparative fit index (CFI), incremental fit index (IFI), normalized fit index (NFI), and non-normed fit index (NNFI) are all greater than 0.09. So, the model shows excellent fit and is approved.

Table (3): Examining the fit indices of the analysis of the structural model of the research

Fitness	Recommended amount	Index value	Index or indicator
Excellent	0.08 ≥	0.070	RMSEA
Excellent	3 ≥	2.083	(X2/df)Chi-square ratio to individual degrees of freedom
Excellent	0.9 ≥	0.95	(CFI) Comparative fitness index
Optimal	0.9 ≥	0.88	(AGFI) Adjusted goodness of fit index
Excellent	0.9 ≥	0.99	(IFI) Incremental fitness index
Excellent	0.9 ≥	0.95	(NFI) Normalized fitness index

In the significant numbers model of the path analysis in figure (2), considering that the number obtained for socio-economic factors of development as independent variables with silent violence between couples as a dependent variable is greater than 1.96, it can be concluded that these relationships are

significant at the confidence level of 0.95, and in other words, the mentioned variables have an effect on silent violence between couples. On the other hand, taking into account that the value of the significant number calculated for the relationship between the variable of socio-economic factors of development on silent violence between educated couples is equal to 10.28 which indicates the direct and positive effect of the variable of socio-cultural factors of development on the index violence is silent; Therefore, the main hypothesis of this research based on the variable influence of socio-economic factors of development on the indicators of silent violence between educated couples, is confirmed.

Figure (2) shows the relationship pattern of the variable socio-economic factors of development on silent violence between educated couples in the standard mode. In the standard estimation mode, it is possible to compare the observed variables explaining the hidden variables. In the standard estimation model of path analysis, the amount of path coefficients between measures is determined. This means the amount of change in the dependent variable per unit change in the independent variable. Also, the influence of socio-economic factors of development on each of the indicators of silent violence between educated couples are: equality (0.73), social progress (0.67), and happiness (0.68), individual freedom. (0.51), social capital (0.40).

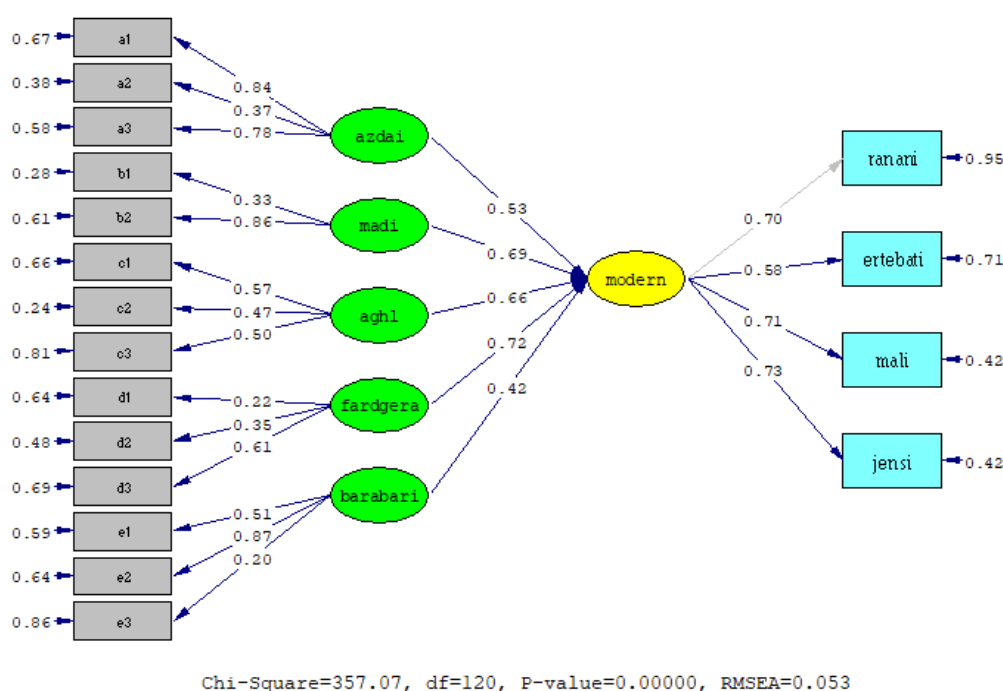


Figure (2): Path analysis of development indicators on silent violence between couples in standard estimation mode

The figure above shows the relationship pattern of indicators of socio-economic factors of development (X) by 30 questions, and indicators of silent violence (Y) including 27 questions. y1 "psychological violence" which includes 9 questions, y2 "communicative violence" which includes 5 questions, y3 "financial violence" including 6 questions, y4 "sexual violence", which includes 7 questions as a dependent variable measured with the real model the data is no different. Since the "fit goodness index" of this model is equal to 0.95, it could be said that this model has an acceptable fit with reality. The obtained coefficient shows the direct effect of development indicators on silent violence between couples.

Discussion and conclusion

In a general view, development can be the result of planning from above (politicization) or cultural transformation in the body of society (education and training) and development in its full meaning not only includes raising the standard of living, economic and salvation from poverty, helplessness and illiteracy but in addition to that, it includes the institutions and intellectual foundations of social, group and class relations. The effects of development on various dimensions of life cannot be ignored,

undoubtedly the Iranian family has not been exempted from these effects whether it is willy-nilly or not; Facing modernity and globalization, the Iranian family, in its turn, has undergone changes and has experienced differences compared to the past. In the atmosphere of traditional couples, there were prejudices and beliefs that made people stay away from each other. And since violence in the family is a social phenomenon like other social phenomena which is affected by the developments of the modern world, modernity and development.

In a summary based on the theories of experts and researches, specialized and educated manpower has a decisive role in the development of a society, because the growth of educational and scientific institutions, on the one hand, is the basis for greater participation of people in social and economic developments and On the other hand, it creates a kind of ability and mental mobility in people, which in turn causes people to accept and internalize beliefs suitable for development.

Development has caused changes in the relationship between husband and wife in recent decades. Changes that have led to an increase in incompatibilities and violence, and some consider it to be the result of changes that are inevitable and sometimes desirable in the process of social development and reaching a new equilibrium point. . With the entry of women into the social arena, the opportunity gained for women along with the patriarchal and patriarchal elements of the society has become the source and origin of some conflicts in the social and family structure and has led to the conflict between traditional and modern values, and as a fundamental factor in the occurrence of violence between couples, the weakening of the foundation of common life among couples plays a role. On the other hand, women with high education seek to distribute power in the family structure and have a role in family decision-making, while the patriarchal teachings are not compatible with today's developments. The results of the research have shown that: the impact of socio-economic factors of development on each of the indicators of silent violence between educated couples are: equality (0.73), social progress (0.67), happiness (68) 0.0), individual freedom (0.51), social capital (0.40).

Today, educated women in the society are exposed to a lot of information and their level of awareness and expectation of life has increased compared to the traditional society, the growth of individualism and the development of women's awareness of their rights and not giving in to the system of patriarchal oppression, women's relative economic independence, the power of decision .The free taking of women in the path of the spouse's life and finally the silent violence between the spouses are counted. In the modern period, the individual subject becomes important and individual freedoms and the autonomous subject are emphasized. Individualism has changed the relationship between Iranian couples, many couples prefer individual benefits over family interests, and excessive emphasis on individual and individual-centered freedoms has caused a kind of selfishness and self-interest to prevail among educated couples which ultimately has caused hidden and silent violence. Also, many educated women, according to the opinion of feminists, want to achieve equality between women and men, so that husbands and wives share in all the responsibilities and finally have the responsibility of taking care of each other. On the other hand, many men are not willing to accept this, as a result of these factors, it causes challenges between couples that threaten the life of the family and society.

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