

THE STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD GROUPS AND MARITAL SATISFACTION IN DIVORCE-SEEKING AND ORDINARY COUPLES

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Abstract:

Many researches confirm, the relationship between blood groups with having genetic features as predictors of personality and behavioral features. It was assumed that blood groups were predictors of marital satisfaction rate. In the present research, the relationship between blood groups with marital satisfaction rate in ordinary couples and divorce – seeking couples was studied. This survey was performed on 400 couples including 200 ordinary and 200 divorces – seeking couples in Sanandaj using available sampling method and applying Erich's survey form of Marital Satisfaction and also recording people's blood groups. The results of chi-square test showed that there was a meaningful relationship between marital status and combination of blood groups. The results of Two-way ANOVA test showed that there was a meaningful difference between people with marital status and various interactions and the rate of marital satisfaction. No meaningful relationship was observed between Equalization of blood group with marital satisfaction and also between people with blood groups, marital status various and the rate of marital satisfaction. The findings of this study showed that the combination of Equalized blood group O-O and unequalized combination blood group A-O and A-AB predicted the highest rate of divorce.

Keywords: blood groups, marital satisfaction, equalization blood group, unequalization blood group

Introduction

Family is the most basic social organization and the major component of community. To achieve a healthy society depends on the health of the family, and a healthy family depends on mental health of family members and having a good relationship with each other (39). Family relationships and living with family members, while working as a factor for growth, development and safety, may lead to conflict, controversy, and dispute. This may result in fights and disagreements between family members, especially spouses. One of the most important aspects of a marital system is satisfaction of spouses in marriage experience (2). However, statistics on divorce as the most reliable indicator of marital turmoil (6), indicates that marital satisfaction is not easy to achieve (1, 47). Several studies have investigated the impact of various factors on marital satisfaction, and each has examined the impact of specific individual and social characteristics in quality of marital life. Since unhappy marriage has awful consequences on mental health of family members (25), choosing the marital partner is one of the most important decisions

taken in life. The importance of this issue requires a deeper exploration of the external factors, such as religion, social class, age, education, etc and underlying factors, such as personality traits (7).

Marital quality is affected by several factors including: psychosocial factors, personality, socio-economic and bio-physiological factors. Since the relationship between body and mind is mutual and bidirectional, in most cases biological and physiological dysfunction will have detrimental effects on mental balance and social interaction. About family relationships, this leads to not understanding the nature and the psychological condition of parties. Thus, taking into account the physical and physiological conditions of partners is important in the context of marital interaction and requires review and more attention (2). There are two proposed approaches in studies to identify factors that influence the quality of marriage: intra-personal and inter-personal approaches. From the intra-personal perspective, the individual's personality traits are important factors affecting marital function. While based on the inter-personal perspective, the spouses' interaction with one another affect the marital act. Many researchers believe that both factors are important in quality of spouses consent (18).

DNA molecules play a fundamental role in physiology, characteristics and diseases in humans. as information about the physical attributes such as height, hair color, eye color, and etc in DNA molecules that are inherited from parent to every human being, lies. Recent genetic studies have shown that genes play a role not only in the physical attributes, but also in creating behaviors such as agitation, sudden irritability, extreme action, excitement- seeking, adventure, novelty-seeking and mental illnesses such as schizophrenia and depression. Recently, the role of genes in the formation of character and behavior and the nature of the human mind and brain activity as a single data processing center for all human activity are discussed and examined in the social sciences, psychology and philosophy (22).

On the genetic traits of character, human genome research projects have increased over the last decade. Although there is no consensus, many genes confirm the relationship of personality traits, and the current consensus is that the personality is %50 based on genetics. People are divided into different types based on their personality properties and characteristics. However, this role is made based on their interaction with biological agents (preparation for vulnerability to certain diseases) and various psychological factors that results in a certain type of personality characteristics and creates personality types (43). Now most Japanese people believe that there is a relationship between blood groups and personalities. For example in a study based on a random sample of people in Japan, the number was 1102 people. 75% of respondents confirmed our opinion. Shiraza and Agvchy (1993), as their many Japanese companies and personnel to assign tasks based on blood type and assignment of jobs, special attention. some schools and kindergartens as well, to make the best method of using the blood groups (48). blood groups are the most important qualities that people around the world are based on the difference. also important in the sense that its hereditary nature somewhat simple and well-known. and it was thought that the recognition of these groups, to recognize the many other traits such as personality traits help (9).

Thomas and Cohen (1962) on the relationship between genetics and the blood that human blood groups, the genetics are relatively easily understood, such as the physical characteristics of the environment are freely changing. for example, a significant amount of blood groups B and AB are not smokers or, rarely, sometimes to smoke (37). to blood group compatible, ie the blood groups composition, of blood transfusion among them bilateral. basis OO, AA, BB, AB-AB. and to the combination of incompatible

blood group, blood groups, which may be bilateral not, transfusion among them. accordingly, were identified the six compounds on blood type OB, O-AB, AB, A-AB, B-AB, O-A (27).

Divorce is a complex phenomenon that is affected by different individual, social, economic, cultural and political factors. Among the factors influencing divorce, individual characters are more popular among family and marriage counselors. Individual factors include genetic factors, physiological and psychological traits, learning, and demographic characteristics. On the other hand, demographic factors such as Age, gender, education, socioeconomic class, duration of marriage, number of children, and factors such as employment status have broad impact on the marital relationship; and multiple effects of these factors can lead to greater complexity of divorce (20). The process of divorce and its consequences inevitably have powerful and devastating effects on three aspects of the life cycle (Individual, marital and family) so that for measuring the next disorders in family members, all these aspects should be considered. Statistics on divorce as the most reliable indicator of marital turmoil (28). indicates that marital satisfaction is not easy to achieve (1 , 47). According to official statistics, about two hundred in every thousand marriages will end in divorce, and Iran is the fourth country in the world in terms of the ratio of divorce to marriage (30).

Looking at the issues expressed and in order to study the factors and variables influencing marital satisfaction in individuals and according to a review of the nature of psychopathology (4) at the present time and the renewed interest in the last decade and researchers the role of biological issues in characteristics of psychological issues (12). The study also sought to cope. for its part, one of the biology factor of blood groups in relation to marital satisfaction in divorce-seeking and ordinary couples. Divorce-Seeking and Ordinary Couples. with the examined the fundamental question of the whether between type of blood group and marital satisfaction in divorce-seeking and ordinary couples relationship there?

Research Methodology:

Methods: The study, descriptive and correlational The association plans to explore the relationship between the variables used The research design of this study examined the relationship between blood groups and marital satisfaction is It should be noted that the study of fundamental research.

The target population:

The study sample included. Almost all normal couples who divorce (since 15/01/93 to 02/10/93) The family court, the settlement, Emergency Social Welfare, Welfare and Family Protection Unit or psychological counseling centers in the city of Sanandaj visit had been formed.

Sampling method:

This was the method of sample selection researcher in administrative cases in the family courts, the settlement, Emergency Social Welfare and Family Protection Unit in non-office hours at clinics and psychological attended. To describe the situation for the purpose of research , people who volunteer their By ensuring that blood type blood group according to cards or other identification documents which precisely identifies the type of blood type. To build confidence and motivation to all the volunteers were announced. If you would like additional couple test result was reported by the investigator to them.

Research Tools :

ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire The questionnaire as a research tool for measuring multiple marriage is used . By David H. Olson , David J. Fvryn , John M. Kmn (1989), the United States has been designed. The goal of which is to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the marital relationship . Olson and Fvrz believe the scale of the changes that occur during the course of human life. Also in this issue is sensitive to changes that occur in the family. Each issue of this questionnaire is one of the most important aspects of the marital relationship. Assess this potential problem areas within the marital relationship can not even describe. Can be used as diagnostic tools for couples seeking marital counseling and seeking to strengthen their marital relationship is In Iran, by Soleimanian (1376), a short form of the questionnaire of 47 questions was standardized. The main forms ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient / 92. Have been reported. Soleimanian Questionnaire reliability through Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 90 / . Has reported. And Adsby (quoting Pvyamnsh, 1387) and narrative context. Atbarazmvn has done extensive research. And Adsby (quoting Pvyamnsh, 1387) and narrative context. Atbarazmvn has done extensive research. Previous studies using this scale on a pair of happy, stable, divorced, or are divorced, have confirmed the validity of this scale. The scale has 47 items and 12 subscales (distortion of the ideal, marriage, personality problems, marital communication, conflict resolution, financial management, leisure activities, sex, marriage, children, family, friends, religious orientation and roles egalitarianism), respectively. This is a five-item questionnaire (which is essentially a Likert-type attitude) is considered. Ie for each of the five options (strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, completely disagree) is. For each awarded a score of 1 to 5. In questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 17, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36 and 44 the option to "strongly agree" to 5 score, the option "I agree" score 4. select "neither agree nor disagree", point 3, the "disagree" the option 2 and "totally disagree" to give a score of 1. Other questions in reverse scoring. That is the option to "strongly agree", a score of 1, the option "b" grade 2, select 'neither agree nor disagree ', point 3, the option to " strongly disagree "to 4 and click the" completely disagree "and 5 stars score.

Statistical methods of data analysis:

Data for the analysis of indicators and statistical methods including table of frequency, mean, standard deviation, ANOVA, post hoc test Toky, ((x ^ 2 square and two-way ANOVA was used. It should be noted that all of the data using computer software SPSS version 20 males were analyzed.

Findings:

Table 1 shows the frequency distribution of the sample on the basis of marital satisfaction among the sample

Statistics	Abundance	Percent
Marital satisfaction		

Outcry	359	%44/9
Dissatisfaction	129	%16/1
Relative satisfaction	273	%34/1
High satisfaction	39	%4/9
Sum	800	%100

Table 1 shows the level of marital satisfaction in a sample of the 359 patients (9/44) with an intense dissatisfaction with the highest frequency, and 39 (9.4%) with high satisfaction with the lowest frequency.

Table 2. Frequency and Percent distribution based on the composition of the blood sample in the sample

Statistics Blood group	Abundance	Percent
a-a(Harmonic)	41	%10/3
b-b(Harmonic)	24	%6
ab-ab(Harmonic)	11	%2/8
o-o(Harmonic)	59	%14/8
b-a(Inconsistent)	42	%10/5
ab-a(Inconsistent)	49	%12/3
o-a(Inconsistent)	80	%20
ab-b(Inconsistent)	11	%2/8
o-b(Inconsistent)	43	%10/8
o-ab(Inconsistent)	40	%10
Sum	400	%100

Table 2 summarizes the composition of the ABO blood group of the sample show that 80 couples (20%) with blood group o -a (inconsistent (with a maximum frequency of 11 pairs (8/2%) blood groups ab-b (inconsistent (and ab- ab (harmonic) has the lowest frequency.

The first output chi-square test:

Table 3: Results of the chi-square test of the relationship between marital status and composition of blood group

Independent variable	The chi-square value	df	Sig
chi-square	18/025	9	0/035

To study the relationship between marital status and composition of the blood groups of the chi-square test was used. the chi-square test results in table 3 show that the value of χ^2 with degrees of freedom (df = 9) equal 035. 18.025 significance level was reported.($P < 0/05$). therefore it can be concluded that a significant relationship between marital status and composition of blood there.

The second output chi-square test:

(Table 4): Results table chi-square test on the abundance and percent, composition of blood groups in two groups divorce-seeking and ordinary couples.

The combination of compatible blood group Marital status	O (compatible)		AB (compatible)		B (compatible)		A (compatible)		
	abundance	percent	abundance	percent	abundance	percent	abundance	percent	
ordinary couples.	30	%15	2	%1	11	%5/5	25	%12/5	
divorce-seeking	29	%14/5	9	%4/5	13	%6/5	16	%8	
Sum	59	%14/8	11	%2/8	24	%6	41	%10/3	
		$(\chi^2 = 42.603$		df=27		p<.05)			

Chi-square test result itself is not able to express the pattern of results. For that, we must refer to the table. The chi-square test results, Table (4) showed that between the combination of compatible blood group, 29 pairs (%14/5) with combined blood group O divorce couples greatest abundance.

(Table 5): Results table chi-square test on the abundance and percent, composition of incompatible blood groups in two groups divorce-seeking and ordinary couples

The combination of incompatible blood	A-B (incompatible)		A-AB (incompatible)		A-O (incompatible)		B-AB (incompatible)		B-O (incompatible)		AB-O (incompatible)	
	a	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	a	p

blood group	Marital status											
ordinary couples.	25	%12/5	18	%9	4	%20	2	%1	26	%13	21	%10/5
divorce-seeking	17	%8/5	31	%15/5	40	%20	9	%4/5	17	%8/5	19	%9/5
Sum	42	%10/5	49	%12/3	80	%20	11	%2/8	43	%10/8	40	%10

($\chi^2 = 42.603$ $df=27$ $p<.05$)

Chi-square test result itself is not able to express the pattern of results. For that, we must refer to the table. The chi-square test results, Table (5) showed that between the combination of incompatible blood group, 40 pairs (%20) with combined blood group A-O and 31 pairs (15/5%) with combined blood group A-AB divorce couples greatest abundance.

The third output chi-square test:

Table 6): Results of the chi-square test predicts the highest divorce rates in composition of blood groups,) based the table are measured according to the symmetrical

Statistics	value	Significant level of approximately
phi value	212	0/035
sample count	400	

(Table 6) A significant amount provided for phi. the level of significance to evaluate the correlation between the two variables was used. the correlation between divorce rate and composition of blood group .were observed.

$$\chi^2 (1, N=400) = 42.603 \quad ,p=.029(p<.05)$$

Table (6) phi = 212. The value that indicates moderate correlation the composition of blood group by 35% of the variance among divorce couples , is predicted divorce. according to the third output, chi-square, we can conclude that:

1: Harmonic combination of blood group, composition blood group O-O.

2: The combination of incompatible blood group, composition blood group A-AB, A-O and a-o a-ab highest divorce rate is subject prior forecast.

Discussion and Conclusion:

In the analysis of cause psychological and structure personality to predict divorcing couples both harmonic and non-harmonic, among the 10 of couples, three groups were significant two groups of a fixed base, O then A is blood group. the to avoid long and complexity, number of assumptions of a variable such as spouses are separated to determine blood groups the blood groups, couples A_O of two categories, wkinds of problems gain more concessions, and predictors of divorce, the three groups (AB_A, A_O, O_O). for example, in the group A-O, couples in which the male family are blood type A and female family blood group O, or couples where the man blood group O and woman's blood group A. compared with both, what is most difficult. results obtained from the study of this question with the results obtained in the study of blood groups, with research Tehrani (1991), Mohammad Zadeh, Eshghi, Noori, Bashardoost and Shafiezadeh, (1993), Zirak Moradlu, (2007), Cramer and. Imai(2002), Rashad Ali, (2003), inconsistent. and the results of blood groups research, Zargari Shirazi, (1992), Ali Akbari, (1998), Afrooz., Ali Pur, A., Zayjany, (2009), Abdullahi, Ghorbani, Asayesh, Nowrozi, Mansorian. (2011), Saadati, (2000), Sadrodini, Rasmi, Malaki, (2011), Zand, et al (2010), Alizadeh, Afshar, Sohrabi, Safaran, Ahmadi, (2013), Ahmadi, Malekierad, Maghsoudi, Abdolmohamadi, Fathi, (2013), Cattell, Young and Undl Eby (1964), Angst, Maurer (1974),41. Eysenck.(1980), Neumann, Chi, Arbogast, Kostrzewa, Harvill, (1991), Abedl – Khalek, Nayal, (2004), McCoy, (2004), Ellis, Ficek, Burke, (2007), Ando(1995), Barakat, (2007), Biswas, et al (2008), Linde, (2010), Hobgood, (2011), Khan, Ahmad, Hanif Zaman and Ali, (2012), HASHIM, (2013), Sharifi, (2013) Is consistent. Marriage process has in-group and out-group dynamics in the forming of families, and all its psychological and sociological factors affect the overall personality of the married partners. On the other hand, the existence of physical or mental illness or acute or chronic stress in different periods of life may cause different diseases studied as psychosomatic diseases, and can produce different types of cancer or cardiovascular disease. In fact, adoption of lifestyle strategies is based on each person's personality structures. Psychological functioning is so that forms how community and the environment work, such as how to engage in marriage or divorce, and also creates personality structure that makes the development of certain types of mental illness or physical health and vitality. Marital satisfaction is defined as general attitude or feelings of individuals about spouses and their relationships. It means that marital satisfaction is an intra-personal phenomenon and personal perceptions of spouses and their relationships (29). psychological and personality characteristics, as well as personality disorders enter spouses' relationships through a variety of mechanisms and processes in the field of interactive behaviors of spouses and provide the groundwork for the emergence of conflicts. In case of failure to prevent and treat such problems, divorce may happen (28).

According to multi-stage summarization of research done in Iran and other countries, the main components of personality differences can be determined due to the differential biological psychological brought with different blood groups. In case of favorable environment and lack of interpersonal

interaction skills, these personality differences may drive potential for marital conflicts and strongly expect the divorce.

Information about the causes of divorce and related statistics in the society all indicate the complexity of psychological and sociological processes that lead to divorce. Considering the predictive and preventive factors, especially biological factors, seems a necessity for any research in this field. The results of this study can be a starting point for research in various biological areas to improve the level of psychological knowledge.

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