

## **The Main Causes of Divorce in Islamic Republic of Iran (Yazd)**

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### **Abstract**

*The present study deals with the causes of divorce in Islamic Republic of Iran. The method used was survey research method and the tool for collecting data was questionnaire designed by researcher. The sample community was 2000 women and men who requested for divorce and were referred to Yazd Welfare advice office during 2013. SPSS (version 21) was used to analyze the data. The results show that most of working hours for men are 7-9 and 10-12. Besides 93 percent of women have one job and 95/71 per cent of women have one job. Around 27/99 per cent of men are worker that 8/41 per cent are public sector employee.*

**Keywords:** Divorce, Causes of divorce, Iran

### **1. Introduction**

Divorce is related with marriage and family, and is a social innovation; it had been used as an instrument exposing failure through marriage. Divorce causes personal, domestic and social disintegration, and in most cases, has greater banes for women compared to men. Studying historical trend of divorce phenomena, among contemporary societies, revealed that whatever we shift from feudal system to liberal and industrial society, the divorce possibility and frequency will increase. Iran is not an exception such that, according to official statistics of Organization of Registration and Record of Iran, more registered divorces had happened last years and its trend was ascendant. Only in 2006, about 94000 cases, 258 cases per day, had been registered. Different factors affect divorce including economic, social, psychological and internal and external stressful factors. Through this paper we are going to study some economic and social causes of divorce and we want to recognize the relationship between Iran's social-economic factors and divorce. (Musai, 2011)

### **2. Literature Review**

Many different researches carried out on the relationship the effective factors on divorce.

Considering the low salaries and high inflation in Iran, it is very likely that struggles and tensions within families increase more than ever. Although the phenomenon of divorce is regarded, as it were, as a taboo and something to be avoided, its rate is rising .however (Falahi & Roshanfekar, 2011) scholars maintain that the reductionist approach to structures and economic reformation not only make in the short run the unity of family weakness through inflation and expanding poverty. They also exert impact in the long run on the very institution of family and especially on children.(Babaei, 2001)

Aghajani Mersa (2008) had investigated the most effective factors on divorce in Tehran in Iran and saw that effective factors on divorce in terms of high social class is lack of understanding and moral consensus. In average class are cultural differences and in low class is lack of support.

Martin and Parshar (2003) investigated the relation between divorce and different level of education. The research had shown that the attitudes towards divorce have changed. In this research they obtained that there is relation between divorce attitude and different levels of education among women. Those women have high level of income and occupational prestige, their attitude is not stringent and Vice versa.

Ghotbi (2004) by using questionnaire with interviews came to the conclusion that lack of mutual understanding (83 per cent) addiction (42 per cent) family involvement (33 per cent) are the most common causes of divorce. Financial and mental illness are other factors affecting divorce in Iran.

Musai(2011) investigated the relations between divorce and economic-Social variables in Iran. The result showed that there is a significant relation between income distribution and divorce such that the worse income distribution quality, the more divorce will occur. Among other results of these paper, the direct relationship between divorce rate monthly expenditures of Iranian households and it's reverse relationship with income per capita and illiteracy rate.

Barikani (2012), considered the cause of divorce among men and women referred to marriage legal office in Qazvin ,Iran .The study revealed that personal characteristics and socio-cultural factors such as wrong selection, unmet emotional needs, interference of families, high connection to families are more important than traditional factors(physical).

### 3. Hypotheses

Hypotheses are:

- 1) There is significant relationship between divorce and working hours per day.
- 2) There is significant relationship between divorce and number of jobs.
- 3) There is significant relationship between divorce and type of jobs.
- 4) There is significant relationship between divorce and previous marriage history.
- 5) There is significant relationship between divorce and relation before marriage.
- 6) There is significant relationship between divorce and time acquaintance before marriage.

This study was conducted among 2000 women and men subjects who requested for divorce and were referred to Yazd welfare advice office during 2013. The research study is a secondary analysis of data. Data were analyzed by Chi-Square test and we have used the SPSS version 21 in our analysis. The following tables are output results of software.

**Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Divorce According to Working Hours per Day**

	Men		Women	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
2-3	7	0/89	7	2/30
6-4	125	15/86	77	25/33
9-7	371	47/08	166	54/61
12-10	201	25/51	38	12/50
15-13	37	4/70	9	2/96
18-16	47	5/96	7	2/30
Total	788	100/00	304	100/00

According to above table, most of working hours for men are 7-9(371 numbers) and 10-12(201 numbers) means 47/08 per cent and 25/51 per cent. Working hours for women are 7-9(166 numbers) and 4-6 (77 numbers) means 54/61 per cent and 25/33 percent.

**Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Divorce According to Number of Jobs**

	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One Job	1248	93/00	469	95/71
Two Job	79	5/89	20	4/08
Three Job	15	1/12	1	0/20
Total	1342	100/00	490	100/00

The above table shows that 93/00 per cent (1248 numbers) of men and 95/71 percent(469 numbers) of women have one job.5/89 percent(79 numbers) of men and 4/08 percent(20 numbers) of women have two jobs and 1/12 of men(15 numbers) and 0/20 percent (1number) of women have three jobs.

**Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Divorce According to Type of Jobs**

	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Sector Employees	106	8/41	87	16/80
Private Sector Employees	87	6/90	123	23/75
Worker	353	27/99	106	20/46
Soldier	34	2/70	0	0/00
Farmer	17	1/35	1	0/19
Rancher	5	0/40	0	0/00
Other	659	52/26	201	38/80
Total	1261	100/00	518	16/80

According to above table, 27/99 per cent of men are worker and after that 8/41 percent is public sector employees. Besides 23/75 percent of women are private sector employees and 20/46 percent of them are public sector employees.

**Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Divorce According to Previous Marriage History**

	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	185	11/66	161	10/15
No	1401	88/34	1425	89/85
Total	1586	100/00	1586	100/00

According to table 4, 11/66 percent of men and 10/15 percent of women have previous marriage history and 88/34 percent (1401 number) of men and 89/85 percent of women (1425 numbers) do not have previous marriage history.

**Table 5: Frequency Distribution of Divorce According to Relations before Marriage**

	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	439	29/58	457	30/63
No	1045	70/42	1035	69/37
Total	1484	100/00	1492	100/00

According to table 5, 29/58 percent of men (439 numbers) and 30/63 percent of women (457 numbers) have relations before marriage.70/42 percent (1045 numbers) of men and 69/37 percent (1035) of women do not have relations before marriage.

**Table 6: Frequency Distribution of Divorce According to Time Acquaintance Before Marriage**

	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than One Month	257	39/48	275	42/50
1-3 month	96	14/75	91	14/06
6-4 month	67	10/29	61	9/43
12-6 month	40	6/14	45	6/96
One Year	103	15/82	92	14/22
Two Years	41	6/30	39	6/03
Three Years	47	7/22	44	6/80
Total	651	100/00	647	100/00

The above table shows that most couples were familiar less than one month before they married. Statistics show that 39/48 percent (257 numbers) are men and 42/50 percent (275 numbers) are women.

## 5. Conclusion

In this paper we aimed to find the main cause of divorce in Yazd, Iran. The presented study revealed that working hours per day, number of jobs, type of jobs, previous marriage history are most important factors. The results show that there is significant relationship between number of job and type of job and divorce and also relation before marriage.

## 6. Suggestions

Based the results of this study suggest that families before marriage should consider familiar conditions psychological, personality, cultural and economic and moral higher among boys and girls, perhaps with more knowledge of each other in addition to getting advice on choosing a spouse, material conflict and divorce can avoid somewhat of a divorce.(Ghaemmohammadi,2014)

## Footnotes

SPSS (version 21) is software for Statistical Analysis in the Social Sciences that all table of the paper is the output of this software.

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