

# Criminological analysis of violence against housewives in Iran

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**Abstract:** Domestic violence is one of the common causes of physical and psychological injuries to women; which directly and indirectly affects the health of the future generation. This abnormal social and sociological phenomenon has its roots in multiple moral, socio-economic, political and cultural causes. This study was carried out with a library method and its purpose is to analyze the criminology of domestic violence against women and provide solutions to prevent this type of violence. The results of the research show that the prevention of domestic violence against women firstly requires redefining the privacy of the family and criminalizing many examples of domestic violence. Cultivating and stimulating the social responsibility of people in the society to deal with domestic violence and the government's efforts towards legal equality. Women and men in society are other effective measures in this field.

**Keywords:** women, criminology, domestic violence, victimization, causes of violence, preventive measures

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## I. Introduction

One of the common social phenomena in today's society is the mistreatment of people, especially the vulnerable people of the society. In this case, domestic violence against women is a global phenomenon and relies on the material and spiritual infrastructure of each society in different times and places. Since the 1970s, violence against women as a global crisis has been pondered and researched by psychologists, sociologists, and social pathologists in the research circles of the world. This phenomenon has been recognized as one of the most important causes of many abnormalities and social harms in the world: [14] In the resolution "Elimination of violence against women" of the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, violence is defined as any violent behavior based on gender. to be done and its definite or possible result. sexual harassment physical and mental harm to women or harming them, which includes threatening acts such as coercion or arbitrarily limiting women's freedom, both in the public and private spheres[16].

Violence against spouse is not a new issue and it exists in all parts of the world and women are always its main victims. Studies show that at least one out of every three women is beaten, raped or abused during her lifetime.[4]

In this research, while examining the issue of violence against women in the framework of social learning, exchange and gender role socialization theories, for the first time in Iran, we intend to analyze and explain violence against women with emphasis on new criminological theories. This study is done by library or documentary method and its purpose. Criminological description and analysis of violence against women in Iran and providing solutions to prevent this type of violence.

## II. Research background

Alsan; In a study titled "Criminology of Sexual Violence against Women" in 2005, he examines sexual violence against women. The separate examination of sexual violence in criminology studies indicates the growing rate of this crime and the need for special attention to it. The investigation of this issue showed that the consent of the victim has a great impact on the occurrence and difficulty of preventing sexual violence, and the government and judicial courts should pay special attention to the legal rights of victims of fetal crimes.[17]

Moazzami, in a research titled "Criminology of domestic violence and spousal murder in Sistan and Baluchistan" in 2002, to investigate family violence, especially spousal murder. in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The findings of this research confirm the existence of a relationship between husbands' violence with the level of education, history of violence in the family and addiction.

Many abused women refuse to complain to judicial and law enforcement authorities because they are aware of patriarchal reactions. Bigloui and Aghakhani in a research entitled "Investigation of physical violence by husbands against women referred to forensic medical centers" have come to the conclusion that most of the

abused women are housewives and the amount of physical abuse is less in working women. This study showed that in Iran, spousal abuse starts in most cases (83.5%) in the first year of life. In addition, more than 90% of the victims were beaten three or more times by their husbands.[1]

Another study under the title of "Sociological investigation of the factors influencing the violence of husbands against women in the family" (case study of Bushehr) investigated and recognized the effect of demographic, economic, social and cultural factors on the violence of husbands against women in the family. The results showed that the highest percentage of violence is in the age group of 16-30 years and the highest violence occurs in the early years of marriage (0-5 years).[10]

Azazi has conducted a research entitled "Family violence - social violence" using a qualitative method. The results showed that the social structure has been formed in such a way that violence is applied openly and as a natural phenomenon. As a result of this, children are sent to the society who do not know any solution to problems other than violence in social conflicts.[11]

Poladi and Shlaviri conducted a research entitled "Investigation of the causes and factors affecting violence against women in Ahvaz city" which aims to compare the 5 methods of violence against women. And the results indicate that there is no significant difference between the 5 methods of violence against women. [8] In a research titled "Examination of the amount and quality of physical violence against women in the family of Ahvaz", Taheri tried to use the interview technique. Detailed and clinical study of battered women. Investigate the amount and quality of the injuries inflicted on women. [12]

### **III. Research objectives**

The general purpose of this research is to analyze the criminology of violence against housewives in Iran, to identify different forms of domestic violence in Iran based on criminological theories and the realities of society. Investigate the causes of domestic violence. Then, effective solutions and suggestions to prevent and reduce domestic violence should be presented. The practical purpose of this research is to present the results of this research to governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, social networks and mass media in order to create public awareness about the effects of domestic violence on individuals, families and society.

### **IV. Theoretical foundations**

#### **4-1- Women's pedagogy**

Criminology is a branch of criminology that takes into account the place and special importance of the crime victim; In the triple crime relationship; Criminal and victim. It tries to recognize and examine the role of the victim in the development of the crime and his characteristics and his relationship with the criminal and finally support the victims and guarantee their rights. A special look at women's perspective

There is a class of victims whose special physical and mental structure as well as historical and social factors distinguish them from other victims. Examining the amount and type of crimes committed by women and against women shows that this group commits crimes less than men. They are less victimized, but they are victims of certain crimes and their victimization

It also has its own characteristics. Supporting battered women and preventing them from being victimized is considered one of the main and new subcategories of victimology research. [5]

#### **2-4- Factors of women's victimization**

Women's visibility has various factors, which are mainly related to the physical and psychological structures of this group. In addition, social, cultural and economic structures also play an effective role in this regard. [2]

A. Women's physical and mental structure: Women are weaker compared to men in terms of physical condition and biological factors, and this inequality in physical ability is one of the causes of their injuries. In the violent crimes of kidnapping and family violence. Weakness of defense power of women in front of men. It makes them more victims of such situations.

B. Socio-cultural structure: the social position of women and the importance that society attaches to her and the existing attitudes towards her are among the factors of women's victimization. Beliefs and customs of a society also play an effective role in this direction.

C. Economic factors: the economic dependence of women on men (father before marriage and husband after marriage) makes a woman against the abuses that are allowed to her. keep silent and the man, having economic power in such a family, turns to autocracy and tyranny.

#### **3-4 Effects and consequences of victimization**

To discuss the effects and consequences of women's specific victimization, questions such as "What reactions can be the consequences of women's victimization?" and "Can victimization act as a criminogenic factor?" From this point of view, the effects of women's victimization are divided into two groups: physical effects and psychological effects. [2]

A) Physical Effects: Many physical discomforts of women in the world are caused by violence against them. The physical effects of a violence (rape, accident) are numerous, and its scope ranges from scratches, light blows, contusions to disability, wounds, amputations, and amputations. It leaves irreparable damage.

B. Psychological effects: Human behavior is the response of the organism (living being) to external and internal stimuli. Suicide, depression, etc. are among the psychological effects that can happen to women as a result of being victimized.

#### **4-4- Definition of violence**

Anger is a natural reaction to failure and misbehavior. We all inevitably face situations in our lives that make us angry. [19] The term "violence" refers to a behavior that is done in order to hurt and harm others. Anger leads to violence. This category of crimes in which sex is also mentioned somewhere is undoubtedly the field where thinking about masculinity is more important than anything else, and considering the importance of the phenomenon of gender in creating the phenomenon of masculinity, such an issue It is not surprising. [17]

#### **5-4- Domestic violence**

Domestic violence refers to a type of aggressive behavior that occurs in close and family relationships and has various physical forms: psychological, economic and sexual. Shakchter and Ganley (1995) believe that family violence is offensive and repressive behavior, including physical, sexual and psychological attacks, as well as the application of economic pressure by any adult or young person towards a person with whom they have a close and close relationship. [6]

#### **4-6- Theories of domestic violence**

Since the definition of violence is difficult and diverse, and social phenomena cannot be explained with one or only a few causes. In this research, to explain the various factors in husbands' violence against women, micro-level theories such as resource theory are used. In terms of social learning, exchange, etc., macro-level theories such as feminist theory have been used. Each of these theories related to violence have described and explained the causes of violence from different angles, which are briefly mentioned below.

1. Theory of culture: Theory of the culture of violence. It looks at the widespread acceptance of violence in the society and concludes that this acceptance is one of the foundations of violence in the family. In this view, theorists point out that violence causes corruption in the family and is a way to end disputes in the family. This theory claims that violence exists at all levels of society as an accepted method of solving problems and that the cultural norms of society must be completely rebuilt. [18]

2. Feminist Theory: The main idea of this theory is that direct and indirect social and economic processes work to support a specific social order and family structure of the father. [4]

3. Theory of functionalism: Contrary to feminists: the opinion of functionalists about family violence justifies violence. They 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. In this group, there is no hierarchy based on expertise or qualification. but also based on gender. age and economic power. [11]

4. Systemic theory: Based on this. A family is considered a system that has open or closed or permeable boundaries with its surroundings. This exchange takes place in the form of negative or positive feedback and the hidden goals in the system. They affect the feedback. For example, violence may be an effective means to achieve the goal or survive the system.[5]

7. Ecological theories: According to this view, social conflicts are caused by inequality and social injustice, in which people are divided into two groups, the poor and the rich.[17]

8 Theory of sexual identity: Michel Foucault believes that in western societies, people identify their identity with their sexual identity and consider themselves as sexual beings. They link this concept of self-sexuality to their entire moral and ethical life [15]

#### **7-4- Causes of violence against**

The problem of violence against women before it is a domestic, local, urban issue. It is a global issue, whether it is a country or a region. Some classes, such as women, have a background and previous talent for becoming victims due to specific biological and social factors, and based on criminological findings, potential criminals often choose their victims from among people who do not have high risks and costs to commit crimes. . Therefore, women as potentially vulnerable people are more desirable targets for them than men. The gender of people is mentioned as one of the most important factors of vulnerability, which makes women more vulnerable than men in the society. The background of women's victimization can be examined both inside and outside the home. outdoors due to specific biological characteristics that make them suitable whiskers for

potential criminals. They may be exposed to physical and sexual exercises. Inside the home, women's vulnerability to family violence increases due to the high crime rate. [12]

## V. Conclusion

Since women make up half of the country's population and have a significant contribution in raising children and teenagers in the family. The victimization of women is very important. Among the types of violence, including family, social and governmental, family violence is a serious social harm that continues to manifest itself in the society despite cultural and intellectual progress. This type of violence is not only specific to urban or rural life. Violence against women in Iran is a hidden matter. Iranians are under the rule of their father, brother, son, etc. in their lives, and they are under the rule of their husbands and relatives in their marital life.

They spend their time in the space of professional life under the domination of patriarchal tastes and male bosses and managers, and in the space of social life under the domination of misogynist tradition, they feel inferior. However, they have succumbed to violence so much in their mental and behavioral context that they react less. Examining the patterns of violence against women shows that psychological and non-physical violence was less reported in the past. But its popularity is increasing now. It can be said that non-physical violence has replaced physical violence over time. In Iran, the more inappropriate the position of women is, that means the existence of objective inequality. Men are more likely to use violence. Domestic violence in its most severe form leads to spousal murder.

Strategies to prevent violence against women

Redefining the private sphere in the law and social responsibility for domestic violence: it is necessary that the scope of the privacy of people in the family is determined by the law, the law confirms the criminality of all types of domestic violence, and the relevant government and social institutions play their protective role against the victims. do violence well and completely.

2. Educational measures in families: another important step in the direction of preventing and fighting domestic violence after redefining the privacy of individuals and families: awareness should be given and people should be made familiar with examples of domestic violence.

3. Prevention of sexual violence: It seems that the first step in preventing sexual violence is to give the necessary training to people in order to maintain and improve the sexual health of people.

4 solutions regarding mental violence: educating families on how to treat children and teenagers in order to create basic self-esteem in them; Teaching how spouses should behave without mental and verbal violence towards each other and how to deal with abused women in state media such as radio and state newspapers.

5 actions in the field of economic violence: today to realize development and social justice. and speeding up the process of economic development, if women are active. be considered constructive and effective. It will definitely have a great impact on the development process and the quantitative and qualitative increase of the human resources of that society.

6 Cultural and social preventive measures: raising awareness of the problem of domestic violence and establishing social norms that make violence unacceptable. It is the first step in the social effort to create change in this field.

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