

## Review

# Study of divorce in Iran provinces from 1977 to 1998: Emphasis on the role of Iran-Iraq war

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**War and violence in societies, throughout history, have always left devastating effects, catastrophes and suffering, resulting from war and war-torn areas, in addition to those affecting all segments of the society, which is an important outcome of the divorce process that has increased the family configuration. This paper documents and reviews, with a theoretical approach, the sociological perspective of divorce and enjoins the views of theorists of war to evaluate the role of Iran and Iraq war to describe and compare the downward and upward trend of divorce from 1977 to 1998. After analyzing the data processing and considering the economic losses, harmful effects of war on the family structure can be found in divorce. According to the harmful effects of war on family structure in the society, the statistics of divorce in the country decreased at the time of war, but after the war, because of the inappropriate conditions of the society, different places were more prone to conflicts and destruction, and the losses were much with the increasing divorce faced. In some provinces, due to delay in correcting and rebuilding their divorce, the trend continues upward.**

**Key words:** Divorce, war, state, damages, Iran, rebuilding, teacher and researcher, Payame Noor University.

## INTRODUCTION

Divorce is the most important phenomena of human life and its emergence is considered to comprise complex factors. As a result of the complexity of the human world and the different communities together, the specific cause of divorce can not be mentioned, because the size and dimensions of divorce in every society differ from other societies. Sociologists believe that divorce is one of the social damages that increase the peace sign, cause changes in the family and social norms and disrupt family balance. However, pouring devastating impacts on families will be configured into the community. Considering the role of divorce in the remedy of the destruction of family and community social injuries, any scientific research in this way is important. Divorce is a multifactorial phenomenon, in that among the non-fundamental reasons, the community can experience temporary crises, such as war, famine, revolution, etc. The basic research question is whether the war on divorce in the community is impressive or not? A descriptive analysis was done to know if the war reconstruction process aided in reducing the impact of divorce. The resources used in this study to gather information concerning the statistical data were gathered when the review of the 1978 Islamic Revolution occurred.

It was used to check the divorce process at the end of the war and it focused on the study of divorce in the provinces.

Based on the research findings, the damages of war caused to the community provides a growing trend for divorce in the provinces involved, and nonrebuilding of the communities represent the effects of divorce.

## Design problem

War and violence in human history was always there, but features of different wars are found in different societies. War in the early community had very limited range and rarely proliferated in a collective group of militants. More elementary societies' wars were born from factors, such as booty and plunder, self, fear and retaliation, and this sometimes caused conflicts and develop social cohesion within the groups. This is because the peace between neighbors is sometimes caused by a large group of people within the civilized society, theoretical and practical factors and multiple disabilities. However, war is a tool for seizing land, development of commerce, religion and ideology, preservation of national sovereignty

against aggression, and defense and development of civilizations which have become colonies. Most people in this period have been hurt since the war, but in modern times, with increasing losses resulting from war, taking the community in all its power and authority shall be served by war. Too much of war causes the highest proportion of the community's income to depreciate, and as soon as they invade the stage of transition, they would exceed the provision required. Indeed, a kind of preliminary investment is required and what the expanded economic opportunities' scope is all about is needed more. So, all the problems will be made in the provision of financial and supply costs.

"War on the changing economic structures imposes some new costs that the state budgets in order for the public to undergo transformation. For example, after the Bank of France's gold reserve in 1918 reached that extent, the time was already unprecedented, but this national treasure in 1945, "was almost completely destroyed" (Bouthoul, 1989: 37).

Creating the possibility of war glitches the material back to normal life, but for a while, it kills, in addition to financial losses it brings. Reconstructing or rebuilding after the destruction and healing lesions slows the development process, and perhaps, a way to track the progress will shift aback (Sahebi and Mohammad, 1988: 15), when the war ends with the threat of unemployment and lack of community markets.

When millions of men and women, due to war, are forced to migrate, when people are living hard life and it is difficult to even provide a minimum salary, this war, in terms of all times, naturally increased social deviations and the turmoil in the divorce figures also expanded.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

War is an important social phenomenon in societies from ancient times and it had a decisive role. Imagining a society without war and hatred "is quite unrealistic". From the past, until now, the characteristics, consequences and strategies for getting rid of war theories have been proposed by scholars' theorists and the main focus is on the political, social and philosophical aspects. To "Tard", the disastrous war and a non-permanent method of social controversy has not led to inventions and vice versa, but has facilitated their development which is thus prevented. War only supposes that these inventions in the field of induction are weapons and tactics (Bouthoul, 1989: 24 to 25). Among these families, none is without injury. That is why the phenomenon of war among the phenomena affecting the cross sectional study is considered in divorce (Sarokhany, 1993: 4). Gaston war and the bloody armed struggle, that existed between the organized groups, "first coined the term militant studies" (Bouthoul, 1989: 33). In his book, the militants fighting tool was used to remove excess human

population and destroy the economic surplus knowledge. Adibi (2002: 55), in his opinion of the first stage of war, said that it is necessary to restore order in the second stage of war developed parallel to the growth of the industry. Furthermore, in the third phase (industrialization), wars led to the destruction of communities (Bouthoul, 1989: 23).

Stympz sees war as a basic principle of social dynamics and Gaston Bouthoul knows very well that it will not or should not disappear in real vigor. Wilfred's opinion to war is that an elite tool is required for circulation (Adibi, 2002: 55). Auguste Comte, introducing himself as the prophet of peace, believed that war had no role in the industrial society and the main function in the initial stage of psychological warfare was to force lazy people and anarchists to work regularly in building civilization (Adibi, 2002: 57), in order to avoid chaos in the society. The rule does not place such a situation of war for two people with a familiar role, that is, when a lazy man works with someone that is not, the conditions for achieving the meta-level physics will be provided. "Battles on the outdated old differences and new communities, in contrast to the discussion based on the industrial spirit and soul of the military increased the spirit of progress and industrial development after the disappearance of wars". Emile Durkheim, in terms of community nature-based union, knew the general consensus. He viewed war as a sign of disease or social disorder and believed that wars were not operated since they did not constitute something that was compatible with the normal order of history and society (Aron, 1982: 307). Emile Durkheim's principle of common theories of sociology, acceptance and recognition of war, constitutes a social phenomenon during the life of nations and that is why sociologists considered it as the most amazing social phenomenon (Adibi, 2002: 7). Hraklytvts sees war as an instrument of God, whereby some people turn others into slaves or free people (Bouthoul, 1989: 12).

Plato provided a sample of utopia or a city sample population control strategy for the prevention of revolution, war and political and economic tensions. He raises Montesquieu which he believes can be human and social. The aim is that the policy of war and inequality will discount items to the community (Parsons, 1969: 16). Gmplvvych believes that all forms of social organization and wars are born and the root formation is the relatives of all governments in the victory over other tribes and the superior results they have dominated. Mills' issues of human life treat the structural changes with disabilities. His concern is that when a war occurs, statesmen and political figures opine that the decision to declare war should be regenerated on general issues, to include the effects of war on economic institutions, political, familial religious and exerts (Wright, 1981: 24). In Max Weber's opinion, societies are not coordinated to achieve harmony and so, battle and conflict are inevitable. He considers battle as a fundamental social relationship

(Aaron, 1984: 266). Max Weber believed that the power in the politics of war between nations will be apparent, in that it constitutes the past facts that are not in a form of struggle for survival between classes and nations (Aaron, 1984: 383). Eibesfeldt's opinion, about human enemies in war, is less valuable than considering why the conflict has ignored human rights and violence to its apogee that is shown (Ferguson, 1984: 10).

In general, war-related theories have different perspectives. Thinkers, such as Auguste Conte and Saint-Simon, have optimism toward war, in that it features pre-industrial knowledge and they believe that in the era of industry and technology, peace, joy and victory will be governed by the community. However, the poor knew that experts in war were against the touchstone of the authority and sovereignty of nations in the advanced industrial countries and the developed countries. Functionalists explained the phenomenon of war in society, as a social and independent reality imposed on human beings, but structuralists believe that wars are unpleasant consequences of the destruction of economic structures in society. Review comments indicated lack of attention to the scholars. In particular, the sociologists' problems, caused by war and its outcome, are discussed in theories regarding the phenomenon of divorce and how the injuries from war have ignored the Peter Meyer's (1994) framework of sociological theories (Adibi, 2002: 5).

### **World Wars and divorce in Iran and the world**

The First and Second World Wars, in a ruthless manner with the countries involved, disrupted the countries' balance, causing a sudden influx of problems and misery in the communities involved. Changes in the socio-economic and political scenario after the war, in addition to creating failures, looting and restitution, resulted to profound changes in the family created. One of the consequences facing an increasing trend in the society is divorce, because the war created a deep sense of economic security and so, criminal people accepted the financial and emotional cost that is made ready. In World Wars I and II, evolution in the family is quite tangible. The 1939 to 1945 war practically prevented some divorces. However, the vote of divorce, as soon as peace is established, may be issued. Compensation is not only discussed here, but the emergence of divorce has additional negative consequences which are probably found in the next war. In France, after a law was passed in 1884 that the divorce was receptive, the frequency of divorce began to increase regularly. In the beginning, it will increase so that during World War, only two digits of dramatic effects would be found on the institution for 80 years. From 1910 to 1960, the divorce rate of marriages failed to increase from 5 to 10%. This increase was relatively slow in the last two decades, but later came up

strongly. In 1964, the maximum ratio of divorces was 10%, while in 1977 it was 20% and then it rose to 30% in 1985 (Saroukhani, 1993: 19). The marriage official figure of 400,000 cases in 1974 reached 290,000 in 1991 and the divorce cases during the same period tripled so that one of every three marriages led to divorce (Safaei, 1993: 27).

In the Middle Ages, in every one thousand marriages in America, there is always a case of divorce. In the nineteenth century, divorce cases reached 8 divorces per thousand in the period before World War, and in 1940, 40 divorce cases was reduced to nine. In 1946, the number of divorces in 1000 was 18, while in 1948, the number of divorces per one thousand people increased to 33. In 1960, it was 30 divorces, in 1970, it was 47, and in 1983, it increased to 114 (Azad Armake, 1998: 202). Considering the average level of divorce in America for 400 years, thousands of divorces, due to the second war, have not gone below 40% and have messed marriages up for two years or more, with 13% of marriages lasting more than 20 years (Motahari, 1980: 230). As a result of World War 2 in England, marriage and family life was disintegrated. Divorce in 1947 was ten times the figure before the war, although the rates which later declined again in the early 1960s were extremely high. Legal aid bill was passed two years after divorce with the possibility that its high cost has been opened and created by many people already (Giddens, 1994: 423). In 1990 AD, in the regions of England and Wales, about 336,000 formal wedding took place the year before and later decreased to 9/3%. Meanwhile, the percentage of divorce in 1990 had increased its trend, so with 153,000 registered cases of divorce, divorce statistics for this year is 7/1% higher than last year (Safaei, 1993: 27). Between 1960 and 1970 in the UK, divorce rate constantly increased by 9% per year and doubled during that decade. Up till 1972, as a result of the 1969 Act, the divorce rate for many marriages remained constant, but later doubled again. After 1980, the divorce rate stabilized somewhat, but when compared with the period before it, the divorce rate still has very high level (Giddens, 1994: 427).

During the years of World War II and in spite of the neutrality, Iran's strategic position became a field campaign due to hostile forces. Hostile armies of agricultural products confiscated livestock and agricultural lands by invading and burning human resources on military projects. However, the destruction of the urban population and the business community was used to calculate the frequency of losses made. The Iranian society, after the war ended, suffered from major issues such as shortages of food, expensive food and reduction of government investment in economic projects facing famine. Nonetheless, Iranians were paying a heavy price in their life where there was a negative effect on institutions. Despite the war in Iranian society, the slowing period of short tracks in limited numbers stopped divorce and its growing trend, but provided an increasing

trend for the war.

## DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION OF THE FINDINGS

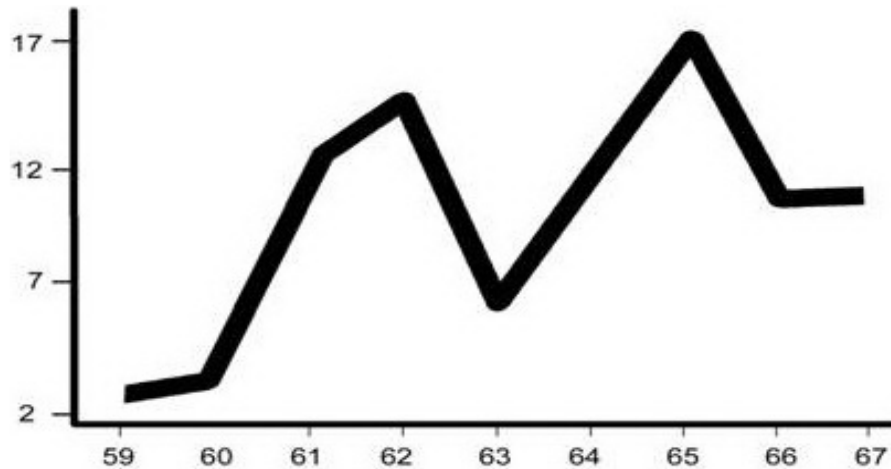
Iran has experienced long term or short-invasions, civil war, anarchy, famine, contagious disease and repressive rule of ruthless terror, due to its location having political and strategic importance. After the Islamic Revolution in 1978, the separation of two distinct periods was completely initiated in Iran. The 'ideal republic' realization by the Constitutional Revolution of 1978 in different ways, such as: Protests and riots, the formation of political organizations, struggle and stress wave segments and protests, parties and different groups, protests by students, scholars and religious leaders, market mass killings of students and students living overseas, firing of public places, strikes of workers and employees refineries, political figures arrested and the growing public dissatisfaction can be found. Revolution occurred in the political structure of evolution, especially economic, social and cultural changes in the bonds of marriage. In 1978, due to the special conditions of social and economic sovereignty, divorce in most provinces, as a result of the intellectual, mental and emotional situations of families, severely reduced in 1977, except in the provinces of Isfahan, Tehran, Semnan, Fars, Kohgiluyeh-Boyer Ahmad, Gilan, Lorestan, Markazi and Mazandaran. After the Islamic revolution in 1979, the provinces of East Azarbaijan, Semnan, Sistan-Baluchestan and Kermanshah had a reduced rate of divorce, while provinces Khuzestan, Khorasan, Zanjan and Hamedan in other countries have been faced with an increasing rate of divorce. With the coming of the 1980s, internal and external developments took shape by itself.

Following the invasion of Iraq against Iran, the popular resistance to various sectors of the society, especially in the border areas of Iran formed an unstable domestic situation, and the increasing efforts of the opposition groups, beginning with the war and the emergence of a new situation in the country improved somewhat. The conditions and atmosphere of war in the community was an opportunity to address serious personal matters and dispute that overshadowed the political battle centered on planning policies and major decisions made in the unbalanced situation. Extensive invasion of Iraq began in 1980 to more than 1200 km along the borders, so that the first five provinces (Khuzestan, Kermanshah, Ilam, Kurdistan and West Azerbaijan) that were directly "involved in the war were based on 3891 statistics, and the city and 51 villages were exposed and attacked due to the rocket that was hit and the bomb that was destroyed". About 30% of the village demolition of Arab disappeared from the map provinces and the cities saw heavy combat losses (Amin, 1998: 207, 20). Direct war damages, according to Plan and Budget Organization,

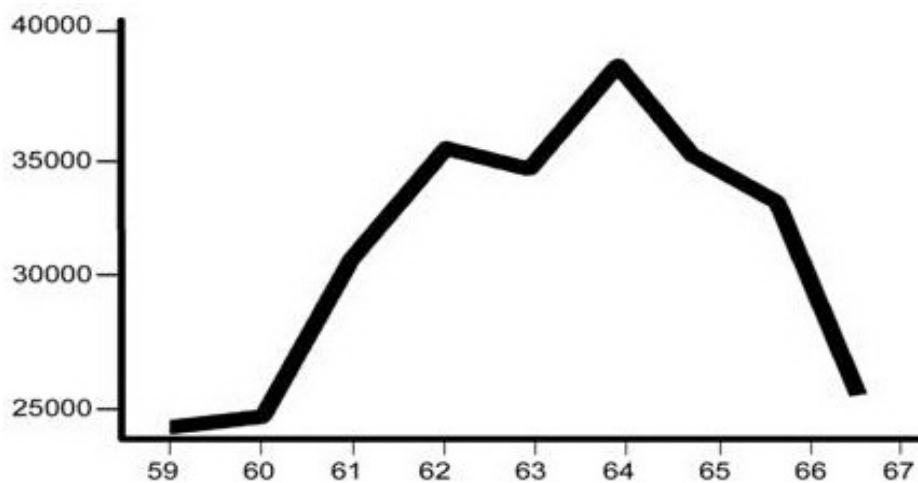
reported in 1990, estimated the economic losses to be over 65 billion rials, in which the share of indirect losses was equivalent to 53% (5 / 34 billion rials), while the share of direct losses was estimated as 47% (8 / 30 billion rials) (Adibi, 2002: 174). In this country, 5 / 2 million people were displaced by the war-torn areas, which faced huge problems from all directions, such as political, cultural, moral, social and economic, and brought along the people and government in solving the problems effectively (Adibi, 2002: 127).

In 1980, the rate of divorce decreased in the provinces of West Azarbaijan, Ilam, Bushehr, Khuzestan, Kermanshah and Kerman, and its intensity doubly increased in Kermanshah and Khuzestan provinces, while it reduced in Sistan and Baluchestan, Khorasan and eastern Azerbaijan provinces remarkably. In 1981, in addition to a wider range of war, conflicts of ethnic minorities and the tensed internal situation in some areas forced the government to use military forces. This was very effective in reducing divorce so that the number of provinces facing divorce in 1980, when compared with the six provinces, increased to 12 provinces and the rate of divorce in Khuzestan, Sistan and Baluchestan provinces decreased doubly. In 1982, except for Khorasan, Kerman, Gilan, Mazandaran, Yazd and Hormozgan provinces, the divorce rate in other provinces increased. In 1983, the reduced divorce statistics in Ilam, Bushehr, Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari, Zanjan, Semnan, Fars, Kurdistan and Lorestan Kohgiluyeh-Boyerahmad provinces and in other provinces still decreased, but in 1984, it increased in the provinces of East and West Azarbaijan, Ilam, Khorasan, Semnan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Kohgiluyeh Boyerahmad, Mazandaran, Hormozgan, Yazd and Hamedan. With an exception of 1985, the provinces of Ilam, Zanjan, Sistan and Baluchistan, in the central province of Kermanshah and other statistics for other provinces have an increased rate of divorce. Similarly, with an exception of 1986, the provinces of Khuzestan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Fars, Yazd and Kohgiluyeh-Boyer Ahmad were faced with increasing divorce statistics, but in other provinces, there was a decrease. In 1987, the number of provinces facing increasing divorce statistics was added to the eleven provinces and the five provinces that have improved. However, East and West Azerbaijan provinces, Isfahan, Ilam, Bushehr, Fars, Kurdistan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Kohgiluyeh-Boyer Ahmad, Lorestan and Yazd were faced with increasing divorce statistics.

In 1988, divorce increased in Isfahan, Ilam, Tehran, Khorasan, Semnan, Sistan-Baluchestan and Yazd provinces, while divorce statistics in other provinces decreased. It stopped in 1989, due to war and adoption of Resolution 598 by Iran conditions for more marital break ties, so that this year, the number of provinces increased the risk of divorce and added seven provinces to the 12 provinces that increased. Except for the provinces of Ilam, Bushehr, Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari,



**Figure 1.** Damages in the economic sectors during the imposed war (Macroeconomics Office, 1990).



**Figure 2.** Divorce rate in the entire country during the warring years (Statistical Yearbook).

the provinces of Khorasan, Zanjan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Fars, Kermanshah, Gilan, Yazd, Hormozgan and other provinces were faced with increasing divorce statistics. In 1990, the divorce rate of four Mahal Bakhtiari provinces increased, except for Sistan, Baluchestan, Kerman and Hormozgan provinces. There is an increasing widespread rate of divorce in Ilam province, but in the other provinces, the trend to increase doubled (Figures 1 and 2). The country's economic performance during the warring years shows that the direct losses incurred, regardless of the economy part of foreign exchange resources and real government spending, is war, and in addition to the damage of the economic sectors, the losses of human resources quality and quantity are also important. In 1991 to 1992, when compared with the previous year, the number of provinces increased to 14 provinces and later decreased.

In 1993, divorce will increase in the provinces of East and West Azarbaijan, Isfahan, Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari, Zanjan, Kermanshah and Mazandaran, Kohgiluyeh and Boyerahmad, while in other provinces, it will decrease when faced with divorce.

In 1994, the provinces of Isfahan, Tehran, Semnan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Fars, Kerman, Kermanshah, Hamedan and Yazd experienced an increasing trend in divorce, while in other provinces, the divorce statistics decreased.

In 1995, Khuzestan, Zanjan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Fars and Kerman provinces have been faced with an increasing trend in divorce statistics, except for West Azerbaijan, Bushehr, Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari provinces.

In 1996, the rate of divorce reduced in West Azerbaijan, Bushehr, Sistan and Baluchestan, Kermanshah,

Kohgiluyeh Boyer-Ahmad, Mazandaran, Markazi, Hormozgan, Hamedan and Ardebil provinces, while it increased in other provinces. In 1997, a number of provinces were more susceptible to divorce so that 19 provinces improved, except the provinces of West Azarbaijan, Ilam, Zanjan, Fars, Gilan and Ardebil who faced decreasing divorce statistics, but in the other central provinces, the increase rate doubled. In 1998, having increased the number of provinces to 16, the divorce statistics seem to suggest that the divorce rate, when compared to that of last year, reduced in Ilam, Tehran, Zanjan, Semnan, Kerman, Gilan, Mazandaran, Markazi, Hamedan and Yazd provinces.

## Conclusions

An overview can be concluded that:

1. After the fall of the Shah's regime destroyed the economy and government, the possibility of reconstruction and structural changes in it was simply not possible. Economic sanctions and blockade at the time of the revolutionary war, due to the current structural problems before the revolution, will eventually add to the elongation of government. As such, people will face severe pressure.
2. In 1978, the Islamic revolution, when compromised more appropriately, due to the necessity of revolution and revolutionary government coupled with religious viewpoints, was better than other years. Excluding the eight provinces, the divorce statistics showed a decreasing divorce trend in other provinces. After the Islamic revolution in the provinces of Yazd, Ilam, Tehran, Khorasan, Khuzestan, Zanjan, Gilan, Hormozgan and Kerman, the growing divorce trend increased.
3. In 1980, that is, three years of starting war in Bushehr, Khuzestan and Kermanshah, the divorce statistics significantly reduced because a lot of people were in the fight scenes, which made it possible for people not to think of breaking marital bonds. Range expansion in the years, after the war spread to other provinces and led to a larger number of provinces, was faced with decreasing divorce rates. The reduction in divorce rates in 1981, 1984, 1986 and 1988 and the increase in divorce rates in 1979, 1982, 1985 and 1990 indicated critical situations and loss of statistics for divorce after the wars.
4. The country's economic performance during the time of war shows that war does not only makes production organizations impose costs on society, but impair the economic structure of the society and cause obstacles in the way of advancing development plans. Degradation rate, due to war, was a way to rebuild the affected areas and prioritize the weak economic foundations. However, it was impossible to rebuild all the damaged areas of the country. In addition to the inequalities in the country's reconstruction of the affected areas, coordination of the

unknown causes deep division between the provinces. As such, the incidence of various problems and the reconstruction works in the provinces, caused by war, decreased the divorce rate when compared with other provinces having other vulnerabilities. Thus, the provinces that have been exposed to war because of lack of interruption in their development programs (economic, social and cultural), under this topic, have been impaired. Since Isfahan enjoys a favorable area in the industry and is being eccentric, it is a good place for immigrants. As such, the war against floods of immigrants from war-torn provinces is a major factor in the rising trend of divorce in the province from 1978 to 1998.

5. Increasing the number of provinces facing increasing divorce statistics in the country, after the war came to an end, caused the system to disproportionately create social, political and cultural negative impacts over time in the community, with a change in economic structure and changes in other sectors of the society.

East Azarbaijan witnessed the trooping of possible migrants because of economic conditions, while Bushehr, Hormozgan and Kurdistan provinces witnessed the trooping of possible migrants because of deprivation and lack of attention to the facilities of development programs (economic, social and cultural reconstruction). However, due to their high rate of unemployment, immigration and other social trauma, the divorce trend increased.

Overall, the findings indicated that the crisis has a major role in divorce because of the rapid change in functions of the past against the developments that have to be transformed in the family today. Most of the problems and consequences of the war, down to stretching the flame of the war, will be found because the situation in the time of war can neither update a lot of things nor offer a relaxation period. Factors, such as size and extent of destruction and damage and reconstruction in conflict affected areas could be reduced or increased in the process of divorce effectively. Considering the effect of war on the phenomenon of divorce and the critical conditions in the structure, it will be seen that a comprehensive plan with the appeal of the experts is coupled to community education, regarding the critical situation created in the community and how to deal with it. Building healthy relationships, education and human communication (through mass media, institutions and associations formed by the populace), creating research center about the social damage in each province and giving priority to economic recovery and social growth of divorce in the provinces facing a high trend of divorce, decreased the rate of divorce.

The development of programs to prevent concentration of facilities in certain areas of the country and giving serious attention to the affected areas also decreased the rate of divorce. However, a committee that would combat the social damage and mediate between the macro and micro levels, was established along with other legislative

bodies to create safe environmental life, by increasing public participation in community affairs and reducing class discrimination of cortical and social justice approach of the main host.

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