

The Process of Violence against Women in Iran and the World: Providing Solutions to Reduce Violence based on the Experience of Countries

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Abstract: Violence against women is a universal reality and is common in all countries, cultures and societies. This violence appears in various forms such as physical, sexual, emotional, neglect, negligence, and child marriage, and ultimately results in emotional divorce, formal divorce, escape, suicide, and the breakdown of the family unit. In order to reduce such kind of violence each country has common program such as increasing the society awareness and specific interventions for target groups. One of these specific programs in Iran is "Social Emergency services". Its characteristic is 'be specialized', "be on time" and "be available". Safe house centers (shelters) with the aim of protecting and supporting women and children from domestic violence is another specific program that has been launched since 2014. Results show that this program by helpline (123) and mobile social services has been able to empower 15721 violent women during 2019 by delivering specific services (social, psychological, increasing awareness, teaching, covering and supporting). A review on the experience of countries shows that increasing public awareness about violence against women, holding training courses, specialized meetings and reviewing the law can have an impact on controlling and decreasing violence.

Keywords: violence Women. Intervention, countries.

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Introduction:

Violence against women occurs more or less in all societies, both developed and developing ones, between different groups, ethnicities and cultures. This violence, which is accompanied by physical, mental and psychological aggression, is more intense in societies dominated by patriarchal culture. Arguments, betrayal, addiction, etc. are common among the factors that cause violence against women. Any factor threatening the social health of the family, including domestic violence, can have irreversible negative effects on the family structure.

The painful phenomenon of violence against women in various physical, psychological, sexual dimensions around the world endangers the physical and mental health of women and violates their human rights. It also reduces women's health, family system, broken chains and failure in the role of spouse (Razzaqi et al., 2013).

For the first time, estimation of the global prevalence of violence against women based on all available data from population of the world show that, 35% of women have experienced violence by their partner or sexual partner during their lifetime. Using a systematic approach from 141 studies in

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81 countries, the World Health Organization found that about one-third (30%) of women aged 15 and over reported that they have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner. Today, at least 200 million women and girls aged 15 to 49 in 30 countries are affected the violence by the data collected on the issue of violence. This rate is higher in Africa and the Middle East, with more than 125 million women and girls in all over Africa and the Middle East, where this particular form of violence against women is concentrated. Violence is so common in some of the countries that the overall prevalence rate is over 80%. (World Health Organization, 2017). The results of a study in the Middle East and North Africa show that between 40 and 60 percent of women said they had experienced street sexual harassment. These harassments have included sexually sign language, harassment, sexual misconduct, (Results of the International Study of Gender Equality between Men and Women - Middle East and North Africa, 2017).

Violence against women in Iran is estimated from 30 to 80%. The most accurate growth rate of violence against women in the country is related to the national survey, which has estimated 66 percent (Talebpour, 2017). Iranian society, like many under developing societies, has been on the path of modernization for decades and is experiencing the effects of this nascent modernity on all its structures and institutions. The family institution is no exception to this trend and has faced many challenges in this direction. Changing the position of women and balancing their power with men, changing values and norms, changing attitudes towards family roles (wife, husband, parents, children, etc.), increasing women's employment outside the home, increasing social mobility especially due to immigration, the increasing importance of expressing one's existence and the desire for independence and freedom of individuals and the desire for personal pleasure and many other things, has provided new conditions that increase women's awareness of their rights compared to the past. The increase of individual independence compared to the past, has led the Iranian society to a highly patriarchal and diverse subcultures. At this time, the woman does not accept violence by man and reacts to violence against herself. One of the signs of this reaction is violent women who go to social emergency centers or call social emergency line (123) which provide early-intervention services to at-risk families. They call the social emergency line and get advice about the violence, or they stay in the safe houses of the welfare organization with the order of the judiciary and accompanied by the social workers of the welfare organization. It has also led to major changes in the shape of the family, especially in its urban type. The family has evolved to change attitudes, values, relationships, and roles. The acceleration of these developments is such that sometimes it seems that it has caused a rupture from previous decades. Violence against women by husbands is a phenomenon that has turned the issue of the family in Iran into a social phenomenon. It is obvious that the dysfunction of the family and above all the collapse of the family institution, society faces many problems and consequences, but the majority of people are confused between the two social structures, which in itself causes a conflict of role in the family (Agbayani, 2008).

Research objectives:

- Recognizing the process of violence against women in I.R.Iran and the world
- Recognizing the specific interventions on violence against women in I.R.Iran and other countries.

Research Hypotheses:

- The process of violence against women in I.R.Iran and the world is the most obvious type of domestic violence that is occurred in all parts of the world and different social classes.
- The specific interventions of countries on violence against women have significant role in controlling and reducing domestic violence against women.

Research literature

Definition of violence against women:

According to the 1993 definition of the United Nations, violence against women is any form of gender-based violence that causes harm such as, physical, sexual, or psychological harm to women. Domestic violence (violence against women) is classified into subtypes as:

- 1- Sexual violence, including forced sexual intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion.
- 2- Physical violence: such as slapping, hitting, kicking and beating.

- 3- Psychological violence: Violent behavior that damages a woman's dignity, honor and self-confidence.
- 4- Financial violence: such as keep the woman from working or having access to the family funds and financial resources (Financial abuse occurs in 99% of domestic violence cases)
- 5- Social violence: such as Prohibition to meet friends and relatives.
- 6- Emotional violence: shortcoming in meeting physiological needs is considered (Aghabigloui and al 1379).
- 7- Verbal violence: The violent behavior that a man reveals in his speech towards a woman.
- 8- Child marriage: Early marriage or the phenomenon of child marriage refers to a marriage in which the couple or one of them has not reached the age of 18.

Historical course of violence against women

A: In the world

Although it may be difficult to pinpoint the exact history of violence against women, it is clear that many forms of violence against women have been accepted, endorsed, and even legally punished (Ireland, Patricia, 1996). For example, Roman law gave men the right to punish their wives even to the point of death (Stedman, Bern, 1917). According to the original Roman law, the marital power of men was absolute and he could even punish his wife and punish her to the point of death and kill her. The history of violence against women is closely related to the historical perspective in which women were treated as an asset and a gender perspective.

The view of patriarchy and the view of gender inequality have been cited as a history of violence against women. By inventing and making primitive tools known as Paleolithic tools, these pieces of stone were slightly machined, giving him the ability to strike, pound, pierce, cut, and target other animals from a distance. With the discovery of these tools, man went to change his way of life gradually and to hunt for vegetarianism. This, according to François Eritrea, a prominent French anthropologist, created the first major gap between men and women because women were less physically able to move due to pregnancy and the need to care for infants, while men could not.

Over several hundred thousand years, when advanced tools such as bows and arrows, spears and axes were made this was the beginning of violence and male domination over women. Then came the institutionalization of violent structures. Thus, male domination intensified with the movement of societies towards the agricultural revolution that took place ten thousand years ago and the emergence of city-states about seven thousand years ago, and its structures in all aspects of human life, such as customs and traditions. , Law, behaviors and mentalities were established and this situation continued until the modern era with the Industrial Revolution

From this time (from the nineteenth century), however, women entered the labor market and first made their demands for equality in the economic field, then in the political field and finally in the social field. It has declined in many societies, but most human societies still carry it within themselves, their everyday institutions and mechanisms, their language, their habits and their mentalities, in the form of daily and organized violence.

B- In Iran:

In ancient Iran, the first oppressions of women were scattered in mythological stories and cave inscriptions, and pathetic stories were exposed to history. In prehistoric times, people lived in various tribes and clans as tribal monarchs, and women were sometimes not of the least value. However, the Avesta places men and women everywhere in the same line because of the abuse and heavy duties that women had to endure. Women at that time did not have the right to trade or contract. In wars, women were considered the spoils of war. The savage tribes abducted women and saw women only as a means of evacuating lust and a means of carnal purposes. Women could not defend themselves in wars, and some of the food of the years of famine included them. This was the first reason why men considered women ugly. Later, these ideas continued to be horrific, such as burying girls alive.

Killing families and women:

Killing families and women to prevent captivity and aggression was another type of violence and crime that has many examples in history that most rulers or ordinary people after the defeat in the war

and the entry of enemy soldiers into their land to prevent Women were captured, tortured and raped. Either they killed their own family and fled, or they committed suicide after killing them. Most of these killings included women for fear of rape and children for fear of captivity (Khalili, 1980).

Violence against women in Afghanistan:

The cultural characteristics of Afghanistan are the legacy of ancient patriarchal traditions that are experienced in all lifestyles. In the ancient and indigenous tradition of Afghanistan, there are obvious gender differences both in private life and in social life and the public sphere. The dominance of tribal and patriarchal values at the heart of Afghanistan's cultural, social, and political tradition has severely isolated women, and excluded them from decision-making and role-playing in the private and public spheres. However, the type of violence against women is different in modern and traditional families. In modern families, most violence occurs culturally, but in traditional ones, physical violence against women is used and severe beatings and sometimes amputations are prominent. In Afghanistan both cultural and physical violence against women occurred. In addition, women, suffer verbal harassment in the street women physical violence at homes. In recent years, the noses and ears of several women in Afghanistan have been cut off. About 76 percent of men abuse their wives. Physical, sexual and verbal violence (Afghanistan Civil Society Complex 1926). The rate of verbal violence reaches more than 39%, which indicates a low social culture in Afghan families. One of the shocking types of physical violence that leads to the murder of women is honor killings, which occur with justifications of dignity. During the national investigation conducted by the commission in this regard, 243 cases of honor killings were documented that occurred between the beginning of 2011 and the end of 2013. The Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) also documented 120 honor killings in 2013, most of them in Herat, Jalalabad and Gardez. However, violence against women is a problem that has its roots in the culture and traditions of the society in Afghanistan and is common in the society. However, violence against women is very common in families. Data and statistics recorded in the offices of the Independent Human Rights Commission in Afghanistan clearly show that domestic violence is one of the most common types of violence against women. Violence against women is due to several factors. Some of these factors are rooted in the cultural and social structures of society, and a number of others have been reported due to legal anomalies and weak rule of law and corruption in the country's judiciary. According to the Commission's research on the causes and contexts of rape and honor killings, the most important causes of violence against women can be listed as follows:

- Lack of decisive treatment of criminals and the continuation of the culture of impunity
- Corruption and abuse of administrative and organizational position
- Involvement of influential people in the handling of complaints by unofficial authorities
- Victims do not turn to the judiciary due to fear and distrust of government agencies

Lack of necessary and appropriate coordination between organizations such as the judiciary, law enforcement and courts:

- Limited access of women to courts to file complaints
- Lack of security and weakness of government sovereignty
- Lack of necessary support for victims of violence against women
- Negative attitude towards women in the patriarchal traditions of society
- Gender stereotypes towards women

Concealing incidents of violence, including physical violence, rape and honor killings due to traditional sensitivities:

- The normalization of violence against women in traditional society
- Illiteracy and low level of public awareness
- Traditional patterns of marriage in society
- Poverty and unemployment
- Increased drug addiction

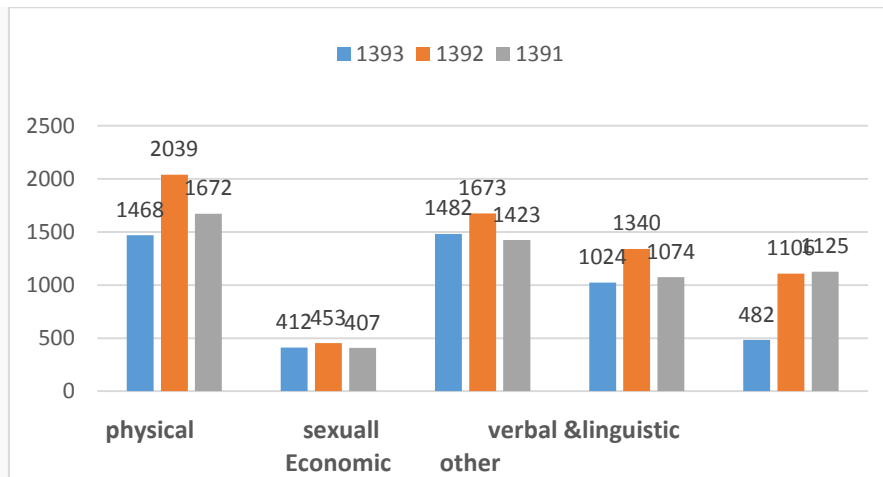


Table 1. The ratio of violence against women in Afghanistan

Violence against women in Pakistan:

Violence against women in this society is more structural than causal. Violence against women exists in various forms and exists in all regions and at all levels of society. The main reason for such a widespread culture is patriarchy. Culture, norms, traditions, and even the interpretation of religion, which are defined in power relations and in family structures, determine the dominance of men over women (who annual report, 2019).

Violence against women in Armenia:

Violence against women by their husbands is the most common type of domestic violence in Armenia. According to the Sociological Survey of Domestic Violence and Divorce in Armenia, as part of a program to combat gender-based violence in the South Caucasus with the support of the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Norway, domestic violence is a very complex combination. This issue is related to the social and behavioral expectations of the individual as well as the socio-political and general situation of the society and the lack of domestic violence laws (Ohanian and Itek, 2011).

Men's violence against their wives in Armenia is a serious social issue that, if not prevented, could be passed on to the next generation. In the educational system, research conducted in Armenia does not confirm domestic violence, which, of course, is not enough. There should be mechanisms to protect and protect women victims. Today, because of the implementation of Article 225 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia, injured and divorced women and their children often lose their place of residence. According to a 2010 study by the United Nations Population Fund among 2,763 married Armenian women, people who suffer from spousal abuse prefer to remain silent, and only 15% of them suffer from all kinds of harassment. They point out that their spouses are working against them. According to a 2007 study of 1,006 married women by the Women's Human Rights Center at the Torpajjan Statistics Policy Center at the American University of Armenia, almost all respondents believed that psychological violence was far worse than physical violence. 66% of respondents reported experiencing psychological trauma frequently or occasionally from their spouses, 27% reported experiencing less severe physical violence, and 6% reported experiencing severe physical violence frequently, with 10% reporting They have considered severe physical violence by their spouses as a result of their spouses being provoked by their mothers-in-law. Injured women with higher levels of education and employment were also more inclined not to justify and report all forms of violence by their under any circumstances.

Violence against women in Turkey:

One of the features of the family structure in Turkey is the independent sovereignty of the father. The man emphasizes that while socially Turkish society is a patriarchal society and these laws are contrary to the current customs of this society, many men still accept corporal punishment in order to restrict women and in case of disagreement, it is part of their rights. They know that it is definitely one of the

causes of the weakness of the family foundation. Violence against women is part of everyday life in Turkey. Almost every week, shocking videos of women at home or on the street are shared and broadcasted on social media.

Turkey specific actions for reducing violence against women

Establishing Turkish Women's Organizations:

1. **Turkish Women's Union:** This union was founded in 1924 and then dissolved and re-started in 1926. This union is a non-political organization and often participates in political issues, especially issues related to women's political issues.
2. **Turkish Women's Development and Identification Institute:** The institute was established in 1985 with the aim of encouraging and increasing the success of women in society and since its establishment, the institute has tried to provide health services for rural women.
3. **Increasing educational level and men Literacy:** According to the first constitution of the Republic of Turkey in 1924, all educational centers and institutions were under the centralized control and supervision of the Ministry of Education and basic education became compulsory and free for all men. There is close cooperation of education and schools and health houses contributes to this issue .According to Article 42 of the Constitution, basic education is free for all men and women. Also encouraging media campaign to raise public awareness with the aim of informing victims and potential victims, witnesses and spectators to report violence and seek service from relevant institutions, strengthen prevention, reduce re-victimization, and introduce the actions and services of trained professionals.

This project included the following:

- Making social media clips (including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Google)
- Advertising in bus and metro stations;
- Newspaper ads
- Online or offline advertising
- Making clips and motion graphics
- Printing posters in public recreational spaces.

Operational plan in four main areas including:

- 1- Legal measures and formulation of integrated policies
 - 2- Data collection
 - 3- Research and education to increase awareness
 - 4- Supporting victims
 - 5- Monitoring and evaluation
4. **Providing Shelter or safe house for violent women:** for adults victims of domestic violence, emergency services outside of office hours, emergency support line in welfare, provision of efficient and effective welfare services, and provision of primary health care for victims of sexual violence are envisaged and deliver services.
 5. **Amendments to the criminal law**
 - Significant increase in the severity of punishments for crimes related to violence
 - Elimination of solitary confinement for perpetrators of violence
 - More precise definitions of crimes, especially the definition of rape, were included in the law
 - Application of this note in the legal clause stating that; "In the event of violence, there is no need for the victim to file a complaint
 6. **The Istanbul Convention 2018:** Signed in 2011 by 13 countries, including Turkey, and is entitled "The Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Violence against Women, Domestic Violence and Combating All Forms of Violence". This treaty is a set of binding laws for governments and is nominated after its signature in the city of Istanbul. The Istanbul Convention, identified eight main categories of barriers to the prevention of violence against women, including: (1) cultural barriers, (2) economic barriers - Social, (3) barriers for

survivors, (4) barriers for criminals, (5) barriers for children, (6) barriers to informal networks (family and friends), (7) barriers to providing psychotherapy training, and Social and (8) barriers to the justice system (including the police and the courts).

Despite the extensive services provided by NGOs and the training provided on awareness, patriarchy remains largely a major and pervasive barrier. In social attitudes, dominant discourses still reflect gender inequality and gender roles, and some barriers seem to be internalized within this patriarchal society.

The Istanbul Convention stressed the need to pursue the following:

- The need for training and retraining of forces based on the training of cultures, subcultures, attitudes, beliefs, roles, different jobs and ..
- Training classes, unions and the public in various occupations
- Retraining instructions
- Identifying focal points and zoning of violence
- Continuous training of personnel at the expert and professional level
- Provide in-service training for intervening forces such as police, court judges and lawyers
- Use and efficiency of teaching aids such as video and video to document and prove evidence

Establishment and operation of safe houses in different places, especially in vulnerable areas:

- Providing professional assistance services in local police stations and police
- Review processes and review the strengths and weaknesses of the program
- Expand the scope of learning and disseminate training provided by trained personnel to others.
- Providing valid training certificates for the forces under the title of retraining courses with official points

Violence against women in China:

China is one of the largest countries in East Asia. The greatest oppression and violence against Chinese women is following some old and wrong beliefs of the past, even the worship of ancestors or the cult of the dead has been the principle of all religions in China (Taheri 1996). Confucius, one of the Chinese moral philosophers, had pessimistic views about women. His thoughts were so intertwined with the culture of Chinese life that even women accepted the oppression and considered it natural. Confucius believed that men rule and women are condemned, and in marriage the will of the husbands governs the will of the women, and after the death of the husbands they have the authority by the children and if they have no children, the relatives are the women decision makers. Therefore, women never had independence. (History of Will Durant Civilization). The status of women in China and most Asian countries has been so low that girls were trained from birth to serve and comfort men, often subjected to violence, and preferred some religious rites to sacrifice girls. In general, the image of women in China can be searched in a basic framework. In a way that they had neither property nor freedom, but considered their inevitable destiny to be obedience to three types of men (father, husband and son), just as Confucius had decreed this obedience (Shadloo, 1998).

Violence against women in Japan:

Prior to World War II, most Japanese lived in large families of three or more generations, with hierarchical family relationships and strong family authority advising their children to respect and obey their elders. In addition, in turn behaved similarly towards their parents. Married women were expected to be honest, obedient to their husbands, fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law. Post-war developments brought about changes in the legislative part of Japanese society

In pre-war civil law, the traditional family system developed into the traditional Lee. The law found that the system had two dimensions, one temporary and the other structural. The family system before the war, linear or generational continuity was the most important feature. Material provision (development of family capital) the choice of a spouse as well as the choice of a successor had rights and responsibilities under this system in which women had a secondary role compared to the head of the family. However, the development of the democratic process after World War II changed the face of Japanese family life. According to Article 14 of the 1947 Constitution of Japan, all people are equal

before the law and there is no discrimination in political, economic or social relations on the grounds of race, religion, sex, social status and family origin. Rapid economic growth has also taken a heavy toll on family life. One of the most visible changes has been the increase in the number of people living in nuclear families. After World War II in 1945, Japan passed a general election law granting women universal suffrage. Since then, the number of women with higher levels of education and employment in government offices and government positions has increased. Women took the initiative in campaign organizations, independence movements, political movements, and the fight against corruption and the elimination of pollution and voluntary activities. The formation of the Japan Authorized Organization under the personal leadership of the Minister in 1975 is considered an effective measure.

Japan actions against women violence:

Regarding violence, various groups were formed in Japan to deal with such issues; The National Institute for the Prevention of Child Abuse is one of the organizations that has been established since 1990 to prevent domestic violence (child and woman). In 1988, an organization called "Women Fighting Aggression" was formed to combat rape of women. More progress was made in Japanese women's affairs from 1975 onwards. One of the most important factors in changing the status of women was the international human rights movement. These changes became more pronounced after the United Nations declared 1976 to 1985 the Women's Decade, and especially when it declared 1979 the year for the abolition of discrimination against women. Discrimination against women is considered a dramatic change in Japanese history and society after the ratification of the Convention. Thus, after the re-establishment of Meiji and the post-World War II reforms, Japanese women entered a new era, and the effects of the UN Convention against Discrimination, which was considered in Japan as in other countries, are significant.

Violence against women in the United States:

Violence against women in the United States is the use of domestic abuse, murder, sex trafficking, rape and assault against women. It has been recognized as a public health concern. Culture in the United States has led towards the trivialization of violence towards women, with media in the United States possibly contributing to making women-directed violence appear unimportant to the public.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institute of Justice, about 1 in every 4 women suffer from at least one physical assault experience from a partner during adulthood (National Network to End Domestic Violence. Retrieved, 2011). A review of 2015 data shows that a quarter of the US population (approximately 30 million people) has experienced sexual, physical, and emotional violence in their lifetime, and these experiences have negatively affected their lives (Smith, S. G., et al. 2018). For many victims, domestic violence was committed early in life. 26% of women and 15% of men before the age of 18 experienced some form of domestic violence (Smith, S. G., et al. 2018). A 2007 report found that in about 64% of female homicides were perpetrated by a partner or family member. Intimate partner abuse may also include other types behavior considered abusive. These are instances in which one partner seeks to control finances, force isolation from friends and family and dominate the relationship. Women who have been identified as being at a higher risk for domestic and sexual abuse are older women, those living in rural communities, disabled women and immigrants. Addressing and preventing such violence may be difficult because some women do not have nearby access to victim services. A woman may also have language barriers, economic and psychological dependence on the perpetrator. Over 39% of American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced violence in the past year. Of these, 14% percent were sexually abused; their intimate partner assaulted 9%, 12% were stalked and 25% experienced psychological aggression by their intimate partner. In the past year, over 730,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women experienced violence (National Institute of Justice 2018).

In some instances of violence, a woman and her children may not be able to procure housing apart from the perpetrator. Between 22-57% and of these women become homeless. Due to housing regulations that practice a 'no tolerance' policy requiring eviction of all household members when even one person is convicted of any crime, battered women can then be homeless as a result. This practice essentially creates a disincentive for reporting violence in the home. Some women who have

experienced violence in the home risk the loss of their jobs related to their need for medical treatment, counselling, finding new housing and legal protection.

Domestic violence in the Russian Federation

Until very recently, violence against women in the Russian Federation was still a taboo subject. People had never heard the terms “domestic violence” or “rape” in conversations or in the mass media. Neighbors silently tolerated screams; doctors accepted excuses for broken bones, and the government confidently claimed that women were emancipated and on an equal level with men

In 1995–1996, the Russian Association of Crisis Centers for Women (RACCW) conducted a survey on the issues of domestic violence and rape. The results show that alcoholism and lack of communication skills as the two main problems influencing violence.

Strategy to combat violence against women:

It is important to support the existing network of independent women’s organizations providing direct services for women. There are different types of intervention existing in the Russian Federation. The ANNA Crisis Centre for Women offers different services:

- Telephone line for hearing the sound of women
- counselling center (lawyer, psychologists, support groups, advocacy);
- Educational programs;
- National educational campaign;
- Training programs for professionals (police, judges, prosecutors, medical doctors, social workers);
- Training programs for other Crisis Centre groups in different regions across the Russian Federation.
- Rape crisis services (hot-line, psychological and legal counselling), a new type of urgent medical assistance and advice to the victims of rape.
- Family planning services
- Marriage counselling
- Legal advice
- Publications and information.
- Marriage counselling helps to reduce the number of divorces and to prepare young couples for the responsibilities of parenthood.
- Seminar networking helps to solidify regional women’s cooperation and specifically led to the formation of the Women’s Discussion Club.

Violence against women in France:

Every three days in 2016, a woman was murdered by her partner or ex-partner," according to the National Observatory for Violence against Women (MIPROF). Even more worrying is that a review of the data shows that "225,000 women aged 18 to 75 have reported being the victim of physical and / or sexual violence by their ex-husband or wife for more than a year." (Less than 20% have complained) "However, less than 1.5% of women admit to complaining." This further illustrates the fragility of these victims in the couple structure. According to Interior Ministry sources, "110,000 victims have complained or been reported by the police and gendarmerie services. This number is about 14,670 in 2016 compared to 13,730 in 2015. Also statistics show that 86% of victims of domestic violence are women. Of the 109 women killed by their official husbands, at least 51 or 47% were victims of the partner's previous violence. Of the 16 women who killed their husbands, at least 11 or 69% were victims of domestic violence (National Mortality Survey 2017)

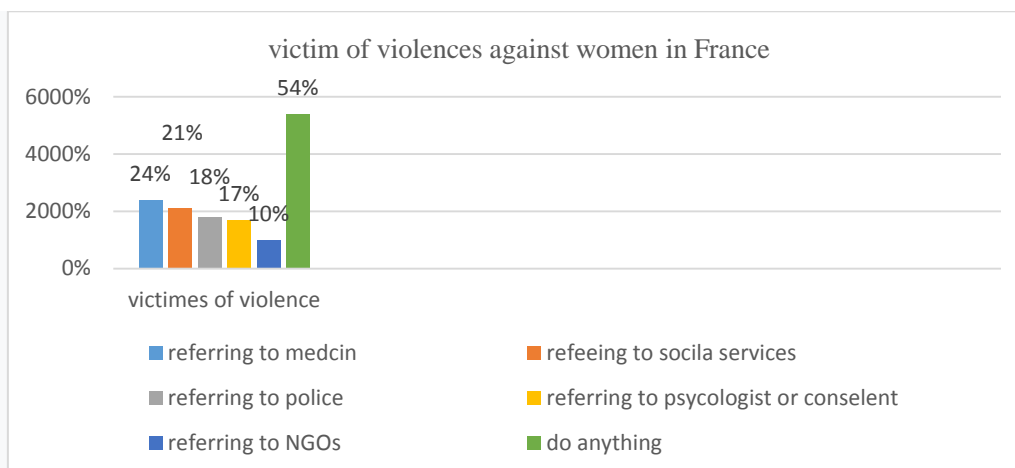


Table 2. victim of violence against women in France

Violence against women in Australia:

- A 2016 survey shows information from men and women aged 18 and over about the nature and extent of violence experienced from the age of 15.
- 2 out of 5 women About 39% or 7.2 million of Australia's population aged 18 and over have experienced at least one episode of physical or sexual violence since the age of 15. Of these, 31% are related to physical violence against Women (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016).
- The proportion of women experiencing violence against women in Australia is declining, and statistics show that the proportion has dropped from 8.3% in 2005 to 5.4% in 2016.
- The decline in the rate of physical violence has risen from 7.5 percent to 4.5 percent between 2005 and 2016.
- The proportion of sexual violence did not change significantly between 2005 and 2016 (1.6% in 2005 compared to 1.8% in 2016).

Violence against women in I.R.Iran:

Reviewing of violent women clinical forms in the social emergency centers in 2019 shows that the highest type of violence against women was physical violence with 53% and then emotional-psychological violence with 25%, the most violent age group was 29 to 39 years (63%) and the most violence was in the first 5 Life period (71%). The main causes of violence are addiction and mental disorders of the spouse (41%), irritability and unnecessary excuses (33%) and unemployment and disobedience (16%).

Patriarchal attitudes in the family, personality traits and power seeking of men, belief in male ownership of women and gender orientation variables have had a significant impact on acts of violence against women. The most important consequences of this violence have been low self-esteem, feelings of hopelessness, self-worthlessness and self-blame, social isolation, depression and psychological disorders of abused women. It has been a part of the reality of social life and the lack of access to the judiciary and the legal system of the country and of course the lack of social protection

Table 3. The ratio of spousal abuse in 2019 per 100,000 people in the province in contact with social emergency help line (123)

Rank	province	population	Number of calls
۲	East Azarbaijan	۳,۹۰۹,۶۵۲	1594
۱۲	West Azarbaijan	۳,۲۶۵,۲۱۹	526
۱۸	Ardabil	۱,۲۷۰,۴۲۰	253
۸	Esfahan	۵,۱۲۰,۸۵۰	798
۱۳	Akborz	۲,۷۱۲,۴۰۰	507
۲۲	Illam	۵۸۰,۱۵۸	178

Rank	province	population	Number of calls
۲۰	Boushehr	۱,۱۶۳,۴۰۰	181
۴	Tehran	۱۳,۲۶۷,۶۳۷	1176
۱۷	Chaharmahale Bakhtiari	۹۴۷,۷۶۳	267
۷	South khorasan	۷۶۸,۸۹۸	823
۳	Khorasan Razavi	۶,۴۳۴,۰۰۱	1193
۲۹	North khorasan	۸۶۳,۰۹۲	87
۱۰	khozestan	۴,۷۱۰,۰۰۹	660
۲۸	zanhjan	۱,۰۰۷,۴۶۱	89
۳۱	semnan	۷۰۲,۳۶۰	45
۳۰	Sistan va baluchestan	۲,۷۷۰,۰۱۴	85
۱	fars	۴,۸۰۱,۲۷۴	1734
۵	qazvin	۱,۲۷۳,۷۶۱	1040
۱۶	Qom	۱,۲۹۲,۲۸۳	281
۲۷	Kordestan	۱,۶۰۳,۰۱۱	139
۱۴	Kerman	۳,۱۶۴,۷۱۸	483
۲۵	Kermanshah	۱,۹۰۲,۴۳۴	148
۲۳	Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad	۷۱۳,۰۰۲	175
۱۹	Golwstan	۱,۸۶۸,۸۱۹	212
۱۵	Gilan	۲,۰۳۰,۶۹۶	290
۲۶	Lorestan	۱,۷۶۰,۶۴۹	126
۱۱	Mazandaran	۳,۲۸۳,۰۸۲	630
۲۴	Markazi	۱,۴۲۹,۴۷۵	172
۲۱	Hormozgan	۱,۷۷۶,۴۱۰	206
۶	Hamedan	۱,۷۳۸,۲۳۴	860
۹	Yazd	۱,۱۳۸,۰۳۳	763
۱۰	total	۷۹,۹۲۶,۲۷۰	15726

I.R.Iran violence interventions against women:

The control and reduction of individual, family and social crises, replacement of police and judicial interventions with psychological and social interventions, prevention of crime and increasing the capabilities of vulnerable individuals are all objectives of **social emergency services** in state welfare organization. In this program the important characteristic of presentation of social services means “being specialized”, “be on time” and “be available”, so that through the presentation of social services to the public it is not limited to time and place . In addition, this program intends to replace police activities with social psychological interventions, which plays a key role in crime prevention.

This program is a combination of intervention in individual, family and social crises (Social Emergency Centre) the Social emergency telephone hotline, social emergency mobile unit (mobile social services),the social emergency base (social services base) which in the first place have been designed with the aim of society oriented empowerment and prevention of social damages. Crisis intervention centers are active in 363 city.

Set up safe houses or shelters

Safe house centers established with the aim of protecting and supporting women and children from domestic violence and any kind of abuse. It try to control and reduce domestic violence and its consequences in all kinds of violence (physical, sexual and psychological). This program has been launched since 2014 and just now, there are 26 shelters in the county.

Countries action plans and specific interventions to combat violence against women

UN interventions:

"International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women"

In its global calendar, the United Nations has designated November 25 as "International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women."

The name dates back to the 60s; That is, when the Mirabal Sisters, a prominent figure in the field of women's rights, were assassinated on November 25, 1960, in the Dominican Republic; After this incident, they became symbols of the global struggle to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls. Various initiatives have been taken at the international level to combat this violence; Among other things, the United Nations devotes an annual 16-dayies period from November 25 to December 10 (Human Rights Day) to an international campaign to end violence against women, during which time it sets out strategic and comprehensive plans to prevent and eliminate violence. Violence against women and girls.

France action plans and specific interventions to combat violence against women:

In France, victims or witness of violence can call free number 3919, with the assurance that the caller's identity will remain anonymous, they can ask for help, even on holidays during the violence

The possibility of using the telephone number 17 and (if the victims of violence are not able to speak) the possibility of sending an SMS with the number 114 to call in case of emergency and immediate danger, is intended for women and girls.

In this country, an application called "APP-ELLES" has been designed with the slogan "You are not alone", which can also be used to talk to officials about violence and report them as victims or witnesses.

All you have to do is use the "Alert" button to use this app. Owners of the app can also send an emergency message to the center by pressing the ON / OFF button on their mobile phone four times in a row. By this way, officials can find their location via GPS navigation. This application also has the ability to record audio, and be used as evidence in judicial circles.

Designing "comment on s'aime "platform: The logic behind this platform is that "love should not be an excuse to hurt you and turn into pain." The main task of this support program is to discuss and inform the victims of sexual violence to make it clear to them, even if they love their partner, how much they have to accept conflicts and how much they have to endure differences and conflicts in relationships.

This is especially important for those who are falling in love for the first time; therefore, with the right training, they should set boundaries well and prevent self-harm.

Notification of the warning route of pharmacies

Victims of violence and their relatives can also, at any time, need a pharmacy where they live from violence that has occurred or is about to occur; Inform. The French Ministry of the Interior has instructed the French police and gendarmerie to intervene immediately as soon as pharmacies call to protect the victims

The French government has also designed a website www.arretonslesviolences.gouv.fr that is available to victims and witnesses of violence 24 hours a day. In addition to the facilities described, there is another special telephone number for victims of violence with disabilities. In addition to the above services, children can also call free number 119 to report any kind of abuse.

Judicial support of the French government

Following the support of women's rights advocates in this country, the following measures have been taken to protect the rights of victims of domestic violence:

- Automatic suspension of the legal authority of the father who committed the murder of his wife.
- Installing bracelets to control the situation of people who have used violence against their current or ex-spouse.

Definition of sexual harassment by French judicial authorities for persons who commit sexual violence or engage in sexist behavior.

- Designing a thousand housing for victims of sexual violence across the country.

'One of the measures taken to combat violence against women is the Telephone grave danger (TGV) application.

This mobile phone is equipped with a dedicated button that in case of serious danger, the victims can have an emergency call. This telephone platform evaluates the incoming calls and the situation. After analyzing the situation, the call is connected to the National Police and the National Gendarmerie through a dedicated channel and immediately requests police intervention.

Since the installation of the device (2014), more than 600 victims have been able to use the phone while also being supported by various social partners such as associations to help victims or information centers on women's and family rights. Currently, 543 telephones have been distributed in all metropolitan areas. In 2016, nearly 222 calls were made to the police following warnings from stakeholders. This made it possible for them to secure and arrest the perpetrators of violence on the scene 36 times

Creating an online platform for instant reporting of violence, GPS to help vulnerable women enter shelters and safe homes, and more funding for a domestic violence hotline and assistance to NGOs for training, awareness and immediate interventions are specific programs in process of women violence reductions. At the same time, about 10,000 emergency helplines have been set up, which allow victims to immediately alert authorities in case of danger, so that the police and the emergency department can act immediately.

Spain action plans and specific interventions to combat violence against women:

The Spanish model is based on assigning about 100 special courts to handling out of turn. The priorities of the activists of these courts are defined exclusively in cases of physical and sexual violence against women. All specialists, whether doctors, police or the judiciary, are trained in dealing with domestic violence. The police must file every complaint (there were about 160,000 in 2017) and judges are required to process domestic violence cases within 72 hours.

Spain is one of the countries that for many years has made the policy of leading people to "zero tolerance" against violence against women. It also has a program to support survivors of gender-based violence and to provide them with the necessary care.

According to this, the Ministry of Equality in Spain provides the telephone number 016 to women and children 24 hours a day, who need to report an incident, get help and get legal information

In addition, Spain government established emergency centers and safe house to shelter women and their children exposed to violence. The Government has stated that if these places are not accessible and enough to victims of violence, Hotels and accommodations are obliged to shelter, take care and help these women in danger.

Activating a new service through WhatsApp messengers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for emotional and psychological counseling of survivors of violence is another service provided in this country. The service is run by a team of psychologists who liaise with the Ministry of Equality

The ministry has also launched a "We Are With You" campaign to emphasize, in addition to helping, that gender-based violence is not a "private" problem but a "human rights violation" and that society as a whole affects. The information of this campaign is not only available on the Internet, but also in the form of posters and brochures in cities, especially pharmacies, so that women can get the necessary information without the need for an Internet network.

United Kingdom action plans and specific interventions to combat violence against women:

The British government has begun reviewing its criminal justice system since 2019 with the aim of responding appropriately to serious crimes involving violence against women, including rape.

The purpose of this review, which includes reviewing the entire legal process of handling a complaint from the time it is reported to the police until the judge's verdict, is to reassure victims that serious action will be taken against them

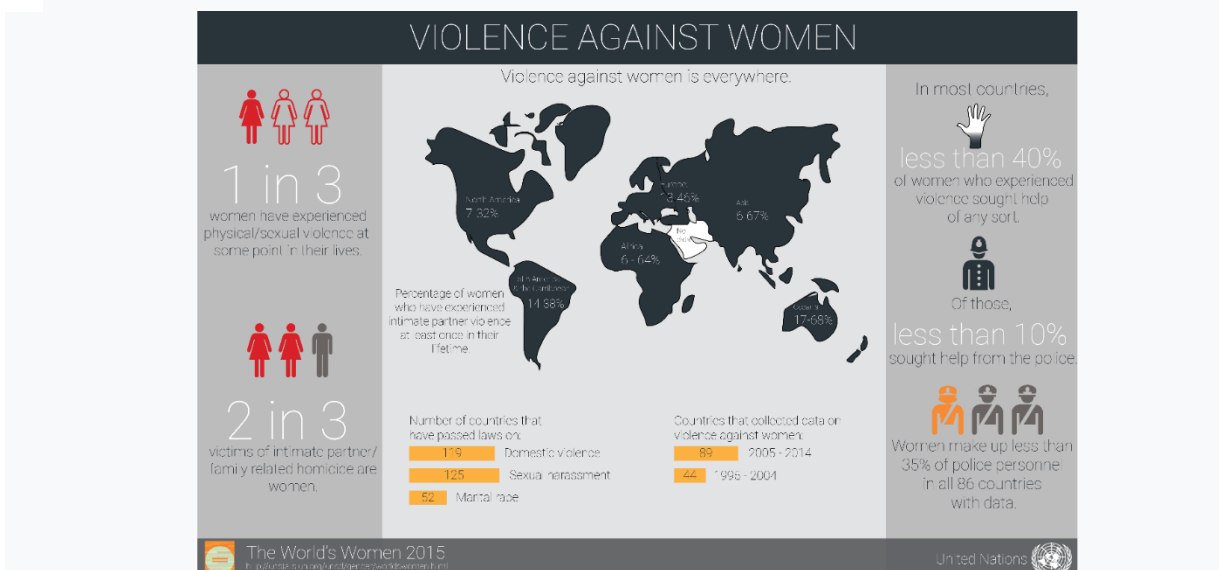
This country has also launched 17 million pounds for Violence Against Women and Girls Fund, which will fund institutions and NGOs in 41 districts.

Canada action plans and specific interventions to combat violence against women

The White Ribbon Campaign (WRC) is a global movement of men and boys working to end male violence against women and girls. It was formed by a group of pro-feminist men in London, Ontario in November 1991 as a response to the École Polytechnique massacre of female students by Marc Lépine in 1989. The campaign was intended to raise awareness about the prevalence of male violence against women, with the ribbon symbolizing "the idea of men giving up their arms". Active in over 60 countries, the movement seeks to promote healthy relationships, gender equity, and a compassionate vision of masculine. This campaign began with this slogan that "Together we are in solidarity".

World Health Organization measures to combat violence against women

- Allocate credits to countries such as Belarus, Poland, Russia, Zimbabwe to provide district based programs services such as providing shelters and safe house to support victims of violence
- Allocate credits to Countries such as Brunei and Algeria to establish a section called "the Domestic Violence Unit" in the police departments.
- Allocate credits to Philippines, in collaboration with government associations and other governments, in order to develop a program aimed at educating and developing methods to combat the trafficking of women and children.
- Allocate credits to Lithuanian police to set up a unit called the Anti-Trafficking Unit to fight organized crime
- Allocate credits to Myanmar in order to establish vocational training center for women and girls to prevent them from buying and selling
- Allocate credits to Africa, the Middle East and Asia in order to increase awareness and educations of people and delivering special training courses to prevent Female genital mutilation which has consequences such as infection, maternal mortality and HIV.
- workshops have been launched to raise awareness, and in Nigeria, a special center has been set up to rehabilitate women and girls in this situation
- The bank has raised more than \$ 300 million in development projects aimed at addressing violence against women in World Bank Group's banking operations, through independent projects, and through support for specific social projects in areas such as education. , Supports social support.
- The World Bank conducts analytical designs and products - including accurate project assessments - with its partners on gender-based violence to produce lessons on prevention and effective response at community and national level. The World Bank regularly meets with a wide range of development stakeholders, including social media, to share knowledge and provide evidence of what they are doing to end violence against women and girls. Over the past few years, the World Bank has stepped up its efforts to address the risks of violence against women more effectively in its activities, including learning through other institutions.



Conclusion:

Violence against women occurs more or less in all societies, both developed and developing ones, between different groups, ethnicities and cultures. This violence, which is accompanied by physical, mental and psychological aggression, is more intense in societies dominated by patriarchal culture. Arguments, betrayal, addiction, etc. are common among the factors that cause violence against women.

Violence against women has not disappeared due to the antiquity of this phenomenon in the family, because the factors that led to the formation of this phenomenon have not yet been eradicated, in other words, society and its members have tried to normalize this phenomenon in relation to some values. The customs that exist among the people contribute to this phenomenon, such as the economic dependence of women on men, the patriarchal structure, the protection of men by law in the fields of women's education, the right of women not to leave home without their husbands' permission, burning and Making women according to common customs and subcultures and women's economic problems

Accordingly, research conducted in Iran shows that women who have economic, occupational and educational power and have access to family support resources in the fields of intellectual, emotional, economic and social support face problems of life in a rational way. They have more decision-making power in family matters, have resisted their husbands' violence, and have a different gender socialization than other women, which together contributes to the promotion of mental health of this group of women. Providing and establishing specific programs which increase people awareness with collaborations of institutions and NGOs.

Increasing educational level and men Literacy and amendments of criminal law are requested by all the countries that face with such violence against women. Preparing mobile application and free help line such 123 in Iran and 199 in some European countries are useful for being in accessible of violent women in order to call in emergencies. Marriage counselling helps to reduce the number of divorces and to prepare young couples for the responsibilities of parenthood and lunching specific meeting on 25 November as "International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women is required for following the rights of women and equality.

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