

Role of Economical Factors, Sexual Satisfaction and Sentimental Problems in the Family Break-up in Tehran

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Abstract

Family is the initial cell and corner stone of a society that forms the base of characterization of the child. Health of society depends on health of family. Family with positive outputs renders mental and sentimental problem, socialize proportional children with the values and manners approved by society and arrange sexual behaviors.

Present paper aims to identify important factors effecting family break-up and their impacts on family.

For this purpose, out of 150 divorce applicants (30% male 70% female), 107 samples were selected randomly and were studied by interview techniques based on, questionnaires. In this research tow hypotheses "economic difficulties are the laying ground for the family break – up" and "Absence of intimate space and sexual satisfaction are the factors of family brake – up as well as one question "Is annoyance the basis for family problems? Were studied.

The results showed that 63.6% of the society confirmed the economic problems in divorce whereas 24.3 of men of families seeking divorce were unemployed.

Of course, the proportion of unemployed men is 2/6% in Iranian families.

And the rate of employment in divorce families is 36.8% among the employment of all married women in Iran (12%). The difference between the indices of sample group with that of statistical society was at the level of $P= 5\%$ were significant.

93% of women and men were annoyed from each other.

Keywords: Family, Break-up Factors, Economic Problems, Sentimental Difficulties, Sexual Satisfaction, Umbrage, Intimacy.

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Introduction

As a social structure, family discharges numerous obligations. Systemizing sexual behavior and productions like care and guidance of children, handicapped and aged men; socialization of children; stabilization of social place and fixation as well as providence of base and economic security are some of the instances of those obligations (Koen, 2001:181).

The time, family outputs face problem one after the other, its elements gradually give up consent feelings. Gradual decrease of the consent in the family members cause the emergence of mental rupture, then social break-up and ultimately leading to the legal incident, which is named as 'divorce' (Ghotbi, 2004:273).

In his theory on the mental-social growth, Erickson believes that individual characters at different stages of infancy and childhood produce as wide and expanded social actions (Saatchi, 1998:46).

With the search of unknown human consciences, Freud believes the past works effective in their temper and customs. According to him, human problems intentionally are the results of initial experiences (in family) during childhood (Saatchi, 1998: 26).

Freud believed that psychological order could be determined on the basis of strength of a person in suitable and better functioning at two domain: work and love. The time, anybody is with minimum fear and disturbances for giving or getting love, posses capability to continue genuine relationship with others.

At time, a person is involved in an intimate relationship; vigorously endeavor for growth and happiness of beloved. Inclination to protection,

closeness and intimacy with sparkling love are the characteristics of being fallen in love.

Distinguished sign of intense love is the intimacy that has specialties between the relationship of two persons and as such, sexual relationship often works, as catalysis to create and protect intimate relationships. Intimate quality in an intense sexual relationship is a thing, which **Rollo May** has named as "energetic perception", that allows the person for identical love. **Rollo May** has considered the importance of sexual love as growth of self-knowledge, experience in kindness, increase of pride, manifestation of existence and occasionally orgasm moment (stage of experiencing sexual pleasure), even giving away the feeling of separation. In such circumstances, sexual and love relationships mutually strengthen each other and intermingle with healthy formation. Parts of the people suffer from this contradiction, which prevent the appearance of their complete affection and feelings. This situation can be hindrance to expression of sexual inclination in relation to others. That creates interference in the feelings of intimacy and affinity with others and reduces sufficient benevolence and self-respect. If these problems were intense, that would prevent formation and compilation of intimate relationships (Kaplan and Sadock, vol: 2, 2003: 224).

Like Ragers, **Maslow** believed that nature and essence of human being is indeed self-dehiscence. But unlike to Rogers, he did not accept self-dehiscence as the only source of human behavior. He propounded a kind of exciting theory that in comparison to natural needs could be arranged according to the importance of different stages and

emphasized the contents of the meaning and definition of agreement of life (Saatchi, 1998: 372).

Avoidable needs were called physiologically and in terms, the economic needs have caused spouse satisfaction in life and have brought the ground for more intimate relation in the family and against its non-avoidance have manifested the differences as non-intimate, which create sentimental and mental distance among couples.

John Dalard, L.W. Dobb and Neil A. Miller believe that dispute/quarrel perpetually is the result of disappointment that perpetually leads to a kind of dispute (Saatchi, 1998:191). Unsuccessful in satisfying economic needs, weakness in creating intimate atmosphere and absence of the response to sexual needs identify the disappointments in the family domain and have provided the grounds for incompatibility and disputes. The above condition would be a factor for the divorce applications and family break-up.

Family break up possess numerous reasons and factors, which have been indicated in this paper with three important headings such as economic problems, absence of intimate space and sexual satisfaction, and annoyance. **Mecachi** considers economic difficulties as one of the important factors of matrimonial differences. In the same way, **Koli** and **Hardi** believe that 80% of the separations occur under the impact of financial poverty (Safari, 1982: 125). Divorce among the lower grade employed groups in the society evidently is higher than the average one (Sarookhani, 1997: 68). Economic factors have been effective in 83.3% of the separation (Safari, 1982: 125) whereas economic impoverishment has

played the role among 81% of men encountering divorce (Azadmehr, et al, 2000: 63). 77.4% of the divorce applicants were without financial earnings or less than the complimented earnings (Madadi, 1999: 91). 30.4%-divorced people have encountered financial difficulties (Ghotbi, 2004: 279). The reason of the matrimonial differences is also the material and sexual difficulties. Financial or sexual refusal is a manifestation of dispute (Kaplan and Sadock, vol.1, 2003: 62).

The sexual issues have identified a factor among 43.7% of the divorce applicants (Alizadeh Ayaz, 2000:243). 11.6% of the participants in the research conducted by Ghotbi had considered this issue as one of the main elements for divorce (Ghotbi, 2004: 279). Safari found that 62.5% person possessed little or intense sexual difficulties (Safari, 1982: 129). However, in the findings of Mohammadiyan, the problem of matrimonial satisfaction is high among non-divorced women than the divorced one (Agha Mohammadiyan, 2003: 1). Among the divorce applicants, 13% of them with psychological disorder actually possessed sexual and mental disorder (Mazhari, 2000: 341).

Absence of stimulated sexual cohabitation level of incompatible spouse as against the attested group has been one of the dispute factors of the divorce applicant spouse (Khodapanahi, 1995:1).

Research conducted by **Fisher** et al. on 30 applicants to redress matrimonial difficulties in comparison to the control group showed that remedy group scored less than the witness group in the questionnaire on matrimonial unanimity in the

stimulation of sexual desire as significant (Khodapanahi, 1995: 90).

According to **Plouffi** (1968) the level of the stimulation of sexual desire constantly and in every two sexes decreases with the increase in age, up to 60 years. His research indicated that score of total stimulation desire scale of women between 60 and 71 is less than half of the young women with an average age of 19.9 years (Khodapanahi, 1995: 87).

Research Methodology

Since this research deals with the view and opinion of divorce applicant regarding economic, emotional factors and sexual satisfaction, it is a kind of survey researches (Karimi, 2002: 22). On the other side it compares the economic – social index of divorce applicant with inside of society, therefore it is of causative-comparative research (Delavar, 2003: 293).

Research Tools

To prepare the questionnaire after passing through the accomplished researches, perimeter of the family break-up, 18 factors and 7 impacts were identified. With the aim to study every factor in the present research, suitable questions were formulated that included 47 questionnaire.

The field activities were completed through interview. With the omission of one questionnaire related to male gender, 107 questionnaires were extracted altogether.

Validity

In order to determine the validity of this questionnaire, the content validity method is used. First the questions were offered to experts to get their opinion on it. The rank order spearman correlation between two people was $p= 05\%$ which shows the validity of the questionnaire.

Social Statistics, Sample Group, Sampling Method

In the current study, statistics are based on divorce applicants at shahid Mahallati family court of Tehran. The numbers of such applicants have been 150 at one point of time. 108 samples, keeping in view the ratio of male and female divorce applicants were selected, with due attention to Morgan table. Omitting one in complete questionnaire, finally, 107 was extracted.

The research questions are:

- Whether economic difficulties are basis for the family break-up?
- Whether absence of intimate atmosphere and sexual satisfaction are the factors of family rupture?
- Whether annoyance is the basis of family frictions and its break-up?

Hypotheses of the research are:

- Economic difficulties are laying ground for family break-up.
- Absence of intimate atmosphere and sexual satisfaction are the factors of family break-up.

Research question is:

- It annoyance is the basis of family problem?

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistical methods (abundance divisions, graphs, central indicators and scattered indicators) and as such, deductive statistical data have been applied for testing research hypothesis and question. Results of the two hypotheses and question have been presented separately e.g. Tables 1-3 are related to different economic

difficulties, Tables 4-6 are about absence of intimate atmosphere and sexual satisfaction and Tables 7-10 are related to annoyance.

To analyze the result of the hypothesis related to economic difficulties have been given in Tables 1-3 which with due attention to available indicators about non-applicants have been accumulated through deductive methods.

Table 1 Frequency distribution and percentage of male divorce applicants of the family on the basis of employment condition

Way of Employment	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Frequency /percentage			
Frequencies	71	26	107
Percentage	75.7	24.3	100

Data presented in the above table shows that 24.3% male divorce applicants of the families lacked employment. With due attention to the fact that the payment of alimony as well as necessary safeguarding and maintenance are the responsibilities of men, unemployment of one-fourth of them create numerous economic problems for the families. Apart from lapsing his employment, his family management also get interfered.

Comparatively, the rate of unemployed male divorce applicants against total unemployed married male with the rate of 2.6%¹ indicates very blatant differences with reference to the statistics used from universal test of X^2 at $\alpha < 0.0001$ level.

The table shows that 36.8% female divorce applicants of the families possessed constant earnings. Since the ratio of employed women having husband is 12% among total married women in Iran², aforesaid findings are three times more than the average in the above table. Comparison of the two proportions with the use of test X^2 is the indicators of meaningful differences among them at $\alpha < 0.0001$ levels This matter on the one side indicating women strife for economic help and on the other side a factor assessed for the relief from disturbed family axis through divorce petition.

1. Employment and unemployment data of 2004, Statistical Centre of Iran-Table2.

2. Employment and unemployment data of 2004, Statistical Centre of Iran-Table1.

Table 2 Frequency distribution and percentage of female divorce applicants of the family on the basis of constant earnings

Constant earnings Number /percentage	Constant earning	Lack in constant earning	Undistinguished	Total
	Number	39	67	1
Percentage	36.8	63.2	-	100

Table 3 Frequency distribution and percentage of proposed study based on effect of economic difficulties in family and gender differences

Gender Impact Of Eco. ifficulties	Female		Male		Total	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Possess	48	62.3	20	66.7	68	63.6
Don't possess	29	37.7	10	35.7	39	36.4
Total	77	100	30	100	107	100

The accumulated results from the above table shows that among 63.6% of the families who are applicants of divorce, the economic difficulties have determined the family break-up.

With due attention to the acquired ratio and their comparison with the social (on the basis of probable rules $p=0.5$) difference between these two by using test Z indicates meaningful differences at $\alpha < 0.05$ level.

With due attention to the results, Tables 1, 2, and 3 confirm the first hypothesis of the present

research i.e. economic difficulties (unemployment, female income and impact of economic difficulties) are the basis of family rupture.

Second Hypothesis: Absence of intimate atmosphere and sexual satisfaction is one of the factors of family rupture.

To test this hypothesis, initially the results related to the concerned questions were gathered and the results were comparatively analyzed by using test X^2 . Its outcome is indicated in the Table 4.

Table 4 Frequency distribution and social percentage of proposed study based on their views especially the kinds of husband reaction against waiting and desires and manner of sexual satisfaction

Reaction against Waiting & desire Condition of sexual satisfaction	Admitted		Not admitted		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Have	14	41.2	19	26.1	33	31.1
Don't have	20	58.8	52	73.9	72	68.9
Undistinguished	-	-	2	-	2	-
Total	34	100	73	100	107	100

Data of the above table corroborates that the families, which had mutual and suitable entry 41.2% of them have led to create sexual satisfaction.

In the absence of admitted desires and waiting, it

was found that 73.9% lacked sexual satisfaction. Result of the test X^2 indicates of meaningful differences at $\alpha < 0.05$ level ($X^2_{ob} = 5.6$). Therefore, in response to the desire and waiting, a suitable method is assessed for the creation of sexual satisfaction.

Table 5 Frequency distribution and social percentage of proposed study based on their views especially the presence of family focal point in matrimonial relation and the manner of sexual satisfaction

Presence of family focal point in matrimonial relations Manner of sexual satisfaction	Have		Don't have		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Have	9	69.2	24	25.6	33	31.1
Don't have	4	30.8	68	74.4	72	68.9
Undistinguished	-	-	2	-	2	-
Total	13	12.6	94	87.4	107	100

The above table shows that out of total 13 persons possessing family focus, 69.2% had sexual satisfaction. Lack of the above focus among 90-person, 74.4 was thus satisfied. Based on this, it can

be said that presence of the focal point in the society facilitate sexual satisfaction and their absence do the vice versa. The results of the test X^2 indicates ($X^2_{ob} = 9.81$) meaningful differences at $\alpha < 0.01$ level.

Table 6 Frequency distribution and social percentage of proposed study based on their views especially the method of threat or beating by spouse and the manner of sexual satisfaction

Method of threat or beating	Have		Didn't have		Undistinguished		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Have	25	28.4	7	50	1	-	33	31.4
Don't have	63	71.6	7	50	2	-	72	68.6
Undistinguished	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Total	88	85.4	15	14.6	4	-	107	100

The above table shows that threat, threat to beating, abuse and curse are the cases, which destroy the intimate atmosphere and replace the hate towards spouse. The test result of X^2 has indicated ($X^2_{ob}=2.58$) absence of meaningful relation.

With due attention to the results, Tables 3, 4, 5, 6 confirm second research hypothesis from the point of

reaction against desires and presence of family focal point and despite threat or beating aspect, differences are found between two groups. But, since these differences are not meaningful, do not confirm the point of remembrance. Result related to the research question "Is annoyance is the basis of family break-up" has been indicated in the Table 7.

Table 7 Frequency distribution and percentage based on gender and spouse annoyance.

Gender	Female		Male		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Annoyed	73	94.8	28	93.3	101	94.4
Don't annoyed	4	5.2	2	6.7	6	5.6
Total	77	72	30	28	107	100

The results show that 94.4% of the society believe that their spouse annoy them and only 5.6% of them did not have any complain in this

regard. With regard to sex ratio, it is observed that women have felt more annoyance in a small dispute.

Table 8 Frequency distribution and percentage based on gender and kind of the imagination of spouse especially annoyance

Gender	Female		Male		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Kind of Spouse Imagination						
Annoyance imagination of spouse	52	67.5	22	73.7	73	69.2
Absence of annoyance	25	32.5	8	26.7	30	30.8
Total	77	72	30	28	107	100

In response to the question “whether your spouse imagine that he/she annoys you?” 69.2% believe that annoyance has important role.

Comparatively, male thinks that the spouse has the imagination of annoyance from his side.

Table 9 Frequency distribution and percentage based on gender and feeling of gratitude from spouse

Gender	Female		Male		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Kind of Gratitude Feeling						
Feel gratitude	23	29.9	9	30	32	29.9
Do not feel gratitude	54	70.1	21	70	75	70.1
Total	77	72	30	28	107	100

In response to the aforesaid question, 70.1% believe that their spouse do not have perception of

existence and do not show gratitude. On this issue, no differences have been found between tow sexes.

Table 10 Frequency distribution of society based on gender and gratitude feeling of spouse

Gender	Female		Male		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Feeling gratitude	45	58.4	29	96.7	74	79.2
Not feeling gratitude	32	41.6	1	3.3	33	30.8
Total	77	72	30	28	107	100

The response to the question “whether you know the value of your spouse? 69.7% of them believe that personally they know the value of their spouse. Comparatively, 96.7% male against 58.4% female, have the imagination that the women have the feeling that the husbands know their worth.

Discussion and Result

In this article, two hypotheses “economic difficulties are the laying ground for family break-up” “absence of sentimental environment and sexual satisfaction are factors of family break – up and one question” Is the annoyance is the basis of family problems”? are discussed and tested . The findings of the research show that economic problems are one of the important factors in family break- up and results are in agreement with other research, testifying Cooli and Hardi (1974) who showed that 80% of divorce is economic causes. Also Safari (1982) Azadmehr (2000),Madadi (1999) a attributed the role of economic factors in divorce respectively

83.3%, 81%, 77.6% according to the field theory of Kurt Lowing the unemployment is source of economic problems in life style , cultural and educational development and character stability of individuals in family has undesirable effects on the family and its break- up.

Mazlow in motivation theory considers the satisfaction of natural and organized needs of people as the meaning of satisfaction. On this basis lack of satisfaction in economic and fundamental factors results in lack of satisfaction in life, sentimental break - up and divorce. The second hypotheses “lack of intimacy and sexual satisfaction confirmed that this research is in line with the results of Ghotbi (2004) 11.6%, Alizadeh (2000) 43.7%, Safari (1982) 62.5% .

Jhon Dalard, L.w Dob, Nil. A. miller believe that aggression is always the result of dissatisfaction.

Freud believed that mental health is determined on the basis of work and love. When a person can give and receive kindness with least

problem has the capacity intimate relation with others.

Rollo May believed that some people suffer from problems which prevent their emotional shokes -so dissatisfaction in meeting economic needs and disability in creating intimacy in family according to the table are basis for family break-up.

Whether annoyance is the basis for family differences? was the question of the present piece of research. 94.4% people have complained annoyance by their partners. Presently, only 29.9% women and 30% men believe that spouse know their value. 58.4% from the same women and 96.7% men have considered themselves as the appreciator of their spouse. It seems that between imagination of appreciation and feeling of appreciation, there exists a narrow gap that can be assessed, resulting absence of opposite perception and annoyance. The findings of the above question are similar to the research findings of Hammiati who had showed sentimental rudeness of men against women and rudeness in the families with the lowest social and economic status, as well as Moazzami who observed the rudeness among 57.1% women.

It seems that creation of employment and their protection for male and effort to respond to the economic needs, which is present in the pyramid order of Maslow as well as with due attention to mental and spiritual needs and creation of peace of mind in the residential surrounding through the help of spouses in order to create satisfying bed for sexual needs and satisfaction and steps to transfer mental secrets towards opposite direction can strengthen the feeling of satisfaction in life.

Intimate atmosphere, friendly axis is the social and mental needs, whose importance is guaranteed in the homely surrounding. Wife and husband like the Islamic dress must cover the defects of each other. The time the intimate needs are removed, they mostly incline to remove sexual needs. As Freud and Rollo May say the time there is involvement of intimate relationship, lover strive to grow the happiness of beloved.

Inclination toward protection and closeness and intimacy are the characteristics of being fallen in love and sexual relationship often function as catalysis to create and protect intimate relationship.

Vegin and Modin in their theses mentioned that if husband and wife without any reason could describe their thoughts, views and feeling, that create satisfaction among them and the life become easy and full of pleasure (Robertson, 1980:62).

In the Islamic teachings too, the attachment to the life partner has been emphasized as strengthening, solidifying and polishing family and in this regard Imam Sadeq (AS) narrates that as much as the husband and wife are friendly to each other, their faith become stronger. Prophet Mohammad (SA) also said that I would not enjoy world but the women and good smell (Mostafvi, 2003:126).

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پژوهشگاه علوم انسانی و مطالعات فرهنگی
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نقش عوامل اقتصادی، رضامندی جنسی و عاطفی در گسست خانواده - شهر تهران

هوشنگ داداش زاده فه^۱

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خانواده به عنوان اولین نهاد اجتماعی، پایه و اساس شکل‌گیری شخصیت کودک را تشکیل می‌دهد. سلامت جامعه از سلامت خانواده سرچشمه می‌گیرد.

خانواده با کارکردهای مثبت خود ایجاد امنیت روانی و عاطفی، اجتماعی کردن متناسب فرزندان با ارزشها و هنجارهای مقبول جامعه و تنظیم رفتارهای جنسی گردیده و حاصل آن هم‌نوایی فرد با جامعه خواهد بود. هدف مقاله حاضر، شناسایی مهمترین عوامل مؤثر بر گسست خانواده و آثار و عوارض آن بر اعضای خانواده می‌باشد.

بدین منظور از جامعه ۱۵۰ نفری متقاضی طلاق (۳۰ درصد مرد و ۷۰ درصد زن) به تعداد ۱۰۷ نفر به عنوان حجم گروه نمونه با روش تصادفی طبقه‌ای انتخاب گردیده و از طریق مصاحبه بالینی و پرسشنامه محقق ساخته مورد ارزیابی دقیق قرار گرفته است.

در این بررسی دو فرضیه «مشکلات اقتصادی زمینه‌ساز گسست خانواده است» نبود فضای صمیمیت و عدم رضامندی جنسی را می‌توان یکی از عوامل فروپاشی خانواده محسوب کرد و یک سؤال «آیا رنجش زمینه‌ساز اختلافات خانوادگی است؟» مورد بررسی و پژوهش قرار گرفت. نتایج نشان داد: ۶۳/۶٪ جامعه مورد مطالعه وجود مشکلات اقتصادی را در ارائه تقاضای طلاق مورد تأیید قرار داده‌اند. ۲۴/۳ درصد مردان خانواده‌های متقاضی فاقد شغل بوده‌اند این در حالی است که در خانواده‌های ایرانی میزان مردان بیکار دارای همسر، نسبت به کل مردان دارای همسر ۲/۶ درصد می‌باشد و میزان اشتغال زنان در خانواده‌های متقاضی طلاق ۳۶/۸ درصد بوده که با لحاظ میزان اشتغال زنان دارای همسر در کل جامعه ایران (۱۲ درصد) بیش از ۳ برابر است که تفاوت بین شاخصهای گروه نمونه با جامعه آماری در سطح $p=0/05$ معنادار می‌باشد. ۹۳ درصد زنان و مردان مورد مطالعه از یکدیگر رنجش خاطر داشته‌اند.

واژگان کلیدی: خانواده، عوامل گسست، مشکل عاطفی، رضامندی جنسی، رنجش، فضای صمیمیت

۱. مدرس دانشکده علوم اجتماعی دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی