The Sociological Research on Family Problems in Bojnourd

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Abstract

One of the major issues in recent years those the most scholars and even the public's minds are preoccupied with is the issue of family problems and divorce. Now this phenomenon in the form of a social problem has created great difficulties for individuals and families facing in divorce. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the sociological family problems in Bojnourd. The theoretical framework of this study due to previous research and studies in the field of FAST is a combination of sociological theory of the family and divorce. The survey method, meta-analysis, and the questionnaires were applied in this study. It has been shown that 27% of families face this phenomenon with the most severe deregulation. The research has proved that family is the cradle of love and sympathy between couples as well a mutual relation among them. The results showed that the factors affecting the severe deregulation of family problems are: disputes in belief, age, ethnicity and education of spouses. These factors have more influence on sympathy. Forced Marriage is one the basis for the increase in family problems too.

Keywords: Meta-analyzes, Family problems, Social factors, Bojnourd.

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1. Introduction

Divorce is one of the issues those in recent years many scholars and even the public's minds are preoccupied with. Now Divorce as a social reality in Iran, has created many problems for individuals and families. The family as the smallest social unit is the foundation of the community of civilized society (Moore, 1997, p. 29). It is important for scholars to prevent divorce because of its injuries to the families and the society. Divorce effects include addiction, delinquency, crime, suicide etc. (Danesh, 1991, p. 32).

2. Problem statement

In recent years, (especially in the present situation) the divorce statistics has gone up over the period. Consequently crime statistics shown are true. The divorce rate has also been rising in North Khorasan Province. Figure 1.1 shows the number of divorces in North Khorasan Province.
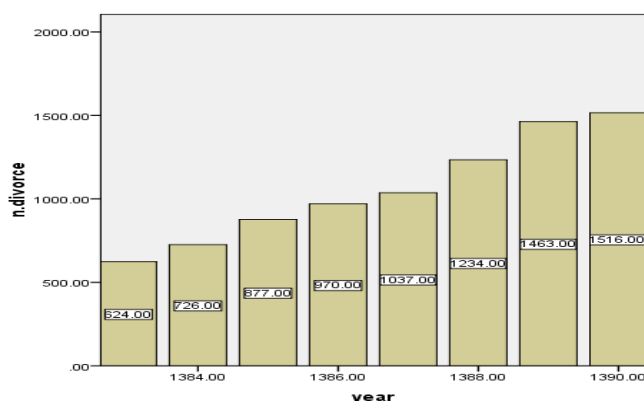

Figure 1.1. Divorce records from 2004 to 2011 in North Khorasan Province
(http://www.sabteahval.ir/khorasansh/default-7335.aspx)

In this study, we review social factors affecting the lives of couples and families. Considering that the divorce rate in Iran is not a good indicator for families. In this paper we tried to pay more attention to the family problems, though somewhat they are aware of divorce statistics. We tried to overview critical analysis of the previous studies to remove problematic factors. We have to explain the sociological and theoretical model of family problems in Bojnourd.

In this study, the factors concerning family problems and the questions could be asked as follows:

1. What are the most important problems of families in Bojnourd?
2. What are the factors affecting these problems?

3. Background of the study

In a general view, in terms of different theoretical perspectives, several theories have been proposed to explain the research. In order to extract complete theoretical approaches including theories and theoretical models, primarily to the categories, mentioned by the experts. We then conclude the conclusion from these approaches, theories and models. According to Chalabi, the action consists of four dimensions and breaks down into four main areas, each with its own internal logic or law. In the area A (adaption) is the logic optimization. In Domain G (goal attainment) is realized. In the scope of (I) , integration is the principle of consistency. Finally, in the area of (L), latency is the principle of logical consistency(Chalabi 2002, p. 24). Accordingly, we can draw the theories and factors that have an impact on family problems.

In the table below this point should not be ignored, that by its nature; some theories overlap two or three systems. The nature and type of topic depend on the research subject position. If the subject is placed at the point L, it follows the internal logic of the cultural system and if so A will be in a position to follow the internal logic of the economic system. In general, if the subject is in the center, we can say that all the variables derived from theories, in turn, affect the nature and form of research topic. Each theory has a certain conceptual structure and it points to emphasize certain factors.

Table 1. Approximate position of the theories of divorce in action space

G (goal attainment)	Power distribution theory	Exchange theory	A (adaptation)
School conflict		Divorce cost approach	
Social status		Economic theories	
Equal partnership		Ecological theory	
Conflict theory		Biological theories	
		Rational choice theory	
I (integration)	Network theory	Theory of value crisis	L (latency)
Roles theory		Collective conscience crisis	
Need to expect		Conflicts of values	
Social capital		Change idea and value	
Social imagination		Social learning theory	
Symbolic interaction			
The method, phenomenological			

4. Attitude towards marriage and family

Research on divorce as a social issue depends on the attitude of researchers to the status of marriage and family. At one level of analysis, the family can be considered as a market. Another look at the family as a social institution and organization can be created based on the socialization and institutionalization. The third attitude and authoritarian, political attitudes and family, can order your family based on the analysis of power distribution. In the last attitude, family members have a common life based on the couple's intimacy and love. Moreover, marriage can also be seen in many ways, including:

4.1. Attitude towards marriage and the family

Marriage can also be studied in many ways, including:

1. Marriage is the parties' agreement with the effective continuation.
2. Marriage is a ritual transition from single to married courses which must be accurate.

Researchers in the presence of order in the family, focused on four factors:

1. Power,   2. Exchange,
3. Socialization,   4. Love and sincerity (Dortyh, 2005, 268-269).

In other words, family discipline is created through power exchanges, socialization and emotion (ibid: 271). Based on this analysis, each of the above factors has distinct and different function in place of the traditional and the modern family. The traditional family was venerated father and protector of the family in general, and marriage was arranged between parents. According to the socialization of couples in the same environment, they have a common culture that is the essential condition of life. Finally, interest and love did not matter. In the modern family, the power of father is low and the exchange between the couples and their love are the basis of life (ibid: 270).

Chalabi presents that the family order includes:

1. Empathy and sympathy
2. Share in step
3. Share in chance and luck and
4. Share in Think (Chalabi, 1996, p. 19).

According to Chalabi, our family problems, in terms of the order, divided into four categories:

1. Disruption of empathy and sympathy
2. Disruption of share in step

3. Disruption of share in chance and luck and
4. Disruption of share in think.

According to research record following factors are family problems. To avoid lengthy article referred to their results.

Table 2. Factors that affect family problems

Applied research on divorce cases is challenging	Applied research on divorce (this investigate)	indirect	no relationship	direct	factors
	indirect	*			age
	direct			*	Educational differences
	direct			*	Religious differences
	direct			*	age difference
	direct			*	Couples' conflicts of values
*	There is relationship		Different results		Women's employment situation
	indirect	*	*		The religiosity
	indirect	*	*		Lifetime
*	no relationship	*	*	*	Education couples
*	not investigate	*	*	*	Socio-economic status (income, etc.)
	Unemployed men are more divorce		Unemployed men are more divorce		Unemployment for men
	indirect	*			number of children
	Monogamy lower tendency to divorce		Monogamy lower tendency to divorce		Polygamy
	Less traditional marriage and family		Less traditional marriage and family		Kind of marriage
		*			Sexual Dysfunction
	Tourists are more divorces than in other nations		Tourists are more divorces than in other nations		Ethnicity
	Tends to be more equitable divorce less		the Tends to be more equitable, the divorce less		structure of power

It is notable that the effect of some of the above factors on the dependent variable is hidden. So we have not dealt with their effects. Based on these findings, using theoretical and meta-analysis review, we seek to understand the causes of family problems.

5. Research Method

The method in this research was survey research and meta-analysis review. The unit of analysis and observation was conducted individually. Required information for this study was collected through questionnaire. The data in the study by questionnaires attempt to extract the data using SPSS software to analyze the data. The sample is of 400 family households in Bojnourd. Sampling is convenience sampling.

6. Research findings

Based on empirical analysis, there are family problems in 5 categories which are as follows:

1. Disruption of empathy and sympathy,
2. Disruption of share in step and mutual respect,
3. Disruption of share in chance and luck and the sense of family justice
4. Disruption of share in think,
5. Disruption of togetherness (separation).

This section describes the problems of families in Bojnourd. The following table shows the distribution of respondents in terms of empathy and sympathy in couples.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents according to the statements sympathy and empathy measure

No	Item	none	low	Medium	high	very high	mean	variance	standard deviation
1	I talk with my wife	4/6	8/1	31/1	39/2	16/5	3/55	1/01	
2	My wife loves me	1/5	6/1	27/6	39/7	19/0	3/74	0/78	1/00
3	I am speaking, I am expressing my love to my wife	4/6	10/9	38/6	45/8	10/7	3/36	0/94	0/88
4	When problems arise from emotional support of pleasant wife	4/0	13/1	26/5	35/3	27/0	3/62	0/940	0/96
5	We are not afraid of showing our affection to each other or	2/3	18/7	33/1	29/3	14/9	3/37	1/28	1/13
6	We can talk with each other about our sorrows	5/3	16/2	34/3	31/1	14/2	3/31	1/01	1/02
7	When we speak angrily to each other	4/3	14/5	39/5	29/9	29/9	3/27	1/14	1/07
8	We are affectionate with each other	4/1	11/4	34/8	32/1	20	3/5	1/12	1/12

The application of factor analysis and Cronbach's alpha, items 6 and 7, were removed. By combining the rest of the items, the index was created sympathy for the family with regard to Z and T scores can be revealed in three categories:

Table 3: Frequency distribution of respondents according to level empathy index

level of empathy	frequency	percent
low	116	29/6
Medium	169	43/1
high	107	27/3
total	392	100
missing	8	2/0

As the table shows that 29.6% of the families have little sympathy, 43.1% had moderate and 27.3% have a great deal of sympathy. The following table shows the distribution of respondents according to the statements of share in step.

Table 4. Frequency distribution of respondents according to the statements of share in step

row	Item	none	low	Medium	high	very high	mean	variance	standard deviation
1	I trust on my husband	2/5	5/8	22/8	42/3	26/6	3/84	0/96	0/96
2	I respect my wife	0/3	5/6	24/6	45/3	24/3	3/87	0/71	0/84
3	I respect with family members	2/5	4/8	30/1	43/5	19/00	3/71	0/83	0/91
4	My husband respects me	1/5	8/4	30/1	42/3	17/7	3/66	0/83	0/91
5	I consulted with my wife in decision-making	2/5	7/9	35/8	40/4	13/5	3/54	0/83	0/91
6	My husband encouraged me to progress	3/5	10/4	36/4	34/6	15/2	3/47	0/82	0/98
7	I consulted with my wife in decision-making	1/8	8/4	34/4	41/0	14/4	3/57	0/97	0/89k
8	My wife and I agreed choose our location	2/3	11/1	35/2	39/0	12/4	3/48	0/80	0/92
9	I respect my wife's financial rights	2/8	7/1	40/0	37/2	12/9	3/50	0/85	0/90
10	We're doing some household chores together	5/6	20/5	10/2	26/3	7/6	3/09	0/81	0/99
11	We can rely on each other for dual support during crisis	30/3	11/4	34/1	40/2	11/1	3/44	0/98	0/94
12	We try to find different solutions of problems	1/8	13/7	41/8	35/2	7/6	3/33	0/75	0/86

Two factors were extracted by using factor analysis and Cranach's alpha. Combining items 1 to 6 were made for index level of Mutual respect. Combining items 7 to 12 were made with the indicator to level of share in step. Considering the Z and T scores can be revealed in three categories:

Table 5.Frequency distribution of respondents according to level of mutual respect

level of empathy	frequency	percent
low	125	31/7
medium	176	44/7
high	93	23/2
total	394	100
missing	6	1/5

As the table shows that 31.7 percent of families have little mutual respect. The following table shows that 25.00 percent of the families have little level of share in step, 52.30% of families have moderate level of share in step and 22.7% of families have high level of Share in step.

Table 6. Frequency distribution of respondents according to level of share in step

level of empathy	frequency	percent
low	98	25/0
medium	205	52/3
high	89	22/7
total	392	100
missing	8	2/0

Finally, reintroduction of factor analysis and Cranach's alpha (by a factor of 0.812) were extracted as a factor that we call family problems that are presented in the following tables:

Table 7. Frequency distribution of index of family problems

index	low	medium	high
level of empathy and sympathy	29/6	43/1	27/3
level of share in step	25/00	52/3	22/7
level of share in chance and luck	27/00	45/5	27/5
level of share in thought	23/2	43/4	23/5
level of togetherness	18/8	72/0	9/00
level of the sense of family justice	28/2	45/3	26/5

Table 8. Frequency distribution according to family problems

Level of family problems	Frequency	Percent
Low	106	27.9
Medium	170	44.7
High	104	27.4
Total	380	100

The above table shows that 27.4 percent of families have a lot of family problems, 27.9 percent of families have little family problems and 44.7 percent have average family problems. Means comparison showed that the fewer problems are in the compatible family.

Regression analysis showed the importance of order or disorder. Bojnourdian families based on four dimensions of the order; respectively, sympathy, level of share in chance and luck, level of share in step and level of share in thought. In other words, love is the most important factor in family order.

7. Results

In this section, we analyze the factors affecting the family problems: Women's employment has increased the pace, empathy, sympathy, level of chance and luck and sense of justice among couples. The Ethnic differences between couples reduce level of share in chance and luck and level of share in thought. The following table shows this:

Table 9. Average indicator (family problems) in terms of ethnic differences

level of empathy and sympathy	48.77	50.54	0.104
level of share in step	49.11	50.39	0.241
level of share in chance and luck	49.12	50.38	0.018
level of share in thought	48.22	50.78	0.020
level of togetherness	50.91	49.59	0.222
level of the sense of family justice	48.19	50.79	0.251

Educational differences in favor of females reduce the level of share in step, empathy, sympathy, and a sense of justice and level of share in chance and luck. Educational differences in favor of men increase the level of share in step, empathy, sympathy, and a sense of justice and level of share in chance and luck. The following table shows this:

Table 10. Average indicator (family problems) in terms of educational differences

index	Education of women is higher than men	Education of men is higher than women	sig
level of empathy and sympathy	45.23	52.58	0.001
level of share in step	47.20	51.39	0.021
level of share in chance and luck	47.35	50.98	0.018
level of share in thought	46.22	53.48	0.020
level of togetherness	50.91	49.59	0.042
level of the sense of family justice	48.29	51.79	0.005

There is a significant relationship between religious differences of couples and family issues. This means that the average amount of empathy and sympathy among couples who have little religious differences significantly is higher than among those who have little religious differences. The following table shows this:

Table 11. Average indicator (family problems) in terms of religious differences

index	Little religious differences	high religious differences	sig
level of empathy and sympathy	55/25	47/02	0/002
level of share in step	53/02	52/36	0/120
level of share in chance and luck	49/38	50.98	0/145
level of share in thought	54/22	47.82	0/020
level of togetherness	51/90	47/02	0/011
level of the sense of family justice	50/25	51/79	0/350

When the woman religiosity increases, the level of share in step, empathy and sympathy between couples will be increased, and when the man religiosity increases, the level of share in step, empathy, sympathy, sense of justice will be increased.

When the age difference between couples is increased, the empathy, level of share in chance and luck reduces. The mean of empathy, level of share in chance and luck of couples were significantly different between the two groups. The following table shows this:

Table 12. Average indicator (family problems) in terms of age differences

index	Age difference is low	Age difference is high	sig
level of empathy and sympathy	52/33	47/35	0/001
level of share in step	50/11	50.39	0.241
level of share in chance and luck	51/98	48/12	0.018
level of Share in thought	50/47	50.78	0/250
level of togetherness	51/20	48/11	0/002
level of the sense of family justice	50/21	50.79	0.251

The Type of marriage (mandatory and voluntary) is effective in family discussions. The mandatory marriage reduces the level of share in step, sympathy and mutual respect. The following table shows this:

Table 13. Average indicator (family problems) in terms of the type of marriage

index	voluntary	Mandatory	sig
level of empathy and sympathy	53.78	42.80	0.000
level of Share in step	52.45	46.15	0.012
level of share on chance and luck	52.73	50.22	0.327
level of share on think	53.21	42.44	0.000
level of togetherness	52.32	53.08	0.٤٥٠
level of The sense of family justice	52.71	41.18	0.154

There is no significant relationship between the following variables and family issues: having children, age, occupation, female, male employment status, and number of children, polygamy and family income.

8. Conclusion

We use social reality to analyze the theoretical aspects of family problems, including sympathy, and level of share in chance and luck. The research showed that 27 percent of families faced with this phenomenon with high intense. The results showed that the most important factors in family problems of couples are differences in the religious beliefs, age, ethnicity and education. These factors have more influence on sympathy. Forced marriages is one of the common bases for increasing family problem.

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