



Explaining the model of preventing the collapse of the family system

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Background and Aim: The family as an ancient institution has been the focus of many people since the distant past, and many thinkers and researchers have devoted a large part of their studies to the family. The collapse of this institution is a serious threat to the entire social system, and according to this, today, most of the macro-policies in the field of the family are aimed at protecting families from damage and collapse. Therefore, the purpose of the current research is to explain the family breakdown prevention model. **Methods:** The current research is a qualitative and quantitative research, which was first identified through interviews, and in the quantitative part of the research, quantitative modeling of the components was done to provide a model for the prevention of family breakdown. The statistical population of the research includes counselors, psychologists, university professors, counseling experts and some couples applying for divorce who were purposefully selected as the statistical population. Saturation theory was used to determine the sample size in the qualitative part of the research, and random sampling was used in the quantitative part, and finally 378 completed questionnaires were collected. The tools of this research for its qualitative part include researcher-made interviews and for the quantitative part it includes researcher-made questionnaires. SPSS and AMOS software were used for statistical analysis of quantitative research data. **Results:** The obtained findings indicate that all the components obtained from the interview (emphasis on continuous education, economic strengthening, legal support for a healthy life, skill training and skill enhancement, continuous moral reproduction, cultural immunity, healthy lifestyle, rational choice, strengthening internal bonds of members, mutual trust building, family orientation and effective intervention) are effective on the process of preventing family breakup, and the drawing model of the family breakup prevention model based on these findings has a good fit. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that the drawing model of the current research can be used as a model to explain the prevention of the collapse of the family system.



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Introduction

The family has been the most important focus of social life since the beginning of existence and special attention has always been paid to preserve it. Therefore, family and life in the heart of the family have been considered as a desirable social value. On the other hand, the family undoubtedly plays an essential role in the transmission of values, norms and norms that are common in a society, and in this, potential and actual abilities such as the process of socializing children and the functions of the family have played an important role in the survival of the society. In addition, many researchers have linked community health to family health (Pirzadeh & Parsakia, 2023). In fact, no society can claim to be healthy, if it does not have healthy families, then without any doubt, none of the social harms have arisen without the influence of the family (Arami et al., 2023; Stoudeh, 2011).

Unlike marriage, divorce is not a normative event in life, nor is divorce a social role with a degree of maturity; Because divorce can happen at any age during adulthood (Alizadeh kondori, 2020). On this basis, it is even less likely that divorce is part of the overall personality maturation process (Dennisen et al., 2019). The consequences of divorce, especially its negative aspects, affect various elements of society both in general and due to the special effects it has on women, it becomes important in gender analyzes of development and social policies (Kalantari et al., 2011). On the other hand, parents' divorce has severe effects on children. Therefore, in many countries, programs have been provided to support young children after the divorce of their parents. One of these programs is the Children of Divorce Intervention program developed by the United States. The effectiveness of the program "Intervention in Children of Divorce" has been such that this program has been recommended for many other countries (Klein-Volderman et al., 2018). Also, the increased vulnerability of children of divorced parents to develop mental disorders and experience more chronic stress, loneliness, distance from attachment, attachment anxiety and traumatic experiences in childhood is worrying. The importance of prevention programs and psychological education during the process of parental divorce, parental support with regard to adequate care is necessary to help parents better

support their children during divorce and after (Shan et al., 2019).

In general, by discussing the adverse consequences of divorce and family breakdown, it is very important and vital to prevent family breakdown and take measures to strengthen the family. Of course, the first step in preventing the damage of a phenomenon is to know all aspects of that phenomenon. Accordingly, countless researches have been conducted on family breakdown and divorce in different societies, and the high volume of researches generally does not stop the process of conducting newer researches. It is necessary to explain that most of the works done inside and outside each have emphasized on important aspects of divorce and family breakdown. In domestic research, for example: Ahmadi Khoei et al. (2018) Family Education; Heydari et al. (2020) awareness and counseling before marriage and counseling before divorce; Barkat et al. (2020) Effects of divorce on children and society; Rahimpour et al. (2017) lack of moral understanding, disobedience, unemployment, financial and economic problems and addiction; Navabakhsh and Mohammadi (2016) increase of marital heterogeneity; Rezaei et al. (2020) family breakdown and corruption; Bovalhari et al. (2012) psychological causes, cultural and social factors, sexual factors, economic factors and violence; Masoudinia (2015) Cultural factors; Meshki et al. (2011) Inadequate knowledge of spouse, lack of understanding, involvement of family and others in life, unemployment, compulsory marriage, lack of life skills, addiction, young age of marriage, urbanization, physical or mental illnesses of spouse, lack of sexual and communication skills. ; Zargar and Neshat Doost (2007) communication problems, addiction, family involvement and mental illness of one of the couples; Moradi et al. (2012) lack of counseling and low quality of life; Roshni et al. (2019) incorrect selection of spouses, lack of knowledge and skills of spouses, unfavorable performance of spouses and unfavorable economic conditions; Asadian and Sedaghat (2014) educational difference, failure to meet expectations, difference of opinions, involvement of others and job status; Kalantari et al. (2011) Human capital and economic development; Hachigitian et al. (2018) social consequences; Hosni et al. (2014) positive and negative consequences; Dehghanitefti et al.

(2019) Betrayal, social injuries, marital satisfaction and social isolation; Askaribaghmiani and Javadian (2017) have investigated the double pressure of life.

In foreign researches, many studies have been done on divorce. Some of these studies have looked at this phenomenon from different angles. For example: Allemand et al. (2015) changing personality dimensions; Gadala (2008) well-being and level of well-being; Heggs and White (2009) financial and economic issues after divorce; Dennison et al. (2019) Divorce as a part of personality maturation process; Spicik et al. (2020) More desires and social experiences; Len (2020) Adverse consequences for children; Sorek (2020) Quality of life and social support; Tosi and Brooke (2020) Gray divorce in old age and mental health; Kim and Chang (2020) Children of Divorce and Support Policy Reform; Kang et al. (2020) Children's financial responsibility; Kim and Chang (2020) Preventive policy formulation and financial costs of child protection; Siofi et al. (2020) Addiction; Shan et al. (2019) Vulnerability of children, reduction of well-being and mental disorders; Shimkowski and Ledbetter (2018) Traumatic stress and child mental health; Hagens (2020) Declining children's education and economic development; Wong (2016) Strengthening property rights of spouses; Fernandez and Wong (2014) Economic factors; Gray (1998) increasing women's bargaining power and employment; Stevenson (2007) economic factors; Stevenson and Wolfers (2006) Female suicide, domestic violence and murder; Gruber (2004) decline in children's education; Orsperg (2019) Mental health and addiction; Klein-Volderman et al. (2018) Programs to support children of divorce; Oleh (2015) The emergence of new family models; Kalmjin et al. (2011) have examined social class and Dosbacher (2016) pathology in the right to divorce from the man.

Therefore, the importance and necessity of the study related to divorce and family breakdown is important because, without a doubt, divorce is an undesirable thing that destroys the center of family love and separates parents. This is very dangerous for their own future and more importantly, the children; It is possible that the children may be drawn to deviance and their future will be ruined. Examining the rapid and increasing situation of the disintegration of

family life among women and men, according to their different gender, is associated with different interpretations. This understanding in men expresses the experience of a kind of loss. This experience is the result of the intersection of the structure of gender and the institution of the family and its impact on the changed position of men. Part of this transformation is related to men and another part is related to the changes in the identity and role of women, which has affected the long-term position of men in the family (Arab Khorasani et al., 2020). Accordingly, the need to prevent the breakdown of the family, of which divorce is the main cornerstone, is a basic necessity both in the research field and in the practical field. Also, due to the investment and attention more and more to the family, today more than ever before, this issue is of interest among experts and experts; So that the governments have paid special attention to the growth and qualitative development of the family and by providing privileges, welfare, educational, counseling facilities and generally improving the level of family health, trying to increase the quality of life of families is considered. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to explain the model of preventing the collapse of the family system.

Method

The current research is practical in terms of the type of goal. This research was a qualitative-quantitative research, in which the components of preventing family breakdown were determined through interviews, and in the quantitative part of the research, quantitative modeling of components was done to provide a model for preventing family breakdown. The statistical population of the research includes counselors, psychologists, university professors, counseling experts and some couples applying for divorce who were purposefully selected as the statistical population. Saturation theory was used to determine the sample size in the qualitative part of the research, and random sampling was used in the quantitative part. Due to the impreciseness of the statistical population size, the formula of the unspecified statistical population was used to obtain the sample size, which according to the number of items in the questionnaire, the sample size was determined to be 362 people. Due to the possibility of dropping the questionnaire, it was given to 390 people, and finally 378 questionnaires were

completed. The tools of this research for its qualitative part include researcher-made interviews and for the quantitative part it includes researcher-made questionnaires.

Materials

1. Researcher-Made Questionnaire.

According to the conducted interviews, 12 main components were determined to make the questionnaire, which are: emphasis on continuous education (6 items); economic strengthening (8 items); legal protection of healthy life (6 items); Skill development and skill enhancement (4 items); continuous moral reproduction (6 items); cultural immunity (4 items); healthy lifestyle (8 items); rational choice (6 items); Strengthening internal links of members (6 items); mutual trust building (6 items); family orientation (4 items); Effective intervention (6 items). In this questionnaire, the emphasis on continuous education includes the dimensions of conflict resolution education, healthy lifestyle education, and life skills education; The economic strengthening component includes the dimensions of treating the crisis-stricken economy, entrepreneurship and eliminating unemployment, career and educational planning, and economy-oriented; The component of legal support for a healthy life, including aspects of reforming family laws, government planning to maintain family stability, and institutional support; The component of skill development and skill enhancement includes the dimensions of skill training and problem solving skills; The component of continuous moral reproduction including the dimensions of extramarital relationship control, maintaining moral values and reconciliation with spirituality and making the family healthy; The component of cultural protection includes the aspects of protecting healthy cultural patterns and controlling and managing cultural vulgarity; The healthy lifestyle component includes aspects of lifestyle management, addiction control, early puberty management, and relationship normalization; The component of rational choice, including the dimensions of priority of rational criteria, the development of responsibility and

matchmaking; The component of strengthening the internal links of the members, including the dimensions of repairing the emotional divorce, attention to the details of life and the continuity of intimacy and mutual compatibility; Building mutual trust, including the dimensions of confidentiality and keeping family secrets, increasing sexual intimacy and encouragement; The family orientation component includes the dimensions of having children and strengthening the spirit of collectivism, forming a dispute resolution group by family elders, consulting services and playing an institutional role.

Implementation

After determining preventive components through interviews and implementing questionnaires, SPSS and AMOS software were used for statistical analysis of quantitative research data. Data analysis was done in three levels: description, explanation and prediction. At the descriptive level of the frequency distribution of the variables and by using the cross tables of the studied variables, a picture of the distribution of the studied population was obtained and at the explanatory level structural equation modeling (SEM) was used in the AMOS software. Also, the Kolomograph-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk test for data normality, first-order confirmatory factor analysis, model fit indices test, effectiveness test statistics and detection coefficients, convergent validity test and paradigm model test in the form of structural equation model of the research are used.

Results

In terms of demographic characteristics, the average age of respondents to the questionnaire is divided into 4 categories: age group 20 to 29 years (15.60 percent), 30 to 39 years (29.4 percent), 40 to 49 (28.1 percent) and 50 to 59 years (26.9 percent). Also, among the members of the statistical sample, 4.7% had primary education, 9.5% cycle, 14.1% diploma, 28.6% bachelor's degree, and 40.2% had master's degree or higher.

Table 1. The results of the Kolmogorov Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk test under the assumption of normal distribution of the statistical population of the research variables

K-S		S-W		
Variable	Statistics	Sig.	Statistics	Sig.

Emphasis on continuous education	0/261	0/201	0/765	0/234
Economic strengthening	0/246	0/152	0/876	0/321
Legal protection of healthy living	0/213	0/363	0/888	0/343
Skill development and skill enhancement	0/244	0/156	0/812	0/341
Continuous moral reproduction	0/273	0/287	0/803	0/333
Cultural protection	0/232	0/203	0/839	0/338
healthy lifestyle	0/250	0/234	0/857	0/355
A rational choice	0/267	0/218	0/897	0/509
Strengthening internal links of members	0/157	0/238	0/799	0/399
Mutual trust building	0/196	0/329	0/726	0/487
Family orientation	0/255	0/241	0/705	0/268
Effective intervention	0/269	0/211	0/844	0/378

To check the normality of the distribution of the statistical data collected from the questionnaire, the Kolmogorov Smirnov and Shapiro-Welk statistical tests were used. According to Jules

Fogh, the findings indicate that according to the obtained significance level ($P < 0.05$), these data have a normal distribution.

Table 2. Pearson's correlation coefficients to examine the relationship between research components and the process of preventing family breakdown

Component	N	Correlation	Sig.
Emphasis on continuous education and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/445	0/000
Economic strengthening and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/603	0/000
Legal protection of healthy life and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/387	0/000
Skill training and skill enhancement and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/533	0/000
Continuous moral reproduction and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/458	0/000
Cultural protection and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/555	0/000
Healthy lifestyle and family breakdown prevention process	378	0/724	0/000
Rational choice and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/480	0/000
Strengthening the internal bonds of members and the process of preventing family disintegration	378	0/581	0/000
Mutual trust building and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/549	0/000
Familyism and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/430	0/000
Effective intervention and the process of preventing family breakdown	378	0/507	0/000

According to the numbers obtained in the above table and the level of significance is less than 5% (sig = 0.000) and the correlation coefficients in Table 2, it can be concluded that all the components of the current research have a positive and significant correlation with the process of preventing the collapse of the family. According to the available statistical inference, the hypotheses of the research were tested and their results showed the effectiveness of the independent variables on the dependent variable of family breakup prevention. These tests were done with the help of SPSS software, and to ensure more certainty, the effect of these variables on the prevention of family

breakdown can also be shown in structural equation modeling with the help of Amos Graphics software. Accordingly, in order to determine the intensity and direction of the effect of these variables on the prevention of family breakdown, a structural equation model has been used, which defines the way to measure a hidden variable using two or more observed variables. It can also be said that part of the structural equation model is the measurement model, in which the number of observed variables for a hidden variable is determined to what extent they are influenced by the desired hidden variable and to what extent they are influenced by the error variable.

Table 3. Variables and graphical symbols in the model

Graphical symbol	Main indicators	Model
She1	Mutual trust building	causal conditions (shE)
She2	Continuous moral reproduction	Intervening conditions
shm1	Cultural protection	(shm)
shm2	A rational choice	
bes1	Economic strengthening	bed
bes2	Effective intervention	
Str1	Emphasis on continuous education	strategies (str)
Str2	Skill development and skill enhancement	
Str3	Legal protection of healthy living	
pai1	Strengthening internal links of members	Consequences (pai)
pai2	healthy lifestyle	
pai3	family orientation	
pfb1	Preventing the normalization of divorce	Prevention of family breakdown
pfb2	Preventing divorce from becoming a solution	(PFB)
pfb3	It is not customary to separate and divorce is not resolved	

In this model, there are fifteen observed variables, which are obtained from the aggregation of a large number of items. Some of the observed variables include the main independent variables of the research, which were specified in the paradigm model of the qualitative part of the research and were used to explain the effect of the independent variables on the explanation of the prevention of family breakdown (PFB). These obvious variables are the main indicators of independent and dependent variables in variables such as: influencing factors (economic strengthening and effective intervention) on explaining the prevention of family breakdown; Causal

conditions affecting the explanation of the prevention of family breakdown (mutual trust building and continuous moral reproduction); Intervening conditions affecting the prevention of family breakdown (cultural isolation and rational choice); Effective strategies for preventing family breakup (emphasis on continuous education, skill development, and legal support for a healthy life); There are consequences of preventing family breakdown (strengthening the internal bonds of members, healthy lifestyle and family orientation) and three indicators (preventing divorce from becoming normalized, preventing divorce from becoming a solution, and separation from

becoming common and divorce not being resolved) to prevent family breakdown. In the expression of family breakdown prevention indicators, there is a composite index of all indicators, which (pfb2) means "preventing divorce as a solution" with a coefficient of 0.86 has the most weight in explaining the prevention of family breakdown, and accordingly (pfb1) means "preventing the normalization of divorce" with a coefficient of 0.61 has a lower weight in explaining the prevention of family breakdown. It is necessary to explain that these questions were asked to all the respondents and according to them it is a

source of prevention of family breakdown. In general, all three items explaining the prevention of family breakdown have a high ability to explain this variable.

In addition, in the explanation of important strategies in the prevention of family breakdown, there are three variables emphasizing continuous education, skill training and skill enhancement, and legal support for a healthy life. Three indicators have acceptable explanatory power. This situation is true for indexing all variables and all obvious variables are appropriate in explaining hidden variables.

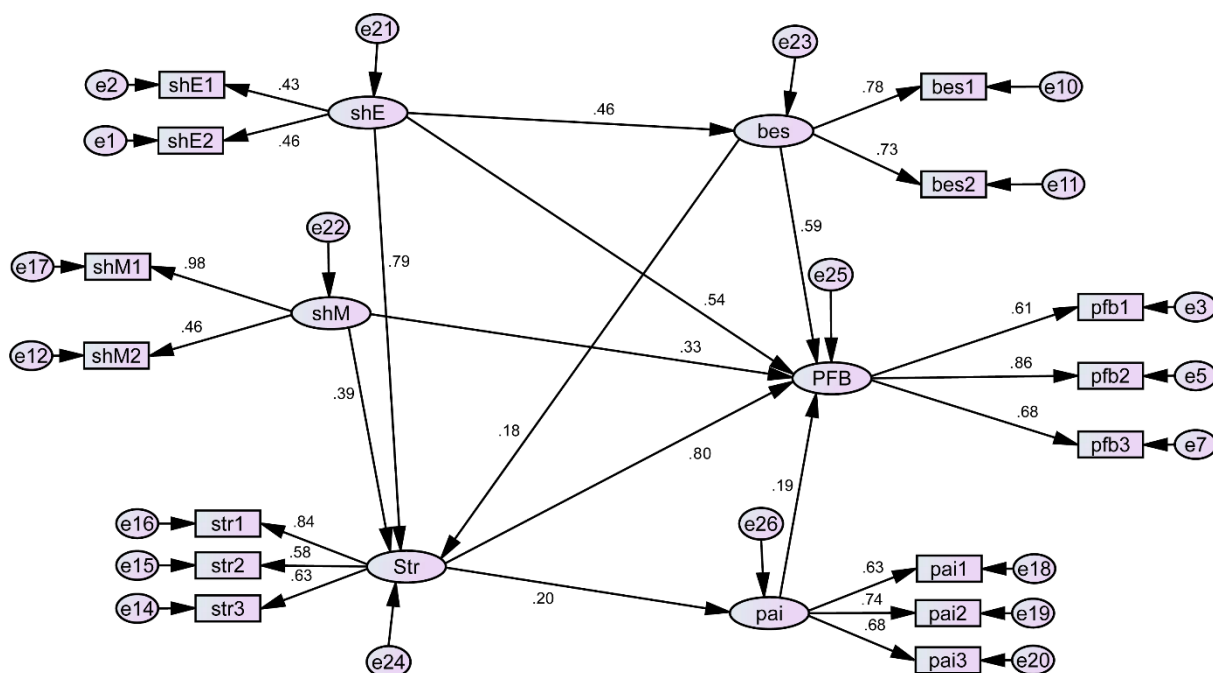


Figure 1. Structural equation model to explain the prevention of family breakdown (PFB)

In the discussion of structural relationships, the results of modeling have shown that the effect of all independent variables on explaining the prevention of family breakdown was significant. In this connection, it can be said that the effect of strategies (str) which is defined by three variables (emphasis on continuous education, skill training and skill enhancement and legal support for a healthy life) with a coefficient of 0.80 has a direct and significant effect on the prevention of family breakdown (PFB). After that, the platforms with two variables (economic strengthening and effective intervention) have a direct and significant effect on the prevention of family breakdown with a coefficient of 0.59. In addition, the causal conditions (shE) defined by two main variables (mutual trust building and

continuous moral reproduction) have a direct and significant effect on the explanation of the prevention of family breakdown (PFB) with a coefficient of 0.46. After that, the intervening conditions (shM) defined by two variables (cultural isolation and rational choice) also have a significant effect on the prevention of family collapse with a coefficient of 0.33. Finally, the effect of existing consequences (Pai) which is defined by three variables (strengthening the internal bonds of members, healthy lifestyle and family orientation) on the prevention of family collapse with a coefficient of 0.19 has a direct and significant effect.

In addition to the main relationships, some structural relationships in the model can also be analyzed. For example, causal conditions have a

significant effect on both the platforms for preventing family breakdown and the strategies for preventing family breakdown. Also, the separate effect of intervening conditions and contexts on explaining strategies to prevent family breakdown has been significant. Finally, the family breakup prevention strategies

themselves have been able to have a direct and significant effect on the consequences of family breakup prevention. In general, the positivity of all factor loadings of the model indicates the directness and significance of the relationships in the model.

Table 4. Estimation of regression weights of structural relationships in the model with Amos software

Label			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	Sig.
Bes	--->	shE	.957	.245	3.906	***
Str	--->	Bes	.971	.187	5.202	***
Str	--->	shM	1.259	.215	5.849	***
Str	--->	shE	1.206	.177	6.811	***
Pai	--->	Str	1.267	.187	6.790	***
PFB	--->	shM	.962	.159	6.055	***
PFB	--->	shE	1.031	.155	6.645	***
PFB	--->	Pai	.312	.086	3.610	***
PFB	--->	Str	1.190	.179	6.647	***
PFB	--->	Bes	.983	.137	7.159	***
pfb1	--->	PFB	1.000			
pfb2	--->	PFB	1.492	.242	6.174	***
pfb3	--->	PFB	.186	.213	.875	.382
bes1	--->	Bes	1.000			
bes2	--->	Bes	1.859	.236	7.884	***
shm1	--->	shM	1.000			
shm2	--->	shM	1.271	.184	6.919	***
she1	--->	shE	1.000			
she2	--->	shE	.834	.097	8.584	***
str1	--->	Str	1.000			
str2	--->	Str	.995	.132	7.536	***
str3	--->	Str	.922	.117	7.896	***
pai1	--->	Pai	1.000			
pai2	--->	Pai	.903	.115	7.884	***
pai3	--->	Pai	1.180	.137	8.615	***

In order to check the significant difference between the obvious and hidden variables, regression weights are used. The (C.R) value is the value read by the critical ratio. This value, which is obtained from the calculation of the ratio of the non-standard estimated value for the parameter to the standard error calculated for the same parameter, shows how likely the error is if the null hypothesis that sets the value of this parameter equal to zero is rejected. The

values of three stars (***) in part (P) mean that the hypothesis is confirmed with zero value. Judging in the above table leads to a significant difference between the calculated coefficient and zero to zero degree of error. Considering that up to 5% error rate is acceptable, so the final result is that the calculated parameter has a significant difference from zero in all cases. In general, these statements are suitable for larger samples of the statistical population.

Table 5. Final model fit indices							
		Fit index	Abbreviation	Estimate	Approved value	Results	
Absolute fit indices	goodness of fit index	GFI	0.883	Greater than 0.7	Considering that the calculated value is greater than 0.7, the fit of the model is confirmed.		
	Adjusted goodness of fit index	AGFI	0.844	Greater than 0.7	Considering that the calculated value is greater than 0.7, the fit of the model is confirmed.		
Comparative fit indices	Unnormalized fit index	TLI	0.794	Greater than 0.7	Considering that the calculated value is greater than 0.7, the fit of the model is confirmed.		
	Comparative fit index	CFI	0.735	Greater than 0.7	Considering that the calculated value is greater than 0.7, the fit of the model is confirmed.		
	Increased fit index	IFI	0.800	Greater than 0.7	Considering that the calculated value is greater than 0.7, the fit of the model is confirmed.		
Indices of parsimonious fit	Normalized parsimonious fit index	PNFI	0.574	Greater than 0.5	Considering that the calculated value is greater than 0.5, the fit of the model is confirmed.		
	Root mean square error of estimation	RMSEA	0.070	smaller than 0.1	Considering that the calculated value is less than 0.1, the fit of the model is confirmed.		
	Chi-square ratio to degrees of freedom	CMIN/df	2.210	A value between 1 and 3	Considering that the calculated value is less than 3, the fit of the model is confirmed.		

Modeling method There are many criteria to evaluate the suitability of the model. These criteria are presented along with the accepted amount and the obtained amount for the research model. These stated indices show the fitness of the designed model, which indicates the fitness and good fit of the model. In other words, the theoretical model of the research is confirmed. Since this model was confirmed by the fit indices, it is correct and appropriate to use it to test the hypotheses.

Conclusion

In the mentioned model, there are fifteen observed variables, which are obtained from the aggregation of a large number of items. Some of

the observed variables include the main independent variables of the research, which were specified in the paradigm model of the qualitative part of the research and were used to explain the effect of the independent variables on explaining the prevention of family breakdown. These obvious variables are the main indicators of independent and dependent variables in variables such as: influencing factors (economic strengthening and effective intervention) on explaining the prevention of family breakdown; Causal conditions affecting the explanation of the prevention of family breakdown (mutual trust building and continuous moral reproduction); Intervening

conditions affecting the prevention of family breakdown (cultural isolation and rational choice); Effective strategies for preventing family breakup (emphasis on continuous education, skill development, and legal support for a healthy life); There are consequences of preventing family breakdown (strengthening the internal bonds of members, healthy lifestyle and family orientation) and three indicators (preventing divorce from becoming normalized, preventing divorce from becoming a solution, and separation from becoming common and divorce not being resolved) to prevent family breakdown. In the expression of family breakdown prevention indicators, there is a composite index of all indicators, which "preventing divorce as a solution" with a coefficient of 0.86 has the most weight in explaining family breakdown prevention. Accordingly, "preventing the normalization of divorce" with a coefficient of 0.61 has less weight in explaining the prevention of family breakdown. It is necessary to explain that these questions were asked to all the respondents and according to them it is a source of prevention of family breakdown. In general, all three items explaining the prevention of family breakdown have a high ability to explain this variable. In addition, in the explanation of important strategies in preventing family breakup, there were three variables emphasizing continuous education, skill development and skill enhancement, and legal support for a healthy life, which emphasized continuous education with a coefficient of 0.84 had the highest explanatory power. All in all, all three indicators have an acceptable explanatory power. This situation is true for indexing all variables and all obvious variables are appropriate in explaining hidden variables. But in the discussion of structural relationships, the results of modeling have shown that the effect of all independent variables on explaining the prevention of family breakdown was significant. In this connection, it can be said that the effect of strategies defined by three variables (emphasis on continuous education, skill training and skill enhancement, and legal support for a healthy life) has a direct and significant effect on the prevention of family breakdown with a coefficient of 0.80. After that, the platforms with two variables (economic strengthening and effective intervention) have a direct and significant effect on the prevention of

family breakdown with a coefficient of 0.59. In addition to this, the causal conditions defined by two main variables (mutual trust building and continuous moral reproduction) have a direct and significant effect on explaining the prevention of family breakdown with a coefficient of 0.46, and after that the intervening conditions defined by two variables (cultural immunity and rational choice) defined with a coefficient of 0.33 has a significant effect on the prevention of family breakdown. Finally, the effect of the existing consequences defined by three variables (strengthening the internal bonds of members, healthy lifestyle and family orientation) on the prevention of family breakdown with a coefficient of 0.19 has been a direct and significant effect. In addition to the main relationships, some structural relationships in the model can also be analyzed. For example, causal conditions have a significant effect on both the platforms for preventing family breakdown and the strategies for preventing family breakdown. Also, the separate effect of intervening conditions and contexts on explaining strategies to prevent family breakdown has been significant. Finally, the family breakup prevention strategies themselves have been able to have a direct and significant effect on the consequences of family breakup prevention. In general, the positivity of all factor loadings of the model indicates the directness and significance of the relationships in the model.

Based on the findings of this research, we can talk about the discovery of a model in which the prevention of family breakdown is a product of interaction between reasons, conditions and contexts that lead to favorable outcomes in preventing family breakdown with strategies. Accordingly, it is necessary to provide suggestions in five areas, because the findings have been obtained in the form of a structural model with five important components.

In the most important component of the model where there are causal conditions, the prevention of collapse can be due to building trust and paying attention to ethics. This finding is important and practical, and it is suggested that before the situation becomes critical, the restoration of the lost trust should be put on the agenda, either through couples or at the suggestion of counselors. In addition to this, couples should not leave the circle of ethics, and it is always necessary to behave ethically even if

it is to their detriment, as a criterion for their decisions and behavior.

In another important component, platforms for prevention are recommended, which generally support economic issues and effective interventions in preventing collapse. Economy is important at all times and more important in the survival of married life. Undoubtedly, economic problems have a significant impact on the economic disorders of a family. The evidence shows that many of the collapses were directly due to economic reasons, therefore economic strengthening is not just a mere factor, but a strategy to preserve the family and the entire social system. Also, small differences in the case of effective intervention by elders and influential people are an important preventive factor in the seriousness of differences, and this intervention should always be present as an efficient mechanism in the lives of couples, especially young couples.

In explaining the interventions that can accelerate the prevention process, focusing on cultural issues and rationality is one of the most important topics of experts and elites. Cultural protection through the protection of healthy cultural patterns and the control and management of cultural blasphemy by important government and non-government institutions helps to protect the living space and this macro policy will have a deep impact on the environment of wisdom and family. Cultivation in the field of rational choice should be promoted by relevant institutions and the mass media should implement their mission in this field in the form of various programs.

Having a strategy for prevention is perhaps the most productive part of the job. In many areas, the general strategies emphasize the issue of training, and in this study, in addition to training, the issue of skill enhancement and even legal support are also considered as effective strategies. Undoubtedly, many problems of families are caused by not knowing the duties, ways of establishing relationships and solving problems. Therefore, one of the important strategies for solving family problems is the educational psychological approach. Based on that, couples conflict resolution training, communication and interaction training, negotiation skills training and even skill enhancement methods should be given to couples before and during marriage in the form

of training programs through parallel and responsible institutions.

Finally, by emphasizing the internal links of the members and their lifestyles and emphasizing the family by the planners and policy makers, the lifestyles of the community members can be targeted towards positive social patterns such as family orientation. These issues are both a desirable goal to prevent collapse and are reliable consequences in line with this prevention.

Conflict of Interest

According to the authors, this article has no financial sponsor or conflict of interest.

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