

Cultural Structure and Sexual Violence against Iranian Women (Survey of preventive strategies based on the public health approach)

Atefeh Batyari¹

Abstract

Today, sexual violence against women, as one of the most important social and public health problems, more than ever, it has been criticized by public opinion and social reformers. Sexual violence against women, early explanations focus on their psychology or biology, while the root of this kind of violence deeply lies behind cultural norms, social norms and the beliefs of a community. Culture and social norms are very wide. Normative and cultural principles can be positive and appropriate or sometimes negative and harmful that following to the correct cultural norms and avoiding of false cultural can ensure the security of women in the avoid of sexual violence. however, the danger of sexual violence for human rights and stability its effects in victim(a woman who has been violent) require independent review. This article is by documentary method, and evidence-based and through the case report, in addition to the etiology of sexual violence against women from a cultural perspective, analyzing the public health approach as a preventive intervention of this type of violence.

Keywords: Culture, Sexual Violence, Women, Prevention, Public health

Introduction

The moral and social values in a community that originated from the culture of that community can be right or wrong that the pursuit of proper culture can guarantee the security of the people of, and parallel to it, following the wrong norms or in other words, cultural abnormalities will lead to the moral collapse of community. In fact, cultural and normative structures are often involved in shaping individual behavior, in particular the use or non-use of violence. as norms can be effective in preventing violent behavior, can also play a role in encouraging people to use violence.e.g., adoption of violence culture as a conflict resolution method or a pedagogical approach to children is a risk factor² that intervention in cultural and social challenges will be effective in reducing violence by identifying the main norms and accurately assessing them. These interventions can be reduce sexual violence against women through a strategy of approachhs and norms changes related to gender.

The position of a woman socially and the value that community attaches to him and attitudes toward him are among the factors of violence against women in some cases. the beliefs and customs of a community also play an important role in this regard. for example, in a community where women are considered to be lower and weaker than men, and second-class citizen, definitely they are exposed to various of discrimination and human rights ignore , violence and exploitation that this kind of victimization is not much objection because of its mixed with the type of culture and attitude of the community. for this reason, many women are silent to domestic violence or even refuse from reporting such crimes in order to preserve family of reputation. especially in sexual crimes, women are silent for keep their reputation and this probably leads to abuse and repeat crime by the offender. and possibly women who have been abused for so long Because of such views and culture.

¹ Ph.D Criminal Law and Criminology., Iran, University of Tehran & assistant prosecutor Email: abatyari@ut.ac.ir

². Risk factors are a combination of supposed motivations(cause and effect) Which puts a person at risk of crime or victimization.Look for study more. To:Mahdavi,Mahmod.(2011).Crime Prevention(Development Prevention).Tehran:Publication Samt.PP:73-79.

On the other hand, women's lack of adherence to the correct cultural and ethical principles and the adopting high-risk lifestyles can lead to sexual violence against them.

Overall, inappropriate cultural and social structures and the not following of correct social norms can prevent the development of women's social status and consequently, women can be more exposed to victimization. Preventive interventions can, concepts beyond the social norms approach, to provide a framework for intervention in change of culture and incorrect social norms that is effective in correcting misconceptions through focusing on the negative consequences of violence and rethinking perspectives.

This article, in addition to the etiology of sexual violence against women and through by documentary method, and evidence-based and through the case report³, tries to answer the fundamental question of how preventive interventions in the cultural structure of society can reduce the risk of female sexual victimization?

A. Etiology of violence against women (Theoretical Foundations)

An important part of understanding a social problem and creating a program for prevention is to examine the cause of a social phenomenon. two important issues are consider about the causes of female victimization. One is that examination of the features that affect the behavior of the offender and another that is to consider the conditions that make some women more vulnerable .e.g., if we want to study of causes of men's violence against women, we should attend at both the characteristics of men and the situation in which a woman accepts violence and even then keep silent. In fact, in this section we are looking for the answer to the question "Why do men commit violence against women, especially sexual violence?"In explaining this phenomenon, it is possible to point out the biological characteristics of these men, as well as mental or personality disorders in etiology of this topic.

On the other hand, it is possible to investigate the fault of the victim in the event of a crime and it makes it harder for him to tolerate victimization. There are several reasons about why sometimes blame the victim One of the reasons originated from the misconceptions about the victim, the offender and the criminal act.⁴

Theorists⁵ believe that people blame the victims for control, and this blame for sexual crimes have more seen e.g., rape. research about the perception of victims of rape shows that people's perception is that victims have provided victimization conditions , so they are entitled to blame and the victims are accused of this they have role as a factor provoked In the occurrence of crime. In fact, some theorists say that, from the point of view of the people, the characteristics of the victim influence the perceptions of the crime, and the victim of rape be blamed when she is seductive.⁶

in Criminal Case , No 8908711.....3245 , With the subject of rape, Th was asked about the manner in which the crime was committed:((the complainant stood at Azadi Square at 8:00 P.M, which I saw was anxious, I told her I could help her ,say she left her phone in a taxi, she called her cell phone with my phone and was going to go to Tehransar and retake her phone.

³. One of the valuable research strategies of the accident study is through the records of the closed cases. For more information on this method, read in criminological research, Look at to :Crowe, Lynne and Natash Siemens.Criminology Research,Translate by Azade Vaezi.(2015). Sama Publishing.First Edition.PP:46-55.

⁴. Researchers think of this victim's perception of three factors:1/ belief in a just world 2/ attribution error 3/ invulnerability theory. belief in a just world hypothesis is that it gives some grounds for saying that the world is safe, so if something happens to someone, he is guilty of it. attribution error means overemphasis on individual attributes and the dimming of the role of the environment in an incident especially when they judge someone who has the result of being imagine the fault of the victim. for example, in the sexual exploitation of a man from his girlfriend, when others blame only the victim, he makes use of this foreign attribution to justify his actions. there are two types of attribution in the discussion of the definition of victimization. One internal attribution refers to the personal attributes that causes an event; another is an external attribution, that is, an environment that causes a person's behavior. an invulnerability theory also means one's belief in being invincible against the actions of the opposing party, and even saying such a sentence: "she was raped because she walked on the street alone, I never did it So I will never be raped. " "For more information, see: Victim Blaming.(2009). The Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime, fromhttp://www.feminist.com/resources/ourbodies/viol_blame.html.

⁵. Among them are Holdford and Henning.

⁶. Capezza,Nicoleand Arriaga,Ximena .(2008). Why do People Blame Victims of Abuse? The Role of Stereotypes of Women on Perceptions of Blame. Department of Psychological Sciences. Purdue University.Sex Roles 59:839–850.

I moved towards Tehransar, but in the middle of the road I an evil thought come to my mind and I changed the route and took him to the deserts around the city and raped her. The defendant was asked question if he had any intention of raping from the beginning? he answered:((I did not plan but the middle of the way decided to raped her because she had a veryprovocativeappearance and I got Sexual arousal)).

Verdict No 9509970.....1057, 2017,2/7/2017, Branch 101 criminal court, Shahr-e-Rey city:((Regarding the charge of Mr. M.J, thirty years old, single, Tehran resident, no criminal record, is accused to threatening and stealing the phone, according to the plaintiff's complaint, Mr. A.Kh and the research has been carried out ,to explain that the plaintiff is familiar with the accused through social networks (chat) then following the suggestion of the defendant for sex with a woman went to his home that the defendant then threatened the plaintiff and took by forced his phone. With this description, the plaintiff has not been innocent in the formation of the case and even has a significant share, and making an appointment for night party and Looking for love and being, there will be an ominous outcome that has not been expected(You must lie on the bed you have made). However, the court blamed the accused and found guilty and "Based on Article 661 of the Islamic Penal Code"condemn him to one year of imprisonment and forty lashes)).

It seams, Specific victim features may create stereotypes that increase the blame on the victim. The stereotypes that repeatedly affect the daily perceptions of others (strangers, acquaintances, etc.), including in the sudden judgments that people have about women affect on blame the victim. Of course, you must first review the general concepts and literature about gender stereotypes and then applied the framework to stereotypical perceptions of rape victims that may increase the blame for them.

From the author's point of view, people don't see all women one type, they have stereotypes about different types of women. There are a number of women, including housewife , employed woman's, and sex workers who have specific stereotypes about each of them, these stereotypes are effective in blaming them for victimization.e.g., housewife's are known With less ability that should take care of them therefore more available than their abilities but employed woman's are known as with more ability and higher intelligence. On the other hand, some women design themselves so that others describe them as minx. For example, they have a seductive dress or engage in illegal sex work. and makes them known as reckless women and these women accept the risk of blame because they are separated from the traditional role of women.

Several major studies on criminology have been conducted about the etiology of violence against women. generally criminology of victimization literature has development with appearance of routine activity and lifestyles theory in the 1970- 1995, researchers used the theory of routine activities to explain violence against women.

In 1981, Cohen, Cologne and Land, considered the dimensions of the theory of routine activities as four risk factors: Exposure⁷, Guardianship⁸, Proximity to potential offenders⁹ and Target attractiveness¹⁰ (Cohen and Felson,1979,p.567). The theory of routine activities has provided numerous studies of violence against women.¹¹

Cohen and Felson said that crime is the result of convergence of three factors:1/offender presence 2/Targets available3/ Lack of protection. theory of routine activities are believed that people who spend most of their time at home are less likely to be victimized(Zand,2008,p.437).

7. At risk means the time when potential victims spend outside the home and outdoors.

8.It means creating a secure space in different situations for you, for example, connecting with just the intimate friends and the amount of trust to strangers.

9. It means the amount of communication with criminals or membership in high-risk groups like addicted friends.

10. Measuring this factor is done with questions like how much money the victim carries.

11. Among the researches carried out in the field of this theory, we can mention the following:

Maxfield, Michael.(1987).Lifestyle and routine activity theories of crime: Empirical studies of victimization.delinquency,and offender decision-making,Journal of Quantitative Criminology ,Volume 3(4): 275–282.

Hayes, Hennessey and Alice Hutchings.(2009).Routine Activity Theory and Victimisation: Who Gets Caught in the 'Net'? Current Issues in Criminal Justice.20 (3).

Patt,Travis.(2015). Lifestyle and Routine Activity Theories Revisited: The Importance of "Risk" to the Study of Victimization.Journal of Educational Computing Research .26 (2): 133-153.

In fact, by etiological view the factors affecting women's delinquency, especially in the area of sexual offenses to effective factors at Women's victimization, especially in sexual crimes we can say that lifestyle, routine activities, effective role of women's as an persuasion of potential offenders to commit sexual offenses and non-commitment to ethical and normative standards increases their vulnerability. Unlike the theory of routine activities, self-control theories have not grown much. Of course, according to this theory, research has also been carried out about high-risk behaviors due to alcohol and drug abuse.¹²

Gottfredson and Hirschi are claiming Just as low self-control plays a role in criminal behavior, it also affects victimization. They believe that alike criminals, victims can also expose themselves to high-risk behaviors, which will increase their vulnerability(Gottfredson& Hirschi,1990), and empirical studies confirm this claim. research to explain the relationship between low self-control and victimization proves impulsivity behaviors,¹³ risk taking and the preference for physical activity rather than mental activity among victims(Franklin& Kercher ,2011).

Also, in 1960 Kornhauser specifically investigated the effects of structural functionalism theory that it was stated by Parsons in the 1950s.he expressed his understanding of the concept of culture, in particular, in accordance with the normative theories of Parsons culture. Parsons describes culture as a collection of symbolic meanings that internalize principal values. deviance is important from Parsons's perspective, because a basic prerequisite of social systems is to minimize abnormal behaviors and their motivations with standards related to cultural norms. values have a positive effect on social order. The cultural system includes deeply normative intentions that serve the interests of social systems, and detour from these values will lead to crime and social harm.¹⁴

With this description, it can be said that cultural and social norms, laws or expectations of behavior are in a particular cultural or social group that these norms provide social standards for appropriate and inappropriate behavior. The victimization of women in crimes, in particular sexual offenses, depends on certain conditions in apre-criminal¹⁵ that violates the values and norms that are institutionalized in society and the choice of lifestyle contrary to those values provides this pre-criminal status.

in Criminal Case , No 9616.....193 branch 28 of the Islamic Revolution Court, complaint Miss A.S vs Mr. M.M as threat to the publication of pornographic and pornographic images, Considering the contents of the case and the complainant's statement that she was acquainted with the accuser through a chat,the plaintiff, in the absence of her parents, has brought the accuser to the house and has sex with him several times,

¹². Among the research in the field of self-control, one can mention the following:

Dickerson,M.,E., Baron.(1999).Alcohol Consumption and Self-Control of Gambling Behaviour.Journal of Gambling Studies 15(1: 3–15.

Bachman, Ronet andRobert Peralta.(2002).the relationship between drinking and violence in an adolescent population: does gender matter? Deviant Behavior: An Interdisciplinary Journal. 23:1–19.

Koordeman, R., andEngels Anschutz ,(2014).Self-control and the effects of movie alcohol portrayals on immediate alcohol consumption in male college students.US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of HealthSearch database.

Schilbach, Frank.(2017).Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 48 (1):34-46.

¹³. Impulsivity and risk behaviors, collectively referred to as risk behaviors, include a wide range of unhealthy, enjoyable, and generally high-risk behaviors.*Impulsivity has a multidimensional structure that Includes dimensions such as tendency to the present, disability to delay rewards, inhibitory behavioral disorder, riskiness, sensitivity to rewards, susceptibility to boredom, pleasure and weakness in decision making.It can be argued that impulsivity is the core of many social injuries such as sexual immorality, gambling, drug misuse, personality disorder and delinquency*(Ekhtyari, Hamed, Mehran Rezvanfard and Azarakhsh Mkari.(2008). Impulsivity and various tools for its evaluation: reviewing the views and studies carried out. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology. 14(3).p.269).

¹⁴. For more information on Parsons theory, see the following:

Turner,Bryan.(1991).Routledge Sociology Classics.British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data Parsons. Talcott 1902–1979 The social system— 2nd ed—(Routledge sociology classics) 1. Sociology I. Title 301.

¹⁵. The pre-criminal situation is a set of circumstances beyond the criminal character that precedes criminal action and provides for criminal action and refers to a part that is conceptually and perceptible to a person. In each pre-criminal situation, you must recognize two basic elements: 1/An event or a series of events that have caused the formation of a plan and a criminal plan in the criminal mind.2/The circumstances of the preparation and commission of crime. The first element involves the occurrence of an event or a series of events that suddenly appear in the criminal prospect of a criminal offense, for example, women's inadequate coverage that could be the source of sexual crimes against them. The second element of our situation is to establish a pre-criminal case in which events are more or less favorable to the future offender and put him in a position to fulfill his criminal plan. the impact of this situation on decisive action is now inevitable. Without them, the criminal plan will, without a doubt, remain "map".

And The accuser has recorded a video the sex with the consent of the plaintiff and after the accuser has returned from the intention to marry the plaintiff and she Refusing to continue having sex with him,regularly threatened her with thereveal of the film, and the complainant suffering from MS she has a psychological stress that has increased severity of her illness,finally, the court sentenced him to five years imprisonment and ten years of deprivation of social rights, according to article 5 of the Penal Code.

Feminist theories also claim that there are social situation that are most effective in the experience victimization of women.especially the power of men and inequality, it have role in crimes against women. Miller and Burack, in a study on the relationship between gender and inequality, point to the power of men in society to engage in victimizations such as rape and intimate partner violenc , and this is one of the causes of women's victimization(Miller& Burack,1993,p.124) .

They believe that the difference in women's position in society against men is an important factor in the explanation of violence against women, and they refer to this situation as patriarchy, which reflects on the culture of society.

From a feminist perspective, one of the common ways of explaining women's crime and victimization is to pay attention to the differences ways which based on it women and men become sociable. Providers of such theories claim that women are traditionally socialized. They are passive beings and need to be loved, and this explains the low proportion of crime committed among them. At the same time, they recall that the abnormal or inadequate of this socialization can turn the women into vulnerable individuals against men(White & Heinz,2011,p.260).

When the family culture expects men to be strong and dominant, and say that women are cowardly and incompetent, women's victimization is increasing. when the family's culture of women expects patience and tolerance towards men's unreasonable behavior and they believe that women dressed in white dress will go to their husbands' house and they have to get out it with a shroud¹⁶ , then can not expect men to be obliged to observe the minimum their spouse ' rights.

Also, talking about sexual issues in the culture of some of the families is a disgrace and an narrator is known as deviant sex. Girls of such families are entering matrimony life with a lack of awareness of this issue and this subject and other taboos in their minds have turned matrimony relations into a unilateral relationship with violent acts. from the author's point of view, due to the existence of traditional culture in Iranian society, even in many families, divorce is considered a despicable, which, given the descriptive conditions mentioned, may even continue this matrimony relationship and lead to suicide or uxoricide.

B-Typology of Sexual Violence Against Women

1-Rape

In the 1970s, the first rape crisis center was established in San Francisco, after which several laws were passed in this regard, and the goal of this center was social education to prevent the rape and treatment and to protect the victim, because in this crime, the mental health of the victim is severely is at risk. from the achievements of this center are extending and reforming rape laws, improving criminal justice systems in dealing with criminals and treating victims, understanding the scope and impact of rape and improving health services, therapies and mental health (Gordon,2013).

In the criminal law of Iran, sexual assault has been criminalized as adultery and in article 222 of Islamic Penal Code of Iran (approved in 2013), the definition of the crime of adultery:“Adultery is the sexual proximity of a man to a woman who is not a spouse of one another and is not subject to doubt. " In Chapter 3 of the above law, Article 225 mentions the types of adultery by coercion leads to the execution of the aggressor person. With careful consideration in this article, it can be concluded that in the legislative system of Iran , husbands have unlimited access to their wives. While rape is not necessarily done by strangers, it can sometimes be committed by close relatives and even spouses (Bergen,2009,p. 17).in proportion to the rape by a stranger the psychological effects of marital rape are far more significant. Somebody, with an analysis that originated from the cultural structures of the community,

¹⁶.This is an Iranian proverb (that is, under any circumstances womes should continue to live with their husband and should not divorce)

They say that the woman at the time of marriage consent to the marital relationship under any circumstances, and the criminalization or causes of divorce by women on the basis of marital rape is incorrect. While consenting to marriage can not be implied consent to marital relations (under any circumstances and at any time).

It also seems that the most cases of rape occur by the person who is familiar to the victim, which makes it harder to prove the crime, since the offender often claims victim satisfaction, the major problem in the crime of rape is the lack of reporting by the victim, and the first reason for not reporting is keep the privacy and most victims are afraid of being blamed by others.

in Criminal Case , No 9309982.....500 ,Which has been lawsuit by Mrs.S. B at Tehran's penal court in 2014 :The plaintiff described his complaint as rape((About four years ago, I met with a person who introduced himself to Alireza for marriage. He invited me to speak to him at home. At the first meeting,he raped me with a gun and threat ,and the film has taken from this rape.during this time, he threatened me with the release of the film, and repeatedly raped me and I was silent for fear of exposing and blaming by my family.As long as I said the subject to my sister and we got to get the film, he did not give the film and severely beat me and my sister. "

2- Visual Victimization

The most prevalent form of visual victimization is exhibitionism that this act by the American Psychiatric Association defined as sexual deviation in which a person shows his penis to other people.in the psycho-medical discourse, exhibitionism is an unnatural behavior as a deviation with pathology reasons, such as antisocial behavior and compulsive obsession. the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Psychiatric Disorders considers the term sexual deviations to be a set of sexual desires or inappropriate behaviors, and considers to be a exhibitionism sexual deviation that affects one's sexual behaviors and illusions so that a person has his penis Show to others (Smukler,1975,p. 600).exhibitionism diagnosis depends on illusions and sexual behaviors that imply significant clinical problems or mental injury from a social, occupational or mental state.

Such a psychological-medical discourse on the basis of sex creates a critique of gender discrimination and ethical norms of the opposite sex. Research has not been successful in identifying the distinctive features of men and their wider psychological characteristics unless a series of clinical features that affects these sexual deviations. for example, Blair & Lanyon (1981) describe these men as shy and non-decisive also this deviation reflects the low self-confidence of perpetrators. Some researches account be nervous and the experience of abusing childhood as highlights the characteristics of such perpetrators (Wanjiru&Kung, 2011,p.388).

Researches show the relationship between exhibitionism by some males and their sexual violence in the future, (such as rape) also they show relationship between this deviation with use alcohol (Smukler& Schiebel, 1975,p.603).

Exhibitionist is often a man who shows Sexual organ in front of women and children and this exhibitionism is basically associated with masturbation. Exhibitionists, are basically two groups: a group that acts for psychological reasons, including neurological disorders or mental retardation. another group have moral degeneracy , which is a prelude to rape, or people who have become accustomed to pornography since childhood, for example, in a case, a man who do exhibitionism since teenager, later entered the university, obtained a master's degree, married and had a son, but continued to do so, he found satisfactory feeling by showing his penis to others.

Some teenagers who do exhibitionism may have had an wrong perception of childhood sexuality. Allen believes that the exhibitionists are low-culture groups, and they are weak-minded people who feel they must show their masculinity and power in this way. It has also been seen in some cases that some of these people have early ejaculation or impotence (Allen, 1980).

Some consider exhibitionism as merely a deviation, while this act is recognized as a crime and punishable in some countries. in the Iranian Penal Code, this act punishable in accordance with articles 619 and 638 of the Islamic Penal Code, and in fact, whenever a victim of exhibitionism is a woman, or exhibitionism happen in public places, perpetrators punished with this articles.

In 2017, 882 cases harassment for female in public places were reported in Tehran(Capital of Iran), the case below is an example of that: in Criminal Case , No 970998212.....13, Mrs M.GH, 28 years old, a hospital admissions employee, complained on 01/22/2017 and saied:

((I was going to work at 6:30 A.M,Well, I took a taxi, but in the middle of the way, the driver did not go straight and got out of the way and suddenly in the empty alley he took my hand and showed his penis and locked in the car. Finally I showed the ring of my hand and said I'm married that heinsulted tome and threw me out of the car)).

3- Verbal Victimization

In the laws of most countries, rape is defined as an unwanted sex from the threat, compulsion, or inability of the victim, but the sexual verbal threats that a woman does not satisfy and has negative consequences has not been taken into consideration. Verbal threats are merely a request for sex from the perpetrator, not a physical attack, and women do not complain from the perpetrator because of fear of being guilty and blaming, and silence against the perpetrator causes him to mistakenly think that he has obtained her consent.

Verbal sexual threats can sometimes lead to rape. These threats are used as a criterion for measuring unwanted sex. Schwindel et al. (2011), with this criterion, have shown that girls report unwanted sexual experiences at the university of Washington, 26 percent of girls aged 14 have reported an unwanted sexual experience, and these threats have been reported twice as rape. (Swindell, & Brigham and Sacchi, 2011).researches also show that the threat of sexual contact ,generally occurs after a relationship between woman and man, although such a victimization may also occur between the two stranger, but more is happening between the two familiar, which has a degree of familiarity can be effective on amount and type of victimization (Turner,1991,p. 456),for example, a victimization that occurs in a brief acquaintance is different from victimization in a deep and romantic relationship.

Low self- confidence plays a role in the vulnerability of women and the experience of sexual threats, although sometimes this self-confidence is the result of victimization. longitudinal studies also show that women who experience sexual threats report a higher level of depression, neurological disorder and antisocial behavior (Brandon & Abela, 2008).

Also, researches show women who sex is for them in a high priority or have a history of having sex with others are more likely to target these threats, the intimate relationship between the victim and the offender makes possible the future target of the offender being abused.

In Criminal Case , No 970998212.....13,Mrs. Elnaz, 33 years old , a Visitor, , referred to the judicial authorities on 11/22/2016 and stated: "((About three years ago, I became friends with a person named Ahmed, who gave me thousands of promises, I made sex with him. after having realized that I was lying promise I decided to end this relationship but he threatened me with publication my personal pictures and I did not complain because of the threat , but I felt tired of his threats and decided to complain him)).

In fact, street harassment has been a chronic anomie in throughout history that has penetrated under the skin of a society with a poor culture and has grown over time, deepened in some places, and change to street violence and caused a permanent insecurity in the psyche of women. Catcalling in the streets is also an oral sexual violence that a woman can be targeted at such crimes. also, emotional abuse of females, especially during adolescence, is also sort of oral victimization. So that theoreticians of the theory of disappointment, childhood negative events, and in particular emotional abuse during this period, are linked to the growth of negative perceptions, and their negative perceptions are linked to depression and vulnerability.recent studies show that verbal victimization causes depression for at least six months in a person (Brandon & Gibb, 2011).

According to the disappointment theory , the style of communication in individuals and self-assessment is also associated with emotional abuse and verbal victimization. on the other hand, emotional abuse by parents such as harassment and humiliation and victimization by peers, such as rejection , can be related With negative changes in the style of inferential methods from self and the victimization of both of these sources increases the risk of developing symptoms of depression in a person, in fact, an abuser creates a negative inference directly in the person (Gul, 1991,p.674).

4-Intimate Violence

Women are potentially being raped not only in the publicarea but at home, in marital relationship, they are not protected from this. it can be said that this form of rape, called "Intimate Violence", is the most common form of rape even more than both forms of rape by familiar and stranger.

Intimate violence can occur at all levels of social, economic, age, ethnicity, education levels, and marital duration, and intimate violence is a form of serious violence against women, and intimate violence is a form of serious violence against women, potentially causing long-term physical and psychological damage. among the physical effects of this relationship are damage to the vagina and anus ... among the psychological effects of this relationship can be depression and suicidal thoughts (Langevin ,1983,p.246).

Ms. A.A. on 5/17/2018, referring to Tehran's court and a complaint, said: "(My husband, who is alcoholism, is constantly beating me. And after watching pornographic films, I am forced to perform unreasonable sexual relations and if I resist he will be severely beating me that I've been physically and mentally damaged.

In explaining the cause of sexual violence by a husband, a number of researchers believe that a person has a specific personality (Ibid).for example, a man may be fancy to Sex with violence, while his wife may be hurt by this relationship. Occasionally, the rate of acceptance or rejection of marital rape as one of the types of domestic violence and its most pervasive type is related to the culture and rules of sexual relations of the husband and wife in that society and the cultural and social structure allows a man to establish a marital relationship under any circumstances, even in the case of a woman's dissatisfaction, which can be referred to as patriarchal culture that considering a woman as part of his property, this belief is only part of the patriarchal society, which in effect encourages men to dominate women, and therefore sexual assault is an element of domination over women.

(C) Programs for the prevention of sexual violence based on the public health approach

One day a fisher man was fishing on a river that was seen a person drowning down the river. the fisherman threw the tour into the ground and jumped into the river and reach out to drowned man. the next day, the fisherman saw again another person drowning he threw himself back into the river again. This story continued until the fisherman decided to go up the river and ask for the cause and the source of the incident.

This analogy is like the "high-hand movement" associated with public health and the prevention and control of diseases that Which considers the strategy of incident prevention at the top and specifically focuses on the prevention of sexual violence. The general health approach adopted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ¹⁷for public health includes four basic principles:1. Public health; 2. Coherent Information Approach.; 3. Cultural competence; and 4. Prevention, which These four principles also focus on the prevention of sexual violence (Lahtinen & Ahonen, 1999,p.41).

The public health approach has concerns about the identification of the health of people in the society, which is a population-centered approach to prevention programs, which means that programs should have the greatest benefit for a large group of people in the country but on the contrary there is a community-based prevention approach this approach is to protect victims and educate the entire community (women and men) in preventing sexual violence. coherent information based on a evidence-based approach is one of the basic concepts in public health, which is the adoption of program steps based on the best available information that this approach follows the steps below before implementing prevention programs.

1- Preventive steps in the public health approach

- 1-1) Definition and identification of the problem** Information can provide answers to questions,, like how sexual violence happens? Where does it happen? Who are the victims and the perpetrators? the source of information includes the criminal justice system, emergency rooms, center for rape crisis and public survey. this information is used to implement prevention programs, that's all the result of various efforts during the time.
- 1-2) Identification of Risk and Supportive Factors:** Studies can reveal the factors that make some people at risk and also the factors supportive the victim be clear that based on these factors, prevention plans are designed.
- 1-3) Develop and evaluate prevention strategies:** Information from experiences between groups and society assessment and interviews with victims can be used in prevention programs that increase the acceptability of programs among target audiences. information obtained from running programs during time can also be used in the successful or unsuccessful implementation of programs, the presentation of program achievements, the

¹⁷. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention is the United States National Public Health Institute. The center is a US federal agency under the Ministry of Health and Human Services based in Georgia. Its main objective is to protect public health and safety through the control and prevention of illness, injury and disability at the United States and international level.

identification of the areas needed to enhance the program. promising programs should be evaluated before it is widely published.

- 1-4) Guaranteed public and extensive use:** The goal of prevention strategies is to create a coherent strategy for the prevention of sexual violence. well-known and effective strategies for prevention should be adapted, implemented and replaced by ineffective strategies in a variety of groups. prevention strategies can be publish through new standards such as training, cyber networks and technical assistance.

2-Prevention approaches at the Center for Disease Control and Prevention

- 1-2) Population- Based approach:** At the Center for Prevention and Control, the health of the entire population is considered not only as victims of violence, because when violence occurs, its effects will be reflected in the entire community.¹⁸The Center's programs are aimed at preventing marital violence, promoting respect, non-violent relationships, through the individual, society and social change. The basis for prevention in this area returns to the human rights debate, including the right to security, non-discrimination and equality. the public health approach has designed based on gender-based approaches which at reported about violence and health known as a population-based that based on a biological perspective, it relies on primary prevention, which will be further elaborated on.

Most research has focused on the risk factors of intimate violence and less attention has been paid to supporting factors. however, studies show that women with higher education are less likely likely to exposed intimate violence (Brown, 2006: 276).however, intimate violence is an inevitable issue, but it can be limited by design and the right strategies which is one of the most appropriate programs for preventing intimate violence is primary prevention through family-based interventions in during childhood and awareness-raising programs as outlined below.

1-1-2) Early Childhood and Family-based Approach

Early childhood has the greatest impact on the cognitive, psychological, emotional and social development of a person during his lifetime. in the early days of life, children learn through the family and the surrounding environment how to communicate with the outside world. However, in childhood, intimate violence programs do not explicitly target prevention programs, and most of the cognitive, psychological and emotional development of the child is contemplated.

But misbehavior with the child can be a risk factor that increases the likelihood of intimate violence in the future, and can be Prevention of misbehavior an important part of preventing intimate violence in the future (Mercy & Doll, 2005).there are strong reasons that say home visitation programs¹⁹ and parent education can be effective in reducing misbehavior with children. although the direct impact of strategies on the prevention of intimate violence has not been discussed, however, these programs can be effective, in any case, reduce the risk of intimate violence by reducing the cognitive, behavioral and social consequences of misbehavior with children.

Misbehavior with child is not merely a factor in the intimate violence in the future, Rather children learn from the early age of problem solving skills, managing emotions, social skills for later relationships, shaping their views about gender roles and the positive relationships of parents at home are helping to develop the child's skills, which is very important in facilitating social behaviors. Programs that seek to reduce children's rough behaviors and promote positive skills are effective in counteracting the path to the growth of criminal and violent behavior. promising strategies such as home visitation, parent education (including positive reinforcement of non-violent discipline methods, problem solving and behavior management skills);teaching cognitive-behavioral skills for children, social development programs to reduce anti-social and aggressive behaviors and combination programs for teachers, children and parents are among the most effective programs.

¹⁸. www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention.

¹⁹. One of the important family-planning programs to prevent is home visits. The main goal of the home visitation program is to educate parents to improve the lives of very young children, which usually begins at birth and sometimes in the last trimester of pregnancy. In addition, preventing early delivery and preventing the birth of a baby with a low birth weight, promoting the child's health and development, preparing her for school, and preventing abuse and neglect from the child is another goal of the program. Family inspectors are usually nurses or other health professionals with a variety of specialist backgrounds in the family. The successful example of a home visit program is the Almirar program, which was launched in 1970 in New York. For further reading, see: (Khosroshahi ,Ghodrat and , Haydar Mansouri .(2010). Early Prevention of Delinquency by Family-Based Approach, Journal of Extremistly Preventive Offenses, 5(16):32-67.

Childhood interventions are not merely for the health and well-being of children, but also to promote healthy behaviors and appropriate social function - including non-violent behavior in relation to sexual partner and respectful, sexual activity with the consent of the parties throughout life - including the benefits of running programs. The core of these programs is to educate of parents for modeling healthy relationships, managing the positive behavior of children without severe physical punishment, strengthening child anger management, impulse control, problem solving, conflict resolution and social skills(Harvey& Butchar,2007,p. 243).

2-1-2) public information and awareness

Public information and awareness is a public approach to early prevention of intimate violence. awareness around the world is to break the silence that surrounds the forms of violence and indeed, it is an attempt to influence perceptions and acceptable social norms and create a policy to identify the problems that have been used by human rights frameworks, for example, the 16-day campaign against violence was setting up , Which was a process of informational types around the world.1,700 organizations in 130 countries since 1991 have participated in such campaigns. These campaigns publish their messages through the media, which are known as community meetings or community theaters. The goals of these campaigns are to increase public awareness, provide accurate information and eliminate myths and stereotypes about intimate violence and changing public opinion. Struggle of campaigns, if be based on a social marketing framework, they will be effective in changing social behavior. the social marketing framework is looking for convincing messages through understanding the behavior of the audience, and this framework is increasingly seeking to identify social norms and behavior of men in relation to intimate violence.

2-2) Biological Approach

The Center Disease Control for the analysis of sexual violence also uses the biological model, because it is a multi-dimensional model and combines individual risk factors in the psychological model and social risk factors in the feminist model and it is a combinatorial model about political, cultural and environmental factors that affect sexual violence and provides a key point for prevention and intervention. The biological model used in the global report on violence and Health also includes the following four levels (World Health Organization,2009).

1-2-2) Effects on the individual level: Effects at the individual level include risk factors in a person's history that increase the risk of violence in the victim, such as alcohol or drug abuse. on the other hand, features such as a history of sexual abuse of a person or witnessing domestic violence can affect the individual's behavior in committing violence. in designing intervention programs at the individual level, most social and cognitive skills are targeted, which include approaches such as counseling, treatment, and training sessions.

2-2-2) Effects on the level of interpersonal communication: Factors that increase risk as a result of communication with peers, intimate friends and family members, and these relationships can shape individuals' behaviors. Interventions affect the interpersonal communication effects, including family therapy, the development of intervention skills in an observer (witnessing domestic violence) and parenting education.

3.2.2 Effects at the community level: Factors that increase risk factors based on the community environment and include people's experiences and their relationship with the community, including school, workplace, neighbors and interventions at this level are generally based on policies and environmental conditions.

4.2.2) Effects on the community level: The community is larger than society, and at this level , risk factors such as gender inequality, religion, cultural beliefs, social norms and social and economic policies are considered that create distances and tensions among public groups. For example, an rape that usually occure between women based on the culture of societies and interventions at this level generally involve multiple changes, such as norms and policies related to sexual violence and gender inequalities. In general, the biological model is a comprehensive protection of the public health approach that in addition to identifying individual risk factors paying attention to norms, beliefs, and socio-economic systems.

Conclusion and suggestions

Today, victimization as The other side of crime more pay attention by criminologists and sociologists. effects and consequences of victimization and its survival in the victim's life have been one of the most important reasons for considering the controversy of the victimology issues. women who play an important role in the development of society ,the experience of victimization in this group and the suffering of the consequences of the crime will slow down the development process of the societies, therefore, it is necessary to search for and identify the causes of their victimization and the provision of prevention programs.

Today, the family institution as the core of the formation of social relations has quite direct effects on other institutions of society. Violence with women not only leads to tension in the family but also disrupts their social interactions. Sexual violence against women is one of the examples of violence that greatly exacerbates the mental health of the woman, and sometimes this violence originated from the cultural norms of the community, and culture as a structure can also increased the culture of violence among the community and also it can be effective by providing the right norms for preventing violence.

In recent years, attempts have been increased to sexual education, identify causes of vulnerability, abuse and sexual violence. Sexual violence is linked to other types of risks and injuries, such as racism, drug abuse, alcohol, gender inequality and domestic violence. politicians can design a specific type of education in accordance with the culture and religion of each society and the goal of all training is to increase awareness of sexual health, awareness about risk and its consequences.

However, the relationship between gender and violence can be seen as a complex relationship. different roles of women and men are shaped and strengthened by gender norms in society, and these social expectations defined with proportionate to the behaviors of women and men, which this difference in roles often creates gender inequality and in most societies, women are seen as creatures dependent on men and with lower social status and that inequality can be effective in reducing the empowerment opportunities of women and often this inequality increases the risk of sexual violence against women by men, which is essential in order to provide a comprehensive approach to combating this form of violence, and the introduction of a public health approach as a comprehensive approach to the prevention of sexual violence can lead to the successful implementation of prevention programs. finally, the following suggestions can be made to prevent sexual violence, all of which need intervention at the cultural core of the community. Sensitizing children, parents, teachers, police, and local communities to the nature and extent of sexual violence, letting them talk about these issues is an indispensable step toward fight with phenomenon of sexual violence.

Teaching sex issues can provide a good framework for informing people about sexual abuse, for example, the distinction between good and bad touch, the teaching of emotional expressions that are highly related to sexual abuse. Teaching sex issues to eliminate risk and reduce harm by enhancing the power of sexual abstinence until the marriage of a person based on the religious framework and the values and beliefs of a community.

Educating parents, school staff and communities to understand that philosophy needs to learn sex education because; sexual education can provide teens and young people wide the knowledge and communication skills that they need in their sexual life; and these programs should include prevention of sexual abuse and violence, what is its nature? What should we do and how to access support resources? School, community and media interventions can increase gender equality and provide conditions for preventing violence against women. school-based programs identify norms and sexual orientations before they are institutionalized in children.

Media interventions can also change gender norms and promote women's rights. public awareness campaigns and other interventions through media and multimedia tools can be effective in changing gender-based tendencies. however, the goal of all these interventions is gender equality and non-violent communication by identifying gender stereotypes that allow men to run power against women.

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