The study of the relationship between people's infidelity and marriage illegal immigration Yasouj Afghans

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Migration of Afghans to neighboring countries, especially Iran, is one of the immigration forms and many years Afghan refugees anywhere in the country we live. **Methodology:** Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the relationship between infidelity and marriage between people Yasouj illegal Afghan immigrants was performed in 2015. In order to collect data from the 26-item questionnaire was used to evaluate the reliability and validity of the questionnaire and to obtain the reliability of Cronbach's alpha was used. **Results:** Data analysis was both descriptive and inferential statistics that describe the mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentage and inferential statistics to examine the relationship between variables Pearson correlation and T-test was used. **Conclusion:** Results showed that the more descriptive data subjects residing in the city of Yasouj single men with more than 20 years were analyzed and the results showed that no significant relationship between infidelity and illegal marriages to Yasouj there.

1. Introduction

International migration is a phenomenon that the old forms and the various objectives has been done and is likely to continue this trend continues and for different reasons. The United Nations Population migration is defined in the dictionary. Some form of geographical mobility or leave takes place between two geographical unit. The geographical mobility, change of residence or place of origin or departure point to destination input. Such migration is called permanent migration and other forms of population movements it should not be separated involving a permanent change of residence "(Ahmadi, 1998).

In general, migration is not only the transfer of people from one place to another, but also an important element in social life, for understanding ongoing changes in economic phenomena, social, cultural

And political communities of great importance and therefore constitutes a serious change in the overall context of the origin and destination. Including domestic and cross-border migration of various works on the areas of origin and destination and migrants and their mentality leads not only to make lifestyle changes, but also affects their metabolism. Thus, immigrant and immigrant areas of opportunity, it would not stay the same compared to the situation before the start of the migration process (Akhtar scholar, 2006).

Because of the extent of migration in today's world, all human society in a way faced with the challenge of immigration; so never migration at the international level like the end of the twentieth century And the beginning of a new millennium dynamics, breadth, depth, and not the challenge. By some estimates now the world's 175 million immigrants (Proof et al., 2010).

1.1 Social harm

Damage, the study and understanding of the root of the disorder in the human organism. So in the human body similar to the body of society, the so-called social pathology applied to the study of social disorder stemming It results (Amini, 2003).

Social Pathology is devoted to investigation of problems at the social level and trying different causes them to various aspects of personal and social examine. According to some scholars and social damage resulting directly caused by the industrial revolution, exist in most societies and their impact left. About attitude, it is important that these injuries because exist? Is there harm in society is necessary or possible to have a society without damage? The

answers to these questions requires an understanding of the various theories of sociology and psychology that each try to explain the issues, damage and social crises have different views. These views are influenced by political and economic beliefs of each community (Blessed, 2004).

1.2 Economic perspectives in the social pathology

Accordingly Vmzlaty issues such as addiction, divorce, types of economic crime is more common in the lower classes. In this view poverty as a widespread social problem that is considered to be the source of other social pathologies. According to this view, organize socioeconomic status placed on the agenda of harms. And programs suggest that an increase in job opportunities, increase income levels and combat unemployment prevented the occurrence of damage(Cohen, 1994).

1.3 Migration and Demography

About demographers have said, "demographers to study demographic changes due to migration. For example, the population shifts and scales such as" growth "," fertility "," mortality "," conditions of employment "," sex ratio "and so on. are examined. Which is of great importance from the viewpoint of demography. So more or less demographers, more than a third of its own efforts to migrate changes from "(Fallahzadeh and Hussein, 2006).

In other words, can almost be said that immigration was the alter ego of human social life. Thus the first step in their livelihoods means that when humans began gathering stage, to provide for yourself the one hand, and to stay safe against natural disasters On the other hand, was forced to move from place to place. In the next stage, the stage is human food production would have to be settled and stable place to find accommodation. But in spite of human public housing, a group of human beings because of their nomadic pastoral life still continues to have (Garden and Mohammadpur, 2009)

However, if the story of human history aside, the issue of immigration to the industrial revolution in Europe due to dramatic changes in the economic, social, ancestral homes in societies as a social problem, emerged. However, due to lower population growth in Europe on the one hand and attracting new industries and growing urban migrants on the other hand, population displacement, organized it did not cause a major problem for society. in the social sciences, especially sociology was to provide different views (Khayatipour et al., 2010) .

2. Materials and methods

This research is descriptive.

2.1 Statistical Society:

The population is a collection of individuals or units that have at least one common trait or characteristic. The study population included all residents of the city of Yasouj to the number of 108 505 people (Rahimi, 2005).

2.2 Determine the sample size

Sample size determined by factors such as generalization of research results, accuracy of statistical estimates, the number of questions, data analysis and so on. The sample is greater accuracy and reliability results to be generalized to the entire society. We are using Cochran's sample size was 384.

$$N = \frac{\dfrac{Z^2 pq}{d^2}}{1 + \dfrac{1}{N}\left(\dfrac{Z^2 pq}{d^2} \updownarrow 1\right)} = \frac{\dfrac{(1.95)^2 (0.5)(0.5)}{(0.05)^2}}{1 + \dfrac{1}{84}\left(\dfrac{(1.96)^2 (0.5)(0.5)}{(0.05)^2} \updownarrow 1\right)} = 384$$

$$N = 108505 \quad Z = 1.95 \quad p = 0.5 \quad q = 0.5 \quad d = 0.05$$

2.3 Sampling method:

This research cluster sampling method - is targeted. For this purpose, two areas of Yasouj that more Afghans were living in it. Then the Afghan settlement area in the vicinity of 192 households was selected Mskvnyshan a total of 384 people were selected.

3. Discussion and results

3.1 The results of the descriptive data

Analysis was conducted on 384 women and men Yasouj city. Descriptive statistics broken down by demographic variables is set forth below.
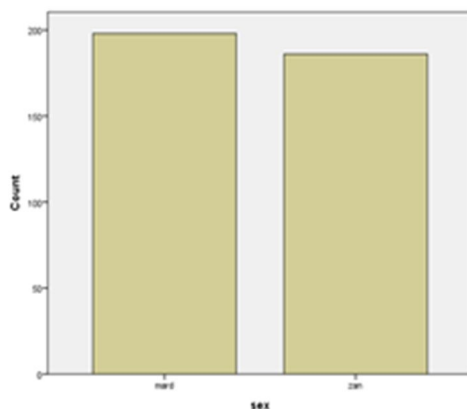
3.2 Frequency distribution of subjects by gender

Of 384 evaluated 198 patients (6/51 percent) were male and 186 (4/48 percent) were female. Frequency distribution by gender are shown in the table below.

Table Distribution of those surveyed according to Sex

Sex		Abundance	Percent Abundance	Percent Responsive	Abundance Cumulative
Responsive	Man	198	6/51	6/51	6/51
	Female	186	4/48	4/48	0.100
Total		384	0.100	0.100	

The bar graph of the frequency distribution by gender are shown in the following diagram.

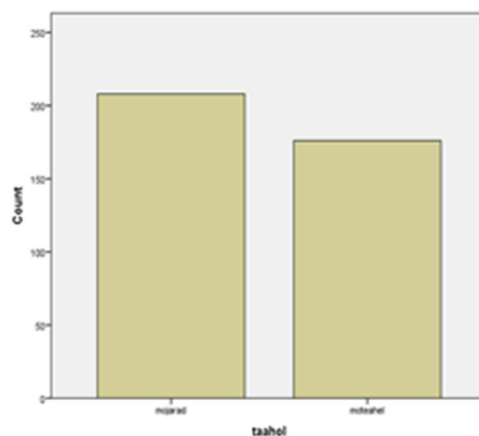**Chart frequency distribution by gender**

3.3 Distribution of subjects based on marital status:

Of the 384 people surveyed, 176 (8/45 percent) were married and 208 patients (2/54 percent) were single. Frequency distribution by marital status is given in the table below.

Table frequently distribution The patients were based on Married

Sex		Abundance	Percent Abundance	Percent Responsive	Abundance Cumulative
Responsive	Single	208	2/54	2/54	2/54
	Married	176	8/45	8/45	0.100
Total		384	0.100	0.100	

The bar graph in chart below shows the frequency distribution based on marital status.

Distribution histograms of the subjects on the basis of marital status
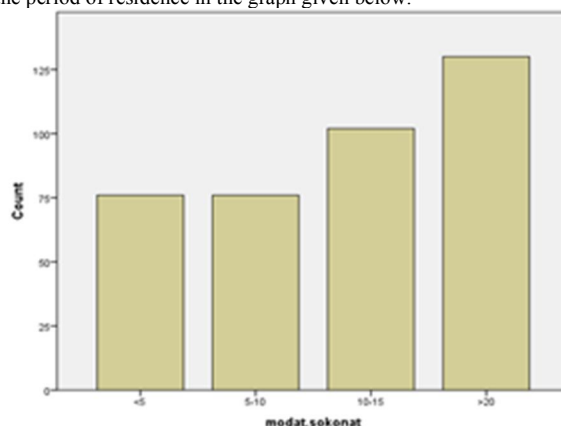
3.4 Distribution of subjects based on the period of residence:

Of 384 evaluated patients, 70 patients (17/18 percent) less than 5 years, 82 patients (61/21 percent) 10.5 years, 102 participants (26.6%) of 15-10 years and 130 patients (9/33 percent) 20 years of residence Dashthand.dr frequency distribution table below are based on the period of residence.

Table frequently distribution The patients were based on The period of residence

Time Residence		Abundance	Percent Abundance	Percent Responsive	Abundance Cumulative
Responsive	fewer 5 years	70	17/18	17/18	7/18
	10. 5 years	82	61/21	61/21	4/37
	15- 10 years	102	6/26	6/26	8/74
	More 20 years	130	9/33	9/33	0.100
Total		384	0.100	0.100	

The bar graph in terms of the frequency of the period of residence in the graph given below.

3.5 The analytical findings

Between infidelity and illegal marriages between people there Yasouj Afghan migration.

H_0: Between infidelity and illegal marriages between people there Yasouj Afghan migration.

H_1: Between infidelity and Yasouj illegal marriages between people of Afghanistan there is immigration.

The result correlation between two variables moral deviation and illegal marriages and migration of Afghans

Obliquity	Number	Correlation	Sig
And marriages illegal Afghan immigrants	150	0. 959	0.00

With Attention To Table High degree of SIG 0.00 times that fewer Is 0.05, That At Result Correlation Among This Two Factor Existence has it And Amount Correlation Among This Two Factor Is equal to 0.959. According to Table And the table 383 degrees of freedom, statistic t, 62/14, SE 016/0, SD 324/0 and 242/0 was average. The SIG Which is equal to 0.00 and less than 0.05, thus assuming H 1 Rejected and assuming H 0 The following is Yrfth, we conclude that the moral deviation and illegal marriages between people there Yasouj Afghan migration.

Table t test results on two variables moral deviation and illegal marriages and migration of Afghans gathered

Marriages illegal Afghan immigrants	The stigma of these	Deviation Criterion	Standard error	Statistics t	Degree Free of	Sig
	0. 242	0. 324	0. 016	14. 62	383	0.00

Points in 26 questions related to moral deviation and illegal marriages, High Score is 83.93 times the impact of social pathologies on infidelity and marriage illegal Afghan immigrants is high Yasouj people.

4. Conclusion

Data analytical results indicate that a significant relationship between infidelity and marriage illegal immigration Afghans there. As a result, the hypothesis H0 According to Edwin Sutherland and commits the crime Yhy differential connection and diversion through cultural transmission Groups and socially deviant behavior, like other social behaviors are learned through companionship and association with others; Sutherland main hypothesis is that the correlation deviant behavior like other social behavior And the conjunction with other learned. These results are also consistent with the findings (Giddens, 1994; Golparvar, 2008). To explain these results, we can say: Human beings as a culture to maintain social relationships through thoughts and feelings, values and social norms shape, so when social values and rules of behavior are not observed, damage from which social values in society as 'deviant' or deviation referred to social and human societies have always seen people dive into the maelstrom of social Anhrfat and damage its bitter

experiences in wasting capital and its ravages and community sometimes causes confusion is the presence of foreign culture in the community and usually women and girls are the biggest victims of distortions and biases.

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