



## Study of Effective Factors in Quarrel Tendency in Male Citizens who referred to Forensic Medicine Organization in Urmia

Nader Aghakhani<sup>1</sup>, Zoleikha Asgarlou<sup>2</sup>, Hassan Nazari<sup>3</sup>, Soudabeh Niroomand<sup>4</sup>, Hanieh Asgharian<sup>5</sup>,  
Abbas Zarei<sup>6</sup>

1. Associate professor, Inpatient Safety Research Center, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran.

2. Instructor, Msc of midwifery, midwifery department of Zanjan University of Medical sciences, Zanjan, Iran

3. Ph.D. student of decision-making and public policy management, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

4 Instructor, Msc of midwifery, midwifery department of Zanjan University of Medical sciences, Zanjan, Iran

5. Instructor, Msc of midwifery, Chamran health complex, Tabriz, Iran

6. MSc. Forensic Medicine management, Urmia, Iran

\*Corresponding authors: Nader Aghakhani, Address: Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran,

Email: aderaghakhani2000@gmail.com

Zip Code: 5714783734, Tel: +98 4432754991

### Abstract

**Background & Aims:** Group quarrel is a social pathology phenomenon that disrupts the ruling order of society and dealing with it always has been a concern for social order and security. So, determining the social, economic and cultural effects of Group quarrel tendency among citizens is necessary. The main objective of this research was to examine the impact of factors affecting tend to conflict among male citizens referring to forensic center in Urmia.

**Materials & Methods:** The data is obtained through survey-based study and using questionnaire technique of sample of 85 people which were selected through simple random sampling. The information gathered and analyzed using spss version 16 software. In addition to descriptive statistical methods in the statistical analysis, methods such as mean, percentage, variance and analysis of variance and regression were used.

**Results:** Results showed that 50% of people has a history of conflict and 43% of people do not have any satisfaction of their lives and most of the samples have been selected "the lack of an intimate relationship between family members" from the ones listed in the "Suggested factors affecting the tendency to quarrel". It was found that apart from previous conflict history and dissatisfaction with life, no significant correlation has been found between the results of the investigation and factors affecting the tendency to quarrel among men ( $P = 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** identify the types of situations and problems affecting the tendency to quarrel among the male citizens referred to forensic center in Urmia, in 2014 will led to further researches on how to prevent and reduce the problems. The data can be used to identify problems that should be considered more in these patients and can be used in health care improvement and awareness of people about the different aspects of this problem and its negative impact on the current state and future of community, the use of health service delivery and training platform to understand and alleviate the problems and eventually the spread of prevention culture and facilities and also family counseling for training families to anticipate and deal with these problems.

**Keywords:** quarrel, man, Urmia

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## Introduction

Group quarrel in the community is a kind of harm that is associated with disruption of social relations, causes lose in society in terms of moral and material. This phenomenon in our country is the power or defense indicator of social and cultural status and dignity of the family. The causes of these tensions can be cultural, natural environment, social factors, ethnicity, and lack of familiarity of local populations with the Islamic law, financial weakness and ethnic passion and.... Social conflict is a kind of collective behavior that is considered as social problems and damage (1).

Quarrel as a social pathology, is mainly related to the phenomenon of conflicts between at least two people and is define as the collective action of two or more people who are going to harm another human being. This damage may be physical or mental, individual or collective, physical or financial. So, quarrel will have varieties and kinds. By the actors that are involved in the event, the quarrel involves two types of individual or group. In the first type, one person is on each side of the conflict, in other words, conflict of one with the one another leads to a conflict. The latter, a person conflicts with a group and in the third case a group conflicts with other groups. The dispute in the first case is individual and in the second and third is called collective or group conflict. Of course, most of conflicts are conflicts between two persons which change to the group conflict with the participation of others (2).

Statistics of conflict in the country has faced 80 percent growth over six years and this can be evaluated and get critical consideration, it should be noted that a large number of quarrels and beating statistics by individuals and families in Iran are not reported to the police headquarters due to certain socio-cultural reasons and this amount may be several times more than the reported (3).

Situations such as poverty, unemployment, inadequate materials, and so on can be among the factors that underlie these social conflicts and strife that makes

physically and psychologically suffering from the society and the community and can reduce quality of life (4). Other factors that could cause such underlying conflict societies can be referred to social disorganization, leading to failure in a social system with the base and related roles and the less its members' collective and individual goals are realized, as far as it can be fulfilled in a more efficient system (5).

After the social and cultural changes in our country, adverse effects of the phenomenon of collective quarrels and ethnic and tribal conflicts can be seen. Violence and quarrel are among the topics as power indicators or defense of human and cultural dignity and family prestige in the culture of some people (1).

Causing damage and disorder in society falters governing relations between the communities and in the wake of the insecurity, irreversible physical, psychological, social and economic destruction occurs. The dispute and beaten are between at least two people and are define as the collective action of two or more people with intent to harm another human being. Damages may be physical or spiritual, individual or collective, physical or financial. Its relationship with the killing, maiming, imprisonment, financial compensation and irreversible spiritual crises for both sides and their families and social consequences such as increased social pathology and negative impact on social security are in need of attention (2).

Ethnic conflicts and communal conflicts exist in every period of history and have been the subject in traditional and tribal societies. Perhaps weaknesses in family and social control or absence of certain criminal laws or failure to enforce by the custodians may be the reason that every person clans their people or community to fight to reach their legal or illegal willing. This problem in the past and today was a source of great human and financial losses, which prevents the development in community. Thus, the conflict in every community has always been one of the social issues. Describing the factors affecting group quarrels are

socially important. In this study, the purpose of collective quarrel is the conflict or dispute which is usually motivated by cultural, political, economic and social factors within or between community, limited or wide, armed or unarmed, and takes place between a group of people which usually leads to a great moral and material damage. In other words, conflict is an aggressive collective behavior due to various reasons and provides social instability (6).

One of the trends affecting the group quarrel is people's willingness to aggression. The scope and aggression manifested in various activities depends on factors such as the frequency of the formation and expression of frustration, the events that are failing and so on. On this basis, we can say that one of the causes of mass quarrels are frustrations a person encountered in his life, made him as an aggressive person (7). Another important factor to the tendency to collective quarrel is the observing and learning from anomalous phenomena. Observing abnormal behavior are stimulus for individuals to act in an unusual approach. It is important to note that children do not limit themselves to imitating observing abnormal behavior, instead create an immortal new innovative anomalies (8). A theory knows deviant behaviors as a result of social pressures that forces some people to deviate. According to this theory, poverty in a social structure provides the pressures for development of certain types of deviation such as conflict and militancy (9).

People belonging to the lower classes when compared with more affluent people in living conditions have sense of deprivation and discontent. Since the economic class and racial injustice cause injustice and unhappiness, in communities with inequality that people opportunities for progress will removed by legal means, people feel distrust of the community. The continued failure due to feelings of inadequacy cause the aggression and suppressed hostility and finally causes the crime and violence (10). On the other hand, the more the economic and material values in a community are

widespread and the more these achievements and individuals and groups promote (i.e., groups whom they compare themselves with), the greater the expectation level is and in this case if a person feels he does not have the opportunity, his sense of relative deprivation increases. Also, the more the individual effort to achieve a higher value is, the higher is the importance of this value and also the more the possibility to achieve or promote social values is, the higher the feelings of relative deprivation will be (11). Due to the destructive role of quarrel in society and its adverse consequences, an investigation has been done entitled as the factors affecting tend to quarrel among male citizens referring to forensic center in Urmia.

The results of this study in addition to stem benefits, can provide valuable information for health professionals in order to raise awareness of the factors underlying drug addiction and mental condition of addicts and affect the effectiveness of existing treatments for addiction by preventive measures. According to the above, the aim of this study was to investigate the psychological dimensions among addicts referring to addiction centers in Urmia in 2014.

## Materials and Methods

The study is cross-sectional and research methods of the present study which was conducted in the 1393 are survey and using the questionnaire. The population consisted of 85, 15 - 65 year old men living in the city of Urmia which were participated in this study that were referred to forensic medicine center due to a dispute over a year.

SPSS software was used in order to analyze the data. The reliability and validity of indicators used in the questionnaire are mainly taken from previous research, among which the best indicator of previous tests had been selected and content validity has been re-validated to achieve acceptable level. Initial questionnaire was to determine the questionnaire reliability was conducted in the pre-test. Pre-test was conducted on a sample of 30

people and after extraction the scores for each questionnaire, the Cronbach alpha coefficients were selected that 89% was achieved for the following questions according to independent and dependent variables. Descriptive statistics were obtained using a questionnaire and used in the comparison with the analysis of research data by calculating the mean, standard deviation, T-test of independent group analysis of variance and to analyze the data, descriptive statistics and case study confirmatory factor analysis have been used. This was performed using lisrel software.

## Results

Present study was carried out among 85 men referred to forensic center in Urmia in 2014. The average age of those surveyed was 31.11 years and maximum and minimum ages were 16 and 63 years, respectively. In terms of location, 71 (83.5%) were living in the city and

others in the village. And in terms of education, 3 were illiterate, 9 had primary school, 25 were under diploma, 30 had high school and diploma, 3 had associate degree, 13 had BA and one had MA degree. Studying subjects in terms of having a steady job, 14 (5.16%) had steady job, and 65 (5.76%) had non-constant job and six did not respond. Checking individuals in terms of the type of housing also implies the property of housing in 32 cases (37.6%), leased in 30 cases (35.5%) and 8 cases (4.9%) also did not respond. Participants in the study were studied in terms of the history of conflict, condemnation, having stepfather and stepmother, history of addiction and smoking and life satisfaction (from 0 to 10) and the results suggest that the majority of cases (58.8%) had a history of previous conflicts, 43 (50.6%) had absolutely no satisfaction. Other cases were described in Table A as below.

**Table A** - characteristics of the study population

Lack of life satisfaction	addiction	smoking	stepmother	stepfather	condemnation	Previous history of conflict	frequency (cases)
43	12	26	7	2	18	50	percent
6.50	1.14	6.30	2.8	4.2	2.21	8.58	not responded(cases)
17	5	2	9	11	11	6	percent
20	9.5	4.2	6.10	9.12	9.12	1.7	

Most people from the ones listed in the "Suggested factors affecting the tendency to quarrel" chose "the lack of an intimate relationship between family members" (20%). Unfortunately, other items were left unanswered (Table II).

**Table 2:** The most important factors affecting the tendency of the participants to quarrel

Percent	Frequency	Effective factor
20	17	Lack of an intimate relationship between family members
6.17	15	Other factors
4.63	53	Not responded
100	85	Population

With regard to the relationship between factors affecting the tendency to quarrel with their demographic characteristics as shown in Table 3, it was shown that all

demographic characteristics of subjects other than history of conflict and dissatisfaction with life had not had a significant relationship with this trend (P =0.05).

**Table 3:** relationship between factors affecting the tendency to quarrel and demographic characteristics

P-Value	factors affecting the tendency to quarrel
	demographic characteristics
0.251	age
0.041	Place of residence
0.352	education
0.427	Stable job
0.014	Quarrel history
0.464	Conviction
0.362	Having stepfather
0.359	Having stepmother
0.768	smoking
0/677	addiction
0.04	satisfaction with life

**Conclusion**

Present study were carried out among 85 men referred to forensic center in Urmia in 2014. The average age of those surveyed was 31.11 years and minimum and maximum ages were 16 and 63 years, respectively. In terms of location, 71 (83.5%) were living in the city and others in the village. Based on the results obtained in the study of Mirfardy et al, of a total 395 male respondents, the minimum age was 15 and maximum was 65 and the average age was 29.30 years. In terms of the place of residence, 9.52 percent (209 cases) of the respondents were living in the city and 1.47 percent (186 cases) were living in rural areas (17).

Investigations of the relationship between age and the tendency to collective quarrel showed that people tend to struggle collectively reduces in terms of behavioral, cognitive and total dimensions by aging. This finding is consistent with research findings of Khialparastan that showed there is no meaningful correlation between age and collective quarrel.

In terms of education level, 3 were illiterate, 9 had primary school, 25 were under diploma, 30 had high school and diploma, 3 had associate degree, 13 had BA and one had MA degree. Studying subjects in terms of having a steady job, 14 (5.16%) had steady job, and 65 (5.76%) had non-constant job and six did not respond. The research of Afzali and Galeyeha (2006) demonstrated the average age of patients as 6.14± 2.31 years and the education of 61% were the illiterate and primary school(18).

Participants in the study were studied in terms of the history of conflict, condemnation, stepfather and stepmother, addiction and smoking and life satisfaction (from 0 to 10) and the obtained results were as follows.

In the study of Xiang Pin et al (2015) differences between people of the conflict were considered and factors such as stressful life, and previous conflicts were considered as underlying factors creating conflicts and clashes (19).

Khialparastan (2009) in a research concluded that social or entity control, electoral political bias,

polygamy (polygyny), failure in forced marriages, unemployment and cultural poverty influence in the conflict (20).

It was also found that 50% had a history of conflict and 43% of people do not have any satisfaction in their life. Eric and colleagues (2015) in a research reported that the prevention of conflict in society can prevent normalization and assertiveness of people in the next conflict (21). Frank Lu et al (2008) found that disappointment and dissatisfaction with the current situation creates strong incentive for conflict in young people (16). Most people were chosen "the lack of an intimate relationship between family members" from the ones listed in the "Suggested factors affecting the tendency to quarrel". In this respect, Merton believes that long standoff between the families' members is the problem of today's society and due to the busy parents and cultural gap between parents and their children, the children tend to join gangs of criminals and sometimes life-threatening rather than families and education (4).

On the factors affecting the tendency to quarrel with their demographic characteristics it was determined that apart from previous conflicts and dissatisfaction with life experience, no significant correlation between the results of the investigation and factors affecting the tendency to quarrel was found among men, although theoretical findings in (2007) stated that the increase in education can increase public awareness of individuals and these people show less tendency to fight and the education influences their behavior and causes a change in their social values, and education and cultural changes reduces the increased intensity of tendency to collective conflicts and the tendency to quarrel is higher in singles than married people, because married people have a sense of belonging and solidarity to their family members more than single people, but as noted in the study, no significant relationship was observed between demographic factors, such as marriage or education and conflict prevention (13).

Hashemi (2008) believes that people with low socio-economic status are the lower classes of society and usually have more dissatisfaction with society and more interest in collective disputes. Creating a gap between goals and means to achieve these objectives are approval for this category of people, in other words, the absence or weakness of methods and strategies for achieving the goals approved in a society compels some actors to invented new methods - for example strife to achieve their ambitions, or to operate inconvenient method that has been used by some oppositional. Babaye (2001) also believes that dissatisfaction caused by various factors reduces tolerance and the willingness of people to engage in quarrel in community.

Rezai et al (2010) in a study examined cultural and social factors including: demographic factors, the use of mass media, relative deprivation, anomie, ethnicity, ethnicities, aggression, social cohesion, social control and socio-economic status with collective, ethnic and tribal conflicts. The results showed that the variables of "aggression", "ethnicity", "anomaly" and "relative deprivation" have a positive and significant relationship and also "social control", "Social cohesion", "socio-economic status", "age", "gender", "Education" have reverse significant relationship and variables of "marriage" and "the use of mass media" have no relationship with trend to collective, ethnic and tribal conflicts and men were more likely to quarrel (24).

Quarrel is a kind of irregularity in the social relationships between individuals and groups, which is one of the most important social issues to be considered. It has diverse social consequences that the most important of which is the reduction of the above mentioned various aspects of security in society. This study aimed to investigate the factors affecting male citizens tend to quarrel referred to forensic center in Urmia, 2014.

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