

***Sociological Study of the Tendency to Divorce among
Couples in Kashan***

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Abstract

Divorce as a social damage on the family structure and the underlying issues affect serious countless community. Hence, the present study is to investigate the factors influencing the tendency to divorce among couples is written in Kashan city. The research method used was survey and study population all couples city of Kashan in the number of 6784 inhabitants, of which 384 as the final sample based on the formula and random sampling. Also, questionnaires were used to collect data, And all data obtained through the application Spss18, has been analyzed. The results showed that the correlation between the variables of disagreement with the spouse (correlation coefficient 0.940), the degree of involvement of others (correlation coefficient 0.948), individual psychological characteristics (correlation coefficient 0.299), marriage comparison With celibacy (correlation coefficient 0.146), expectations from the role of spouse (correlation coefficient 0.946), the degree of religiosity (correlation coefficient 0.978), with the dependent variable of the tendency to divorce was statistically significant and direct; Also, the results of regression analysis indicate that 28.9% of the changes in the tendency to divorce are explained by these independent variables.

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Introduction

The existence of a healthy society depends on the health of the smaller components, like healthy families. In no era like the present, the risk of disruption of cohabitation and its adverse effects has not threatened families. Factors that raise the issue of divorce, can be time and place, climate and culture, as well as social, economic or individual moral characteristics and each of these factors, in turn, can be largely corrected and properly organized to not to negatively affect their family foundation. Accordingly, the present study also seeks to answer the following questions: First; how much is the tendency of divorce among couples in Kashan city? Secondly; what can be the relationship between sociological factors and the tendency to divorce among the couples studied in Kashan?

Research Method

The research method used in the present study, based on the purpose of the research, is applied and based on data collection, it is a survey and considering the time criterion, it is cross-sectional. The statistical population in this study includes all 6784 couples in Kashan, of which 383 were selected using Cochran's formula and random sampling as a sample size for data collection. Due to the nature of the subject, the data collection tool was a questionnaire and a researcher-made questionnaire was used to measure the research variables. All items are set at the rank level and in the Likert scale. All data were analyzed using Spss18 software.



Research Findings

The results showed that the correlation between the variables of disagreement with the spouse (correlation coefficient 0.940), the degree of involvement of others (correlation coefficient 0.948), individual psychological characteristics (correlation coefficient 0.299), comparison of marital period with celibacy (Correlation coefficient (0.146), expectations from the role of spouse (correlation coefficient 0.946), degree of religiosity (correlation coefficient 0.978), with the dependent variable of the tendency to divorce was statistically significant and direct. Also, the results of regression analysis indicate that 28.9% of the changes in the tendency to divorce are explained by the mentioned independent variables.

Conclusion

Divorce is one of the social ills that afflict the family institution, especially in the present age. Since the phenomenon of divorce has irreparable consequences on the body and health of society, it has been considered as a social issue by social science researchers, including sociologists. The present study showed that there is a significant relationship between the variables of religious attitudes and religiosity, individual psychological characteristics, comparison of marriage with celibacy, loneliness, attachment styles, social support, family conflict, relationship with relatives, expectations of the role of spouse, unfulfilled spouses' expectations of each other, the level of emotional satisfaction from the spouse, the performance of the spouse at home, the level of fidelity of the spouse, the level of emotional energy in the family, the quality of social relations, disagreement and behavior with the spouse, age



difference, educational difference, differences in spouses' opinions, spouses' ethnic differences, spouses' differences in residence and involvement of others, and the tendency to divorce variable.

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