SOCIALIZATION AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE IRANIAN CITY OF KHORRAM ABAD IN 2018

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Abstract - Domestic violence against women is influenced by various sociological factors. Awareness of such factors provides a better clarification of the phenomenon. Socialization is one of the categories that may have considerable effect on domestic violence. The questionnaire involved such three major parts as several questions on respondents' socio-economic characteristics, items relating to domestic violence scale, and items regarding socialization. The questionnaire validity was confirmed by face and structure validity methods (confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)). To determine its reliability, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used, being 0.92 for domestic violence and 0.68 for socialization. Its statistical population, that is, 57700 individuals, included all the married women under the protection of twelve urban health and treatment centers in Khorram Abad. The sample size was determined as 384 individuals by means of Cochran's formula. According to the results obtained from statistical tests, all the hypotheses were confirmed, and it was evident that there is a negative inverse relationship between the dependent variable of domestic violence and the independent variable of socialization.

Keywords - Women's Socialization • Domestic Violence Against Women • Family Socialization • Societal Socialization

I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

One of the domains in socialization is to study an individual's personality formation in socialization process as the factor influencing social damages and criminal activities in a society. It is hypothesized that socialization plays a crucial role in the formation of an individual's personality, attitude, and behavior; therefore, any disorder in its process may cause social problems. Parsons defines this approach alluding to Freud's theory and believes that personality is an action system that can be analyzed in the same framework of the analysis model for other action systems.

To be more precise, personality is a sub-system of the general action system. Family system is androcratic, that is, a system in which a husband's authority over his wife leads to the emergence of a special type of power interrelations in marriage alongside an inferior status for wife and mother. Men are more powerful than women, and wives are expected to serve their husbands by providing home services, otherwise they deserve violence. Most of the time, married women's battery is concealed from public, and these domestic problems are known as a part of natural family life.

II. METHODOLOGY

The present research was carried out as a survey. Its population includes 57,700 married women under the protection of Khorram Abad Urban Health and Treatment centers. According to Cochran's formula, the statistical sample size involves 383 individuals being selected in a random systematic method. For data collection, a questionnaire was used. The questionnaire comprises three main parts as follows:

1. Questions related to the respondents' socio-economic features
2. Items related to domestic violence scale
3. Items related to women's socialization scale

In this research, both face and construct validity methods were used to determine measurement validity.

Concepts and variable measurement

The dependent variable of the research includes domestic violence against women, and its independent variable is women's socialization at both family and social levels, whose theoretical and operational definitions are presented below:

1. Domestic violence against women

Conceptual definition

According to the declaration for resolution of violence against women approved at the UNO general assembly in 1993, violence against women means any sex-influenced violent behavior causing physical, sexual or mental damage and suffering in women. Such a behavior may occur via threat, obligation or absolute deprivation of authority and freedom, and in public or secretly.

Operational definition

To measure domestic violence against women, Hajj Yahya's standard scale, translated into Persian by Khaqanifard (2003:94-96), was used and its validity and reliability were confirmed. This scale is designed within the framework of Likert Scale (with scores ranging from 1 to 5), including 34 items, and measures domestic violence against women from four aspects of direct physical violence, indirect physical violence, psycho-emotional violence, and socio-economic violence. In general, the scores on this scale range from 34 to 170. The amount of Cronbach's alpha for this scale in the present research is 0.92, indicating the reliability of its tools.

2. Socialization

Operational definition

To measure socialization, the scale used by Sharifian (2006) was used, whose validity and reliability have been confirmed. Socialization is measured at two levels of family and society. For the measurement of a respondent's socialization at social level, the triple aspects of socialization (media, school, and membership in different social groups) were considered. This scale is designed within the framework of Likert Scale (with scores ranging from 1 to5), including 13 items. In general, its scores range from 13 to 65. To construct socialization scale, the scores of both scales, that is, societal socialization and family socialization were integrated. Considering the minimum and maximum of the scores specified of socialization at both social and family levels, socialization score ranges from 29 to 145. The amount of Cronbach's alpha for this scale in the present research is 0.68, indicating the reliability of its tools.

III. FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The women's socio-economic features

Considering the respondents' age group distribution, 0.3 percent is 10-14, 47 percent are 15-29, 49.4 percent are 30-49 years old, and 3.4 percent are elderly.

overall, their mean age is about 32.02 years. Moreover, 24.2 percent of them were born in rural areas and 75.18 percent in urban areas. Of the women under study, 39.7 percent were illiterate, and the remaining 60.3 percent were literate. Also, 79 percent were housewives and 21 percent were employed. Of them, 80 percent have very low income, and only 2.3 percent have very high income.

Their average income is 674,000 Iranian rials. The women's mean age at their first marriage is 19.5. Furthermore, 67.3 percent of them have no kinship with their husbands, 20.8 percent have married their near relatives, and 11.5 percent have married their distant relatives.

Domestic violence and its dimensions

In the present research, domestic violence against women is measured in four dimensions, that is, direct physical violence, indirect physical violence, psycho-emotional violence, and socio-economic violence. Its results are presented in Table 1.

Dimensions	Very low (%)	Low (%)	Average (%)	High (%)	Very high (%)
Psycho-emotional	20.1	34.7	17.2	16.2	11.7
Socio-economic	39	24.4	22.1	3.6	10.9
Direct physical	54.5	26.2	12.5	2.9	3.9
Indirect physical	19.5	33.8	11.4	27	8.3
Total domestic violence scale	25.7	35.9	22.3	12	4.2

Table 1. Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of experiencing types of domestic violence

Studies on the distribution of domestic violence dimensions indicate that the women in Khorram Abad experience direct physical violence at the very least, and indirect physical and psycho-emotional violence at the very most.

Mean	Median	Mode	Skewness	Kurtosis	Standard deviation
83.14	102	62	0.75	- 0.12	31

Table 2. Statistics of domestic violence scale

Table 2 shows the statistics of domestic violence scale. Its mean is 83.14. Since its lower and upper limits range from 34 to 170 and its average limit is 102, it may be stated that domestic violence against the women in this sample is lower than the average limit of the scale. However, we should remember that 16.2 percent of the individuals experience domestic violence at high and very high levels, and 22.3 percent of them experience violence at an average level.

Women's socialization and domestic violence

Table 3 shows the simple regression coefficients of women's socialization and its levels along with domestic violence against them in the form of three equations. Its figures indicate that the relationship between socialization and its levels (that is, family and society) with domestic violence is significant and at a high limit so that it may explain 43, 40, and 25 percent of domestic violence variations, respectively.

Independent variables	Criterion variable: Domestic violence against women								
	Equation 1			Equation 2			Equation 3		
	Beta	s.e	B	Beta	s.e	B	Beta	s.e	B
Societal socialization level	- 0.502	0.263	- 2.969						

Family socialization level				- 0.628	0.174	- 2.734			
Socialization variable							- 0.645	0.111	- 1.863
Constant value		3.368	117.776		8.904	221.948		7.025	199.385
R	0.502			0.628			0.654		
R- Square	0.25126			0.395			0.428		
Sig	0.000			0.000			0.000		

Table 3. Regression coefficients of socialization and its levels with domestic violence against women

IV. CONCLUSION

Family is the main element of a society founded on affection, emotion, and dependency. In Iran, most social damages are in relation to family so that the occurrence of different social damages is a sign of functional disorders in a family structure. Domestic violence is one of these damages whose frequency in women is much more than men (Marabi, 2005).

The present research studies the relationship between domestic violence against women and their rate of socialization at both family and social levels in Khorram Abad depending upon the essential hypothesis of Parsons and Mead's theory in relation to personality structure and growth, that is, "social damages and problems as functional disorders in personality sub-system are due to imbalance between inputs and outputs," and based upon Bandura's theory of social learning, that is, "violence is acquired through its experiencing and observing inside a family," and according to sex socialization theory stating that "socialization process internalizes attitude and sex identity in a family, transfers it to children, and makes permanent a man's domination and a woman's obedience." Therefore, 383 married women, under the protection of Khorram Abad Health and Treatment Centers, were selected and studied.

The respondents' frequency distribution, in terms of socialization rate, indicates that most women (61.1 percent) typically have socialization at low and very low levels. Moreover, 37.1 percent have average socialization, and 1.3 percent is at high and very high levels. The results of regression analyses suggest a significant relationship between domestic violence against women and socialization with its double levels (family and society).The negative significant correlations between women's societal socialization and domestic violence rate ($r= -0.502$, $p<0.01$), and between women's family socialization and domestic violence rate ($r= -0.628$, $p<0.01$) confirm Parsons and Mead's theory of personality structure. As a result, an individual's personality becomes weak, leading to his weakness in social communication, bringing him into conflicts one of which is domestic violence.

Integrating the variance of scores at double levels of socialization (that is, family and social) in the form of women's socialization and performing regression analysis, it was evident that women's socialization alone explains 43 percent of domestic violence against women. This finding also confirms such theories as Parsons and Mead's personality structure, Bandura's learning, and sex socialization. According to the research results, 100 percent of the women have experienced violence on the part of their husbands. The statistics, like the results of other research, are quite alarming for all the individuals who are somehow involved in the problem.

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