

Sociological Analysis of factors Affecting Violence against Women (A Qualitative Study)

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Abstract: This research has investigated the factors and consequences of violence against women in the form of a qualitative study using grounded theory methodology. Due to the appropriateness of qualitative methods in identifying and investigating the hidden angles of the phenomenon of family violence, this method has been used. In this research, purposeful sampling was used to collect information and select participants for conducting interviews. Until the desired cases and theoretical saturation were reached, 21 women who were victims of violence between the ages of 20-45 who come to the social emergency center of Nahavand city, in-depth interview and Semi-structured to It was done. After analyzing and checking the content of the interviews and statements of the abused women, using open coding, primary concepts were selected and 20 major categories were selected in the axial coding and one central or core category was selected and extracted in the selective coding. The results of this research show that different conditions and contexts are influential in the occurrence and increase of family violence. which factors such as husband's addiction, patriarchal attitude, wife's unemployment and gender socialization as causal conditions and factors such as husband's personality problems and disorders, forced and early marriage, observing and experiencing violence and lack of support from family and surrounding people as background conditions and factors such as interference Relatives and friends and low education Husband's has been effective as an intervening condition in husbands' violence against women.

Keywords: family violence, violence against women, qualitative study, grounded theory, consequences of violence.

Introduction

Violence against women, as one of the most important social harms, has adverse effects on the physical, mental and psychological health of family members and endangers their health and safety from various aspects and has harmful consequences from an individual, family and social point of view. Family violence is one of the problems that exists in all societies, especially the Iranian society, whose form and extent are different in different societies and social groups. Various surveys show that the number of victims of this social problem increases every year, and it is necessary to take serious and fundamental measures to reduce and control this phenomenon by government and private organizations and institutions. "Domestic violence against women, in addition to its human and human rights aspects, is considered a major and serious problem in people's health, and the resulting physical, psychological, and social consequences can endanger the health of women, families, and society. For this reason, in recent years, examining the various aspects of this social problem has been the basis of many domestic and foreign researches. (Ahmadi et al., 2007: 67).

Violence is a behavior that is observed in all countries and increases its many victims every day and causes people's anxiety and their feeling of insecurity, especially weaker and more vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly and minority groups who are more oppressed victims of social and economic inequalities. The spread and increase of all types of violence in the society, in addition to its direct victims, also affects the relatives and friends of the victims and endangers the social security and mental health of the people. (Sadiq Sarostani, 2007: 113). "Violence against women is an important issue in terms of health and human rights, considering its wide dimensions in the family, cultural, political, and social spheres, not a private matter but a social issue. Women are the silent victims of

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violence who are beaten, abused, and in simpler terms punched and kicked in the four walls of the house and in the center that should be a place of comfort, peace and security for them, in front of the terrified eyes of their children. The culture of silence and patience in their belief, often subjected to violence by their husbands They have been placed and have not breathed" (Hosseini et al., 2018: 413). Violence against women in various personal, family and social dimensions has always attracted the attention of social, psychological and legal experts as a serious problem and harm, and efforts have been made to study this important social phenomenon in a practical and specialized manner. Taken and to solve and reduce those basic and practical solutions to be presented. Considering the importance of the family institution in the development of the personality of individuals and the socialization of children and its relationship with the health of individuals and society, it is necessary to pay more attention to the family and the relationships governing it, because any lack of attention to this important and fundamental institution creates the basis for the emergence of Disruptions in family relationships and increasing family differences and tensions provides and disrupts the health and balance of this important educational institution and will create adverse consequences for children, family and society.

"The family, as one of the most important social institutions, has played a major role in the development of people's personality, and children learn the first lessons of sacrifice, order, cooperation, love, etc. in the warm heart of the family. Healthy and excellent people are raised in desirable and healthy families, and harm and social deviations and violent behaviors also originate from unhealthy family relationships" (Houshmand, 2004: 99). "The American Psychiatric Association (1996) states that the presence of violence in family patterns causes it to spread to society and the continuation of violent patterns and behaviors from social relationships. Children whose mothers are physically abused by their fathers are at higher risk of transmitting violent behaviors to the next generation" (Raisi, 2011: 7).

Therefore, the main issue in this research is to identify and study the factors affecting violence against women from the point of view of women who have been subjected to violence in Nahavand city in a qualitative way and a grounded theory approach, and based on in-depth interviews with the women under study, Causal conditions, contextual conditions, conditions The interventionist, the strategies of the actors' interactions and the consequences of family violence should be identified and determined, and the solutions and suggestions needed to prevent and reduce violence against women should be presented according to the findings of this research and other research studies.

Theoretical foundations of research

In recent years, a lot of research has been done to understand the different aspects of the phenomenon of violence against women, the result of which is the emergence of a wide range of different theories. From theories that look for the root of men's violence against women in only one specific cause to theories that have paid attention to this issue in the social-structural context. "Different studies show that the phenomenon of violence in the family cannot be explained by any of the mentioned theories alone; Rather, this phenomenon should be explained according to different theories and their integration with each other" (Mozami, 2013: 61). Although the prevailing notion is that qualitative research should be done without a theoretical framework, it should be noted that theories in qualitative research can be considered as a general guide for qualitative research. This means that theories can play a key role in opening the researcher's mind, paying attention to points, trends and key dimensions of the field of study, providing a conceptual framework for raising basic questions" (Mohammedpour, 1400: 277). Therefore, in this research, various scientific theories about violence against women have been used as a general guide in qualitative research and to help the researcher in posing basic questions and drawing better conclusions from the research findings.

Social control theory

"The theory of social control in the analysis and explanation of social deviations has been one of the influential theories in the field of sociology of social deviations and crime. This theory considers the lack of social control as the main cause of deviant behavior. The main assumption is that, as Freud said, people naturally tend to behave deviantly and will do so if they are not controlled and monitored. And the deviant behavior of individuals is the product of not being hindered rather than being caused by

driving forces towards abnormality. This is exactly the opposite of pressure and learning theories, which consider deviant behavior to be caused by specific social conditions (the gap between socially acceptable goals and tools and the experience of learning from others)" (Sadiq Sarostani, 2016: 51). "In the theory of social control, every type of supervision has been emphasized a lot, because in fact, external pressure (unemployment, poverty, etc.) is not necessary to commit a crime, but the absence of social supervision causes such behavior to occur. Supervisory institutions such as the police, parents, school, and neighbors can directly monitor a person's actions; But on the other hand, they also indirectly act as social supervision" (Azazi, 2010: 66).

This theory emphasizes any monitoring and control by social and legal organizations and institutions on criminal and illegal behaviors; because the weakness of regulatory institutions and the weakness of the law in dealing with violators and violent people provide the basis for increasing aggression and violence in the family and society.

Social learning theory

"From the perspective of Bandura's social learning theory, there is a higher probability of violence in families whose members have witnessed or experienced violence from their parents during childhood. This theory refers to the history of observing and experiencing violence in the family. Also, this experience can be formed through the content provided by the media, including satellite and television, and especially in the last decade, computer and video games, and is strengthened over time. In this way, it can be said that the induction of a wrong thought or method through the media in any of the behavioral fields may lead to the aggravation or formation of new injuries such as violence" (Jaafari et al., 2015: 18). According to this view, people are not born with violent tendencies, they learn these tendencies through environment and life observations. When aggressive actions bring desired results, violence becomes an acceptable means to an end. From Bandura's point of view, both husband and wife are exposed to family violence and learn how to use it to solve family problems. They learn that violence is a legitimate means to fulfill needs" (Zanjanizadeh et al., 2013: 18).

According to Bandura's view, behavior is learned through imitation (imitating the behavior of family members or others) and through direct experiences. If the presentation of this behavior in an environment eliminates the need to achieve a goal, the probability of its occurrence will be high even without the presence of a reward; Especially if this behavior is presented by a model that has high value and importance for the observer and has a favorable base" (Shekarbigi and Musta'i, 2014: 158). Therefore, according to this theory, a person acquires violent and aggressive behaviors through observing the violence of parents and others and the experiences they have in this field. In other words, people who have witnessed the violence of their parents in their family and life, especially during their childhood, or have experienced violence themselves, the background and probability of aggressive and aggressive behaviors are more among them.

Theory of resources

"Based on this theory, the family system, like any other system or social unit, has a system of authority, and anyone who has more access to important family resources than others can force other members to act in the direction of their desires. According to Goode, very powerful family members are less likely than others to exercise power through physical violence because they have many other resources through which they can exercise power. But among people who have social and economic weakness, the only source of power is physical force and its use. Even when a woman's social base is higher than her husband's, men's acts of violence not only do not decrease, but also increase" (Shekarbigi and Musta'i, 2014: 161). "When the material and non-material resources that are provided to men as tools in the traditional view are removed or reduced in some way, husbands abuse their wives in order to restore their lost power. In other words, as married women's resources increase, their power also increases. Certainly, this shift in the distribution of power is not compatible with the patriarchal ideas of the society. Therefore, the more women get more resources than their husbands, such as more income and more education, the more they will violate traditional norms and the more they will oppose the husband's use of violence to maintain male dominance" (Azzazi, 2011: 80).

"Increasing social resources for women can lead to a reduction in husbands' violence. Women who have had more support resources and a stronger social network will have a more negative attitude toward accepting violence from their husbands; because the more social relations and participation in the network of social relations increase, the amount of individual information also increases. An increase in information enables a person to acquire problem-solving skills, thus saving money, time, and energy, which in turn means an increase in other resources. Therefore, women are not only less victims of their husbands' violence, but their acceptance of husband's violence also decreases" (Alivardi et al., 2010). In other words, as the resources of social capital that are created in social relations increase in the eyes of women, it can lead to the reduction of husbands' violence. That is, as the social relations and social participation of women increase, the violence of husbands also decreases

Feminist theory

"From the point of view of feminist theorists, family violence cannot be considered only as a phenomenon that exists in the relationship between a woman and a man, but since family violence is a reflection of the patriarchal social system, it should be considered in the form of the rule of all men. All women were considered. A system that existed in both historical and comparative form and still exists. (Ezazi, 2013: 197). To explain violence against women, feminist theorists emphasize the unequal structure of power relations between women and men, which allows men to exercise power over women. In the main approaches of feminism, the family is considered the place of gender struggle and reproduction of individuals. The family is one of the important organizing principles of the productive relations of the social formation as a whole, as well as the ideological platform of the foundation of gender difference and oppression of women" (Javid et al., 2008: 156). Therefore, in the analysis of family violence, feminists emphasize the unequal structure of power relations between husband and wife and believe that men's violence against women is due to the wrong structure of society, which encourages patriarchy and strengthens the position of men. In other words, theorists of this view consider the existence of a patriarchal authority structure as the main cause of violence against women

Socialization theory of gender roles

"According to the theory of socialization of gender roles, the process of socialization in the family internalizes the gender tendencies of men and women in the family and transfers it to the children, and causes the dominance of men to be permanent and the submissiveness of women; Because usually women have a calm, submissive, passive, emotional and dependent image, and men have an independent image It has drawn strong, competent, capable and determined, and in such conditions, women accept their traditional gender role of submissiveness against the role of male dominance" (Walker, 1979). "Gender socialization by institutionalizing inequality on the one hand and perpetuating it in future generations on the other hand can be known as gender unequal platforms. According to the model of gender socialization, in which masculinity is considered a value, women are subordinate and obedient creatures in the patriarchal structure of the family and are confined in the private spheres of the family, and men are present and employed in the ordinary world" (Abbott and Wallace, 2008). The way of socialization and education of parents plays an important role in shaping children's personality and can internalize characteristics such as being submissive and passive in girls and characteristics such as being strong, capable and authoritative in boys and thus cause permanent Dominance of men and submissiveness and dependence of women in society provide and help to perpetuate this domination and perpetuate the cycle of violence.

Patriarchy theory

"Patriarchy theory considers husband's violence against women to be the result of traditional social order and patriarchal construction - which is reinforced by patriarchal ideology. According to this theory, the hierarchy of the patriarchal order prioritizes the access of certain individuals or groups to scarce resources. Since the patriarchal society is based on the dimension of gender, the base of each sex is based on gender expectations, and this kind of service at home is reserved for women, and the rest of human hopes and dreams belong to men. From this point of view, the base and status of women in the family reflects the base and status of women in the society. Just as the construction of power in the family is a model of the general construction of power in a society that stabilizes the dominance of men,

the construction of violence and oppression in the family is also a miniature of the construction of a society that allows dominant violence" (Wright, 1997: 245). Patriarchal thinking emphasizes the supremacy and dominance of men and fathers over women in the family. According to this theory, violence against women is a natural thing and women in the family should be submissive and dominated by their husbands. This thought provides the basis for men's dominance in the family and women's violence.

An overview of the research background

There have been various studies and researches in the field of violence against women in different parts of the world, including Iran, and these researches in our society are mainly carried out quantitatively and by survey method, and less have been addressed with a qualitative approach to the issue of violence against women. Is. And most of these researches have described the phenomenon of violence and its factors and consequences. Just providing general statistics and stating the causes and factors of family violence is not enough, and it is necessary to conduct qualitative studies and in-depth interviews with women affected by violence in addition to quantitative studies in order to more accurately understand the phenomenon of violence against women.

Internal researches

Various researches have been done in the field of violence against women with different methods, including quantitative, and in this research, according to the qualitative approach to family violence, it has been tried to examine the researches that have dealt with the issue of family violence with a qualitative study, which is here A few examples of this research are mentioned:

- A research was conducted by Gholami et al. (2016) under the title "Investigation of factors affecting violence against married women in Ahvaz city", which was qualitative and based on grounded theory method, and 17 women were semi-structured interviews in this research. Took that the results of the research showed that violence in different ways in most families it exists in a continuum from low to high, under the influence of several factors, including personality characteristics and the type of family upbringing according to the individual's social culture. And factors such as men's personality problems, women's lack of psychological security, gender beliefs, lack of proper recognition of the spouse, differences between couples, etc. have had an effect on violence against women.
- A research was conducted by Siros Ahmadi and colleagues (2021) under the title "Violence against women: the rule of patriarchal ideology and the hegemony of male domination (case study: women of Bushehr city)" that the purpose of this research is to investigate violence against women in Bushehr using a qualitative method and It is based on the theoretical approach. The participants in this research were 12 women from Bushehr, who were interviewed in a semi-structured manner, and then the resulting data were analyzed using three-stage open, central and selective coding. The findings show the existence of five core categories: "patriarchal culture and institutionalized gender inequality", "quality of couple interactions", "cultural system legitimization of violence", "women's strategy in dealing with violence" and "reproduction of patriarchal attitudes towards women". . Therefore, the violence used by men against women is affected by the powerful position of men in interpersonal and social relations. Patriarchy is a strong factor in violence against women and violence is influenced by patriarchy.
- A research has been conducted by Ziba Ahmadi (2019), under the title "Study of the lived experience of women suffering from domestic violence and discovering its social roots in Hamadan city". In this research, a qualitative approach and phenomenological method (lived experience of female victims) were used, which was conducted with 18 female victims who referred to forensic doctors, and an attempt was made to investigate the social roots of violence against women by their husbands. After collecting the necessary information in data analysis, 17 main concepts and 57 secondary concepts were obtained. The main concepts derived from women's point of view are divided into two structural and contextual categories, where women who are victims of violence, the themes of sexual oppression, gender socialization, economic issues and the role of law have raised as structural factors. Also, they considered men's

personality traits and the way they are socialized by their families as background factors. Women who are victims of violence admitted that, under social pressure, they choose to stay silent in the face of constant violence from their husbands, and they prefer to continue living together than to accept the stigma of divorce.

Foreign researches

In this research, according to the qualitative approach with the grounded theory method to the phenomenon of violence against women, here are some examples of studies conducted with the qualitative method in the field of family violence:

- Ratman et al. (2007) conducted a qualitative research entitled "How does employment help women who are victims of spousal violence?" have done that the data of this research was collected through content analysis of in-depth interviews conducted by the medical service organization with 21 working women. Researchers describe six ways in which employment can be useful for victims of violence: improving finances, promoting physical security, increasing self-confidence, improving social relationships, providing psychological rest, and creating motivation or purpose in life. Therefore, the findings of this research show that employment can play a very important role in the lives of victims of violence.
- Yount and Carrer (2006) conducted a research titled "domestic violence against married women". This research was conducted in order to measure the impact of experiencing violence in childhood, access to power sources, and attitudes towards husband beating on violence against Cambodian married women. The data collection tool was a semi-structured interview. The results of this study show that the level of family life has no effect on physical violence and that women who had less education than their husbands often suffered more physical and psychological violence. Women who had more children were beaten more by their husbands and justified it more. Also, women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers experienced more husband violence. The findings of this research emphasized the influence of sources of power and the experience of violence in childhood on the violence of husbands against women.
- Zolotor and Ranyan (2006), in a research titled Social Capital and Social Violence, investigated the effect of low social capital as a threat and increase of severe physical punishments and domestic violence. And they concluded that improving the level of social capital as one of the resources available to the family can reduce the probability of domestic violence. They also found that trust and social network as social indicators play an important role in reducing violence against women.

Research methodology

The current research, i.e. the factors affecting violence against women, has been conducted as a qualitative study based on the grounded theory strategy. Due to the appropriateness of qualitative methods in identifying and investigating the hidden angles of social phenomena and interpreting the different lived experiences of women who have been subjected to violence, the qualitative method has been used.

Grounded theory is a type of qualitative research in which the researcher studies and describes the phenomena in their natural situation, and its purpose is to deeply investigate the behaviors, opinions and thoughts of individuals and groups in the same way as it happens in their real life.

Therefore, considering that the issue of violence against women is a complex, multivariate and multi-layered phenomenon, and requires a deep understanding of the violence against women, therefore, in this research, an in-depth interview has been tried to understand and identify more precisely the deep layers and Hidden violence and the lived experiences of women who have experienced violence to be used.

Statistical population: The population studied in this research is women who have been abused by their husbands between the ages of 20-45 and have referred to the social emergency service center.

Sample size: A statistical sample in the sense that it exists in quantitative methods does not exist in qualitative research. In qualitative methods, the sample size or the number of participants is determined in the data collection and coding process. In qualitative research, the data saturation criterion is used to determine the sample size.

Therefore, in this research, interviews were conducted with 21 women aged 20 to 45 who were subjected to violence by their husbands and experienced domestic violence. The selection of this number of participants was based on data saturation and the interviews continued until it was felt that no new information was obtained and the data collection reached theoretical saturation.

Sampling method: "In qualitative research, the sampling method is subject to the logic of qualitative sampling. That is, sampling is based on a conceptual design and based on theoretical adequacy" (Danaeifard and Emami, 2016: 81).

In this research, the purposeful sampling method was used to select participants or women who were subjected to violence. In other words, in this method, interviews were conducted with participants who have directly seen violence and have lived experience in the field of domestic violence

Data analysis method

In collecting data and analyzing them, the researcher must constantly go back and forth between the collected data and their analysis, correcting and completing the findings using new results obtained from encountering new data, and taking steps from providing the first data to the final analysis. Will be the data coding process takes place in three stages: open coding, central coding and selective coding. In each of these steps, the attached code or codes must bring the data associated with it to the saturation level. Saturation refers to the filling of the space of a concept or category and the absence of new data from it" (Mohammedpour, 2021: 286). "Open coding is the first step in grounded theory in data analysis. Open coding refers to the conceptualization and categorization of pieces of data under headings or labels that simultaneously summarize and describe each piece of data" (Mohammedpour, 2021: 287). After the axial coding, the final stage is the selective coding, in which the theory is almost solidified, and it is the process of theory integration and refinement. In this step, the central category (core) is determined. In fact, the central category summarizes the results of all analyzes in the form of a few words. In this way, the core category is chosen, which defines what the whole research is about. Therefore, in this research, data analysis has been done in the form of coding in three levels: open coding, central coding and selective coding. Therefore, after analyzing the information obtained through interviews with abused women, the main and central concepts and categories were identified. Some of these major categories are mentioned here:

1- Husband's addiction 2- Patriarchal attitude in the family 3- Husband's unemployment 4- Gender socialization 5- Husband's personality problems and disorders 6- Forced and early marriage 7- Observing and experiencing violence 8 - Lack of support from family and surrounding people 9- Interference of relatives 10- Spouse's low education

Research findings

Based on the analysis of the data extracted from the in-depth interview with women subjected to violence according to the three stages of coding, concepts, sub-categories and major categories and causal conditions, contextual conditions and intervening conditions were determined; Here are some of the main categories that are extracted based on the quotes of women who have experienced violence It is mentioned based on the causal, contextual and intervening conditions.

A- Causal conditions: "Causal or causative conditions are usually those events that affect the phenomenon" (Strauss and Corbin, 2012). Here, some of the causal conditions of violence against women are discussed in this research: 1- husband's addiction 2- patriarchal attitude in the family 3- husband's unemployment 4- socialization of gender roles.

Husband's addiction

According to the statements of the participants in this research and the review of various sources and researches, we can see that addiction and drug use is one of the important and influential factors in creating family disputes and increasing tensions and the occurrence of family violence. "Drug use has become a very important and dangerous social issue not only because of its negative effects on the individual, but also because of its negative consequences for society. Drug abuse is one of the main causes of disruption in families and committing crimes, and it poses serious risks to the health and safety of individuals and society and affects the increase of domestic violence" (Sadiq Sarostani, 2008: 190).

Maryam is one of the women participating in this research, who says in relation to her husband's addiction and his violence in the family: her husband is addicted and does not pay attention to family issues, and his living conditions and children are not important to him. When we criticize him, he fights with us and starts making noise and violent behavior.

Based on various research findings in the field of addiction and domestic violence, it can be seen that drug use has a direct relationship with husbands' tendency to violence, and drug use causes addicted husbands to commit violence against their wives and children in order to escape family responsibilities. Violent behavior itself they do and want to achieve their desires and cover up their behavior. Therefore, addiction in different ways increases the violence of husbands against women and increases their anger and aggression in the family and reduces their self-confidence

Patriarchal attitude in the family

One of the important factors that can be raised according to the participants in the research is the existence of a democratic attitude in the family. This belief and attitude in the family considers acts of violence against women as natural and normal and justifies it. Based on this accepted power in the family, men also tend to exercise power in the family, and women must also accept and obey this power. "The patriarchal social system is characterized by the dominance of men and the subordination of women and shows itself mostly in the social and ideological structure. One of the elements of patriarchal culture is the role of femininity, which is characterized by characteristics such as dependence, obedience, being dependent and sexual attractiveness of women for men. On the other hand, masculinity is defined in a cultural structure that is appropriate to the patriarchal system with characteristics such as rationality, violence, dominance, and the desire for power and for men to succeed over women" (Ahmadi, 2007).

Faezeh, one of the participants in the research on patriarchal thinking in the family, says: In our family and my wife's family, patriarchal thinking exists and they believe in it, and they believe that a woman should be obedient to her husband's opinion in the family and the husband's words should be implemented and with that There should be no opposition. The existence of this thinking on the part of my husband has caused us disagreement and dissatisfaction, and nothing can be done without his permission. And if an objection is taken to his words, it will cause violence in the family.

Husband's unemployment

Unemployment is one of the factors related to family violence and plays an important role in creating violence against women, in the sense that when a person lacks a job and income and does not have the ability to meet the needs and economic problems of the family, this causes it will increase family disputes and eventually conflict and violence. Maryam is another participant who says about her husband's unemployment: One of the reasons why I separated from my wife and got a divorce was his unemployment. He was a person who did not look for work and did not have a fixed income. And because of economic problems, we did not communicate with anyone. Lack of work and income, along with other factors, led to more disputes and conflicts, which ultimately led to divorce. "According to the resource theory, husbands who lack other sources of power such as sufficient income, satisfying jobs and high education, use violence against women as a means to gain power in their family relationships. In other words, women from deprived classes of society may be more victims of men's domestic violence than women from upper classes of society" (Ahmadi, 2017: 228).

Unemployment is one of the main factors in the occurrence of many injuries and social anomalies. When every social damage is carefully examined, the role of unemployment and lack of proper income in its

creation becomes clearer. In other words, the important role of unemployment can be seen in the analysis of any social damage

Socialization of gender roles

One of the factors that provide the basis for the increase of family violence is the socialization of gender roles, which makes the existence of violence in the family to be considered a natural thing, and women in the family, due to their feminine role, are obedient and receptive to violence and tolerate violent behavior in the family. Do, that this is the ground for violence to provide their adaptability and men's violence. "Violence against women is formed in the context of the cultural structure of the society and is internalized in the behavior of men and appears in various conditions and situations in forms appropriate to these conditions. Men who abuse their wives are often brought up in families where violence is a normal and common behavior, and they often witnessed all kinds of hostile behavior from their fathers or older brothers, and in addition, abused women often witnessed or witnessed violence during their childhood and adolescence. Or they themselves have seen violence; so they consider violence to be a natural reaction and this attitude has intensified the violence" (Zahedi Assal, 1997: 96).

Masoumeh is also one of the interviewed women who says in relation to the inequality of gender roles: My husband has a domineering spirit at home and always wants his words to be implemented at home, he does not pay attention to our opinions and believes that it is a woman's duty to raise children and household affairs. And the woman should pay the most attention to the children and the husband, and it is the duty of the man it is both home management and bread-making, and a woman should not speak on her husband's words, and if there is a protest or opposition, she will resort to beatings and violence. The structure of the society that considers men's violence as normal and accepts the norms related to violence and tolerates violent behavior against women, provides the ground for women's violence and men's violence, thereby strengthening family violence and the circulation of violence from One generation continuously gives to another generation.

Contextual conditions: Contextual conditions based on Strauss and Corbin's model in the contextual theory are a special set of conditions that provide the basis and necessary conditions for the formation of the phenomenon. In this research, according to the examination and analysis of the results obtained from the interviews with the studied women, some conditions and background factors are: 1- Husband's personality problems and disorders 2- Forced and early marriage 3- Observation and experience of violence 4- Lack of Support from family and friends

Husband's personality problems and disorders

One of the factors related to family violence is the problems and personality disorders of the spouse, which can play an effective role in creating violence against women and increase the occurrence of violence in the family. As an example, the cynicism and skepticism of the husband and his suspicions in the family is one of the personality problems that affects all family relationships and creates problems for the wife and children and causes conflicts and disputes in family relationships and the background and conditions Intensification of violent behavior against family member she does. "The role of men's personality and personality traits is prominent in their violence against women, which has been confirmed in various researches, and it has been concluded that abusive husbands are often people with aggressive personalities. So that some of them beat their wives when they suffer from mental disorders and depression" (Bankdar, 2004).

Personality disorders are a set of psychological disorders that cause harm to the person himself and others, and create obstacles and limitations in the person's adaptations to others, and disrupt the person's relationships with others, and make the person unable to have healthy relationships and To have a good relationship with others. As an example of a person who has an antisocial personality, it disrupts his relationships with others and leads to the escalation of violence with family members within the family. Fariba is another interviewed woman who says about her husband's personality disorders: My husband is against our going out with others and friends, and he would put restrictions on our family relationships, and if we went to a party, he was very sensitive to our behavior and persistent. He was monitoring me

that this was one of the factors of the dispute and it was our divorce and it always caused us conflict and conflict, and because of this, it always subjected us to violence.

Forced and early marriage

Forced marriage and marriage that is only at the will of the parents and does not pay attention to the interests, desires and moods of the couple, can be one of the reasons for family disputes and conflicts and provides the basis for increasing violence in the family. Forced marriage is a marriage that took place without the real consent of one or both parties and deprives them of the freedom to choose their desired spouse, and this increases dissatisfaction and violence in the family and is considered one of the examples of family violence. "Forced marriage is one of the effective factors in violence against women. Nowadays, marriage in some societies has become a transaction with special ceremonies and even in some marriages, the girl and the boy did not play a significant role in choosing each other and these marriages were made based on the interests of the family, which resulted in lack of understanding in married life and conflicts and It is a dispute and ultimately domestic violence" (Begarzaei and colleagues, 2018: 22).

Fazeh, one of the participants, says in relation to her forced and early marriage: My marriage took place mostly at the request of my parents and brother, and I myself did not play a major role in the choice, and my family approved it, and I did not have maturity, so I consented to the marriage. I gave. But from the very first days, our conflict and intellectual difference became clear and the wife was not the desired one, and this increased the differences and caused conflicts and violence in the family, and sometimes physical violence was used. Therefore, forced marriage is a form of family violence that deprives individuals of their fundamental and natural right to choose a spouse, which threatens the mental health of individuals and families, and is considered an obstacle to healthy family relationships, and has irreparable consequences for individuals and families. People are forced to finish Live your life with someone you have no interest in.

Observing and experiencing violence

One of the factors that provide the context for family violence is the observation of parental violence and the experience of violence that people have had in the past; This means that people who have witnessed the violence of their parents or have experienced violence in some way in their lives, the probability of violent behavior among them is higher. This issue was also raised with the interviewed women. Farideh, one of the women participating in the research, says in this regard: My wife has witnessed her mother being harassed and beaten by her father since she was a child, and violence is common in this family, and my husband has learned these violent behaviors from his father and tries to repeat the same behaviors. Be in the family too. Many studies show that violent people were victims or witnesses of violence in their childhood. In this way, family violence does not end with one person, but in adulthood and after forming a family, the person learns the same behavior and uses it in the family to resolve family conflicts and tensions. A phenomenon that is referred to in sociology as the "circulation of violence" (Ezzazi, 2003: 98).

Lack of support from family and others

One of the factors mentioned by the research participants regarding the factors of violence against women is the lack of family support for women who are victims of violence. The interviewed women stated that they were not supported by their parents and family members, which created the ground for the violence of their husbands. Family in Iran according to the cultural characteristics that govern it, the relationship between men and women is usually considered a private matter, which causes others to not interfere in family relationships and less support is given due to considering it as private. It creates the basis for violence in the family and they suggest that this It is a private matter and it is better to solve this issue by the couple themselves. Leila, one of the participants in the research regarding the lack of support from her family and relatives, says: Whenever I talk about my husband's harsh behavior with my family and ask them for help, they do not support me and say that these problems and differences exist in all families. It is better to live with your husband for the sake of your life and children, his behavior will change over time.

"Family violence is a phenomenon that occurs within the family and by the members towards each other, and it can be seen more or less in all societies in various forms, physical, psychological, social, economic and sexual, and women and children are often the main victims of this violence. This phenomenon is often a private matter and sometimes it is considered a right for elders or husbands, therefore, its registration in the judicial and police authorities is very little compared to the actual statistics" (Zahedi Asal, 2018: 93)

Intervening conditions: Intervening conditions refer to conditions that aggravate or mitigate the causal conditions or change them in some way. In this research, some conditions and factors interfering with violence against women are: 1- The involvement of relatives and friends 2- Low education of the spouse.

The involvement of relatives and others

One of the important factors in the emergence and severity of family disputes is the misplaced and illogical interference of relatives and relatives, which provides the basis for increasing tensions and conflicts in the family. Various researches in the field of divorce and family violence show that the unreasonable interference of relatives has an important effect on increasing conflicts and the rule of law in the family. Shirin, one of the participants in this research, says about the interference of people around him in his life: My husband is very influenced by what his family says and he is very influenced by them. And he shares the details of our common life and our own problems with them and allows them to interfere in life a lot, which has increased tensions and differences in life. "It should be noted that some of the intellectual and behavioral aspects of couples provide grounds for the involvement of their families and those around them. For example, sometimes after marriage, women weaken the man's emotional relationship with his family and consider their family superior to the man's family and consider the husband's family culturally and economically inferior; that these thoughts and behaviors in the family provide the basis for the interference of others and intensify conflicts and dissatisfactions It leads to the occurrence of violence in the family" (Ezazi, 2001: 145).

Spouse's low education

One of the factors that causes differences and conflicts between couples and provides the basis for increasing violence against women is the low level of education of the spouse. Various studies show that there is a relationship between violence against women and the level of education of the couple, especially the husband. Mahnaz, one of the women interviewed in the research regarding her husband's low level of education, says: My husband does not pay attention to our opinions and wishes due to his low level of education. And intellectually and spiritually it is completely different from us. Our conversations in life are not important to him and he has a low understanding of children's life and future. "Various studies show that husbands who are educated and have higher education do not easily resort to violence and do not easily force their wives to remain silent in the face of violence by threatening them. In other words, with the increase in the level of literacy of men and women, they are able to solve their problems rationally instead of resorting to violence in the face of family problems and disagreements, and if there is no solution, they can resort to legal means" (Mozami, 2008: 71).

Conclusion and Offers

The phenomenon of violence against women is a complex and multi-variable phenomenon and is the product of various factors, conditions and contexts, and it cannot be explained and interpreted with a specific point of view and opinion, but it is necessary to investigate and study this phenomenon and important social damage, a set of factors and considered different conditions and theories. In this qualitative research, the results of research and interviews with women who have been abused show that the phenomenon of husbands' violence against women is a multi-factorial, multiple and complex phenomenon and is influenced by different conditions and contexts. that these conditions and contexts can be divided into three categories of causal conditions, contextual conditions and intervening conditions after interviewing the studied women and extracting concepts, and compiling major categories and central categories.

The causative conditions of husbands' violence against women in this research can be discussed in the following cases, some of which are mentioned: 1- husband's addiction 2- patriarchal attitude in the family 3- husband's unemployment 4- socialization of gender roles.

The background conditions that have provided the basis and necessary conditions for the formation and occurrence of husbands' violence against women were investigated and studied in this research, some of which are mentioned: 1- Husband's personality problems and disorders 2- Forced and early marriage 3 - Observing and experiencing violence 4- Lack of support from family and friends.

Intervening conditions that aggravate, mitigate and somehow change the causal conditions were examined in this research, which are: 1- The involvement of relatives and friends 2- Low education of the wife.

According to the results and findings obtained from this qualitative research, the following suggestions are presented:

- 1- Increasing the empowerment of women, especially women exposed to family violence within the family and society through increasing education and job creation and...
- 2- Holding life skills training workshops and meetings and pre-marriage counseling to increase the awareness and understanding of couples and families on how to treat and relate to each other, especially early in life.
- 3- Creating centers and safe houses and increasing them to support women who are injured and exposed to violence.
- 4- Correcting and eliminating legal loopholes in dealing with family violence and increasing the guarantee of the implementation of relevant laws in this field
- 5- Compilation and approval of regulatory and protective laws by governmental and civil organizations and institutions in support of women affected by family violence.
- 6- Increasing and creating places and spaces for self-employment and entrepreneurship for economic and financial support for women affected by violence.

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