

The Study of the Factors of Divorce between Young Men and Women in the 2001s and its Comparison with the Study of 1991s, Case Study: Khorammabad City

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ABSTRACT

This research studies effective factors on divorce and changes of its amount in two recent decades and it compares existed changes in mentioned factors on the basis of 5 groups of them as economic, sexual, personality, communicative and social factors. This research is performed by descriptive- survey method. 130 young person of Khorammabad city who are faced divorce problem, are randomly selected and necessary data are gathered from them by 60 questions of questionnaire. Then results are presented by descriptive method. Pierson correlation coefficient and appointment coefficient are used for determining portion of each of factors. Consequently, role of economic, sexual, personality, communicative and social factors are confirmed in divorce of young person of Khorammabad city. In final conclusion; the economic factor portion was 26.1, social factor portion was 18/9, sexual factor portion was 18/8, personality factor portion was 18/5, and communicative factor portion was 17/7.

Keywords: Divorce, Social Factors, Economic Factors, Personality Factors, Communicative Factors, Young Couples of Khorammabad City.

Introduction

The life is the undisputed right of men and the marriage is their natural right. Man and woman as two agents who are complementary of each other and symbol of one of main institution and life giver base in this world. So, combination of two people gives continuity to life, and prevent from extinction of human generation. Adjusting man and woman relation on the basis of logic and principle is the first role and function of

ethical norms of a society , and marriage is the most beautiful and most humane form of this lawful which is formed by a biological and vital infrastructure, and it exist the family. The family is shelter of social human. It is a safe house which is selected ideally so that it becomes a place for peace and calm. The secret of life continuation of family is dependent on factors which are intermixed with other norms and factors such as custom,

religion, and economic and it exist definite construction for each society. The divorce is the main and important factor of this construction interruption and it obliterates positive performance of family.

The dictionary meaning of divorce is leave, discontinue, and its meaning in Islamic jurisprudence is remove condition and limitation of marriage by special words. (NajafiJavahery 1412, v2:25-32).the divorce is a conventional phenomenon which allow man and woman to rupture their bond of matrimony and separate from each other under some condition. The sociology definition of divorce is institutionalized optional way of end of a bond. In law, it consider as the permanent disintegration on behalf of man or his representative by special condition and formalities (Safaie, 1376).

Generally, the divorce is a ceremonial confirming that husband leave his wife by court command according to this confirming. (Catoozian, 1375).

Divorce is the most hated lawful beside God, and countries and nations with each kind of culture do not approve it, and it is a rejected word in people's mind, constantly. Unfortunately, divorce statistic has significantly increased in recent years. Nowadays, increasing divorce rate consider as a realities and world problem. Because of family problem, dissipation, and lack of dependence between couple, divorce is more in some countries than other countries; but, in Iran, it is expected that divorce rate is very low in this country, because Iran is an Islamic country that Islam has special edicts about family strengthening. Unfortunately, divorce rate have increased in recent years in Iran. In this research, number of effective factors on divorce between young couple of Khorramabad is investigated. In this direction, economic, sexual, communicative, personality and social factors are emphasized among different factors.

Problem statement

The divorce is an attained social phenomenon in modern countries, because it is a source of many social crisis and rupture of family system, and it effect on development process. This issue is so important that not only Islam attend to this issue, but Jewish religion attend to it.

In spite of it is hated in some religions, social condition of women and mastery of man prevent from legislation a just law about divorce (Vahedi, 1374).

The divorce is one of the most important problems which attract authorities' attention in some countries. Performing repeated survey for investigating and knowing its different dimension and changes of divorce rate in society is one of indexes which are investigated by researchers and managers of society.

From the theoretic view, divorce phenomenon is considered on the basis of David Emile Durkheim theory. According to his view, traditional and modern societies are different from social cohesion. Traditional society has mechanical solidarity from his viewpoint. This solidarity is related to society whose people are similar to each other, more or less. Actually, solidarity between them resulting from similarity of people of society. Less individual differences and more similarity of people of such society cause social norms have more power in societies; in other word, these societies have powerful group consciousness which govern all the society and it forms people of society. There is not possibility of life in form of ancient by increasing material and spiritual congestion, means increasing people in society and increasing their interactions to each other. So, modern societies face two features of individual differences and job division in society. Such society has organic solidarity which is particular to systems that its agents form a whole and totality, while they are

different from each other, according to Durkheim view point (Aron, 1377).

Durkheim views this issue from individualism view point, and he suggests individual consciousness and interact ability with people. He believes that lack of success of social institution in sociability and internalized social norms in individual is one of factor of appearing social perversions. He attend to religious role among socialization factors of people, and he believes that power of religious belief in a society cause to increase social solidarity, strengthening the group consciousness and it prevent the society from social perversion. Additional to Durkheim view point, attention to 3 theoretic view as related view to divorce are used. Actually, three views of functionalism, interaction-ism, and interchange are suggested in divorce field. Parsons and Fletcher suggested the view of functionalism. They know that increasing divorce rate result from reality that marriage have high value beside people of society. From their view point, people expectations have increased, because of increasing the value of marriage. Thus, criteria of tolerance or acceptance a marriage life is increased. So, many of marriages which were acceptable in the past and criteria of that period, are not tolerable now, and people refer to its breakup. Love, accompanying, accord, sexual harmony, and individual satisfaction are main part of a successful marriage life. Tolerant or acceptance criteria of marriage so have changed that other previous criteria cannot be tolerable, so their acts cause to breakup of marriage. Also, in functionalism field, William J. Goode claims that current nuclear family tolerate affective burden toward ancient extended family which were in a family tie, such additional affective burden cause to increase and continue the struggle between couples and it create a divorce. He believes that secularization of western societies causes to undermine the faith and church,

consequently, it had to facilitate the divorce. Two views are suggested in interaction-ism, according to different companionship of Sutherland, attitude to divorce is a case which is teachable and transferable by accompanying other people. According to Guff man, also, he suggested two kinds of problems for separated outcome: divorced people attempt to show their life naturally, and they present positive attitude for it, or they hide their problems, and attempt that other do not notice his problems. In view of exchange, divorce result from excess of breakup benefit of marriage center on its costs, thus attitude become favorable for divorce in society that marriage center carry along less benefit for person ,especially when person can remove this needs by less cost. Wright, Kay and Dolores A. Steglin (2002) believe that divorce will sometimes has positive effects .sometimes life become so difficult that not only they become afflicted with problems, but their children and relatives become afflicted with problem. Individual, affective, individual relation and several economic problems which is considered as most important problem of most families now, are most important divorce factors. But it should be noticed that divorce constantly is not a negative case, it sometimes is necessary for preventing great crisis such as destruction of family and children. Tak Wing Chan and Brendan Halpin and (2005) have found in study of risk factors of divorce in British that before marriage teaching , teaching program in school, teachers attempt ,and tools , consultation and research facilities are effective on reducing divorce rate. They believe that economic problem, technological development and reducing control of family has caused to increase the divorce rate from 2/4 /1000 in 1964 to 40 /1000 in 1993 in British. Fabio Bernardi and Juan Ignacio Martinez-Pastor (2006) have mentioned in research along with investigating divorce factors in Spanish

that comparison of divorce condition in two previous period and after 1981, means year of issuing divorce law in Spanish, show that Spanish condition is similar to main problem for all countries. They emphasize necessity of women and children teaching and they believe that divorce rate has been reduced in some part of village and cities that educational and consultative system has been established for women and children.

Ali PorsadeqKordi (1388) had divided mentioned factors in book of investigating divorce factors and he believes that 5 groups are effective on divorce factors:

Effective biological factors: lack of couple age ratio, premature marriage, epidemic disease, chronic disease, sterilized and infertility, couples disorder and physical weaken, beauty or ugliness, marriage with relative without tendency of couple.

Effective factors of culture: differences of couple in family custom, graduation level , inappropriate expectation of couple, inattention to each other's need, inappropriate interference of family, couple's veil, differences of couple language.

Economic factors: Opulencism of one of couple, problem of house and selecting it, class differences of economy, jobless of husband, wife dowry, low income of husband, buying unnecessary equipment for house.

Effective spiritual, mental, and ethical factors: lack of behavioral agreement, lack of kindness between couple, miserliness of husband or wife, non- virginity of wife, sensuality and frivolity of husband, non-observing polite and decorum of one of couple, unsteadiness of faith base, doubt, depression, hate and lack of interest to each other, unlawful relation of husband.

Effective factors of society: poverty and jobless, long time conviction, using narcotics, distance from family, dissipation, using alcoholic beverage, association with unsuitable friends, several marriage, one of

them become thief, corruption of life environment.

SeyyedMonzer Hakim and BatoolZahedi far (1389) have investigated factors of divorce and strategies of its decreasing from view point of Quran by descending order method. Although his method is not precedent, they have extracted 9 factors of divorce in order of priority and in style of subject interpretation of Quran in order of descending. Tampere of sexual relation, weaken and lack of faith, lack of understanding each other, behavioral and ethical disorders, lack of interest, other wife existence, case constraint, suitable for each other, unjust accusation are 9 factors of divorce, according to descending of Quran.

Mehdi Moshki and other (1389) investigate condition and related factors of divorce from the view point of couple of Gonabad city in 1377-1378. This research was an analytic- descriptive study which was sectional. Census was the sampling method. 81 women and 42 men answered questionnaire which include 67 effective factors on divorce, additional to condition of familiarity with spouse and manner of selecting spouse. Obtained result show that 45/2% of respondents had lower age than 20.75/2 % of them had not obtained sufficient information about spouse before marriage. The most factor between investigated factors consist of insufficient knowledge of spouse, lack of mutual, interference of relatives and family, jobless, marriage compulsory, lack of life skill, deductive, low age of marriage, city living, physical or mental disease of spouse, lack of sexual and communicative skill in marriage.

Fatehi and Nazari (1390) have selected their view framework in form of combining same views of spouse, exchange, network, social stratum and view of social images in analysis of sociology of effective factors on spouses' tendency to divorce in Esfahan. Survey method has been used in this

research and questionnaire has been used as technique and tool of gathering data. Statistical society of this research were couples who refer to center of decreasing divorce in 9 months of first year of 1389 in Esfahan, and their cases have not yet led to compromise. In this research, quota sampling method are used. Sample amount has been determined 330 person on the basis of Cochran formula. Dependent variable of research was amount of tendency to divorce that effects of independent variables such as unsuitable interference of relatives in couple's life, differences of social stratum, satisfaction of marriage life, and positive image of divorce outcome are investigated by using statistical technique. Research result show that more than half of respondents (52/7%, 174 person) have average tendency and about 7/6% of them have high tendency to divorce. Regression analysis of data show that variables of amount of unsuitable interference of family and relatives in couple's life, amount of difference of social stratum between couple, satisfaction of marriage life and positive image of divorce outcome have direct effect on rate of tendency toward divorce. Variables of amount of unsuitable interference of family and relatives in couple's life, amount of difference of social stratum between couple have more effect on tendency for divorce among all factors. Parvin Ghiathi and *et al.*, (1390) have investigated social factors of divorce request between women citizens of Shiraz. 353 questionnaire were randomly distributed between women citizens of Shiraz for performing this research. The method of research was analytic- survey method and analysis of data was performed by descriptive level and correlation kind. Obtained result show that variables of period of marriage life, rate of knowledge before marriage (shorten of engagement period) and number of children have significant and reversed relation to women divorce.

Variables such as view of spouse family to divorce, relative interference in couple's life, lack of consulting in life affairs, doubt of spouse, and unlawful relation of spouse have significant relation to rate of tendency of women for divorce. Some variables were used in step by step method in data analysis of regression, and variables of before marriage knowledge, relative's interference in couple's life and doubt of spouse can predict 72% of variance of dependent variable (tendency of women for divorce).

According to these methods and performed studies, five independent variables are defined as following:

Economic factors: on the one hand, economic problems and lack of providing livelihood and poverty, low of family income level, jobless, unsuitable house, high price of buying house, weaken or lack of job stability, can have a share in divorce. High level of couple's expectation in first of life and don not content them with minimums impose double pressure on families.

Sexual factors: researches show that at least 60% of divorces which occur in family courts origin from sexual relation and it can said that divorce origin of more than half of couples is sexual problem. It is proved by experience that problems may reduce in families that sexual problem between couple has been removed. Because of sensitivity and extension of sexual problems and its main role in family consistency, suitable base must be provided for positive look to health of sexual problem, because speech about sexual health is anti-value in country. While religious teaching with our culture is different from attitude to sexual health. So, whatever sexual health get prompted in people, family center will have more steady.

Personality factors: according to experts, lack of sufficient skill for beginning the life ,lack of knowledge of principle of solving problem of couples, lack of self-confidence in couples ,lack of individual duty bound to

ethical principle and treachery of each of couple toward each other, lack of communicative power and mutual between them, personality instability, change in life style, depression, lack of honesty during forming the matrimony relation and revealing hidden form of couple's life, main difference of age, cultural differences, social and educational differences between couples, presenting unreal behavior before marriage, marriage in low age, and non-mutuality of couple, reduction of duty bound to religious value, deductive, bad mental condition, lack of wisdom growth and thought puberty, weaken or lace of necessary readiness for accepting spouse responsibility, men miserliness against women expectation, more impressionable of one of couple from his/her life, negative attitude toward opposite sex, pessimism and behavioral disgrace, more interest to work and inattention to family, are effective personality factors on divorce.

Communicative factors: false pessimism and suspicion, lack of conformity between expectations and counter-responsibilities to providing requisite, and counter-expectation, unbalanced understanding of wife and husband, tendency for revenge, more sensitivity, increasing talk distance between couples, aggressiveness and permanent dispute between them, relatives interference, lack of affection and interested to spouse and tendency for distancing from spouse, for long time, associate children with herself/himself, increasing their distance with spouse, assault of wife, cronyism, more belief to male domination or women domination, lack of knowledge of wife and husband toward pledges and responsibility

that they undertake it, lack of counter-understanding are the effective communicative factors on divorce.

Social factors: presence of cases such as cultural differences, and class distinctions between family of couple, uncontrolled immigration from villages to cities and big cities, increasing growth of megalopolis, and reducing informal system of social controlling in society, dependence of people to father's family or mother's family are effective social factors on divorce.

Dependent variable in this research is divorce of young couple in khorammabad city that means divorce of young couple between 20- 30 year old in Khorammabad.

According to cultural- social changes in recent two decades, it seems that divorce rate are increasing in country. On the other hand effective factors on forming, continuous or changes of this issue is dependent on new condition. So, divorce rate and researching effective factors on it has increased necessity of focus and study of its different dimension.

If Performance of Islamic Republic government in recent years are investigated for preventing divorce phenomenon, it will observed that thousands of judiciary cases for investigating are about family problems and many time of judges and managers of juridical system and people have been spent for investigating these cases. But, unfortunately, process of divorce growth is great anxiety which has involved authorities of system. Since, investigated period in this research is the early of 1380 to end of 1388, marriage condition and divorce of these years are presented in following table:

Table 1. Statistic of marriage and divorce of Lorestan province in 1380-1388

Year	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	Total
marriage	18110	19159	18563	18068	20851	89530	23377	21383	24348	253389
Divorce	1322	1316	1507	1561	1794	1795	2057	2099	2616	16067

The ratio of divorce to marriage	7/3	6/9	8/1	8/3	8/6	2	8/8	9/8	10/7	6/3
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Reference: department general of register of Lorestan province (1389).

Table 2. Statistic of marriage and divorce of Khorramabad city in 1380-1388

Year	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	Total
Marriage	7230	6890	8456	8671	9865	23457	9324	8788	12340	95021
Divorce	345	489	622	712	890	977	1020	926	1120	7101
The ratio of divorce to marriage	4/77	7/09	7/35	8/21	9/02	4/16	10/9	10/53	9/09	7/47

Reference: department general of register of Lorestan province (1389).

It is observed by obtained investigation of mentioned statistic that divorce show significant number between young couple, thus it seems that divorce lead to serious problem in family as one of today's life problems and issue, because of increasing of economic, cultural and social problem. This

problem will have many negative effects on life of current human society.

This research follows knowing variables of this issue and understanding the relation between them along with confirming divorce in complex world, especially Iran and Lorestan province.

Table 3. Comparative ration of divorce statistic of Lorestan province to Khorramabad city 1380-1388

Year	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	Total
Number of divorce - province	1322	1316	1507	1561	1794	1795	2057	2099	2616	16067
Process of annual growth (percent)-province	-	0	14/5	3/6	14/9	0	14/6	2/1	24/6	-
Number of divorce- Khorramabad	345	489	622	712	890	977	1020	926	1120	7101
Process of annual growth (percent)- Khorramabad	-	41/7	27/2	14/5	25	9/77	4/4	-9/2	20/95	-

According to mentioned condition and presented statistic, comparative investigation of divorce growth in statistical society and more research of effective factors on divorce phenomenon and increase of its growth rate and comparative explanation of the case in two decades 70, 80 in Khorramabad city is considered as main case of this research. Economic, social, sexual, personality, and communicative factors are investigated as main factors, according to view of scholars such as Sutherland, Guff man, Durkheim, Parsonz, Flecher, and William. J. Goode.

Investigating changes of growth divorce rate in two recent years and comparison of existed changes in effective factors on divorce in Khorramabad city during these two decades is the main purpose of this research. In this field, second purposes are attended:
 Survey of amount of changes of divorce rate in Khorramabad during these two decades
 Identifying effective economic factors on divorce between young couple of Khorramabad city
 Identifying effective sexual factors on divorce between young couple of Khorramabad city
 Identifying effective personality factors on divorce between young couple of Khorramabad city

Tools and Methods

Identifying effective communicative factors on divorce between young couple of Khorammabad city

Identifying effective social factors on divorce between young couple of Khorammabad city

Presenting suggestion for preventing divorce increase between young couple of Khorammabad city

According to research method and definition of dependent and independent variables, following hypothesis are suggested:

As before, there are significant relation between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

As before, there are significant relation between sexual factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

As before, there are significant relation between personality factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

As before, there are significant relation between communicative factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

As before, there are significant relation between social factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

According to the systemic views, it is possible that there are relation between independent variables and in case of proving the relation between them, role of each one increase on dependent variables; thus, other hypothesis is suggested as following:

There are positive correlation between investigated factors (economic, sexual, personality, communicative, social).

The share of each mentioned factors can be proceeded by investigating this hypothesis. Kind of study and research method in this research was survey-descriptive method, because this research decide to investigate qualities and present condition. Kind of research attitude is present time looking and it is based on current information. It should be said that this

research compare obtained result with performed research in 1380 from the view point of history, and it has comparative state. On the other hand, correlation is investigated in this research, thus it is type of correlative or harmony so that it can investigate relation between variables. Statistical society of this research is Khorammabad city which consist of all of young who were 20 to 30 year old who faced divorce phenomenon in 1380-1388. Number of divorce in this period were 7101 person. It is assumed that statistical society consist of these numbers, and Cochran method is used for investigated indexes and 130 person are selected as sample members that 67 person of them were men and 63 person of them were women. Expressing respondents' view is Data of this research and this data are gathered by using questionnaire with 60 questions of researcher which is based on wide range of five alternatives of Likert. It include economical, sexual, personality, communicative and social factors. These initial questionnaires are provided by Delphi method and its initial valid is evaluated by Cronbach's Alfa. Views of Delphi groups who are experts of research and experts in law issues, and improving views of two person who were from university have been used for evaluating narrative of gathering tool. On the basis of initial study that questionnaire are distributed between 40 person of respondents, Coefficient of Cronbach's Alfa was equal to 78/3. Cronbach's Alfa was calculated after data gathering data that it is evaluated on the basis of 130 people of respondents and its validity was 93/3. This case shows the tools of gathering in acceptable level.

Since, necessary information in this research have been obtained by questionnaire, descriptive methods are used for analysis of statistical data. In this research, first, correlation coefficient are calculated, then relation between independent variables

are analyzed so that the share of each one of factors can be determined in dependent variables ,after evaluating correlation amount by using determination coefficient. In this direction, total effective factors on divorce of young of Khorammabad city consist of five variables 9 economy, sexual, personality, communicative and social (first correlation between them were calculated, then the share of each factor were evaluated by calculating total participation and using determination coefficient. Method of comparison between means and descriptive explanation of performed research result are used for comparing results between two mentioned periods. (70, 80 decades). Data Final data present as following:

First hypothesis: as before, there are significant relation between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Calculated Correlation coefficient between economic factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad city is equal to +0/18 that it show there are significant and positive relation about 99 % of reliability between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Second hypothesis: as before, there are significant relation between sexual factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Calculated Correlation coefficient between sexual factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad city is equal to 1 that it show there are significant and positive relation about 99 % of reliability between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Third hypothesis: as before, there are significant relation between personality factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Calculated Correlation coefficient between personality factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad city is equal to

+0/17 that it show there are significant and positive relation about 99 % of reliability between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Forth hypothesis: as before, there are significant relation between communicative factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Calculated Correlation coefficient between communicative factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad city is equal to +0/9 that it show there are significant and positive relation about 99 % of reliability between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Fifth hypothesis: as before, there are significant relation between social factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Calculated Correlation coefficient between social factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad city is equal to +0/24 that it show there are significant and positive relation about 99 % of reliability between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Sixth hypothesis: there are positive correlation between investigated factors (economic, sexual, personality, communicative, social).

Amount of correlation between economic and sexual factors are positive and equal to 18/6 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between economic and personality factors are positive and equal to 25/1 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between economic and communicative factors are positive and equal to 9/3 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between economic and social factors are positive and equal to 18 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between sexual and personality factors are positive and equal to 17/4 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between sexual and communicative factors are positive and equal to 9/6 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between sexual and social factors are positive and equal to 24/4 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between personality and communicative factors are positive and equal to 15/4 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between personality and social factors are positive and equal to 13/3 that are significant about 99 %.

Amount of correlation between communicative and social factors are positive and equal to 24/3 that are significant about 99 %.

By investigating this hypothesis, it is clear that there are significant correlation between investigated factors. Following table show the share of each investigated factors on divorce rate of young couple of Khorammabad city by assuming that other parameters and factors are stable.

Table 4. The share of investigated factors on divorce of young couple of Khorammabad city

Explanation of factors	economy	sexual	personality	Communicative	Social	Total
Total of participation	1/85	1/33	1/31	1/26	1/34	7/09
The share of each factor	26/1	18/8	18/5	17/7	18/9	100

According to this table, it is observed that the share of economic factors are more, but the share of other factors are very close to each other.

Below table show correlation coefficient of investigated factors and divorce rate of young couple of Khorammabad city:

Table 5. Correlation coefficient of investigated factors and divorce

rank	Explanation of factors	economic	sexual	personality	Communicative	social	Divorce
1	economic	1	18/6	25/1	9/3	18	18/6
2	sexual	18/6	1	17/4	9/6	24/4	1
3	personality	25/1	17/4	1	15/4	13/3	17
4	communicative	9/3	9/6	15/4	1	24/3	9/7
5	social	18	24/4	13/3	24/3	1	24/4
6	divorce	18/6	1	17	9/7	24/4	1

Six questions have been suggested in relation to effective economic factors on divorce (lack of providing livelihood, low of family income level, jobless, not having suitable house, lack of job stability, High level of couple's expectation in first of life) that calculated correlation coefficient between economic factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad is equal to +0/18, and it show that there are significant relation between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city, and it is 99% of reliability, according to this table.

Dolphin (1380) has evaluated variables such as job, income, couple's financial condition, dwelling condition, welfare facilities, differences of income, and life cost, financial support, and economic differences of couple in form of economic factors that more than 55% of respondents believe in presence of economic problems and their role in divorce of young couple of Khorammabad city. According to this, it can be found that there are significant relation between economic factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city,

as before. This case is confirmation of first hypothesis.

Experimental Results

Result of this research are conformed to performed researches by Edward and Foulter (1992), Daggles (2002), rite k and Dolores .E. Estiglin (2003), Green Steen and Davies (2006), Taqizadeh (1350), Mahpoyan (1354), Karimitehrani (1358), Seifollahi (1367), Danesh *et al.*, (1370), Golshan (1372), Keynia (1373), SedqAmiz (1376), MAdadi (1378), Rahimi (1379), Shirzad and Kazemifar (1380), Ahmadi Movahed (1381), Reihani (1381), Shirzad (1383), Qotbi (1383), Tabatabaee (1383), AqajaniMersa (1384), Zargar and Neshat Doost (1386), porSadeqkoordi (1388), Hakim and Zahedi (1389), Moshki *et al.*, (1389) also Ghiathi research *et al.* (1390).

6 questions are suggested in field of effective sexual factors on divorce between young couple of Khorammabad city (lack of sexual health, lack of ability of mention sexual problem by person, it is difficult to talk about sexual problem, weakness of teaching and shortage of facilities). calculated correlation coefficient between sexual factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad is equal to 1, and it show that there are significant relation between sexual factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city, and it is 99% of reliability.

Dolphon (1380) investigated factors role such as close individual relation, and repeated marriage which indicate confirmation of these factors role on divorce of young couples. More than 60% of respondents had agreed to sexual factor's role in divorce in mentioned plan. According to this, it can be said that there are significant relation between sexual factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city, as before.

Results of this research are conformed to performed research of South and Liod (1995), Amato, and Rajrez (1997), Taqizadeh (1350), Mahpoyan (1354), Seifollahi (1354), Keynia (1373), SedqAmiz (1376), AhmadiMovahed (1381), Shirzad (1383), Tabatabaee (1383), porSadeqkoordi (1388), Hakim and Zahedi (1389), also Moshki research *et al.* (1389).

21 questions are suggested about effective personality (individual, mental) factors on divorce between young couple of Khorammabad city that include skill for marriage life, lack of knowledge of principle of solving problem of couples, self-confidence, ethical principle, mutual, depression, lack of honesty, difference of age, and non-mutuality, deductive, lack of wisdom growth and thought puberty, literacy level. calculated correlation coefficient between personality factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad is equal to +0/17, and it show that there are significant relation between personality factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city, and it is 99% of reliability.

Delphan (1380) investigated lack of consultation, presence of special disease, individual precedent, and criteria of selecting spouse, and obtained results indicate the confirmation of individual and personality role on divorce of young couple of Khorammabad city. According to this, it can be found that there are significant relation between personality factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city, as before.

Results of this research are conformed to performed research of South and Liod (1995), Amato, and Rajrez (1997), Krishnan (1998), Blousfold and hoom (2000), Irving and Benjamin (2007), Mahpoyan (1354), Seifollahi (1354), Davoodi (1356), Karimitehrani (1358), Seifollahi (1367), Keynia (1373), Rahimi (1379), Shirzad and

Kazemifar (1380), Reihani (1381), Shirzad (1383), Tabatabaee (1383), Zargar and Neshat Doost (1386), porSadeqkoordi (1388), Hakim and Zahedi (1389), Moshki *et al.*, (1389) also Ghiathi research *et al.*, (1390), Sedqpor (1377), Soltanian (1380), Qotbi (1383), Heidari Biegvand and Bakhsh (1384), Ramethanzadeh *et al.*, (1388), Porsadeqkordi (1388) also Ghiathi research *et al.*, (1390).

From the view point of marriage age, many differences of age, Results of this research are not conformed to performed research's results of Amato, and Rajrez (1997), Mahpoyan (1354), Golshan (1372), Rahmanpanah (1374), SedqAmiz (1376) Davoodi (1356), Karimitehrani (1358), Rahimi (1379), Reihani (1381), Shirzad (1383), Tabatabaee (1383), Ahmadimovahed (1381).

In this research, age of marriage and difference of age between couples are less priority toward other mental and individual factors.

21 questions are suggested about effective communication factors on divorce between young couple of Khorammabad city that include suspicion, differences between expectations and responsibilities, attention or inattention to expectation and necessities, lack of common understanding of rule of wife and husband in marriage life, proud of one of couple (non-consultation in works), lack of forgiveness, unsuitable proud, childhood disagreement tendency for revenge, more sensitivity to special case, lack of talking between couples, aggressiveness and permanent dispute between them, relatives interference, lack of affection and interested to spouse and tendency for distancing from spouse, for long time, associate children with herself/himself, increasing their distance with spouse, assault of wife, cronyism, more belief to male domination or women domination, lack of knowledge of wife and husband toward pledges and responsibility that they

undertake it, lack of counter- understanding. Calculated correlation coefficient between communicative factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad is equal to +0/9, and it show that there are significant relation between communicative factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city, and it is 99% of reliability.

Delphan (1380) investigated affective relation, effect of media, before marriage relations, differences of culture, and duty bound of people to their pledge between themselves and more than 52% of respondents have agreed to mentioned factors on divorce of young couple of Khorammamad city. According to this, it can be found that there are significant relation between communication factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city.

Result of this research are conformed to performed researches of Taqizadeh (1350), Mahpoyan (1354), Davoodi (1356), Seifollahi (1367), Piran (1369), Keynia (1373), SedqAmiz (1376), Madadi (1378), Rahimi (1379), Ahmadi Movahed (1381), Qotbi (1383), Zargar and NeshatDoost (1386), por Sadeqkoordi (1388), Hakim and Zahedi (1389), Moshki *et al.* (1389) Coldi and Sha'bani (1382), Fatehi Dehaqani and Nazari (1390), also Ghiathi research *et al.*, (1390).

6 questions are suggested about effective social factors on divorce between young couple of Khorammabad city that include differences of culture, immigration, city living growth, reducing social control, less knowledge of each other, serious dependence to parent, custom, and dependence to problem of tribe.

Calculated correlation coefficient between social factors and divorce of young couple of Khorammabad is equal to +0/24, and it show that there are significant relation between factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorammabad city, and it is 99% of reliability

Delphan (1380) investigated differences of culture, individual position, relatives' interference, independence life, family precedent, and more than 76 % of respondents have agreed with role of mentioned factors on divorce of young couple of Khorramabad. Obtained result indicated the confirmation of social factors on divorce of young couple of Khorramabad. According to this, it can be found that there are significant relation between social factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorramabad city. This case indicate the confirmation of fifth hypothesis.

Results of this research are conformed to performed research's results of Amato, and Rajrez (1997), Krishnan(1998), Blousfold and hoom (2000), Kalmijen and Yank (2006), Farol (2006) Boland and Brown (2006), Taqizadeh (1350), Mahpoyan (1354), Davoodi (1356), Karimi Tehrani (1358), Seifollahi (1367), Keynia (1373), Piran (1369), Rahimi (1379), Reihani (1381), Shirzad (1383), Tabatabaee (1383), Zargar and Neshat Doost (1386), por Sadeqkoordi (1388), Hakim and Zahedi (1389), Moshki *et al.*, (1389) also Ghiathi research *et al.*, (1390), Sedqpor (1377), Soltanian (1380), Qotbi (1383), HeidariBiegvand and Bakhsh (1384), Golshan (1372), Danes *et al.*, (1370), Rahmanpor (1374), Sedq Amiz (1376), SedqPor (1377), Aqajanian and Moqadas (1377), Madadi (1378), Ahmadimovahed (1381), Moltafet (1381), Caldi andSha'bani (1382), Fatehizadh (1384), FatehiDeheqani (1390), also Ghiathi research *et al.*, (1390).

Conclusion and Suggestions

6 hypothesis in form of economical, sexual, personality, communicative, social factors are suggested and they are confirmed after their analysis and performing statistical tests and studies and performed

researches. So, it can be found that there are significant relation between investigated factors and divorce rate between young couple of Khorramabad city. By assuming stability of other factors, the share of economic factors were 26/1, share of social factors were 18/9, share of sexual factors were 18/8, share of personality factors 18/5, share of communicative factors 17/7.

Calculated correlation coefficient between economic factors and divorce of young couple of Khorramabad is equal to+0/18, calculated correlation coefficient between sexual factors and divorce of young couple of Khorramabad is equal to1, calculated correlation coefficient between personality factors and divorce of young couple of Khorramabad is equal to+0/17, calculated correlation coefficient between communicative factors and divorce of young couple of Khorramabad is equal to+0/9, calculated correlation coefficient between social factors and divorce of young couple of Khorramabad is equal to+0/24, and in all cases, calculated correlation is significant in level of 99%. In addition, significant and positive relation between mentioned factors has been confirmed.

According to obtained result, following suggestions are presented:

Lack of honesty, ill- temper, childhood temper, aggressiveness, lack of counter – understanding of couples are most important factors of divorce of young couple in Khorramabad city from 1380 to 1388. So, it is necessary that individual dimension are investigated and individual consultation are noticed. This result show that people have more role in divorce, thus the base of program will be them.

Relative interference, dependence of people to family, lack of knowledge of people of each other are most important factors of divorce of young couple in

khorammabad city. It is suggested that necessary field provide for family justification on the basis of sufficient knowledge of each other along with holding group educational period for justification of family about importance of marriage and outcome of divorce.

- Increasing religious teaching which justify families about marriage issues and divorce
- Teaching sexual issues and role of clinic in teaching and justifying people about sexual issue and outcome resulting from inattention to spouse are very important
- Equipping clinic to teaching young couple about different field of marriage life and family affairs
- Establishing and developing private centers and marriage and life consultation
- Supplying necessary program on the basis of continuous evaluation of family problem through scientific centers and private and public consultative centers
- Performing necessary advertising for preventing increase of amount of traditional marriage and teaching and justifying family about changing traditional criteria to Islamic and scientific pattern.
- Establishing necessary background for improving job environment and help family through removing job problem, house...
- Improving process of preventing, treat and conflict with deductive through different scientific methods for maintenance and protection of family precincts.
- Developing range of religious teaching and providing teaching books for familiarity with religious edicts about divorce and marriage.
- Using news media, radio and television, and other advertising methods for informing people about couple's

responsibility and duty toward each other, and problems related to life and outcome of divorce.

It suggested from judging and law dimension that related law to family right are proceeded and judiciary way are attempted for establishing the unity in contact with family problems. Additionally, enacting new law are proceeded and relief work units and guidance are developed in family court.

Teaching before marriage become forcible in form of lawful and different educational program such as life skill, strategies of prompting family efficiency, law of couples' duty, and health of fertility are established.

- Popularization of culture of referring family to consultation center during problems, strengthening religious, ethical base and value in social level through juridical help
- Popularization of culture of selecting similar and emphasis on knowledge of ethical and behavioral features of couple before marriage
- Denying culture of sex dimension in families through teaching correct method
- Teaching correct method and criteria of selecting spouse and improving traditional marriage
- Establishing consultation center, especially in universities for improving selecting spouse process

Other suggestions consist of organizing register system of marriage and divorce, especially in village, establishing and developing consultation center and interference in crisis and family problem, reducing and controlling social damage which threaten family base, especially deductive, jobless, poverty,...in social level, utilization of family economy for reducing governed economic tension, controlling immigration from village to city and town; removing class discrimination, and

developing educational and art environment and facilities for organizing free times of families specially in village; strengthening and developing preventing plans of wife-torture and family compromise by cooperating private organizations.

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