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COMPARISON OF PERFECTIONISM AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN DIVORCE WOMEN AND ORDINARY WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The overall objective of this study was to compare perfectionism and emotional intelligence in divorce women and ordinary women, respectively. The study population consisted of all women who wanted to get divorce and went to family courts, in Shiraz and they were compared to the group of normal women. The sample consisted of 200 subjects that (100 women who want to divorce and 100 normal women), women divorce sampling were goal oriented and then normal women matched with them for age, gender and education, they were matched. In this study, variables measuring tools were multidimensional perfectionism scale (MPS), which was built by Felt in 1991, and Travis is also a test of emotional intelligence from Brad and Jane Berry and Graves (2004) which has been used to measure emotional intelligence. After completion of questionnaires, obtained data analyses by using statistical software SPSS and using statistics methods such as cross frequency, percentage, mean, MANOVA and T-independent criteria. According to the results of this study, there are significant differences between divorce and ordinary women and their emotional intelligence and their perfectionism.

Keywords: Perfectionism, Intelligence, Emotional Intelligence, Divorce

INTRODUCTION

Family and social sense of the mother, father and children together in one place and formed the social and cultural environment. This definition of the family is focused on the

nuclear family. The definition of family in the form of industrial, cultural, social and economic requirements of parents and children is a (Azad Armaki, 2007). One of the components of a cohesive family, emotional bond that is due to the existence and continuation of the dialogue, interaction and exchange of ideas among its members takes place. Bond, as a motivational factor for improving family cohesion, and the cycle can continue. Accordingly, bond and family cohesion, and a high positive correlation with each other.

مقدمه Healthy society needs healthy families, the family, although smaller in comparison with other social institutions, but a higher level of care Ast.zyra the survival of their families, and coordinate community by clarifying relations family is described in it. A cornerstone of the sacred bonds of family and tradition form that Where men and women on the basis of a legal obligation, legal, social and emotional close ally. This relationship is not only in order to satisfy immediate desires of future life and happiness of men and women and children are on this link. Divorce is one of the most complex social phenomena of our times is that many people see the damage. Divorce phenomenon, common and legal solutions, no compromises spouses, the collapse of family, marriage can cut Bashd.tlaq literally means opening up and drop nodes. In Islamic law in the definition of

divorce, said: divorce is undermining marriage restrictions for the word (Safai, Emami, 1993). Divorce is one of the social problems in recent decades has become increasingly grow in most countries. In Iran, the registration country, according to the latest statistics, the total registered cases of divorce in urban and rural areas in 1992 was equivalent to 33,983 of the index with a 80% increase in 2001 to 61,013 cases over is. The depth of the problem becomes clear when the results of numerous domestic and foreign research in the field of deep psychological impact, social, economic and even divorce law on all those who are involved in one way intended Quotient However, during the life of a couple, sometimes a situation arises that divorce, the "most Makrooh solvent God" is inevitable. In such circumstances, as any other stressful situation in life, be To deal with it, and in order to minimize injuries and their consequences effort. (Ghadir, 2003).

Individual and social divorce, which has many harmful effects, including the fear of the future, individual guilt, loneliness and isolation, role ambiguity problems, social isolation and social identity disorder, increased social disorder such as corruption , poverty, etc. Brshmrdkh usually temporary marriage problems among women due to its historical low status in society can be more. Undoubtedly one of the psychological aspects of trauma, which usually comes from early

experiences or personalities, including important issues in this important dimensions such as perfectionism One aspect of his personality that are extremely high expectations of himself or others due to such capabilities The failure of the marriage and its deficiency can affect the incidence of divorce. From the perspective of time - it's a bunch of emotional intelligence skills, talents and abilities, non-cognitive ability of an individual's success in tackling environmental pressures and limited increases. So emotional intelligence is an important factor in the success of a person's life. Time he also believes that the thinking part of rational thinking and emotional intelligence and general intelligence and cognitive dimensions Emotional. Emotional intelligence generally include the following two components as interpersonal and inter-personal skills. Intelligence, interpersonal intelligence that helps us to give meaning to your thoughts and feelings and interpersonal intelligence helps us their relationships with others, empathy with them, motivate them, and understanding the relationship between them is set we. The emotional intelligence of a set of skills, abilities and facilitator who has made many more they can learn from others or developed (Bar On 1997). The failure of the marriage and its deficiency can affect the incidence of divorce.

From the perspective of emotional intelligence Bar- on a set of skills, talents and abilities, non-cognitive ability of an individual's success in tackling environmental pressures and limited increases. So emotional intelligence is an important factor in the success of a person's life. Time - he also believes that part of rational thinking and emotional thinking general intelligence and cognitive intelligence and emotional dimensions. Emotional intelligence generally include the following two components as interpersonal and inter-personal skills.we. The emotional intelligence of a set of skills, abilities and facilitator who has made many more they can learn from others or developed (Bar On 1997). It Golman (1995) Emotional intelligence is the ability to run a good mood and mood and impulse control them. Factor when you defeat the purpose of getting the person's motivation and hope. Goleman also count important cognitive and emotional intelligence suggests that IQ (IQ) at its best, only 20% of success in life, and 80 percent of success is dependent on other factors and the fate of people in many cases depends on the skills that make up emotional intelligence. Emotional Intelligence (EQ), a set of skills, talents and abilities, non-cognitive ability of an individual's success in coping with stress and increases the environmental Aqtzahay (Bar On 1997). As a result, EI is an important factor in determining one's success in life and

directly affects the variables of the person. Emotional intelligence information that led to the proper processing of their emotional and cognitive activities, such as problem-solving to steer and focus the energy on the necessary actions are necessary (Salovey & Mayer, 1997). Emotional intelligence training to increase the understanding of one's self and others, to communicate, and adapt to meet the demands of the social environment that is necessary to be successful in increasing the (Bar On 1997). One of the factors that can affect marital satisfaction is perfectionism. Perfectionism as a personality trait, including important psychological aspects of the known people. Psychologists extensive research in recent years shows that the attitude of perfectionism can be an important predictor of role play with other people. In this regard one's success in life with your partner is also overshadowed this aspect of a person's character. Inappropriate expectations when one of his marital dissatisfaction and divorce and separation leads him to form a solution to resolve personality conflicts and the psychological stress caused by unrealistic expectations emerges. With the start of the new century, communities with social problems, economic and cultural face are many. Most experts is to solve a lot of problems for citizens requires not only intellectual ability, but equally significant social and emotional skills as well. Recognize

the importance of social skills and the ability to effectively come to other people caused increasing interest in the concept of "emotional intelligence" provided. From the perspective of time - it's a bunch of emotional intelligence skills, talents and abilities, non-cognitive ability of an individual's success in tackling environmental pressures and limited increases. So emotional intelligence is an important factor in the success of a person's life (Ali Akbari dehkordi, 2012). According to what was said in the wake of this research is to perfectionism and psychological variables emotional intelligence to better understand the issue of divorce, Because what was previously one of his perfectionism, creating unrealistic expectations and emotional intelligence as a social skills in social areas such as family and knowing these variables Divorce among women compared with normal women can understand the psychological dimension of the issue seems to be necessary.

Research Methodology

This study is causal-comparative or after events. The data in the field using a questionnaire among the population study. The population

All married women in the city (including women divorce intervals in May and June 2013 were referred to the divorce court or law offices and ordinary women. The ordinary women who date married women We were

living in the city and has not previously called on the judiciary). Sample and sampling
 The sample consisted of 200 people, which included 100 women and 100 men, women normally have the divorce, the divorce 100 women were selected using purposive sampling 100 of ordinary women. The ordinary women who during his marriage to divorce to the court and the court had not referred. To reduce bias caused by the

economic difference was that this group of people within the urban area with almost similar groups have attempted to divorce. Therefore, by referring to health centers in urban areas were identified and consent to participate in research.
 To investigate the sample in this study, other demographic characteristics in different tables are divided as follows:

Table 1. Demographic information on participants in the test job, husband and wife

Normal		Divorce Applicant			
Percent	Count	Percent	Count		
%31	31	%17	17	Employee	Job woman
%13	13	%4	4	Lecturer	
%10	10	%22	22	Free	
%42	42	%56	56	Housekeeper	
%4	4	%1	1	No response	
%47	47	%23	23	Employee	Business man
%6	6	%7	7	Lecturer	
%45	45	%66	66	Free	
%2	2	%4	4	No response	

Table 2: demographic information on participants in the test Education husband and wife

Normal		Divorce Applicant			
Percent	Count	Percent	Count		
%2	2	%7	7	Diploma	Female education
%7	7	%33	33	Diploma	
%79	79	%55	55	License	
%11	11	%4	4	Master's degree or higher	
%1	1	%1	1	No response	
%2	2	%18	18	The Diploma	Educated man
%32	32	%32	32	Diploma	
%49	49	%35	35	License	
%16	16	%15	15	Master's degree or higher	
%1	1	0	0	No response	

Table 3: demographic information on participants in the case of divorce

No response	Lack of cultural fit	Lack of cultural fit	Misunderstanding	Family involvement	Forced marriage	Addiction wife	Financial	Because divorce
2	10	11	22	16	13	19	7	Count
%2	%10	%11	%22	%16	%13	%19	%7	Percent

Table 4: demographic information on test participants on how to choose a wife

Normal		Divorce Applicant			
Percent	Count	Percent	Count		
%33	33	%19	19	Own	How to choose a

%64	64	%29	29	Parent	wife
%2	2	%35	35	Consult with parents	
0	0	%16	16	Friends	
%1	1	%1	1	No response	

Table 5: demographics participants in the test based on previous marriage and dating

Normal		Divorce Applicant			
Percent	Count	Percent	Count		
%34	34	%34	34	Familial	Type Marriage
%64	64	%65	65	Nonfamily	
%2	2	%1	1	No response	
	---	%58	58	Previous knowledge	Learn Type
	---	%41	41	No previous knowledge	
%100	100	%2	2	No response	

Measuring tool

The research tools used to measure the variables of interest are:

Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS), Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS), a questionnaire that was built in 1991 by Felt's identity and has 45 questions, the three dimensions of perfectionism, therefore, perfectionism, and perfectionism other circuit on the circuit the five-point Likert scale of 1 to 5 measures.

Each of the three dimensions are measured with 15 items. The minimum and maximum score on the scale of the three test subjects, respectively, 15 and 45 will be. Identity and

flat (1991) in their study on a sample of 263 people from the patients themselves acceptable internal consistency and scale MPS announced that in order for the dimensions of perfectionism, therefore, other circuit and the circuit is equal to 0/81, 0/74, 0/88, respectively. The research gospel (2005) did, Cronbach's alpha coefficient for perfectionism dimensions to orbit 0/89, for perfectionism other circuit 0/83 and for perfectionism integrated circuit 0/78 is a sign of internal consistency of this scale.

In the present study, Cronbach's alpha and Spearman-Brown reliability coefficients were calculated by the investigator as follows:

Coefficient	The reliability coefficient	Variable
0/694	Cronbach's alpha	Perfectionism - the circuits
0/739	Spearman Brown	
0/747	Cronbach's alpha	Perfectionism - other circuit
0/707	Spearman Brown	
0/681	Cronbach's alpha	Perfectionism - the circuits
0/675	Spearman Brown	

Travis emotional intelligence test. Brad Barry, and Jane, Graves (2004)

This tool Bradbry and Ganji (2004) built by Akbar Ganji (2005) was translated and edited.

The test consists of 28 items based on Likert scoring scale is 6. The four components of self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and relationship management

measures and an overall score of emotional intelligence also loses. Score higher than 80 indicates a high emotional intelligence and a score below 60 indicates a low emotional intelligence.

Ganji (2005), and component reliability coefficient EI respectively 0/73, 0/78, 0/76 and 0/76 and in addition to the test in 284 individuals (145 males and 139 females) only time performance and 88/0 reliability

coefficient alpha was using. To determine the validity of the test with emotional intelligence test times - in a group of 97 people was a significant correlation coefficient 0/68 at 0/99 (Ganji, 2005).

The second hypothesis: women divorce between emotional intelligence and ordinary women, there are significant differences.

In this study the reliability coefficients are as follows:

Coefficient	The reliability coefficient	Variable
0/819	Cronbach's alpha	Emotional Intelligence
0/745	Spearman Brown	
0/831	Cronbach's alpha	Consciousness
0/766	Spearman Brown	
0/654	Cronbach's alpha	Self-management
0/712	Spearman Brown	
0/748	Cronbach's alpha	Relationship Management
0/697	Spearman Brown	
0/784	Cronbach's alpha	Social Awareness
0/732	Spearman Brown	

Table 6: perfectionism variables descriptive of the circuit, other circuit perfectionism, perfectionism and EI circuit of divorce for women (N=100)

maximum	At least	Standard Deviation	Average	Total	Variable
73	22	9/03	59/74	5974	Self-oriented perfectionism
58	40	3/83	50/75	5075	Perfectionism other circuit
62	31	5/13	47/23	4723	Community-oriented perfectionism
89	40	10/39	74/01	7401	Emotional Intelligence
98	64	7/02	84/79	8479	Self-awareness
95	28	13/44	70/24	7024	Self-management

95	22	13/06	74/13	7413	Relationship Management
96	10	11/53	80/30	8030	Social Awareness

Table 7: perfectionism variables descriptive of the circuit, other circuit perfectionism, perfectionism community-based and emotional intelligence of ordinary women (N=100)

maximum	At least	Standard Deviation	Average	Total	Variable
74	27	9/01	55/49	5549	Self-oriented perfectionism
58	26	7/24	45/68	4568	Perfectionism other circuit
56	22	7/25	42/21	4221	Community-oriented perfectionism
92	58	6/59	76/95	7695	Emotional Intelligence
92	61	6/17	82/46	8246	Self-awareness
95	37	12/31	70/05	7005	Self-management
95	43	10/22	74/69	7469	Relationship Management
96	62	7/99	80/51	8051	Social Awareness

Survey research hypotheses

Table 8: Correlation matrix of variables in women divorce (N=100)

4	3	2	1	Variable
			1	(1) Self-oriented perfectionism
		1	0/387**	(2) perfectionism other circuit
	1	-0/116	0/132	(3) community-oriented perfectionism
1	0/079	0/132	0/399**	(4) Emotional Intelligence

** p < 0/001

Table 9: Correlation matrix of variables in normal women (N=100)

4	3	2	1	Variable
			1	(1) Self-oriented perfectionism
		1	0/317**	(2) perfectionism other circuit
	1	0/283**	0/159	(3) community-oriented perfectionism

1	-0/071	-0/065	0/212*	(4) Emotional Intelligence
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* $p < 0/005$

** $p < 0/001$

Table 10: Effect of Pylays and lambda Wilks and the effect of Hotelling and the largest root

Confidence level	F	Value	
0/001	20/05	0/235	Pillay effect
0/001	20/05	0/765	Wilks Lambda
0/001	20/05	0/307	Hotelling effect
0/001	20/05	0/307	The root

Table 11: Multivariate analysis of variance to compare the dimensions of perfectionism in women divorce and ordinary women

Confidence level	F	Mean-square	sum of squares	Degree of freedom		Source
0/0001	8158/5	663897/64	663897/64	1	Self-oriented perfectionism	Perfectionism
0/0001	13838/02	464937/24	464937/24	1	Perfectionism other circuit	
0/0001	10132/05	399975/68	399975/68	1	Community-oriented perfectionism	
0/001	11/098	903/125	903/125	1	Self-oriented perfectionism	Group
0/0001	38/253	1285/245	1285/245	1	Perfectionism other circuit	
0/0001	31/918	1260/02	1260/02	1	Community-oriented perfectionism	
		81/375	16112/23	198	Self-oriented perfectionism	The group (error)
		33/599	6652/51	198	Perfectionism other circuit	
		39/476	7816/3	198	Community-oriented perfectionism	
			680913	200	Self-oriented perfectionism	Total
			472875	200	Perfectionism other circuit	
			409252	200	Community-oriented perfectionism	

Table 12: Comparison between two women, ordinary women in divorce and Emotional Intelligence

Confidence level	value of T	Degree of freedom	Average	Group	Factor
0/018	-2/39	198	74/01 76/95	Women divorce	Emotional Intelligence

Table 13: Effect of Pylay and lambda Wilks and the effect of Hotelling and the largest root

Confidence level	F	Value	
0/071	2/193	0/043	Pillay effect
0/071	2/193	0/957	Wilks Lambda
0/071	2/193	0/045	Hotelling effect
0/071	2/193	0/045	The root

Table 14: Multivariate analysis of variance to compare the dimensions of emotional intelligence in women Divorce and ordinary women

Confidence level	F	Mean-square	sum of squares	Degree of freedom		Source
0/0001	31994/75	1398628/12	1398628/12	1	Self-awareness	Emotional Intelligence
0/0001	5919/27	984064/2	984064/2	1	Self-management	
0/0001	8042/46	1107369/62	1107369/62	1	Relationship Management	
0/0001	13126/16	1292992/8	1292992/8	1	Social Awareness	
0/014	6/21	271/445	271/445	1	Self-awareness	Group
0/917	0/011	1/805	1/805	1	Self-management	
0/736	0/114	15/68	15/68	1	Relationship Management	
0/881	0/022	2/205	2/205	1	Social Awareness	
		43/71	8655/43	198	Self-awareness	The group (error)
		166/24	32916/99	198	Self-management	
		137/69	27262/7	198	Relationship Management	
		98/5	19503/99	198	Social Awareness	
			1407555	200	Self-awareness	Total
			1016983	200	Self-management	
			1134648	200	Relationship Management	
			1312499	200	Social Awareness	

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The results showed the mean scores for perfectionism (self-circuit, the circuit and the

circuit) in women divorce significantly higher than that of the variables is common in women. The results showed that out of the ordinary women of emotional intelligence (the whole) than women benefited divorce. In this regard, also showed that the mean score of self-awareness (the dimensions of emotional intelligence) divorce women, significantly more women have become routine. The results, the first hypothesis with the results of Sympvn (2014), Stauber (2012), Cheraghali and colleagues (2013), is Ashbay et al. (2008), Haryng and Hovit (2004), Ehteshamzadeh Zadeh et al. (2012) and Noorbala et al (2000) have been aligned. If the character as a combination of actions, thoughts, emotions and motivations to know the person, the personality component manufacturer They may vary. On the other hand, these components can be combined in various ways so that the patterns There are different personality. Many researchers believe that there are individual differences and different characteristics than reaction Returns distinct position and stressful situations. This is one of the personality traits of perfectionism) Najarian et al., 1999).

Based on the results, the second hypothesis with the results of the study and Barani and Gant (2013), Zyvnr et al. (2013), Sangyv and Hyvvang (2009), Danham (2008), Smith et al (2008), Myrjyan and Cordova (2007) , Holly et al (2004), Howard (2001), Shot et al(2001),

Ali Akbari dehkordi (2012), Heidari and Iqbal (2009), Soleimanian and Mohammadi (2009) and Shahin Tab(1992) are consistent is. Emotional intelligence affects the performance of individuals in all areas, and it can be introduced as one of the factors affecting the performance of life. Much research results (parker et al. 2004, Vela 2003, Boyle 2003, Nelson & Nelson, 2003, Nelson & Low, 2003, Love and Ekins Lowe, 2003, Stottlemyer marital considered. The results indicate that there is a significant difference between emotional intelligence divorce women and ordinary women and the low level of emotional intelligence of women, divorce is common with women's groups, as well as show that emotional intelligence can An important variable to predict success in marriage and skills in creating a good relationship based on understanding their feelings and his wife is in the marriage.

not result in long-term adverse impact on the performance of the individual and society and puts them will lead to the failure of their marriage. Developments in the course of life, the importance of emotional intelligence as a factor adapted to developments, it has been found and the only rational capabilities can not be a good predictor of success in life. Emotional intelligence tells us how to use intelligence to succeed in life. Intelligence is the ability to learn a set of skills different intelligence, yet it can be fairly generic set of

competencies such as the ability to memorize numbers and in terms of ability, he said. In other words IQ includes capabilities for logical and abstract learning and tells us what we can do. The relationships between couples, emotional intelligence tells us how to use intelligence to succeed in life. Emotional intelligence helps us to understand their feelings and others' skills in building healthy relationships with others, especially couples in the family and a sense of responsibility of the duty to help each other.

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