

Attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society

د/ أحمد عبد السلام المجالي

كلية الكرك الجامعية - جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية - المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

Abstract:

Purpose of the study: The study aimed to identify the attitudes of graduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society.

Methodology: the study relied on the methodology of the social survey and the use of the questionnaire as a main tool for data collection. (257) male and female students were selected by the simple random sampling method, and the data were analysed using descriptive statistics methods, one-way analysis of variance, and the "T-test" for independent samples.

Main Findings: The study reached a set of results:

1. The attitude of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society has a high degree.
2. There are a statistically significant differences in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society due to the gender, marital status and educational level

Applications of this study: this study deals with a considerable problem that faces the Jordanian society which is culturally harmonize with other Arab societies, therefore this study covers a very large area.

Novelty of this study: Due to the lack of studies related to divorce in the Jordanian society in particular and the Arab community in general, this study is considered a

tributary to the Jordanian and Arab libraries for the phenomenon of divorce. It also directs the attention of those concerned to the reasons for the occurrence of divorce, studies and deals with them, and sets up programs to help prevent it implemented by the Family Protection Department and also develops social counselling programs to implement them by community institutions and the definition of the consequences of divorce to those who are expected to do so, and its negative impact on the individual and family.

Keywords: *divorce, Social disintegration, marriage, domestic violence, betrayal, jealousy.*

Introduction

A cohesive family in which a healthy family atmosphere prevails and intimate family relations between its members are the mainstay of its cohesion and safety, and after it the cohesion, progress and prosperity of society, and the relationship between family members, especially spouses, is affected by the problems and crises that occur to them in one way or another in the relations between the spouses and as a result of these differences and problems. Family the possibility of difference between the spouses in the family exists, and therefore the possibility of divorce between them remains, as divorce is the last link in this series of family problems and disagreements and family disintegration, and as an inevitable way to escape from the tensions, troubles and responsibilities of marriage.

Divorce is a societal problem, which differs in different societies according to its different rates and high rates, which is a dangerous indicator of the degree of its exacerbation in society, which indicates the need to study this problem inherent in marriage to determine the factors of its occurrence and the characteristics of its members and their effects on individuals, especially the husband, wife and children if their height is proven [1]

it is a social phenomenon and it is a strong indication of the existence of a state of social imbalance resulting from the standards of marital life and the rules governing it, and it is not an emergency in human history, rather it is as old as marriage itself is formed as a result of several factors, forming a complex social crisis that leads to the stability of society if it becomes Continued, divorce threatens the building of the family, destroys it, and stimulates painful effects of serious social dimensions, such as homelessness and delinquency [4].

This study comes to identify the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society. Divorce is considered one of the social problems that Jordanian society suffers from in recent times, and the many other social problems that result from it, such as family disintegration and behavioural and moral deviations, due to its close association with the social, economic and cultural status of men and women, and its connection to a set of social, economic and psychological factors that lead to their occurrence, and which interact With each other to influence the event of divorce, regardless of its importance and influence, family harmony in its social, economic, psychological and sexual dimensions is the basis for the continuity and stability of marriage.

Statistics related to divorce cases in Jordan indicated an increase in divorce rates in recent years, as indicated in Table (1). To 14494) divorce cases amounted to (10.868) % of marriages, and it increased to (18,428) divorce cases in 2019 with a percentage of (13.818) % of marriages, out of the volume of divorce cases in Jordan during the period 2010-2019. [5]

The social, economic and psychological factors have a great impact on the occurrence of the phenomenon of divorce between spouses, as the problem of study is determined in identifying the factors that lead to divorce from the viewpoint of graduate students at the University of Mu'ta and their attitudes towards this phenomenon, through researching the factors that led to the high rates of divorce. In Jordanian society.

The study problem lies in answering the following questions:

The first question: What are the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society?

The second question: Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society due to the gender variable?

The third question: Are there statistically significant differences at a significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society due to the marital status variable?

The fourth question: Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the educational level variable?

Literature review

(Al-Hamid, 2014) study "The Impact of Divorce on Relative Relationships in South Amman Villages" A Case Study, which aimed to identify the impact of divorce on kinship relations in villages in southern Amman, the study aimed to identify some important aspects that are still present. In civil society, the study used the descriptive and analytical approach, using a sample survey method that included divorced from both genders in the southern Amman region. The results of the study on the causes that lead to divorce showed that there are no differences attributed to gender and bias in favour of females, type of housing, average monthly income, and the degree of the kinship between the spouses, and there are differences in the sample views of that are attributed to age and educational level. The study also showed that in terms of preference for consanguineous marriage, there are differences in the sample's views about the factors attributable to sex and most of them are in favor of males, and there are no differences attributed to age, housing and monthly income rate, educational level, and the degree of kinship between spouses [7].

(Al-Shirawi, 2013) conducted a study entitled “The effectiveness of marriage counselling programs in reducing divorce rates and achieving marital compatibility,” an Egyptian study that was conducted at the Information Center of the Egyptian Council of Ministers showing that 40% of marriages that ended in divorce were half of them during the first year of marriage, and that 70% of these cases were the first marriage, and that most of the age bracket for these cases did not exceed thirty years. The results of another study conducted in Tehran support this result, as it showed that 15% of divorce cases occurred during the first year of marriage, while 50% of divorces occurred during the first five years of marriage [9].

(Al-Nabulsi, 2011) conducted a study aimed at identifying the reasons for divorce in Jordan. The study sample consisted of 132 divorced husbands and wives who are visiting the Jordanian Women's Union. The study revealed that other reasons for divorce, for a wife, were consecutively: severe beating and constant humiliation (76%), lack of respect and love (75%), miserliness of the husband (55%), and his weak personality (48%). The reasons, from the husband's point of view, are respectively: shared housing with the husband's family (35%), the wife's lack of interest in her home (28%), lack of respect for the husband (28%), and the wife's ignorance in managing household affairs (23%), the study found that the interference of the husband's family, especially the husband's mother, is the first reason for divorce from wives perspective reaching (82%), while the reason from the husband's point of view was the permanent interference of the wife's mother with their private life at a rate of (88%).[17]

(Sauerheber & Bitter, 2013) showed a study that educational rehabilitation in marriage and preparation for it helps reduce the chances of divorce by 30%, and that the positive impact of rehabilitation programs extends to the average level of its positive impact on effective communication and satisfaction between spouses, for a period extending from six months to A year, and sometimes up to three years, and some of these programs contributed to determining the continuation of the

relationship, as between 5-15% of the participants decided not to marry each other.[21]

In a study conducted by (Casey, et.al, 2012) entitled “First Marriages in the United States: Data from the National Family Growth Survey 2006-2010,” a study and analysis of age at first marriage in the United States based on data from the National Family Growth Survey from 2006-2010. The study dealt with women and men between the ages of 15-44 years, and found that (30%) of the respondents believed that Americans had sexual relations without marriage, and the average age at first marriage was (25.8) for women. And (28.3) for men, as sexual relations outside marriage caused delay in marriage age.[19]

(Wang & Crane, 2008) This study aimed to identify the relationship between marital adaptation and marital stability in the family consisting of the father, mother and their children, and the effect of this on children's depression, and the study sample consisted of (74) families that have a school-age child. The application of the marital adaptation test, the marital status list, the determination of the family system, the list of depression in children, and the results of the study showed that the parents who had a lack of adjustment or marital stability were more likely to be depressed. The results also showed that the mothers had no significant effect on the children's depression. The results of the study also showed that when parents feel that the marriage is not adjusting, their children are more likely to have symptoms of depression.[22]

Methodology

The methodology used in the study depends on the social survey, which included a desk survey by referring to the available references and resources to build the theoretical framework of the study, as well as the analytical statistical method for collecting data using the study tool and analysing it statistically to answer the study questions.

The study population consists of all postgraduate students at the University of Mu'tah, distributed over all disciplines, whether in the humanitarian and scientific faculties, in the first semester of the academic year (2019/2020), and their number is (2666) students, including (2312) masters and (354) Ph.D. Department of Admission and Registration.

A simple random sample of (10%) was withdrawn from the study population, and accordingly, the sample size was (267) students. The questionnaires were distributed to all the sample items, so (263) questionnaires were retrieved, and (6) questionnaires were excluded because they were not valid for statistical analysis, so the number of questionnaires valid for analysis became (257) questionnaires, constituting (9.6%) of the total study population, and (96.3%) of the selected study sample, which is an acceptable percentage for scientific research purposes.

Table (2)

Describe the characteristics of the study sample

Variable	Variable classes	Quantity	Percentage
Sex	Male	101	39.3%
	Female	156	60.7%
Marital statuses	Single	185	72.0%
	Married	72	28.0%
	Widower	-	-
	Divorced	-	-
Education	M.A.	202	78.6%
	PhD	55	21.4%

Looking at Table No. (2), it becomes clear that (60.7%) of the study sample individuals are females, while males (39.3%).

As for the marital status variable, most of the respondents (72%) were single, while the percentage of married people (28%) did not indicate the presence of the divorced or widowed group.

As for the educational level variable, most of the respondents (78.6%) were master's students, while the percentage of doctoral students was (21.4%).

Through reviewing previous studies towards the attitudes of graduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors of divorce in the Jordanian society, a questionnaire was developed adapted to the researched environment, based on a study (Al-Hamid, 2014; Nabulsi, 2011) and in line with the objectives of the study and in order to collect information and answer The study questions, the questionnaire included two parts:[7] [17]

The first part: It includes personal information about the individuals of the study sample, and includes (gender, educational level and marital status).

The second part: It consists of (21) paragraphs that measure the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors of divorce in the Jordanian society. The paragraphs were measured using the five-point Likert scale, and they are (5) strongly agree, (4) agree, (3) neutral, (2) disagree, (1) strongly disagree).

Criterion for judging arithmetic means:

The following criterion is adopted to judge the arithmetic media

1. from 1- less than 2.34 with a low score.
2. From 2.34 - less than 3.67 with an average score.
3. From 3.68 - 5.00 with a high degree.

The validity of the study tool was verified in two ways: The first is by using the validity of the arbitrators, where the questionnaire was distributed to (5) arbitrators from among the University of Mu'tah professors, and their observations and amendments were taken into account, as no paragraph was deleted, and with an agreement on the paragraphs of not less than (80%) of Arbitrators.

As for the second method, the validity of the questionnaire was verified using the validity of the internal structure, where the questionnaire was applied to an exploratory sample consisting of (25) students who were selected from within the

study population and outside its sample, and the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the score on the paragraph and the degree on the dimension.

Table (3)
Construction validity coefficients.

Para No.	Correlation	Para. No.	Correlation
1	.496**	12	.560**
2	.375**	13	.737**
3	.588**	14	.728**
4	.584**	15	.624**
5	.804**	16	.589**
6	.620**	17	.687**
7	.764**	18	.671**
8	.668**	19	.624**
9	.589**	20	.643**
10	.537**	21	.737**

It is evident from Table (3) that the study tool had good internal construct validity indications, as the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.375-0.804) and all of them were statistically significant at the significance level (0.01).

The stability of the questionnaire was verified in two ways: the first is by using the test retest, where the questionnaire was applied to the pilot study sample of (25) students twice, with a time difference of (14) days between the two applications, and by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient for the students' scores on the questionnaire between the two application times. , The correlation coefficient computed in this way reached (0.869), and this value is high and acceptable for such kind of studies, and the second method using the Cronbach stability coefficient alpha for internal consistency and the correlation coefficient calculated in this way reached (0.885), which is a high validity coefficient.

To answer the study questions, the following descriptive and analytical statistical methods were used, using the statistical package (SPSS.15).

1. Descriptive Statistic Measures to describe the characteristics of the study sample, depending on the frequencies and percentages, and to know the arithmetic averages, and the weighted arithmetic mean in order to know the level of the study sample's responses to each of the statements of the study dimensions, and the standard deviations of the answers of the sample individuals were calculated. The study is based on the paragraphs and dimensions of the study in order to identify the extent of the dispersion of the answers. The higher the standard deviation value is close to zero, this indicates the focus of the answers and the less dispersal of the answers on the scale.
2. Pearson correlation coefficient to test the correlations between study variables.
3. Using the Cronbach Alpha coefficient to measure the stability of the study axes.
4. The use of One Way ANOVA and T-Test for independent samples to reveal the statistical significance of the differences in the answers of the study sample individuals towards the study axes. As for the statistical aspect related to the computation of the dimensional comparisons for analysis of variance, the Scavenger test was relied on.

The first question: What are the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society?

Results

In order to answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the answers of the study sample individuals towards the attitudes of graduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society were calculated, Table (4) and arranging them in descending order according to the level.

Table (4)

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the level of response of the study sample towards the attitudes of graduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society

Para. No	Para.	A.M	S.D.	Level
1	Parental interference leads to divorce	4.15	0.92	High
11	One of the factors of divorce is not having children	4.10	0.95	High
12	Busy and frequent travel leads to divorce	4.09	1.05	High
3	Failure to take responsibility leads to divorce	4.07	0.94	High
2	One of the factors of divorce is ill-treatment	4.06	0.96	High
4	A factor in divorce is financial problems	4.05	0.95	High
19	One of the factors of divorce is moral perversion	4.03	0.96	High
13	Difference in opinions and viewpoints leads to divorce	4.02	1.01	High
10	One of the factors of divorce is stinginess	4.01	0.99	High
16	Weak religious faith leads to divorce	4.00	0.97	High
18	Personal weakness leads to divorce	3.97	1.03	High
17	One of the factors of divorce is the difference in age	3.96	1.05	High
14	A factor in divorce is sexual problems	3.95	1.04	High
15	One of the factors of divorce is polygamy	3.94	1.01	High
20	Addiction to alcohol and drugs leads to divorce	3.91	1.06	High
5	One of the factors of divorce is infidelity	3.88	1.02	High
9	Excessive jealousy leads to divorce	3.86	0.99	High
21	Rapid anger and excess nervousness lead to divorce	3.78	1.01	High
7	Lack of respect leads to divorce	3.70	0.99	High
6	Among the factors of divorce is beating and violence	3.69	1.02	High
8	Failure to understand leads to divorce	3.56	1.10	Med.
1-21	The overall average	3.94	0.53	High

It is evident from the results of Table (4) that the general average of the responses of the study sample towards the attitudes of graduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society came with a high degree, with an arithmetic average of (3.94), with a standard deviation (0.53). Attitudes of postgraduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to

divorce in the Jordanian society in light of the responses of the study sample members towards paragraphs as follows:

- 1- The results showed that the intervention of parents leads to divorce came with a high degree from, as this paragraph occupied the first place with an arithmetic average (4.15).
- 2- In the second order, with a high degree, childlessness, with a mathematical average (4.10), and in the third rank, with a high degree of busyness and frequent travel, with a mean of (4.09).
- 3- And it came in the fourth rank with a high degree of non-liability, with a mean (4.07)
- 4- Maltreatment is in the fifth place, with a mean (4.06).
- 5- Financial problems with an arithmetic mean of (4.05) came in the sixth order, and in the last rank, with a medium degree, lack of understanding leads to divorce with an average of (3.56).

The second question: Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level of 0.05) in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society due to the gender variable?

The T-test was used for independent samples to find the differences in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the gender variable and Table (5) shows that:

Table (5)

T-test results for independent samples to find differences in the attitudes of graduate students at Mutah University towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society attributed to the gender variable

Gender	A.M	S.D.	quantity	Df.	T value	Sg.
male	3.74	0.82	101	255		0.007
female	4.07	0.57	156		-2.271*	

* Statistically significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Table (5) shows that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes of postgraduate students at the University of Mutah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the gender variable, where the value of (t) = (-2.271) Through the arithmetic averages, it is noted that the differences are in favour of females, meaning that females are more aware of the factors that lead to divorce in Jordanian society.

The third question: Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level 0.05) in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society due to the marital status variable?

The (T) test was used for independent samples to find the differences in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the marital status variable, and Table (6) shows that:

Table (6)

T-test results for independent samples to find differences in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in Jordanian society due to the variable of marital status

Gender	A.M	S.D.	quantity	Df.	T value	Sg.
Male	3.77	0.73	185	255		0.000
Female	4.38	0.54	72		- 4.689*	

* Statistically significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Table (6) shows that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes of graduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the marital status variable, where the value of (t) = (-4.689) And, through the arithmetic averages, it is noticed that the differences are in favour of married people, meaning that married people are more aware of the factors that lead to divorce in Jordanian society.

The fourth question: Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the educational level variable?

The (T) test was used for independent samples to find the differences in the attitudes of graduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the educational level variable and Table (7) shows that:

Table (7)

T-test results for independent samples to find differences in the attitudes of graduate students at Mutah University towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the educational level variable

Educ.	A.M	S.D.	quantity	Df.	T value	Sg.
M.A.	3.81	0.68	202	255		0.000
PhD	4.43	0.56	55		-4.311*	

* Statistically significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Table (7) shows that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes of postgraduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the educational level variable, where the value of (t) = (-4.311) Through the arithmetic averages, it is noticed that the differences are in favour of doctoral students, meaning that doctoral students are more aware of the factors that lead to divorce in Jordanian society.

Discussion

The results indicated that the general rate of responses of the study sample towards the attitudes of graduate students at Mu'tah University towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society was of a high degree. This can be explained by the fact that the factors leading to divorce lead to the loss of family and social systems, which leads to isolation in the sense of environmental, social and psychological loneliness. The occurrence of divorce leads to problems that harm the divorced and their children, as this phenomenon has led to a number of negative consequences that affected spouses, their children, their families and their closeness to a large extent. A divorced woman will be replaced in a lower social rank, as will her children, and she will lose her economic independence, while adding to the economic man other burdens that add to his loss of the burdens of his previous marriage, and the psychological level of absolute suffering from loneliness, frustration, lack of self-confidence and unwillingness to marry again, which resulted It has a feeling of distrust of men, fear and shame of them and of the society responsible for the divorce. On the social level, the negative consequences were aimed at the relationship between divorced women who are predominantly estranged and faced negative rumours and social trends that restrict social freedom and deprive children and increase disputes around them, and perhaps ,also, their accusations of building suspicious relationships, and the divorced woman suffers from an exceptional and negative case. Looking at times that are not without criticism for social reasons, the most important of which is the intervention of the parents of the spouses in the lives of their children under the pretext of being keen on their interests, early marriage, and the unequal status of children. Spouses financially and socially. In many cases, economically bad, in addition to haste to choose by the young man and the thousand lost without understanding the thinking of the other, as well as the large number of requests for the fiancée, which makes the young man unable to fulfil the duties. Divorce is preferred before consummation, and prolonged engagement helps to find disagreements and disagreements.

And that there is a strong relationship between society's culture, values, beliefs and convictions, and the increase in divorce rates. Whereas, the widespread family problems in society are of a value nature, the value system in society, the ideas, values, customs and traditions it contains about marriage, the method of choosing a partner, the relationship between the spouses, the special characteristics and their natures, both of which affect the nature of the relationship between them positively and negatively and in society. Marriage is based on a set of prevailing social and cultural norms, the breaking of which constitutes an introduction to a defect in the marital relationship, and work to destabilize the foundations of emotional relations between the spouses due to internal factors that pertain to them and others that support the cultural environment with its economic and social overlapping dimensions.

To relate this result to the theories used in the study, Rogers' subjective theory agrees with this result, and the idea of this theory is that people who are similar in social, economic, cultural and psychological factors such as religion, colour, age, gender, educational and economic level, trends and trends are based on the choice of marriage and family formation. Homosexuals marry by their likeness, and homosexuality is what sometimes explains why people choose each other as partners in marriage.

This result is also consistent with the symbolic interactive theory that calls for the study of the relationship between spouses as interacting personalities, as we find that the spouses merge in life in general in a symbolic interaction, the integration of the quality of marriage is reflected in the degree of congruence between what the wife expects from her husband, and what he sees in who married her, meaning that the contradiction in roles may affect the satisfaction between the spouses, for each individual has a center, and each center has specific roles, so that marriage has appropriate expectations and these expectations grow through interaction, and this theory focuses on penetration into the family and the analysis of its functions during the interaction, as mentioned above. The theory of social disintegration explains the reasons and backgrounds that deviant behaviour is the product of weak family and

social ties, and the family as a basic unit in society, subject to social disintegration, and family disintegration may be material and unfamiliar, due to the absence or separation of a parent. As for the moral disintegration, it is with the presence of the parents, but they have a relationship that is not good, and interspersed with quarrels and social disintegration that weaken the social upbringing of the children, which may enhance the differences between them to develop into violence

The results indicated that there are statistically significant differences in the attitudes of graduate students at the University of Mu'tah towards the factors leading to divorce in the Jordanian society due to the variable of gender, and that the differences are in favour of females, meaning that females are more aware of the factors that lead to divorce in Jordanian society. Family and emotional drought and psychological pressures that the family is exposed to are all causes that led to the spread of the phenomenon of divorce that cast a shadow on society, and became an obsession that worries many who want to marry, undermining their self-confidence or even the possibility of having a successful marital relationship. These reasons may also be concentrated in the husband's greed for the wife's salary and his constant demand for her money. The husband's inability to bear the cost of living and the inability to secure housing and meet family needs. The problem of the husband's unemployment is that he is unemployed, has no monthly income, and is unable to support his family. This result can be explained by the fact that females are more attached to family members and their psychological needs, so they realize that the phenomenon of divorce has a strong impact on the progress of any society in terms of quantity and quality, and it depletes most of the energies and capabilities of the individual and society, that the difference of views in dealing with what the family faces in terms of new developments The new matter in the life of every family, where the reason for the disagreement is often the incompatibility of one of the parties with the other in dealing with their life matters, and this is due to multiple reasons, including the difference in the cultural, material, ethical, or age levels of the spouses or even the social

upbringing of each of them, but this is an aspect One of the dilemma of the continuous disagreement between the spouses, the other side for this reason is the insistence of each party on his opinion that it deems correct, especially with the absence of objective discussion of the matter or prior agreement on a plan of action or a mechanism that organizes the course of their lives, which leads to the continuation and renewal of differences and an escalating pace, which makes separation the result.

Conclusion

The study reached conclusions that can be used to reduce the phenomenon of divorce, including

1. Urging the media, in its various means, to intensify its awareness-raising campaigns with the aim of informing and educating society about the seriousness of the phenomenon of divorce and its negative effects on the family and society alike.
2. Rehabilitation of newlyweds and married couples with awareness-raising sessions and enabling them to acquire the capabilities to solve their various conflicts, especially leading to divorce.
3. Parents do not interfere in the affairs of the marital life of their children, except in cases that necessitate the process of reform and not separation, and at the appropriate times when they see that their intervention may serve to calm the thoughts and remove the cause of quarrels.
4. Encouraging parents to give their children the permitted freedom within the legal scope during the courtship period, so that they can get to know each other.
5. Return to religious teachings that guarantee to both spouses their rights and dignity, and thus a sense of security and stability, and to avoid thinking about quarrels or conflict that leads to divorce.

Limitation of the study

Though this study had covered many aspects and reasons for divorce in the Jordanian society and other Arab states for the cultural commons are very closely similar, still the main and most globally reasons are yet to be stumble upon and discussed, therefore this study can be used in certain societies that share similar cultural backgrounds

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