



Prediction Extramarital Relations (treason) on the Basis of Schemas in Couples who Applicant to Divorce

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A B S T R A C T

The aim of this study was to predict extramarital relationships (betrayal) based on gender schemas. Methods: The present study was correlational and forecasts. The study population were all Couples who Applicant to Divorce referred to medical centers in Shiraz and 300 people were selected by multistage random sampling. In this study, data were collected by Inventory meta-marital relationships and Bem gender Schema Questionnaire. First, the coefficient of correlation was obtained, then the data were analyzed by regression analysis. Results: the results showed that gender schemas, significantly and positively will predict spouses extramarital relations. Conclusion: According to study findings, we can say that there is a significant relationship between gender schemas as a psychological components and meta-marital relationships.

Keywords: Schema, Schema Gender, Gender Roles, Extramarital Relationships.

INTRODUCTION

The wife of infidelity and betrayal, major crises of life, death of a child, sexual problems, and many other are major causes of divorce. Investigate the causes of divorce can be that type of strategy consulting to help clients is to be effective. Divorce in the first years of life (5 to 7 years) can be caused by a conflict between couples, but divorced after years of marriage could be related to a lack of intimacy or specific crisis (Black & Joffee, 1978; Hays, 2014). The disloyalty and betrayal adverse impact on family and children's education and eliminate the health and safety of society and cause disorder and confusion among them. This issue should be hidden and very serious social harm us. In fact, the lack of accurate statistics in the country as being the problem and not a social problem, Social crisis of betrayal as something shocking for couples and families and is a common phenomenon for marriage and family therapists (Atkins, Baucom, & Jacobson, 2001).

The current statistics on infidelity are very different. According to one of the most prestigious in the field studies in America have shown that 21 percent of men and 11 percent of women in their lifetime are committed marital infidelity (Morris & Carter, 1999; Wilcox & Wolfinger, 2007). Betrayal as one of the main reasons that couples have come to the max system family counseling (Amato & Rogers, 1997; Gottman, 2013, 2014). And 40 percent of people in

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America are divorced, have reported that in life Relations outside of marriage have been involved at least once (Janus and Janus, 1993).

Couple's marital infidelity can cause severe emotional trauma. According to reports, they had been betrayed spouses who often have feelings like anger, low self-esteem, overwhelm, depression and helplessness experience. Spouse's trespasser with feelings such as shame, guilt, doubt, anger and despair grappling. Intense emotional turmoil after the disclosure of infidelity is often associated with cognitive disturbances. Any concealment of information wife out of wedlock is considered a form of disloyalty (McKenna, 2015).

In this study, the Means of infidelity, marital treason and having a sex with someone other Apart from your spouse. Research on the relationship with marital infidelity due to several different factors have raised, For example, research Denton (2012), Peleg (2008) and (Munsch, 2015) have shown that marital satisfaction and individual desires and age of marriage are the factors affecting marital infidelity. In this study the relationship between genders schemas as one of the important components with marital infidelity have been tested and this Research is consistent with (Bamber, 2006).

Schema is a concept in cognitive psychology, It's a branch of psychology that explores how we think, perceive and how we process and remember information (Neisser, 2014). Schema is a cognitive framework that one has about a particular topic. Schema organizes perception and also performs the act of purification and interpret information, so schemas can cause memory errors. Perception and Personal memory of information, is as a result of the interaction of information entered, with the same scheme of pre-existing in the person (Farokhi, Fazel, & Rezaee, 2017).

Gender schemas are closely related to the concept and People have different gender schemas and different schemas, which is in the person, probably is the result of a person in the family, culture and society that faced with.

Sandra Lipsitz Bem (1981) continues his theory provides strategies for nurturing children where the emphasis he says, parents should try to prevent their children from experiencing the process of gender schema so they can receive the lessons learned from our culture, to show their strength. people that have learned gender schemas themselves in a negative way, in their relationship with their spouse suffers from psychological problems and always see betrayal as the only option (Rice, 1998). Due to the fact that the issue of post-marital relationships (betrayal) is anti-ethical and kind of secrecy, Research on the topic and access to these people is very difficult, for this reason, research in this area is small and considering the relationship between gender schemas with marital infidelity, this research aims to examine it in couples. In other words, this study tries to answer the question: Is gender schemas can predict marital infidelity or not?

METHODOLOGY

This study is descriptive, correlative and predictive. The descriptive research includes a set of methods that aim to describe the conditions or phenomena is investigated. One of the study was descriptive, Post-event research (Sarmad, Bazargan, & Hejazi, 2004). The plot of this

research in the fields of descriptive research takes place. Thus, none of the variables are manipulated and measured just paid them and without manipulation.

In the present study only is emphasized to identify the relationship between gender schemas with marital infidelity, variables don't manipulated and assumptions based on descriptive designs can be used solidarity procedure.

The population of this study included all couples with marital infidelity, which for divorce referred to welfare center of the Shiraz city. All men and women that have been referred for divorce 150 people were and 120 of them, including 46 women and 74 men volunteered to participate and were referred because of marital infidelity. In this study, 120 married men and women who were referred to Family Court welfare centers were selected as examples for convenience sampling.

Research Tools

Inventory meta-marital relationships: Attitude Scale betrayed by Mark & atly was produced in 2006 and has 12 words, each question in the whole seven parts ratings. The scale in Iran Abdullah Zadeh has been translated by Cronbach's alpha of 383 married men and women who were randomly selected city and Aliabad / obtained 084 percent. Posts obtained for this sample is examined 15.39(Farzad, 2017; Safari et al., 2014).

Bem gender Schema Questionnaire: Sandra L Bem and Lewis (1975) developed a test, this test measures the androgynous being. The test consists of 60 adjectives or descriptive words. Bem (1981) to calculate, test and evaluate the long form correlation coefficient between the two and acquired 99/0. Short form test the validity of the Bem gender roles by Mehraby zade & et al. By using the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated. All components of the test correlation at 001/0> P are meaning. The correlation coefficient of the test for women 0.99 and for men 0/75 was obtained. Bem Calculated Internal solidarity for this inventory 0.90. Mehrabi Zadeh and colleagues to estimate reliability test of the short form of gender roles Bem and its components Cronbach's alpha coefficients were calculated them. Cronbach's alpha for the total of scale 0/80 was obtained that indicate a high level of internal consistency test(Yoosefi, Etemadi, Bahrami, Fatehizade, & Ahmadi, 2010).

Methods and data analysis: Questionnaires on a regular basis were distributed among the participants. Questionnaires was given to sample group and the data were obtained in first by correlation coefficient and then analyzed through regression and by using SPSS software.

Results

The information contained in Table 1 demographic information of participants in the group sample.

Table 1. Table of Frequency of Sex

Sex	Number	percent
Male	150	50
Female	150	50

As seen in the above table, the total number of samples is 300 and of these, is the share of

each sex.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of variables

variable	number	Least	the most	Mean	The standard deviation
Extramarital relationship	300	0.14	0.54	28.54	11.73
Schema gender	300	0.13	0.46	26.05	8.91

As can be seen, according to the scoring questions related to each variable, the variable rate extramarital relations are fluctuated from 14 to 54 and the average was about 28.54. As for other variables, the observed distribution of scores.

Table 3. Pearson correlation test for the first hypothesis

Variable	Extramarital relationship	Schema gender
Extramarital relationship	1	0.33**
Schema gender	0.33**	1

** p<0.01

Results Table 3 shows that gender schemas ($r = 0.33$, $p < 0.01$) with extramarital relationship have a positive and significant relationship. This means that with increasing difficulties in cross-gender schemas marital relationship becomes problematic.

Table 4. Results of regression gender schemas factors beyond marital relationships

model	Sum of squares		F	R	R2	sig
Regression	74845.36	6	48.08	0.70	0.49	0.001
The remaining	76014.31	293				
Total	150859.38	299				

As shown in Table 4 can be seen sig amount is less than 0.05 and shown that is meaningful regression model. As the results of Table (4) shows a gender schemas $\beta = 0.44$ and $R^2 = 0.49$ in extramarital relationships has a significant impact on the level of 5% and a positive coefficient indicates that an increase in the schema, Indeed, increase the post-marital relationships.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to predict extramarital relations on the basis of gender schemas due to marital infidelity in couples who were referred to counseling centers of the city. As the results show, the hypothesis is confirmed, Infidelity is an issue that couples therapists encounter on a regular basis in their clinical practice and can be confusing and painful experience for all those who deal with it. In addition to this, the betrayal is one of the main reasons for divorce and marriage breakdown (Glass & Wright, 1997; Morris & Carter, 1999). The main hypothesis was that gender schemas can predict marital infidelity and the results of the research whit down studies is consistent (Jeanfreau, 2009; Johnson et al., 2002; Wearden, Peters, Berry, Barrowclough, & Liversidge, 2008). This means that the picture of gender schemas can be largely traced betrayal. And families must realize that schemata have an important role in marital infidelity, therefore, they have to work well and in good shape ideas, make every effort to do so. Finally, a reminder is necessary, family counseling and psychologists in before marriage

counselors examine people's schema and if necessary, do schema therapy for them. One of the limitations of the study was that the sample consisted of couples who were referred to counseling centers in the city of Shiraz and therefore are limited in generalizability of the results to other couples. It is suggested that research on the prediction of marital infidelity on gender schemas also be done in other places and cities.

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