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## Analysis the Process of Increasing Instability and Divorce in Families

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**EXTENDED ABSTRACT****INTRODUCTION**

In recent years, Iranian society has seen an increase in the rate of divorce (Habibpour and Nazak Tabar, 2012: 89). According to the report of the Iranian Statistical Center, the number of divorces registered with a marriage period of less than one year has reached 3068 divorces from 2198 divorces in the spring of 2019 with a growth of 39% in the summer of the same year (Statistical Center of Iran, 2021). On the other hand, people's opinions about divorce have changed; Because if in the first generation, divorce was considered against the custom and considered illegal, among young people, divorce is one of the ways to get rid of problems at home (Azad Armaki, 2007: 136). The phenomenon of divorce has become a more or less normal phenomenon, and this issue is not only for the young generation, but also for the previous generation (Ghani Rad, 2018: 227). Divorce was also illegal in the past, but not anymore (Inglehart, 2021: 81).

This study was conducted with the aim of exploring the process of increasing instabilities and divorce in the families of Dareh Shahr city. The method used in the current research is the contextual theory of Corbin and Strauss.

Dareh Shahr is one of the cities of Ilam province, during the year 2017, divorces occurred in this city were calculated according to the date of occurrence per 1000 people, this index was equal to 1.7, which means that for every 1.7 out of 1,000 people actually divorced. Dareh-Shahr city, together with Abdanan, has the highest number of divorces after Ilam. In the same year, the average length of marriage at the time of divorce was 6 years in urban areas and 9.5 years in rural areas according to the date of registration in Dereshahr city. The average age of divorce based on the date of occurrence in urban areas is reported to be 33.44 among couples and 28.37 among women. The rate of divorce to marriage in Dera Shahr city was 23.9 per 1000 people (Sabteahval, 2020). Dareh Shahr is one of the cities of Ilam province. During the last few decades, due to being in the path of changes caused by the Islamic revolution, the phenomenon of imposed

war, urbanization, globalization and the communication revolution, the increasing emergence of new communication technologies and also the increase in the level of awareness. The general institution of the family, like other institutions in the city of Dareh-shahr, has undergone changes and developments, one of these changes is the increase in divorce and family instabilities, so the process of increasing instabilities and divorce in the families of the city of Dareh-shahr. The city that has not been paid attention to; It needs a more detailed investigation. In general, despite the researches that have been conducted in the field of divorce, the process and how the formation and change of divorce and the instability of families in Iran have been paid less attention. Divorce and family instabilities in the studied community, namely Dareh Shahr, which is one of the cities of Ilam province, have been given less attention. Therefore, the current research seeks to answer the question, what is the process of increasing instabilities and divorce in the families of Dareh Shahr city?

## **METHODOLOGY**

The method used in this research is the contextual theory of Corbin and Strauss. The technique of data collection in this research was in-depth interview. In order to access the participants, it started with targeted sampling and continued with theoretical sampling to reach saturation, and finally, an in-depth interview was conducted with 20 participants, including families at risk of divorce and divorced, with family specialists living in Dareh Shahr city. became. It should also be mentioned that data analysis was done at the same time as data collection. The method of data analysis in the present study is also based on the 2015 version of Corbin and Strauss.

## **FINDINGS**

Based on the conducted interviews, the core category resulting from the examination of concepts and categories in this research is the fluidity and fragility of marital relationships. This core category has four main categories of nuclear family but unstable, natural differences and insufficient social development are the basis of instability of families, children are the first victims of unstable families and changing the way of looking at married life and adherence to it.

## **CONCLUSION**

Today, collectivist values have given way to individual values. Husband and wife were freed from the shackles of families and relatives, and their desires

were freed, and in case of lack of marital satisfaction, they decide to end their life together. Also, they have adopted a more flexible approach to divorce and have accepted it as part of the family life process within their normative frameworks, and compared to the past, the duration of cohabitation has decreased and divorce has increased. In general, families and marital relationships have become fluid and fragile, and in fact, we are witnessing a new definition of life.

We conclude that divorce cannot be considered good or bad in itself, divorce also has a positive function. When a man or a woman is an addict and their presence is not useful for the family, or when the children are caught up in the struggle of their parents, etc., in these situations, divorce comes to the family's aid.

Finally, despite the fluidity and fragility of marital relations, it is not a reason for the destruction and collapse of the family, but it means a change in the family structure, and the change in the family structure is in sync with the social, economic and cultural changes of the society. Also, the family has accepted new forms and new values during its changes.

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