



Original Article

Predicting of marital conflict based on religious attitudes in women applicants for divorce

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Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to predict marital conflicts based on religious attitude in women applicants for divorce in Rasht city.

Materials and Methods: The statistical population of this correlational study included all women applicants for divorce in Rasht in the first half of the year 2017. In this research, a sample of 180 people is considered according to Morgan's table. In order to collect information, marital conflicts questionnaire and religious attitude questionnaire of Khodayari Fard and Ghobari Bonab have been used. In order to analyze the data, the descriptive statistics method and in order to determine the relationship between Kolmogrov-Smirnov tests, Pearson correlation coefficient and regression were used by step-by-step method.

Results: The results showed the negative and linear relationship between religious attitude and marital conflicts in women at level of 0.01. The results indicated that the religious attitude can explain 7.7 percent of marital conflict variance.

Conclusion: Based on the results, generally religious attitude has a role in prediction of marital conflict.

Keywords: Divorce, Marital conflict, Religious attitude

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Introduction

Divorce is one of the family and social crises that in many cases causes a family imbalance and, as one of the stressors, disrupts the family's stability the mental health of its members is undermined. The phenomenon of divorce is a common and legal solution to the lack of reconciliation between the husband and wife, the collapse of the family structure, the disconnection of marriage and the disturbance of the relationship between parents and the child (1). The concept of attitude is a relatively constant method of thinking, feeling and

behavior towards individuals, groups and social issues, or somewhat wider in the immediate environment (2).

The religious attitude is based on the coherent and unified beliefs of the monotheistic one which considers God as the center of affairs and regulates the values, ethics, customs and customs of man with each other, nature and self (3). The existence of religious beliefs has a great influence on the solidification of the family. Belief in God makes the individual's attitude toward the whole being meaningful, such as the lack of faith in God, makes the

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person not coherent and peaceful, and this causes the weakness and source of many conflicts in the life of families.(4).

The emergence of conflicts in human relationships is a common and inevitable issue. Conflict is a phenomenon that is created in conjunction with love in a marital relationship, and it is unavoidable. Conflicts arise when one's actions interfere with the actions of another person (5). Marital conflict is comprised of emotions, thoughts and behaviors that open up anger, failure, disagreement, hatred, resentment, bitterness, and so on. In other words, where there is disagreement, there is a difference or incompatibility between the spouses (6). Marital conflicts are one of the prevalent problems of today's society, which often becomes sustainable and affects the family. The complexity of today's living conditions and the emergence of increasing marital conflicts and the consequent family conflicts and the necessity of providing short-term intervention methods that can be easily implemented, direct individuals to self-management in resolving their conflicts (7). Therefore, the research seeks to answer the question of whether there is a relationship between religious attitude and marital conflicts in women seeking divorce?

Materials and Methods

The methodology of this study is descriptive-correlation with its goals and hypotheses. The statistical population of this study was all women seeking divorce in Rasht in the first half of the year 2017. The entry criteria for this research were female applicants for divorce in the first half of 2017-2018. The sample size was 180 (8). The samples selected via cluster randomized sampling. Out of 12 existing centers, six centers were randomly selected based on the criteria for entering the study. From each center, 30 female divorce applicants who were asked to attend the trial participated in the research and questioned Marital Conflict Questionnaire (MCQ) and Religious Attitude Questionnaire.

Research instrument

A) Religious Attitude Survey Questionnaire: This scale is prepared by Khodayari Fard and Gobbari Bonab (9) and includes 40 questions about the subject areas of worship, ethics, values, the effect of religion in human life and behavior, social issues, worldview and beliefs,

science and Religion. Lickert scoring is based on the options of: fully agreeable options, to some extent I agree, between the two sides, to some extent, disagree and completely disagree options. The correlation coefficient of each material with the total score of the questionnaire is valid at 0.0001, and reliability of Spearman Brown and Gutman is 0.93 and 0.92. Cronbach's alpha coefficient is 0.95. The reliability of this scale was 0.88 and 0.89 by Cronbach's alpha method. The calculated coefficient of reliability and validity by Spearman and Braun method was 0.93 and by Gutman method it was 0.92 which indicates high reliability of this questionnaire. Also, the internal consistency of this tool was obtained using Cronbach's alpha (0.95), which confirms its high reliability (3). To calculate structural validity, two comparisons were used. First, there was a comparison between the scores of Shahed Quotas and comparative areas control students. The results showed that the difference between the two control group and the areas at 0.001 was meaningful, indicating the construct validity of the questionnaire. In the second study, the scores of students from Sharif University of Technology were compared with some of the students from Qom theologian. The results of the test showed that the difference between the two groups is significant at 0.001. This represents the test structure.

B) Marital Conflict Questionnaire (MCQ): It is provided by Berati and Snyani (10,11). This questionnaire is a tool for measuring 42 marital conflicts. This tool measures seven or seven dimensions of marital conflict: 1- Reduced collaboration, 2- Reduced sexual intercourse, 3- Increased emotional response, 4- Increased support child, 5- Increasing personal relationship with relatives, 6- Reducing individual relationships with relatives and 7- Separating finances from each other. The scoring of this tool is such that for each question, five options are considered to be assigned to one to five grades. The total score of the entire questionnaire is 210 and at least 42. Dehghan in his research to standardize the marital conflict questionnaire and used the Cronbach's alpha method, the reliability of the whole questionnaire was 0.71. The questionnaire was administered to a group of 111 individuals, consisting of 53 men and 58 women who referred to judicial authorities or counseling centers to resolve their marital conflicts, as well as a group of 108 students from both Tehran universities and graduate and

postgraduate staff employed in a selected area of education in Tehran has been selected. The mean and standard deviation of the total score of marital conflict and control group were 105.06 (28.28) and 58.18 (11.77) respectively. Temporary norms of the questionnaire are calculated in terms of standard T score for the groups of study and control of women and men separately. Those with a crude score of between 114-70 (standard grade T60-40) have normal marital relationships, and those whose raw score is in the range of 134-115 (T70-60 score) has a conflict greater than Normal limits and crude scores higher than 210 (T score more than 70) have severe conflict and highly vulnerable relationships. For internal reliability, the correlation of each question with the total score of the test was calculated for each scale. In addition, Cronbach's alpha was calculated for the entire questionnaire, which is equal to 0.53 for the seven subscales: Decrease of cooperation 0.30, Decrease sexual relationship 0.50, Increase of emotional reactions 0.73, Increase of support of children 0.60, Decrease of family relation with relatives of spouse and friends are 0.64, Increasing personal relationship with relatives 0.64, and separating financial affairs from each other 0.51. Data were analyzed using SPSS 18 software.

Results

The data analysis is initially descriptive, which includes the graph, mean and standard deviation. Also, inferential statistics, correlation analysis and stepwise regression are used.

Table 1. Average and standard deviation of the variables studied

SD	Mean	Variables
26.59	143.87	Religious attitude
11.68	62.20	Marital conflicts

Table 4. Summary of regression analysis of step by step variables of religious attitude with marital conflict

standard error	AR2	R2	R	Predictive Model Variables
11.22	0.077	0.082	0.287	First Religious Attitude

Table 5: Analysis of variance test to examine the significance of religious attitude regression

Significance level	F test	Mean squared ms	Degree of freedom df	Sum of squares ss	Statistical Index of Changes Source
0.001	15.939	2006.325	1	2006.325	Regression variable of religious attitude
		125.879	178	22406.475	remaining
			179	24412.800	total

As the results are shown in the table above, the mean religious attitude is 143.87 with a standard deviation of 26.59 and the mean of marital conflicts is 62.20 with a standard deviation of 11.68.

Table 2. Examination of Kolmogorov-Smirnov for examining the normal distribution of religious attitude data, marital conflicts

Significance level	Test statistic	Variables
0.616	0.554	Religious attitude
0.516	0.698	Marital conflicts

According to the information table, the significance level of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for all variables studied is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the result of the test for any of the variables is not significant and as a result of the distribution of all variables is normal, so parametric tests can be used to test the research hypotheses.

Table 3. Correlation matrix of variable religious attitude with marital conflicts

marital conflicts	Religious attitude	Variables
**-.0287	1	Religious attitude with marital conflict
1	-	

P<0.01**

Based on the data of Table 3, the correlation coefficient shows that there is a negative and significant relationship between religious attitude and marital conflicts (r= -0.287). In other words, the higher the religious attitude variable, the variable of marital conflicts also decreases.

Table 4 shows that the religious attitude variable can justify 7.7 percent of marital conflict variance (ΔR2= 0.077).

The results of Table 5 show that there is a significant relationship between the religious attitude with marital conflicts and the religious

attitude variable has predictive power for many conflicting marital conflicts.

Table 6. Regression analysis (variables that have been regressed using the step-by-step model)

Significance level	T test for significant log regression line tilt	The standard coefficient of regression separation (B)	The standard error	Separation coefficient of regression (B)	Indicators Source of Changes
0.000	-3.992	-0.287	0.032	-0.126	Religious attitude
85.173	Constant			83.311	The first model fixed amount

In this model, the religious attitude variable enters into the equation and its equation is

$$\hat{Y} = a + b_1x_1$$

(Religious attitude variable) \times (126.0) + 311.83 = Marital conflicts

According to the results of Table 6, the standardized β value related to the religious attitude variable is -0.287 . This figure indicates that the religious attitude variable has an inverse effect on marital conflicts and the religious attitude variable is -0.287 predicts criterion variable controversy of marital affairs.

If a unit of change in the variable of prediction of religious attitude is observed, the variable Marital conflict marks is -0.287 that is, with increasing the variable of religious attitude, the variable of marital conflicts decreases. If it is seen, the T value of the religious attitude variable is -3.992 is significant at the level of 0.01.

Discussion

The results of the research show that there is a negative and significant relationship between religious attitudes and marital conflicts. In other words, by increasing the religious attitude, the degree of marital conflict decreases and vice versa. The results of the research on the relationship between marital conflict and religious attitude showed that there is a relationship between religious attitudes and marital conflicts. This research is based on researches of religious attitude and marital satisfaction (4), religious beliefs and marital satisfaction and family life satisfaction (12), and the findings of this research are also indirectly related to the findings of the some studies based on the strong correlation between marital satisfaction and religious practices and beliefs and religious experience, which leads to greater flexibility and self-awareness and, as a

result, the reduction of marital conflicts between couples (13-15).

Religion provides humans with general guidance, which, if human beings act, will lead to the strengthening of marital ties. These guidelines include rules on sexual relations, gender roles, self-sacrifice, and conflict resolution in marital relationships (16).

The effect of religious attitude on student's sense of happiness, findings showed that religion and adherence to religious principles had positive effects on different aspects of students' psychological and physical aspects, adherence to religion and spirituality, which led to increased marital satisfaction (17,18).

Religion can modify people's disagreement through spiritual concepts and shared religious values. Religious emphasis on concepts such as the sanctity of marriage can pave the way for solving marital conflicts. Religiosity and the existence of common religious concepts act as facilitators and promoters of understanding and conflict resolution in inter-family relationships (3). According to the results, the following suggestions are presented:

Preparation and construction of separate measurement tools for each component of religious attitude, Establishment of workshops to strengthen religious attitude and optimism of individuals with an emphasis on teaching communication skills and co-operation and Collaboration, Considering the fact that the present study is about women, its comparative study in men, as well as doing similar researches with semi experimental methods, seems to be necessary and will increase the richness of the literature of research.

Given that the present study was conducted only in the women's group and in limited statistical samples, it is recommended that this study be carried out in a wider sample to increase the breadth of the generalizability of

the findings. It is also suggested that subsequent research into other variables affecting marital conflicts should be addressed.

Conclusion

It seems that religious affiliation has led to a significant reduction in marital conflicts in

women seeking divorce. Therefore, one should look at the religious attitude as a powerful

tool in preventing and solving family conflicts, and in the areas of the theorizing and the production of science, it has greatly benefited from neglected capacities.

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