



Investigating factors of domestic violence

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Abstract

Domestic violence can be found in all cultures, societies, races, classes, religions, and among men and women, but the types of violent behavior and the context of this behavior vary across communities. According to world statistics, about 90 percent of victims of domestic violence are women and about 10 percent of men. However, a recent comparison between modern societies and traditional societies or transitioning from tradition to modernity shows that violence within families of traditional societies is high. It has become more and more cultural and social backgrounds in justifying violent behavior and sometimes keeping it that kind of dealing with violence and related problems. The family shakes the basic shackle of society and acts of violence will have unfortunate consequences and bad reactions.

Keywords: violence, family, culture, economics

Introduction

Domestic violence is an annoying and undeniable reality in today's world, in a world where the home environment needs to be a refuge for its inhabitants to forget about the tiredness and suffering of outdoor hardships, unfortunately for many People, home to hell, where the flames of hostility, anger, violence, hatred, and revenge are flaring up every moment. Domestic violence is not specific to any particular community or class, but is now being tackled by all countries in the world and across different social classes, and economic, social and cultural changes are increasing day by day. In the definition of domestic violence, it can be said: Domestic violence is violence that occurs in the private environment of the family and occurs deeply among people who are bonded by intimacy, blood or law. Also, by definition, domestic violence is the care of other family members by the use of force and behavior that is physically, sexually, and psychologically violent. Since domestic violence is the most widely recognized form of world-wide violence that has become a global phenomenon across cultural, religious, ethnic and political boundaries, it must have been the result of numerous social, cultural factors, or else it would not be able to resolve all of its diversity by crossing all borders. It will appear all over the world with a special face. Various factors can be involved in shaping and causing domestic violence, and this widespread phenomenon cannot usually be considered as a single factor. There are implications, such as social, cultural, and economic factors, each of which is dealt with in detail below.

Domestic violence

The family is the most important institution that gives its members a sense of security and comfort and the most important space for meeting their needs. It is natural and sexual to humans. It has for thousands of years been the most stable and effective means of preserving cultural and operating features.

They have been passed on to future generations. But

domestic violence exacerbates anxiety and insecurity, resulting in mental illness, the spread of homicides, homicide and child abuse. Social experts believe that violence in the family is indicative of the rise in violence at the community level (27: 4). These behaviors are so prevalent that they are embedded within society and become part of ordinary human behavior. Cultural poverty is also one of the factors that threaten the family and its members. Unaware of the common laws and rights of society that lead one to take action and imagine that he can get rid of it. However, sometimes people are found to be committing crimes despite being aware of the consequences of their actions for ignorance and cultural poverty. The transition from tradition to modernity always has its consequences. It has consequences for social anomalies, which may start from the family context and go so far as to break all boundaries and even question the family institution (275: 1). The way women look in modern societies and in traditional societies is clearly different. Whereas in modern societies, much effort has been made to achieve women's rights and the kind of look has gradually become more humane, the kind of patriarchal look and the kind of authoritarian approach still remain in traditional societies. The power of this mindset has shaped the traditions and traditions that look at the woman as a second sex and in some cases the property of the man. Forced marriages are rooted in this kind of thinking, before time, bad, and the like. The need for female control and dominance in societies, achieved through social education, is more pronounced; children have been found to learn violence from their families and later to behave in a similar manner. As such, a cycle of violence has emerged in which parents and large family members extend violence to smaller members. Such an approach not only allows for violent behavior against women, but also paves the way for women's individual and social restraint. These limitations, in turn, suppress the potentials and abilities of women and, as a result, make it easier and easier for them to be oppressed and abused. In societies where there is no or no strong culture of dialogue and debate and democratic

exchange, unequal power relations are also the cause of violence by more powerful individuals than by less powerful ones. In addition, having little knowledge or lack of knowledge of the laws will cause the perpetrator to repeat his behavior in the future and not be afraid of the consequences of his actions. The high level of illiteracy has also contributed to exacerbating this problem (92: 6).

Social factors

Social Factor is one of the most important factors of family violence as most research shows that social factor has a major and more prominent role in the occurrence of family violence than the individual and family factor of individuals. The Social Factor of Domestic Violence Indicates that the structure of a society and social institutions is organized and enforced, and even enforces violent and revolutionary acts. If social institutions have special authority hierarchies, social behaviors are shaped in such a way that society will prevent the development of individuals, that is, the realization of their individual capabilities. Social behaviors in these societies are such that in many ways they deprive people of equal and equal rights. The hierarchy of authority existing in the structure of society and its social institutions and organizations intensifies violent behavior in society and the family. Individual violence, usually known as violence, is the victim's behavior that is manifestly inflicted and caused by physical or other forms of injury, where social violence usually occurs in disguise and cannot. Considering a specific person as a perpetrator of violence is indirectly contrary to individual violence. The external manifestation of social violence can only be seen in the form of an unequal distribution of life opportunities and the hierarchy of social bases of individuals such as men, women, children, not bodily harm. Both types of social and individual violence are mutually reinforcing and mutually reinforcing, perhaps structural and social violence being the main drivers of individual violence (35: 2).

Cultural factors

Cultural aspects in every society are among the most effective areas in which domestic violence can occur. The kind of relationships in the family are shaped by social, antisocial behaviors in a culture. One of the most common cultural myths about the family is the privacy of its space, which is very widespread. The sanctity of the family and the maintenance of information on the four walls of the home form the basis of the theory of secrecy, which is one of the causes of the continued violence against women. The same atmosphere is hiding domestic violence, and to address its negative consequences recently, some governments have become increasingly responsible for violence even inside the home. Undoubtedly, family and home relationships have a private and exclusive dimension, the health of family relationships and efficiency depends on establishing boundaries between family members and the outside; however, this specialization can reduce the amount of inhibition people have in the family and abusive behaviors such as violence. Increasingly, therefore, along with accepting this factor in dealing with it, the boundaries of the family and the outside must also be protected. When confronted with violence, the privacy of families is broken, the productivity of the family and the emotional relationships of its members, especially men and women, will be severely damaged by problems that are more than

violence (153: 9). Another cultural factor is the acceptance and legitimacy of violence against women in the family in many societies. For centuries, battering women and children has been a necessary element of the patriarchal family system. Many scholars claim that cultural norms are widely accepted as domestic violence. However, research shows that the rate of acceptance of violence among women and men is declining. Thus, the approval of aggression by men and violence against women in the family increases the likelihood of legitimization. Now, if men spend their free time in a space where men's violence against women and children is encouraged or at least tolerated, domestic violence will be even more prevalent. They know. The main reason for the violence is that men allow themselves and they know that they have the right to insult and harass her if she does not act according to their wishes. Throughout her education, she teaches people that it is her natural right to be the wife of her unconditional obedience, and sometimes even violence is necessary for her. Overall, in many societies, cultures and societies promote prejudices, beliefs and paradigms that justify the subjugation of women and ultimately violence against women. In developed or developing societies, there are cultural permits to punish a woman for abusing her husband, in certain particular situations, found in the cultural heritage of various civilizations of the past (68: 5).

Economic factors

The economic factor that is currently one of the major causes of domestic violence and aggression. Parents who sometimes work in double shifts and can never be calm, kind, kind, and sincere, and experts point to unemployment as one of the first and foremost social disadvantages of the country, which is itself a major cause of aggression. Poverty is one of the most important causes of domestic violence. Many of the violence, especially financial violence, is the result of the inability of the head of household to afford living expenses. The head-to-head confusion over the family and the many mental and psychological problems that come from such head-to-head misery can sometimes be so intense that the head of the household deals with violence and relieves it with violence. Accordingly, family members are either victimized or abused by each other, with little pretext. Daughterhood is rampant, to reduce the economic burden on families, adolescent girls are put to death on the brink of death, and boys are subjected to intense pressure and the family woman is forced to earn money (17: 7). Since the root of all social harm is to be found in the family. Feminists, however, have paid more attention to this issue, which emphasizes the historical difference between men and women. Followers of this view believe that the structure of social relations exacerbates male domination because of its breadth. They say that if these relationships change, violence and other forms of force can be reduced. One of these solutions is women's financial independence and employment. It has been found that some men have resorted to violence by limiting financial resources in the family, and as a result, economically dependent women have endured aggressive behavior and in some cases have not even ventured. If the problem is somewhat lower in rural communities due to the large number of families and the share of family members in production, it is more common in urban communities due to household consumption. This problem can be exacerbated, especially if the family burden

is on one person, and especially if the family is poor, as it can create distress, anger, aggression and depression among men and ultimately other family members. (45: 8). A man who works in a stressful environment and is reprimanded or humiliated may shed his unhappy hatred on the family. Poverty and financial disputes are the most important cause of homicide. The creation of a large gap between the social classes and the gradual deepening of this gap has been instrumental in creating aggression. Social experts point to unemployment as one of the first and most important social damages, which is itself a major cause of aggression (85:10).

Environmental Factors of Violence

Many scholars blame incorrect family patterns and family breakups for divorce or the death of a parent or even a parent's conflict. Research has shown that aggression and violence in these individuals are high if the father dies as a role model for boys. According to statistics, 5% of aggressive and violent boys were deprived of a father or had no personal role model for learning. False discipline has also played a role in increasing violence; having an alcoholic father, a drug addict, or anti-social behavior have been its main causes. Also, physical and sexual abuse, physical abuse of children, parental violence, low level of family literacy and economic situation have a very high impact on the incidence of violence. The family, community, and individual form a triangle, with behavioral disorders between each side causing many problems. However, it should be kept in mind that domestic violence creates a kind of mistrust of individuals and that a violent and violent person can never be trusted by society. In many cases, someone who is defeated or frustrated at work or reprimanded at work cannot be aggressive and violent at the source of their failure and failure, thus bringing violence to those around them. It is valid. In other words, aggression and violence move with failure, and one is attacked by another instead of the real cause and the original origin (186: 3).

Conclusion

Today, the most common violence in human societies is domestic violence. To understand the causes of domestic violence, social, cultural and psychological causes are among the most important causes of violence. Incorrect education, mistrust at the individual and community level, physical and mental injuries, breakdown in normal family relationships, and eventually violence circulation are among the consequences of violent behavior. As the current generation is expected to be able to nurture a healthy and efficient generation after themselves, the importance of dealing with violence and related problems will become increasingly clear. Finally, I conclude the above with two quotes. German sociologist Norbert Elias believes that violence is a phenomenon that is learned in the process of socialization, and that nonviolence, to the level of civilization, to the cultural development of respect for the personality and beliefs of others, and the observance of better ways of living and other forms of behavior, and the formation of a culture of democracy in society, seem to be that violence cannot be eliminated unless there is a fundamental change and transformation in all formal and informal institutions (such as school and family). Continuous and sustainable. Only then will the culture of

violence turn to social tolerance Carl Popper also says that we can only avoid violence if we are socially conscious, because any other attitude will easily lead to the use of violence.

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