

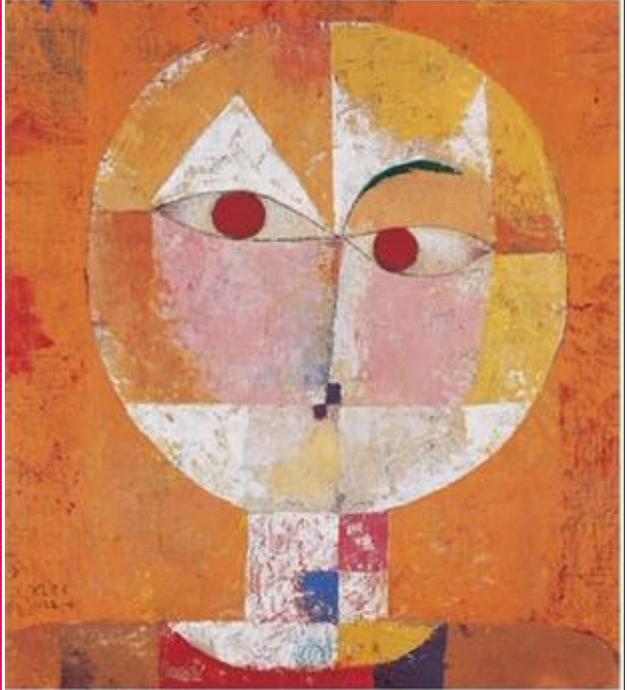
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The causes of domestic violence against men

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Abstract

This research has been conducted to identify the causes and facts behind domestic violence against men. The research qualitative method was based on Grounded Theory and was implemented in a Semi-Structured interview as the instrument. The results indicated that an inappropriate marriage plays a catastrophic role in this case which brings the other issues as well. This research concludes that the marriage with transient, shallow criteria and unknowns increases the violence possibility and subsequently will lead to an inefficient relationship and multiple frustrations with lack of intimacy, extramarital relations, and sexual disorders.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Women, Men.

Las causas de la violencia doméstica contra los hombres

Resumen

Esta investigación se realizó para identificar las causas y los hechos detrás de la violencia doméstica contra los hombres. El método cualitativo de investigación se basó en la teoría fundamentada y se implementó en una entrevista semiestructurada como instrumento. Los resultados indicaron que un matrimonio inapropiado juega un papel catastrófico en este caso, lo que también trae los otros problemas. Esta

investigación concluye que el matrimonio con criterios e incógnitas transitorios y poco profundos aumenta la posibilidad de violencia y posteriormente conducirá a una relación ineficiente y frustraciones múltiples con falta de intimidad, relaciones extramaritales y trastornos sexuales.

Palabras clave: violencia doméstica, mujeres, hombres.

1. INTRODUCTION

Intimate partner violence has been considered as a research phenomenon during the last decades. The cultural, psychological and social aspects of this domestic violence have been studied by the researchers. A preventive effort against this serious subject that poses a drastic impact on the spouse requires identifying the causes behind the violence and its roots can be explored in the individual's daily life and their cultural and social behaviors, and it significantly requires to be considered as a prevalent social phenomenon.

The Intimate Partner Violence is a sort of aggression between couples and sometimes is described as domestic abuse, domestic violence, women abuse, and partner violence or some other terms. The Intimate Partner Violence is a complex and serious social issue that poses a devastating social, economic and health cost impact on families and individuals, but it has not been still detected and reported in many countries and known as a common demeanor (GIRIDHARI, 2007). In Europe, the intimate partner violence caused to death of 73,000 people in 2002 and was ranked as the third leading cause of

death (DUFORT ET AL., 2014), although, in these statistics, the domestic violence shared among all the family members and the children specifically. Based on a Spanish statistics organization, there was a 29.7% increase in the number of calls from the children at risk of domestic abuse in 2013 (JEWKES ET AL., 2002). Domestic violence is not committed just by men and it is also perpetrated by women.

Sozan astaini metz conducted comparative research about domestic physical abuse. The result of the research which has been carried out from 57 families was more than 60% of the family members have experienced domestic violence during the marriage time and men suffered more than women in this family research case; although, the men's and women's intention to perpetrate violence were equal. The most recent data from the justice organization following Straus results are confirmed the equal ratio for men and women perpetration in domestic violence. A researched was conducted in 1998 and proved that every year, 1.5 million women have been raped and then physically abused and also 834,700 men abused too.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research has been conducted by a qualitative method based on Grounded Theory. The Grounded Theory is the ideal method of research in the fields with the lack of enough knowledge. This method has been conducted based on Symbolic Interaction Theory and the intention was identifying a new theory or modification of previous

theories, utilizing basic and initial data (COSTA ET AL., 2015). The researchers utilize the Grounded Theory when they need a theory or a brief explanation of a process. When the existing theories do not fulfill the researcher's intended subject or the participants in the process that the researcher has in his/her study plan, the Grounded Theory will construct a new theory. Since this theory is constructed through the data, it demonstrates a better expression compare with a theory that is adapted from a set of existing theories. This theory suits the position and it is efficient practically. On the other hand, a qualitative approach in research provides the opportunity to describe the phenomenon involved in human and social interactions. The qualitative research approach includes the following levels: data collection, data record, data sorting, and data analysis. This method requires several steps. The data collection is based on refinement and review of the relations among categories and it operates in an inductive method. It means there is no theory at the beginning of the research and the researcher is not intended to approve or reject any theory. By the time, the concepts will be formed and enter into the research (FARADINA ET AL, 2018; DIMUNA & OLOTUAH, 2019).

Validity in research is related to this question that is the methods, approaches and techniques really related and does they assess what you want or no? Maxwell believes that validity means the belief in the description and result. However, the validity of data is not placed in the center of the qualitative approach but to make sure about the validity, the data should be finally analyzed (KRAHN & PUTNAM, 2003).

The inner validity: to reach inner validity, the research pays constant attention to the meaningful gaps and cares about the meaningfulness, generality, and relevance. according to this in all parts of creating theories and coding the interviewer refers back to the interviews. The outer validity: in this part not only were the coding of the interviewers checked but also the ideas of the peer group were used. The coding chart was sent to six people of the peer group and their ideas were gathered to be used in editing the chart. Flexibility: to reach this goal the previous data about the aggression of women and men in the spousal life were used without being prejudiced about them. in addition, the new coding was used. Moreover, the researcher had to avoid involving his own beliefs in the research (FIEBERT & GONZALEZ, 1997).

The open coding: this coding includes the first analysis of data. in order to do this after the interviews and the recordings of each interview are studied and coded, to remove the fallacies they had to refer back to each interview . Two issues had to be noticed, comparison and bringing up different questions.

Axial coding: the data gained from the open coding will be related in this part. Forming an inner relevance gives the interviewer the chance to gain a valid meaning; the most important part of the axial coding is to reach the axial issues so then the other parts will be determined.

3. RESULTS

This research was conducted to investigate the causes of domestic violence against men. The qualitative method of this research was based on the Grounded Theory. Sampling was prepared purposefully from ten married men who visited one of the counseling and psychotherapy clinics in Tehran due to the domestic violence and already prepared for divorce. The purposeful sampling through a Semi-Structured interview and applying coding system with their specific concepts were monitored in four categories and sixteen topics. From this group perspective, individual factors such as addiction, feeling frustration, inappropriate marriage, personality disorders, and the couple's characteristics are the most important reasons for the domestic violence against men.

These results are along with HOTALING & SUGARMAN (1986), JEEVASUTHAN & AHMAD (2013) research results, as they also came up with this conclusion that the most important reason behind the domestic violence is the drug and alcohol addiction. The research conducted by Stuart, Moore, Elkins, O'Farrell, Temple, Ramsey also confirmed that alcohol addiction can cause a lot of severe harms and violence and makes fear among the victims. The research by Stith, Middleton, Busch indicated that there is an interconnection between women's alcohol addiction and violence against men. Note that in this research, the group of men has stated their spouses were taking different drugs such as anti-depression, neuropsychiatric and anti-hypothyroidism and therefore they had no control over their

behaviors and committed to different types of violation including the physical ones. Moreover, another result of this research is related to past failures and also painful childhood experiences which were triggers for women's violations against their husbands. In the same manner, DEAUX (1993) research indicated Man's dissatisfaction should be instigated with more emphasis on economic factors, failure to meet the emotional needs in the family, sexual dissatisfaction due to his spouse's disregard or coldness, social factors and masculine characteristics.

The result of some researchers conducted by kapaldi indicated that childhood and adolescence behavioral risks including aggressive behavior, withdrawal and conduct disorder may be considered as the most important predictors of marital violence in adulthood which all the cases confirm the current investigations. In this research, wives hold an offensive character which made them into verbal, psychological and physical violence.

Another finding of the research is men's and women's attitudes towards their marriage life. The participants in this study expressed that their spouses entered into their married life according to a predetermined pattern and they found no need for any cooperation in terms of decision making or financial decision, especially those ones with a stable career, higher education and income than their husbands. Research by Smith showed that dissatisfaction with the relationship such as hostile thoughts and attitudes and blaming women coming out

from men is related to the domestic violence against men (GARRATT, 2010).

MANN & TAKYI (2009) indicated in their research equalizing decision-making skills and partnering and helping a spouse are related to the reduction of harassing behaviors towards women. Research by Stuart, Gregory about the IQ and education difference in couples has come to the conclusion that low intelligence involves individuals engaging in antisocial and criminal behavior and may be related to impulsively. In this research when women found out this difference after their marriage, then they had resorted to violence to out their husbands. At the same time, the concept of marital myth has also been raised and as this term carries different conceptual meanings between couples, it may cause inefficient communication patterns and aggravate violence. For instance, in one case, the interviewee expressed that we did not have a common language and did not understand each other.

This finding is opposed to previous findings because women demanded a higher status than men because they believe they had higher education and income. Other results of this research were the sexual disorders, some abused men expressed that their spouses are reluctant to have sex with them, for instance, in one case a man said his wife prefers doing masturbate rather than a normal sexual relationship. A few others also said that since the beginning of their life, their spouses showed cold behaviors and therefore they were not interested in childbearing. But the contradictions that exist are that two of them

stated that their wife had entered into extra-marital relationships and that this was not just verbal communication, but also sexual intercourse. The above were all marital factors, but in terms of family factors as one of the causes of the domestic violence against men such as disparity, family structure and building power were the most highlighted ones, as many of women did not believe they are a spouse or a mother now and they were carrying the same paternal family pattern. As one of the interviewees stated, my wife is a copy of her father, I never could feel a woman beside me, but I always felt a violent man.

Another important result of this research was the extra-marital factors such as occupation, income and the social status which one of the interviewees expressed that my income is lower than my wife due to my education. So, I was not in any decision making. For my wife the social status is very important and as a result, we did not participate in many parties and ceremonies together and if once in a while it happened, she brings arguments and fights.

4. DISCUSSION

Once there is a big gap between male and female in different manners such as individual, domestic, marital and extra-marital, domestic violence may occur subsequently. Thus, the main factors of domestic violence against men will introduce below:

1- Individual factors: Addiction, Inappropriate marriage, personality disorders, and frustration;

2- Marital factors: Ineffective communication patterns, major differences between male and female, marriage myth, sexual disorders, crossover relationships;

3- Domestic factors: Disparity, family structure, life experience;

4- Extra-marital factors: economic, career and religious factors.

Category#1-Individual factors:

- Addiction (any kind of drug addiction);
- Inappropriate marriage, Lack of preparation for marriage, Insufficient criteria for marriage;
- Personality disorders including paranoid, narcissism, compulsive obsession and passive/invasive;
- Frustration, lack of hope for life improvement, problem control failure through the life cycle.

Category#2-Marital factors:

- Ineffective communication patterns (lack of communication, interactive withdrawal behavior, retaliation, lack of conflict resolution skills, lack of affection and intimacy);
- Major differences between male and female (Personality difference, differences in religious beliefs, cultural differences, age difference, interest difference, educational difference);
- Marriage myth;

- Sexual disorders, masturbation, sexual disability, sexual inertia;
- Crossover relationships.

Category#3-Domestic factors:

- Disparity (disconnected and interconnected relationships);
- Family structure (inappropriate family pattern, matriarchy);
- Inappropriate family early experiences.

Category#4-Extra-marital factors:

- Economic, social and career factors.

5. CONCLUSION

Quotes from men who were subject to violence according to the research topic:

- Inappropriate marriage: we did not know each other if we spent more time knowing, we would not have been married certainly. There were less than six months between our first date and the reception and official marriage;
- Marriages that are not based on a solid relation are just a quick desire. When you are encountered with reality, you would realize what a big mistake you have done while it is already too late;

- Lack of psychological readiness: My wife is just like a schoolgirl. She knows nothing. I must perform both men's and women's roles in this life;

- Lack of criterion for marriage: When we were getting married, just her family criteria were important for me, not herself. I would say, I did not know any criterion. When I got it that was already too late;

- Drug addiction: my wife was a drug-addicted because she was always nervous. She had no control over her behaviors. Sensitivity and later on physical contact. She is also diagnosed by hypothyroidism and one of the reasons she is unbearable.

To sum up, we can express that many of these research results and findings are unique. In accordance with the context and culture of every country the causing factors can be unique and therefore, the history of some variables was not found.

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