

Investigating the Social and Cultural Factors Affecting Young Women's Sexual Intrusion (Case Study: Khorram Abad City)

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Abstract

The overall aim of this study was to investigate the social and cultural factors and consequences of young female sexual intercourse (Case Study: Khorramabad city). The survey method was used to analyze the statistical population of all 15 to 50-year-old women in Khorramabad city. The sample size was 373 persons using Cochran's formula. Sampling method was simple random sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed by SPSS and Amos software. The results of independent t-test showed that there was a significant difference in the amount of young female sexual intercourse by type of coverage in the 95% confidence level. The results of the structural equation show that social class, social support, social status, religiousness, age and lifestyle of young women have a reciprocal and significant effect on sexual intercourse. Social participation and social networks of women have a positive and significant impact on sexual harassment. The results of the final model showed that social support with direct effect which explained the highest amount of variance in sexual intercourse.

Keywords: Sexual harassment, Women, Khorramabad city.

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1. Introduction

Today, the phenomenon of young female sexual harassment in various aspects of physical and mental health around the world endangers the physical and mental health of women and endangers rape and human rights. Referring to history, since humans lived in their personal and social lives, they began to live in their personal and social lives in the form of men and women. So far, human societies have always seen all kinds of harassment against half of humanity, women. Disturbances in its various forms are rooted in culture and tradition, resulting from continued discrimination against women in the legal, economic and political structure of society. The painful phenomenon of sex in various aspects of physical, sexual and psychological health has affected millions of women throughout the world in various economic, social and cultural spheres. With the increase in population, especially marginalization in large cities, as well as cultural invasion, the incidence of sexual crimes and sexual harassment is predictable. Sexual harassment in organizations is an emerging phenomenon that has begun to be researched since the 1970s, but there are very few research activities in Iran. Women face different types of harassment, depending on the environment and job positions they teach. In general, harassment of women is considered as part of violence against women. Sexual harassment can be considered as an example of sexual crimes against women. Sexual harassment against women is higher after violence. Sexual harassment occurs independently or when another crime occurs such as robbery and entry into another home. In the vast majority, this involves the use of force and violence, and sometimes accompanied by physical killings or death by a woman (Davoudi, 2009).

According to the World Bank, sexual harassment more than diseases such as breast and uterine cancer, painful delivery and incident cause the loss of health of young women between the ages of 14 and 44. On the other hand, sexual harassment has a negative impact on other health priorities such as maternal health and safety, family planning, STDs prevention, AIDS and mental health (Agakhani et al., 2013). Unfortunately, the rising trend of these crimes has shown that governments have not been successful in dealing with these crimes. The reality is that our society suffers from a social problem of

sexual crimes, including rape and other crimes committed by chastity, which can be accurately exploited from real and actual faces of crimes and rape. The dangers and personal and social weaknesses of this type of action were much more important. Hence, one of the most important ways of combating these crimes is the enactment of comprehensive criminal laws that require complete details of all these crimes (Nabih Tehrani, 2013). Therefore, this study is intended to answer the following questions: What are the factors affecting sex? What are the social and cultural consequences of sexual intercourse? Based on this study the research hypotheses are as follows:

1. There is a relationship between the type of young women's clothing and their sexual intercourse.
2. There is a relationship between the social class of young women and their sexual intercourse.
3. There is a relationship between the social support of young women and their sexual harassment.
4. There is a relationship between the extent of young women's social participation and sexual harassment.
5. There is a relationship between the social base of young women and their sexual intercourse.
6. There is a relationship between the religious beliefs of young women and their sexual intercourse.
7. There is a relationship between the use of young women's social networks and their sexual intercourse.
8. There is a relationship between the age of young women and their sexual intercourse.
9. There is a relationship between the lifestyle of young women and their sexual intercourse.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Traditionalist Theory

Traditionalists consider crimes like rape and the threat of women rare, and it is thought that many women (and not all of them) themselves are responsible for violent behavior. In this perspective, women are thought to be the cause of

sexual violence by behaving in public places, or by "conquering" men. This view accepts that some of the victims are innocent, but expects them to prove their innocence with remarkable evidence (Abbott and Wallace, 2002, p. 232).

2.2. Liberal-Psychic Theory

From this perspective, violence against women is a social problem, but they do not care much about them. There are two situations: either the aggressive man is sick and distressed, or the victim's wife has pain for violence. From this perspective, men who commit violence against women are considered sick and in need of treatment or "victim" of violent women (Abbott and Wallace, 2002, p. 233).

2.3. Feminist Theories

Feminist theories are theories that show how domination and subordination create gender (Krach, 2001, p. 16). In the context of violence, there is no single feminist view, but all feminist approaches consider violence towards women in a wider context, which is the subordinate position of women toward men. In the seventies, feminists tried to introduce rape and beatings of a wife as serious symptoms of male violence against women. But this approach has just been protested, and feminists have said that everything that provokes women's horrors and intimidation should be examined in the context of the control that men have on women's behavior. Women's horrors of violence are in fact controlling their behavior, limiting their activities, for example, if they go out at home at night, in the guise of a man's support. Moreover, it is always advisable to women not to leave the unsafe areas of the house; it is never suggested that men stay at home until women go out safely. Instead of seeking to find a justification for male violence, feminists are more and more interested in research that seeks to uncover women's feelings about violence and masculine power and the constraints that come from fear of invasion. Feminist research has also identified limited value-added law enforcement aimed at helping women victims of violence, as well as failures in the success of the police and the judiciary, in dealing with the attackers (Abot and Wallace, 2002, 71).

2.4. Cultural-Social Theory

Socio-cultural theories examine the social and political context in which sexual harassment occurs. According to these theories, sexual harassment is the logical consequence of gender inequality and sexuality that already exists in society. According to this view, any kind of sexual harassment can be explained in relation to ideology and male domination in society (Pina et al., 2009, p. 37). As Heidi Hartmann and Sylvia Walby emphasize oppression against women and patriarchal domination. Walby also says that "social organizer is the most important form of violence and harassment, gender, in which all women are harassed in the form of rape and other forms of sexual assault in the form of rape and other forms of harassment" (Hartman, 2007, p. 33). In the same vein, Kite Nationalism argues that the relationship between men and women is a model of all power relations: "The constituent element of patriarchy is the control that men place on public and private realms and the elimination of male domination requires that men and women eliminate gender, especially dignity and sexual orientation, because they have built a male peasant system "French, like the nationality, believed that patriarchy was the most important form of oppression, and preceded other types of oppression (class, ethnic, and racial) (Tang, 2008, p. 27). The mainstream of sexual oppression is the patriarchal structure governing the community (Azazi, 2005, p. 66).

2.5. Organizational Theory

Based on this theory, sexual harassment can be explained through issues of organizational relationships that include inequality of power and base in the organization. The fundamental assumption of this theory is that power can be a sexual intercourse. In this theory, it is assumed that men are more powerful than women, and the usual cliché is that men are more powerful and violent. But organizational theory does not emphasize that these differences are a gender characteristic. In this theory, as sexual intercourse occurs more often by men, it is possible to commit a crime when women occupy the position of power (Pina et al., 2008, p. 241).

2.6. Natural-Biological Theory

According to this approach, men have a stronger inner sexuality for sexual abuse. So any sexual behavior does not mean harassment. This sexual intercourse among men creates dissonance between the love of sex (sexual orientation) of man and woman; therefore, in practice, this leads to violent sexual behavior. Also, based on the differences in the developmental trend of men and women, men are struggling to use sexual intercourse to outperform their sexual status to succeed in reaching more women (Dongohe et al., 1998, p. 23).

Safariyan et al., (2017) in a study investigated the sociological factors affecting street disturbances in Kermanshah city. There was a significant relationship between social disorder, relative deprivation, religiosity and friendship effect. Riahi and Lotfi (2015) in a study investigate the types and dimensions of street disturbance experienced and individual coping with it, among female students of Mazandaran University, the highest rate of disturbance in the street by respondents in the last three months, Respectively, consisted of dimensions of inhomogeneous disturbances, disturbance, physical intrusion, suggestion and sexual threats.

Lunch and colleagues (2013) investigated the sexual harassment of adolescent girls aged 12 to 18 in Bangladesh. They concluded that most sexual harassment in public places and types of messages was lust. Most of these messages are related to girls' bodies and in areas where the feelings of girls' security are low. Girls admit that they cannot recite or report sexual harassment because they accuse society and even their families of inciting boys to harass. Researchers Lee et al., (2011) in South Korea and among nursing graduates reported that 52 percent of them experienced one form of sexual harassment from patients or male hospital guards.

3. Research Methodology

The population of this research includes all 15 to 50-year-old women in Khorramabad, whose number is 16,523,382 women. The sample size was calculated using Cochran's formula of 384 people. From 373 questionnaires, 373 cases were recovered and analyzed. Random sampling method was used.

The data collection tool was a questionnaire and SPSS and AMOS software which were used to analyze the data.

Hypothesis 1: The type of women's clothing and sex is relative. Independent test results in Table 1 show that the average sexual intercourse of women with a cluster of 39.81 with a standard deviation of 97.9 and a mean sex ratio of women with a mandolin coating of 42.29 with a standard deviation of 10.31. This difference is statistically significant at 95% confidence level.

Table 1. Comparison of the mean sexual intercourse of clad and mantle women based on t-test

The significance level	T value	Standard deviation	Average	Type of cover
0.004	-2.875	10.97	39.81	tile
		10.31	42.29	Manto

Second hypothesis: There is a relationship between the social class of young women and their sexual intercourse.

The regression coefficient of the governorate is related to this hypothesis is 0.266. The value of P for this hypothesis is 0 and less than 0.05, which is evidence of this hypothesis. Therefore, with 95% confidence, it can be said that the social class of women has a reciprocal and significant effect on sexual harassment. In this sense, with the increase in the social class of women, their sexual intercourse decreases and vice versa. The results of the information presented in Table 4-12 show that the most important indicators of fitting the model are at the optimal level.

Table 2. Indicators of the test model of goodness

DF	P	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	PNFI	PCFI	CMIN/DF
96	0.000	0.912	0.053	0.938	0.747	0.772	2.039

Hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between the social support of young women and their sexual harassment.

The regression coefficient relates to this hypothesis is -0.433. The value of P for this hypothesis is 0 and less than 0.05, which is evidence of this

hypothesis. Therefore, with 95% confidence, social protection of women can be negatively affected by sexual intercourse. In this sense, with the increased social protection of women, their sexual harassment is reduced and vice versa. The most important indicators of model compatibility are at the optimal level.

Table 3. Indicators of the Good-Impression Model

DF	P	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	PNFI	PCFI	CMIN/DF
178	0.000	0.872	0.872	0.935	0.757	0.792	20392

Fourth hypothesis: There is a relationship between the extent of young women's social participation and sexual harassment.

The regression coefficient of the governorate is related to this hypothesis of 0.282. The value of P for this hypothesis is 0 and less than 0.05, which is evidence of this hypothesis. Therefore, with 95% confidence, women's social participation can be positively and significantly affected by sexual intercourse. In this sense, increasing the social participation of women increases their sexual intercourse and vice versa. The results of the information presented in Table 4 show that the model's fitting indicators are at the optimal level.

Table 4. Indicators of the model of goodness test fit theoretical structure

DF	P	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	PNFI	PCFI	CMIN/DF
161	0.000	0.879	0.057	0.907	0.774	0.805	2.190

Fifth hypothesis: There is a relationship between the social base of young women and their sexual intercourse.

The regression coefficient of the governorate is related to this hypothesis is 0.29. The value of P for this hypothesis is 0 and less than 0.05, which is evidence of this hypothesis. Therefore, with 95% confidence, it can be said that women's social status has a reciprocal effect on sexual intercourse. In this sense, with the increase in the social base of women, their sexual harassment decreases and vice versa. The results of the information presented in Table 5 show that the model's fitting indicators are at the optimal level.

Table 5. Indicators of the model of goodness test fit theoretical structure

DF	P	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	PNFI	PCFI	CMIN/DF
96	0.000	0.908	0.055	0.935	0.745	0.779	2.144

The sixth hypothesis: There is a relationship between the religious beliefs of young women and their sexual intercourse.

The regression coefficient of the governorate is related to this hypothesis is 0.351. The value of P for this hypothesis is 0 and less than 0.05, which is evidence of this hypothesis. Therefore, with 95% confidence, it can be said that the religiousness of women has a reciprocal and significant effect on sexual intercourse. In this sense, with the increasing religiousness of women, their sexual harassment decreases and vice versa. The results of the information presented in Table 6 show that the model's fitting indicators are at the optimal level.

Table 6. Indicators of the model of goodness test fit theoretical structure

DF	P	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	PNFI	PCFI	CMIN/DF
143	0.000	0.891	0.057	0.918	0.780	0.804	2.218

Seventh hypothesis: There is a relationship between the use of young women's social networks and their sexual intercourse.

The regression coefficient of the governorate is related to this hypothesis is 0.254. The value of P for this hypothesis is 0 and less than 0.05, which is evidence of this hypothesis. Therefore, with 95% confidence, it can be said that the use of social networks of young women has a positive and significant effect on sexual intercourse. This means that with the increase in the use of social networks of women, their sexual intercourse increases and vice versa. The results of the information presented in Table 7 show that the most important indicators of fit of the model are in the optimal level.

Table 7 . Indicators of the model of goodness test fit theoretical structure

DF	P	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	PNFI	PCFI	CMIN/DF
143	0.000	0.886	0.059	0.915	0.762	0.792	2.297

Eighth hypothesis: There is a relationship between the age of young women and their sexual intercourse.

The regression coefficient of the governorate is related to this hypothesis is 0.288. The value of P for this hypothesis is 0 and less than 0.05, which is evidence of this hypothesis. Therefore, with 95% confidence, it can be said that the age of women has a reciprocal and significant effect on sexual intercourse. This means that as the age of women increases, their sexual intercourse decreases and vice versa. The results of the information presented in Table 8 show that the model's fitting indicators are at the optimal level.

Table 8. Indicators of the model of goodness test fit theoretical structure

DF	P	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	PNFI	PCFI	CMIN/DF
96	0.000	0.902	0.058	0.913	0.741	0.766	2.268

Hypothesis 9: There is a relationship between young women's lifestyle and their sex.

The regression coefficient of the province is related to this hypothesis is 0.278. The value of P for this hypothesis is 0 and less than 0.05, which is evidence of this hypothesis. Therefore, with 95% confidence, young women's lifestyles have a significant relationship with sex. This means that the lifestyle of young women increases, their sexual harassment is reduced and vice versa. The results of the information presented in Table 9 show that the model's compatibility indicators are in the desired level.

Table 9. Indicators of the model of goodness test fit theoretical structure

DF	P	AGFI	RMSEA	GFI	PNFI	PCFI	CMIN/DF
161	0.000	0.880	0.061	0.908	0.784	0.809	2.399

4. Discussion and Conclusion

The main goal of this study is to study the factors affecting sex in Khorramabad city and its social and cultural consequences. There is a significant difference between the levels of female sexual intercourse with the coverage level at the 95% confidence level (meaningful level of 0.004). In fact, women's sexual harassment in the mantle is more than women wearing dresses.

The results of structural equations showed that 95% confidence in the social class, social support, social status, religion, age and lifestyle had a significant emotional and sexual intercourse. Also, the results of structural equations showed that with 95% confidence, social participation of women and the use of social networks have a positive and significant effect on sexual intercourse. In our country, young girls and young women are not drunk at all times of the day on public passages and visitors, and do not listen to the jokes and words of sexually transmitted infections. For most women, there is no day without street disturbances on public roads. It should be noted that all forms of sexual harassment are interrelated and supported by the same social and cultural attitudes. The attitude of the ruling community, which is also strengthened by strong mass media, is completely harmful to women, and in most cases, the behavior of women and their wear patterns in such behaviors is effective.

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