

Divorce of Parents, Relationship Style, Identity and Bookkeeping in College Students Daughter of South Tehran Azad University

Helia Akhavan Khaleghi *

Bachelor of Psychology student, Islamic Azad University south of Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran.

Helia.akhavankhaleghi@gmail.com

Soheil Moazami Goudarzi

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University south of Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran.

soheil_moazami59@yahoo.com

Abstract

One of the social problems of today's societies is the increasing number of divorces and the disintegration of families. This research was conducted with the aim of investigating the relationship between parental divorce, identity style and resilience in female students in Tehran. The research method was random and accessible. The statistical population in this research is 30 young female students of Islamic Azad University, South Tehran branch, who were randomly selected. For this purpose, 2 questionnaires of Brozensky's identity style and Davidson's resilience questionnaire were used. For data analysis, Pearson's correlation coefficient was used at the descriptive level and Kendall's and Spearman's correlation coefficient was used at the inferential level using SPSS 26 software. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that although divorce is a social problem and an important issue, it can have negative effects on children, especially the youth. For this reason, the 2 different types of identity and resilience are at medium and high levels. And this statistic looks very worrying and scary. There are various factors for parents' divorce, such as not having a proper understanding of each other, the existence of women's independence movement after divorce, addiction, betrayal and theft, there is no flexibility in the emotions of husband and wife. According to the obtained research on divorce, divorce is a sign of inaccuracy in choosing or the moral fall of one of the parties to the principle of family life and sometimes the death of values in the center of marriage. The first task of the moral norms of a society is to regulate the relations between men and women on appropriate bases. Divorce is a very important but painful issue that should be investigated a lot in any country, especially in Iran, where the number of divorces has increased greatly in the current decade, and the government should also take care of families, especially children of all ages to support.

Keywords: parents, Identity, Resilience, Youth

Introduction

The family is the smallest but the most basic social unit, whose consistency leads to the stability of the society. This institution is formed with the marriage contract and is subject to special rules and regulations that are somewhat different from other legal acts. The subject of the marriage contract is the creation of a marital relationship between a man and a woman, and the necessity of continuing a common life justifies the flexibility and differences between the regulations governing the family and other regulations (Talib Ahmadi, 2011). Among all institutions, organizations, and social institutions, no society can claim health unless it has a healthy family, and without a doubt, none of the social harms can occur without the influence of the family (Saroukhani, 1998). One of the most common beliefs about marriage and family formation is this; that marriage is a natural thing that should take place. Therefore, divorce is the most serious challenge of this natural thing, which is accepted by society and is considered a threat to social cohesion. With this definition, it is one of the issues that is growing. Youth is a period of growth in which a person may be faced with various events and challenges. The age of education and it is an opportunity in which beliefs and morals are rooted and human virtues and properties are established in him. This period is one of the most important and at the same time one of the most complex stages of life (Bostani et al., 2013). Psychologists look for the causes of divorce mostly at the individual level and non-social components, and sociologists look for its reasons in social structures. According to sociologists, any effort to explain the reasons for divorce and marital incompatibility requires considering the nature of marriage as an organization within the social and cultural context, and examining the changes in social organizations that structure the individual's experiences to the extent of answering why the possibility of failure and divorce in some pairs are important (Rashak, 1987). In general, the sources of marital conflicts can be internal and caused by the childhood anxieties of external people and the product of relationships with others, or the environment and the result of social pressures on family members. Also, a lot of conflicts in marriage are about control over resources such as children's money, power and equality. In this case, the establishment of rules and roles based on the exercise of "power" by the couple fuels the conflict between them (Yung, 1998). Divorce is a period when a husband and wife separate from each other

For various reasons such as infidelity, addiction or... Divorce in the word means the separation of a woman from a man, freedom from marriage and freedom from marriage. In general, the meaning of separation from it comes to mind, it is a phenomenon of a contract that allows a man and a woman to break their marital bond and separate from each other under certain conditions (Saroukhani, 2011). Resilience means the ability to overcome and the strength to face life's problems and hardships. Resilience refers to the ability of all people, even young people, to manage stress and difficult times in life. Despite the fact that resilience is partly a personal characteristic and the result of environmental experiences. People can increase their resilience capacity by learning some skills. In other words, resilience is not a fixed and immutable character trait and people have the capacity to rebuild and endure based on evidence and statistics (Bilali, 2018).

Identity is a part of human self-esteem, especially for teenagers. In adolescence, our attitudes towards peers, family, school and other social environments have changed and our personal identities shape our understanding of belonging and all of them include individual identity. Of course, family identity can also be defined based on how parents treat teenagers. In summary definition, identity is more than a mental model and is also full of meanings, emotions, desires and goals. Identity construction in adolescence is more like a process (Bruzensky, 2003). Michel Berzonsky (1990), in a socio-cognitive perspective, has proposed that people in different identity situations for the purpose of social-cognitive processes, decision-making, problem solving, facing problems, dealing with tasks and processing information about themselves and having general cognitive health are used (Shokri et al., 2016). And it emphasizes the difference in cognitive-social processes of young people in the construction, maintenance and adaptation of their own identity. This social-cognitive model points to the prominent difference in the conflict or avoidance of people from various tasks, such as decision-making, solving personal problems and identity issues. These processes of orientation or identity style include mechanisms that encode, process, organize, and review information and experiences related to oneself (Aghajani et al., 2017). Divorce can have a negative effect on the physical development of teenage girls and lead to early menstruation and early puberty. Since in many cases these parents (especially mothers) talk about the problems of divorce, romantic relationships, depression, loneliness, and financial issues with their daughters, girls feel that they should mature faster so that they can be their mother's companion. (Bastani et al. 2019) Young girls who live with their mother after divorce get out of the stress of divorce sooner. Less trust and satisfaction in romantic relationships is the impact of divorce on the girl child. Young girls from

divorced families need love and attention, and at the same time, they are afraid of being abandoned. That is, they will be prone to desire and anxiety because they both want to have a relationship and are afraid of being alone. Therefore, girls whose divorce are likely to face difficulties and anxiety when deciding on marriage. (Neshat Dost et al., 2014). Divorce is necessary in many cases and couples are forced to accept this. But in most cases, separations are the result of unreasonable emotional, economic and emotional expectations of the couple from each other, unnecessary suspicion and pessimism, lack of patience and forgiveness in life, excessive jealousy of the husband and wife, aggressiveness and hot temper of the woman or man and Pride and selfishness are unnecessary. Divorce is not a unique event, but rather a process that unfolds in its various aspects over time, and this requires a series of changes and reorganizations of the family that may last for several years. Events and emotions that arise with these changes cannot be dealt with overnight. Finding compatibility for each family member requires time (Rafiei, 2009).

Research Method

In this research, the sampling method was clustered and random. The statistical population in this article is the young female students at the Islamic Azad University of South Tehran. In this article, two Brozensky identity style questionnaires and Connor and Davidson's resilience questionnaire were used. Identity Style Questionnaire: Berzonsky's model is based on those socio-cognitive processes in which people are placed in different situations based on their preferred way of processing information related to themselves, discussing issues related to identity and individual decisions. . The assumed different processes are used at least at 3 levels (informational, normative and confusion-avoidance). Most of their basic components include specific cognitive-behavioral responses that Davidson Resilience Questionnaire: Connor and Davidson's Resilience Questionnaire is one of the standard tools for measuring resilience. This questionnaire contains 25 questions that help people to evaluate their level of resilience. The questions of this questionnaire are related to various things such as personality strength, self-confidence, coping with stress, flexibility and positive outlook on life. This questionnaire is self-assessment and people should answer each question according to their personal situation and experiences. Answers are based on a 5-point Likert scale (Saadati et al., 2013).

Findings

In this research, 30 young girls from Tehran-South Azad University were studied, although the age difference was not investigated in this questionnaire, but according to the obtained statistics, the highest age was 23 and the lowest age was 20-22. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data, in the descriptive part, the mean and standard deviation of the data and in the inferential part were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and using SPSS 26 software.

Table (1), mode, mean, standard deviation, confusion/avoidance part of identity style

Variable	Number	mean	mode	standard deviation
Valid data	30	2.9833	3	0.55403
Invalid data			0	

According to table (1), in the section of confusion or avoidance of identity style with an average of 2.9833 and a standard deviation of 0.5543, it shows that the average of confusion is higher than the standard deviation. Also, according to the first part, valid data 30 and invalid data shows that there is no invalid data in the identity style questionnaire, which means that the number of valid data is more than invalid data.

Table (2), mode, mean, standard deviation, confusion/avoidance part of identity style

data	Number	mean	mode	standard deviation
Valid data	30	3	2.58	57679
Invalid data	0			

In table (2), the mode, mean and standard deviation of accrual part of identity style were examined. At first, it was observed that the valid part in the pledge is 30 and the invalid sample is 0, which indicates the validity of the identity style questionnaire. The accrual part of identity style with an average of 2.58 and a standard deviation of 57,679 indicates that the accrual average is relatively lower than the standard deviation. In the commitment section, the standard deviation is more than its average.

Table (3), Independent T test

Questionnaire	Sample	Mean	Standard Deviation	Error
Resilience	30	2.6027	0.59068	0.10784
Identity of Style	30	2.6147	0.32097	0.5860

According to table (3) and according to the data obtained from two questionnaires, resilience with an

average of 0.6027 and a standard error of 0.10784 shows that the level of resilience among the participants is average. The identity style variable was also investigated with a mean of 0.6147 and a standard error of 0.5860. The average of 2.6147 shows that the amount of identity style among most of the people is slightly in the average range. These numbers provide a general picture of the mental and physical condition of people and help to have a better understanding of the mental condition of the participants and show that young people who are children of divorce are more resilient in relation to their identity style. They can live their own lives.

Table (4), Correlation coefficient

Type of Correctional	Type of test	Statistical Analysis	Resilience	Identity of Style
Candle	Resilience	Sig	1.000	-0.030
			0.000	0.816
	Identity of Style	Sig	-0.030	1.000
Spearman			.816	0.000
	Resilience	Sig	1.000	-0.51
			0.000	0.788
	Identity of Style	Sig	-0.51	1.000
			0.788	0.000

According to table (4), there is no significant correlation between the two variables. The Pearson correlation sign is negative and the correlation is negative and not significant, and because it is far from one or negative one, there is no strong relationship. Spearman's correlation coefficient between 2 questionnaires of resilience and identity style shows the dependence between variables in a rank scale. Kendall's coefficient is equal to 1, which indicates the existence of a positive relationship between the variables with a probability of significance equal to 0.816 in the ranking scale. Spearman's coefficient is also equal to 1, which indicates the existence of a positive relationship between variables with a probability of significance equal to 0.788 on a rank scale. And finally, the Kendall and Spearman coefficients for the identity style variable also indicate a negative relationship with the resilience variable.

Discussion and conclusion

In the researches that David Son conducted in the field of resilience, resilience has been considered as an important indicator. The ability of people to properly adapt to stressful conditions and difficulties, psychological resilience is said to be psychologists who have always tried to increase this human ability to adapt and overcome danger and difficulties. According to the findings of Dr. Bakshizadeh and his colleagues, resilience is the human ability to adapt to calamities, shocks, pain and suffering

caused by troubles and stressful stimuli in life. People with high resilience are in stressful situations and situations. Unfortunately, they maintain their psychological health. In general, the findings showed that the right choice of a spouse, which is achieved by knowing the life partner well, can prevent many future problems of the couple and guarantee the survival of the family. In this regard, it can be helpful to consider the appropriate length of acquaintance to achieve sufficient familiarity of couples with each other in the fields of personal, cultural, social, beliefs and values of each other. It is also necessary for those in charge to teach young people of marriageable age how to express their emotions by designing educational packages, correct criteria for choosing a spouse, ways to solve problems and deal with crisis, so that their awareness in these fields increases (Yacoubi, 2011). Conscious marriage is one of the important tools in reducing social harm. Incorrect choice and lack of primary care in choosing a spouse, romantic attachments without sufficient understanding, lack of attention to the interests and beliefs of the spouse cause a person to face challenges in the path of personal and social life. However, classes are held in health centers in the country before the official registration of marriage and are effective in acquiring communication skills. But these trainings take place after choosing a spouse. Providing emotional, physical and sexual needs, childbearing and family can provide the most valuable platform to meet these needs. But if the dos and don'ts before choosing a spouse, raising children is one of the important goals of marriage and family formation. that through the acquisition of proper communication skills in the framework, it is emphasized to people of marriageable age to get married with people who have sufficient knowledge of each other in the fields of personality traits, social culture, beliefs and values of each other, both material and spiritual and by accepting them, we can hope that the incidence of divorce will decrease. If the right choice and sufficient knowledge is made from the beginning. By strengthening the sense of responsibility, self-confidence, the feeling of oneness, the appropriate response to the phenomenon of love and affection, social growth, individual maturity, mental peace, one can take a step in the direction of reducing social harms. Taking the positive and negative points of the future spouse, take a step towards marriage. Otherwise, over time, it becomes clear that the other party has negative qualities in addition to positive qualities. Over time, negative personality traits become less bearable. In other words, if the foundation of the family is formed based on the awareness of the couple, it will be the basis for having a healthy and prosperous society (Yonsi et al., 2011).

Reference

- Emami, Hassan (1375). Civil rights C. 5 Tehran: Islamic bookshop.
- Bostani, Mahmoud (2004), Jealousy, growth areas and ways to prevent it, Tehran, Islamic Research Center for Broadcasting and Broadcasting.
- Hakim, S. (2010), causes of divorce and strategies to reduce it from the perspective of the Holy Quran. Women's strategic studies, periodical, 13.
- Zargar, Fatemeh, Neshat Dost, Hamid, (2004). Investigating factors affecting the incidence of divorce in Flowerjan city, Family Research Quarterly.
- Hashemzadeh, Iraj (1379), occupational stress and its relationship with mental health in employees of hospitals in Shiraz, Andisheh and Behavior Quarterly, 6th year, number 2.
- Khodapanahi, Mohammad Karim, Khaninzadeh, Maryam, (1379). Investigating the role of character building in religious orientation of students, Journal of Psychology, 4, 14.
- Sharfi, Mohammadreza. (1387). Youth and identity crisis. Tehran: Soroush Publications.
- Mushki, M., (2010). Examining the situation and factors related to divorce from the point of view of divorced couples of Gonabad city in the years 2017-2018, Afog Danesh. Durhi, 17, number one, Publisher: Gonabad University of Medical Sciences and Health Services Quarterly.
- Hashemi, Zahra, Jokar, Bahram (2013), predicting academic and emotional resilience based on psychological, family and social factors, profile comparison. Predicting dimensions of emotional and academic resilience. Psychological studies, Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, Al-Zahra University. Volume 10, Number 4.
- Ghaffari, Fatemeh, Rafiei, Hassan, (2008). The effectiveness of family education using Buten's systemic theory on the differentiation and functioning of families with children. Addicted Family Research Quarterly 6 22, 22, 7, 239. -
- Amato, P.R. (2000). The consequences of divorce for adults and children. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 62(4), 1269-1288.
- Abrahms, J. & Spring, M. (1989). The flip flop factor. International Cognitive Thereapy Newsletter, 5(1), 7-8.
- Abrams, S. & Spring, J. (1996). After the affair: Healing the pain and rebuilding trust when a partner has been unfaithful. New York: Harper Collins.
- Frisch MB. Quality of Life Therapy: Applying a life satisfaction approach to positive psychology and cognitive therapy. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons Inc; 2006.
- Ghotbi M, Helakoe Naeeni K, Jazayeri A, Rahimi A. Divorce situation and some factors affecting people living in absolute. Dolatabad 2004; 3(12): 273- 288.

- Kameli M. Survey of youth divorce. Youth National Organization; 2002. [In Persian] Honarian M, Younesi SJ. The study of divorce reasons in Tehran family courts. Clin Psychol Studi 2011; 3: 125-153. (Persian).
- MacLeod S, Musich S, Hawkins K, Alsgaard K, WickerER. The impact of resilience among older adults. GeriatrNurs. 2016; 37 (4):266-72.
- Paul R. Amato, "The Consequences of Divorce for Adults and Children," Journal of Marriage and Family 62 (2000): 1282.
- Sayad Pour Z. Attachment styles and marital satisfaction. Quart J Psychol Studi 2005; 1: 141-159. [4] Brown SL, Lin IF. The gray divorce revolution: rising divorce among middle-aged and older adults, 1990-2010. J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci 2012.
- Sadat Hosseini F, Hosseinchari M. The survey of validation and reliability of family resiliency scale. Family Counseling and Psychotherapy. 2013; (2): 181-209.
- Yaghooby K, Sohrabi F, Mofidi F. A Comparative study of the degree of aggression among divorced and not divorced children. J Psychol Studi 2011; 7: 97-110.