

Socioeconomic and demographic determinants of early divorce in Algeria

A field study on a sample of divorced women in Batna province

LABIB LOUIZA ¹, YAMEN BELMERDADI ²

¹ University of tipaza, labib.louiza@cu-tipaza.dz

² University of Batna, (yamen.belmerdaci@univ-batna.dz)

Reçu: 21/02/2026

Accepté: 22/04/2026

Abstract:

This study aims to uncover the demographic, social, and economic factors influencing the phenomenon of early divorce in Algeria, through a field study in Batna province on a purposive sample of 50 divorced women whose marriages did not exceed three years, using a questionnaire as the research tool.

The results of the study found that certain social factors, represented by domestic violence, family interference, educational level, and the wife's employment, were most strongly associated with early divorce, followed by some demographic factors such as age difference and early marriage. As for economic factors, their impact was limited, except for resorting to borrowing and disputes arising from financial matters.

Keywords: Early divorce, demographic determinants, social determinants, economic determinants

Introduction

Marriage is a fundamental factor in strengthening relationships, preserving human lineage and well-being, and building a family, which is considered the basic nucleus for the success of any society. However, this family entity is not without challenges and problems that shake its balance, especially in light of rapid economic and social changes and technological development. This may lead to a disruption in this balance and the emergence of cases of disintegration, most notably the phenomenon of divorce, which has appeared in another pattern: early divorce. This is more dangerous than the phenomenon of divorce itself, and it occurs during the early stages of marriage .

The rates of early divorce vary from one society to another depending on its social, economic, and political circumstances, as well as according to values, norms, and other reasons. This phenomenon has recently spread across most Arab and Islamic countries, which are governed by religious and social values. Algerian society, like other Arab societies, suffers from this dangerous phenomenon as it is governed by the same values. This is reflected in the high divorce rates. The number of divorce cases recorded in Algeria by the Ministry of Justice reached 93,402 cases in 2023. The crude divorce rate increased from 1.52‰ to 2.02‰ between 2019 and 2023. On the other hand, the divorce rate increased at a greater pace during the same period, rising from 20.9‰ to 33.5‰ .

This society has come to suffer from this alien phenomenon as a result of rapid changes that have affected values and perceptions regarding married life, leading to a widening gap between theoretical expectations of marriage and the lived reality .

From this perspective, the importance of studying early divorce emerges through understanding its deep causes and analyzing the factors influencing it, whether demographic, social, or economic.

Study Hypotheses:

- **General Hypothesis:**

There are multiple demographic, social, and economic determinants of early divorce in Batna province.

- **Sub-hypotheses:**

Early marriage, age difference between spouses, and women's entry into the workforce lead to early divorce.

Early divorce rates are higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Family interference in the spouses' affairs leads to early divorce.

Disparity in educational and cultural levels between spouses leads to early divorce.

Traditional marriage, marital infidelity, and exposure of one spouse to violence lead to early divorce.

Disagreements over financial matters and difficult living conditions experienced by the spouses lead to early divorce.

- **Study Objectives :**

The objective of the current study is correlational or causal, seeking to test the relationship between a set of economic, social, and demographic variables, considered as independent variables in the study, and early divorce as the dependent variable in the study.

- **the Study targets :**

The current study has a primary significance, being a field study, which lies in the contribution of its results to identifying the rate of early divorce on one hand, and on the other hand, revealing the extent of the correlation between this phenomenon and certain economic, social, and demographic characteristics.

- **Study Methodology:**

The nature of the study, which aims to identify the demographic, economic, and social determinants of early divorce, relies on the descriptive approach to ultimately reach conclusions about the phenomenon under study.

- **Previous Studies:**

a- A study by researcher Ali Lotfi in 2023 titled: "Causes of Early Divorce from the Perspective of Married University Students in Palestine," by analyzing the impact of several variables, including: gender, age, educational level, and duration of marriage. The researcher posed the following main question: What are the causes of early divorce from the perspective of married university students?

To verify the validity of the hypotheses, the researcher adopted the descriptive analytical approach. The sample included (160) married students from Palestinian universities, selected purposively through student affairs records in Palestinian universities. A questionnaire divided into three dimensions (social, economic, and cultural) was used to measure the causes of early divorce.

The study results found that early divorce in Palestine is influenced by several interrelated factors. The social factors were: marital infidelity was among the most important reasons leading to early divorce at 93%, weak social communication between spouses at 87%, uncalculated choice of life partner at 85%, family interference in the spouses' lives at 82%, and early marriage and lack of preparation of spouses were more influential at 78%. These were followed by cultural factors: weak religious commitment and distance from religious teachings at 83%, difficulty in adjustment and adaptation between spouses at 83%, and lack of family awareness and inability to face crises at 76%. Then economic factors: stinginess of the husband at 77%, extravagance of the wife in expenses at 74%, and instability of income and accumulated debts from marriage costs at 68%.

It was found that the young age of the spouses, weak family awareness, and poor choice of partner are among the most important reasons leading to early divorce. The study recommends the need to strengthen family and religious awareness and provide guidance programs to reduce early divorce rates.

b- A study by researcher Jihan Hani Saad Ahmed in 2024 titled "Social Variables Determining the Phenomenon of Early Divorce in Light of Modern Technological Developments," a field study conducted in the city of Kharga in the New Valley Governorate, Egypt. The study aims to identify the social, cultural, and economic causes leading to early divorce, with a focus on the impact of modern social media on marital relationships.

The case study approach was applied using interviews and content analysis to determine the social, economic, and cultural causes leading to early divorce and to understand the impact of modern technology on marital relationships. The sample included 30 cases of divorced men and women, purposively selected from the Family Dispute Resolution Office at the Family Court in Kharga City, Al-Zohour area.

The study results revealed that social media led to increased rates of early divorce in the research community by contributing to the spread of marital silence, high rates of online infidelity, widespread suspicion and jealousy between spouses, neglect of family duties by one party, and changes and decline in emotions and affection between spouses.

The results also showed that social reasons were at the forefront of factors leading to early divorce, including family interference in the spouses' lives, especially the mother-in-law (husband's mother), verbal and physical violence, the husband's desire for polygamy, differences in customs and traditions between spouses or their family environments, and lack of emotional and sexual fulfillment. Additionally, economic factors played a role, such as: quarrels and disputes between spouses over spending and expenses, low income and the

husband's inability to meet all family needs, the husband being characterized as stingy, economic violence by the husband, and the desire to seize the wife's salary or income.

The study recommended the need to enhance community awareness through programs and strategies to confront the rising rates of early divorce through the role of state institutions in supporting family and social cohesion

main Concepts:

The Concept of Early Divorce: Early divorce is considered a social phenomenon that threatens society. It often occurs between newlyweds, and most of its factors are attributed to their ignorance of the value of family life and each party's ignorance of their duties and the rights of the other party.

Mahmoud Ali Ibrahim defines early divorce as a marital relationship established between two parties, a man and a woman, that begins from the first moments after the spouses come together and lasts for only up to one year. This early ending may be due to reasons related to the husband, the wife, or both. The reasons leading to early divorce may be direct and obvious or indirect and implicit. However, in all cases, a set of variables plays an important role in causing this early divorce, such as social, economic, and cultural variables affecting the values and habits of the spouses, which contribute to the completion of the divorce process early, taking into account social and cultural circumstances.

Joel defined early divorce as divorce that occurs during the first seven years of married life. He views this period of married life as a critical period characterized by fluctuating emotions and negative feelings between spouses.

Hana Fathi El-Khouly defines it as the actual separation occurring during the first five years of marriage, causing a painful emotional, psychological, and social experience whose effects reflect on the individual's personality.

• Fields of Field Research:

Both purposive sampling and snowball sampling were used together to identify the appropriate units for the study. Initially, we were directed to specific individuals by contacting social activity authorities. After communicating with them, we were referred to other individuals who shared the same characteristics.

• Study Tools:

The questionnaire tool was used to collect data as it is the most suitable tool for this topic, considering that early divorce is a subject of recent importance in Algeria.

The form included four sections: the personal data section, the demographic determinants section, the economic determinants section, and the social determinants section.

Data entry and processing relied on the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to test the relationships between variables.

Presentation and Discussion of Field Research Results:

Hana Fathi El-Khouly defines it as the actual separation occurring during the first five years of marriage, causing a painful emotional, psychological, and social experience whose effects reflect on the individual's personality.

• Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Sample Individuals:

It is evident from the data in Table (1) that the sample consists of 50 female respondents, aged between 24 and 65 years. 30% of the sample individuals are aged between 38 and 44 years, representing the largest proportion of divorced women, indicating that most respondents are in middle age stages that allow for a mature perception of the impact of the early marriage experience. 22% are aged between 31 and 37 years, and the sample individuals aged between 52 and 58 years occupy the smallest percentage in the last rank at 8%.

Table (1): Distribution of Sample Individuals by Social and Demographic Characteristics

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage %</i>
<i>Age</i>	24-30	7	14
	31-37	11	22
	38-44	15	30
	45-51	8	16
	52-58	4	8
	59-65	5	10
<i>Residence</i>	Urban	43	86.0
	Rural	7	14.0
<i>Educational Level</i>	Literate (Reads and writes)	1	2.0
	Primary	5	10.0
	Middle	12	24.0
	Secondary	13	26.0
	University	19	38.0
<i>Employment Status</i>	Employed	16	32.0
	Housewife	24	48.0
	Self-employed/Freelance	10	20.0

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS outputs.

Distribution of Sample Individuals by Place of Residence (Urban/Rural): The data shows that the vast majority of respondents belong to urban areas, at 86% (43 divorced women), while only 14% (7 divorced women) belong to rural areas.

This result indicates that early divorce is more prevalent or present in urban areas within the studied sample. This may be due to several factors, including: changing lifestyles, higher awareness of rights, economic independence, or weaker social ties compared to rural society, which often pressures couples to continue the relationship. The lower divorce rate in rural areas

may also be attributed to social and cultural constraints, or to a lack of legal and administrative mechanisms that facilitate divorce procedures compared to cities.

Distribution of Divorced Women by Educational Level: It is evident that the largest proportion have a university level, representing 38% of the sample (19 divorced women), followed by the secondary level at 26% (13 divorced women), then the middle level at 24% (12 divorced women), while the proportions for primary education (10%) and those who can only read and write (2%) were the least represented.

These results indicate that divorce is not limited to groups with limited education; rather, its spread is observed even among those with higher educational levels. This could be understood to mean that educated women are more aware of their rights and more independent in making the decision to separate when intolerable disputes arise, unlike less educated women who may hesitate to make the divorce decision due to weak awareness or fear of social and economic consequences. This result may also reflect a shift in the role of education, which does not necessarily constitute a protective factor against divorce, but may rather contribute to enhancing women's ability to reject unbalanced or abusive relationships.

Distribution of Divorced Women by Employment Status: The category of housewives constitutes the largest percentage at 48% (24 divorced women), followed by employed women at 32% (16 divorced women), then those with freelance professions at 20% (10 divorced women).

These results indicate that a large proportion of the divorced women were not professionally active, which may reflect a degree of economic dependence on the husband, potentially intensifying marital disputes or weakening the woman's ability to negotiate within the relationship. In contrast, the proportion of employed women and those working in freelance professions (52%) highlights that a considerable category of divorced women enjoy a degree of economic independence, which may grant them a greater ability to make the decision to divorce when continuing married life becomes impossible.

Consequently, the results highlight that a woman's professional status is an important factor in the dynamics of the marital relationship, both in terms of stability and in terms of the ability to leave an unbalanced relationship.

• Presentation and Discussion of Results Related to the Relationship Between Demographic, Economic, and Social Characteristics and Early Divorce.

✓ Analysis of Data for the Hypothesis Concerning Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Causes of Divorce.

We test the relationship between demographic determinants and the causes of divorce. In this case, we used the Chi-square test as it is appropriate given that the variables are nominal and ordinal. The test determines the existence or non-existence of a relationship, and then we take the values of Phi (ϕ) or Cramer's V to determine the strength of this relationship.

A. Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Cause of Early Marriage

Table (2): Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Cause of Early Marriage

<i>Early Marriage</i>				
<i>Variables</i>	K2	Sig	p	Significance
<i>Age</i>	0.312	0.433	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Place of Residence</i>	0.212	0.134	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Educational Level</i>	0.300	0.343	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Employment Status</i>	0.112	0.730	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Age at Marriage</i>	0.384	0.193	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Type of Divorce</i>	0.121	0.693	0.05	Not statistically significant

Source: Prepared by researchers using SPSS outputs.

Table (2) shows the results of the Chi-square test used to measure the relationship between early marriage and some demographic variables among divorced women.

These variables include: age, place of residence, educational level, employment status, age at marriage, and type of divorce, according to the adopted significance level (0.05).

The Chi-square test results show that there is no statistically significant relationship between early marriage and any of the studied variables, as all significance values were higher than the adopted level (0.05), indicating no statistically significant relationship between early marriage and these demographic characteristics.

The significance level for the variable age was (0.433), place of residence (0.134), educational level (0.343), employment status (0.730), age at marriage (0.193), and finally type of divorce (0.693).

These values indicate that early marriage is not directly related to the individual's current age, nor to the rural or urban environment, nor to the level of education or nature of work, nor even to the reported age at marriage or the type of divorce obtained.

Accordingly, early marriage appears as a phenomenon relatively independent of these apparent variables, and may be more related to family customs and traditions, or to social and cultural pressures not directly reflected in the demographic data.

✓ Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Cause of Age Difference

We investigate the relationship between demographic determinants and the second cause of early divorce, which is the age difference between spouses.

Table (3): Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Cause of Age Difference

<i>Age Difference</i>				
<i>Variables</i>	K2	Sig	p	Significance
<i>Age</i>	0.375	0.218	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Place of Residence</i>	0.119	0.400	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Educational Level</i>	0.514	0.010	0.05	Statistically significant
<i>Employment Status</i>	0.224	0.286	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Age at Marriage</i>	0.373	0.223	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Type of Divorce</i>	0.264	0.175	0.05	Not statistically significant

Source: Prepared by researchers using SPSS outputs.

The Chi-square test results showed a statistically significant relationship only between age difference and educational level, where the significance level reached 0.010, which is less than the adopted threshold (0.05).

This indicates that the age difference between spouses is related to educational level. Perhaps educational disparities lead to greater age differences at marriage, or that a high educational level is accompanied by greater awareness in choosing a partner of a similar age.

As for the remaining variables, they were not statistically significant, with significance levels as follows: age (0.218), place of residence (0.400), employment status (0.286), age at marriage (0.223), and type of divorce (0.175). This means that age difference is not statistically influenced by these characteristics.

✓ Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Cause of Wife's Employment
We compare demographic determinants with the wife's employment.

Table (4): Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Cause of Wife's Employment

<i>Wife's Employment</i>				
<i>Variables</i>	K2	Sig	p	Significance
<i>Age</i>	0.254	0.665	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Place of Residence</i>	0.306	0.031	0.05	Statistically significant
<i>Educational Level</i>	0.117	0.953	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Employment Status</i>	0.224	0.286	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Age at Marriage</i>	0.323	0.390	0.05	Not statistically significant
<i>Type of Divorce</i>	0.175	0.465	0.05	Not statistically significant

Source: Prepared by researchers using SPSS outputs

The Chi-square test results showed a statistically significant relationship only between the wife's employment and place of residence, where the significance level reached 0.031, which is less than the adopted value (0.05).

This indicates that the family's or husband's attitude towards women's work is influenced by the nature of the social environment. It is expected that a woman in a rural area faces greater opposition to the idea of going out to work, compared to an urban area which is usually more accepting of women's participation in the professional field. This is attributed to differences in

cultural structure and thinking patterns between rural and urban areas, as a more traditional view of women's role prevails in rural areas, while cities tend towards a more open pattern that recognizes professional equality.

As for the remaining variables, they were not statistically significant: age (0.665), educational level (0.953), employment status (0.286), age at marriage (0.390), and type of divorce (0.465).

This means that the wife's employment is not related to her age, educational level, professional status, age at marriage, or the type of divorce she experienced. That is, the acceptance or rejection of women's work is determined not so much by these demographic characteristics but by the cultural and social environment to which she belongs.

✓ Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Cause of Intellectual and Cultural Disparity Between Spouses

We compare demographic determinants with the cause of divorce represented by intellectual and cultural disparity between spouses.

Table (5): Demographic Determinants and Their Relationship to the Cause of Intellectual and Cultural Disparity Between Spouses

Intellectual and Cultural Disparity				
Variables	K2	Sig	p	Significance
Age	0.303	0.469	0.05	Not statistically significant
Place of Residence	0.092	0.516	0.05	Not statistically significant
Educational Level	0.241	0.575	0.05	Not statistically significant
Employment Status	0.206	0.346	0.05	Not statistically significant
Age at Marriage	0.257	0.653	0.05	Not statistically significant
Type of Divorce	0.206	0.348	0.05	Not statistically significant

Source: Prepared by researchers using SPSS outputs

The Chi-square test results show that intellectual and cultural disparity is not statistically related to any of the studied variables, as all significance levels were higher than the adopted threshold (0.05).

The values were respectively: age (0.469), place of residence (0.516), educational level (0.575), employment status (0.346), age at marriage (0.653), and type of divorce (0.348).

These results indicate that intellectual and cultural incompatibility is a general cause not associated with specific demographic characteristics. It may arise from differences in values, thinking styles, or priorities between spouses, regardless of age, educational level, or living environment.

Consequently, it can be considered an internal factor in the relationship that is not influenced by apparent external factors, making it too complex to be explained by superficial data.

- Analysis of Data for the Hypothesis Concerning Social Determinants and Their Relationship to Causes of Divorce.

We use various social determinants that appear within family life which may have a direct or indirect relationship with the causes of divorce.

Family Interference in Private Affairs and Its Relationship to Causes of Divorce
We compare the phenomenon of family interference in the private affairs of spouses, which is considered a social determinant, with the causes of divorce.

Table (6): Family Interference in Private Affairs and Its Relationship to Causes of Divorce

<i>Causes</i>	Family Interference			
	K2	Sig	p	Significance
Marital Infidelity	-0.194	0.171	0.05	Not statistically significant
Intellectual and Cultural Disparity	0.151	0.287	0.05	Not statistically significant
Age Difference	-0.377	0.008	0.05	Statistically significant
Abuse and Violence	-0.113	0.425	0.05	Not statistically significant
Early Marriage	0.05	0.721	0.05	Not statistically significant
Wife's Employment	0.079	0.577	0.05	Not statistically significant
Disputes over Financial Matters	0.330	0.02	0.05	Statistically significant

Source: Prepared by researchers using SPSS outputs

The Chi-square test results indicate a statistically significant relationship between family interference in marital disputes and only two causes: age difference (0.008) and financial disputes (0.02).

This means that couples with a large age gap or financial problems are often more susceptible to family interference, either due to differences in maturity and thinking levels, or due to their financial dependence on the family. In contrast, no significant relationship was recorded for the other causes, such as: marital infidelity (0.171), intellectual and cultural disparity (0.287), abuse and violence (0.425), early marriage (0.721), and wife's employment (0.577). This indicates that these disputes, despite their importance, often do not necessitate family interference, either due to their sensitivity or privacy, and couples prefer to handle them within the framework of the marital relationship.

Consequently, family interference appears clearly in "shared" issues like age and money, while it recedes in disputes of a personal or complex moral nature.

- Analysis of Data for the Hypothesis Concerning Economic Determinants and Their Relationship to Causes of Divorce.

A- Home Ownership:

Table (7): Home Ownership and Its Relationship to Causes of Divorce

<i>Causes</i>	Home Ownership			
	K2	Sig	p	Significance
Marital Infidelity	0.261	0.949	0.05	Not statistically significant
Intellectual and Cultural Disparity	0.173	0.828	0.05	Not statistically significant
Age Difference	0.203	0.726	0.05	Not statistically significant
Abuse and Violence	0.244	0.564	0.05	Not statistically significant
Early Marriage	0.125	0.941	0.05	Not statistically significant
Wife's Employment	0.091	0.982	0.05	Not statistically significant
Disputes over Financial Matters	0.296	0.357	0.05	Not statistically significant

Source: Prepared by researchers using SPSS outputs

The Chi-square test results showed that none of the studied causes recorded any statistically significant relationship with home ownership, as the significance levels exceeded the adopted threshold (0.05). The values were as follows: marital infidelity (0.949), intellectual and cultural disparity (0.828), age difference (0.726), abuse and violence (0.564), early marriage (0.941), wife's employment (0.982), and financial disputes (0.357).

These results indicate that whether or not a couple owns a home is not directly affected by the reasons that led to divorce. This means that home ownership remains an economic or legal factor independent of the nature of marital disputes, and does not in itself reflect a clear or significant background for separation.

Monthly Income

Table (8): Monthly Income and Its Relationship to Causes of Divorce

Causes	Monthly Income			
	K2	Sig	p	Significance
Marital Infidelity	0.261	0.469	0.05	Not statistically significant
Intellectual and Cultural Disparity	0.173	0.959	0.05	Not statistically significant
Age Difference	0.203	0.382	0.05	Not statistically significant
Abuse and Violence	0.244	0.405	0.05	Not statistically significant
Early Marriage	0.125	0.382	0.05	Not statistically significant
Wife's Employment	0.091	0.451	0.05	Not statistically significant
Disputes over Financial Matters	0.296	0.002	0.05	Statistically significant

Source: Prepared by researchers using SPSS outputs

The Chi-square test results showed a statistically significant relationship only between monthly income and disputes over financial matters, where the significance level reached 0.002, which is much lower than 0.05. This indicates that financial problems between spouses are directly related to the income level; the lower the income, the higher the likelihood of financial disputes arising that affect the stability of the marital relationship.

In contrast, the other causes did not record a statistically significant relationship, as all values exceeded the significance level (0.05), and were as follows:

Marital infidelity (0.469), intellectual and cultural disparity (0.959), age difference (0.382), abuse and violence (0.405), early marriage (0.382), and wife's employment (0.451).

It is understood from this that the income level is not an influential factor in these other causes of divorce, meaning that most of them arise from psychological or social problems unrelated to the family's financial situation.

CONCLUSION

This field research study aimed to uncover the extent of the impact of certain economic, social, and demographic determinants on a troubling and concerning phenomenon at the same time, namely the phenomenon of early divorce in Algeria. The study relied on a sample of respondents comprising 50 cases.

The most important conclusion that can be drawn within the framework of the results obtained from this study, based on the foregoing, is the confirmation of the complex and intertwined nature of the phenomenon of early divorce. The influence of social factors clearly emerges as

primary, followed by demographic factors to a lesser degree, while economic factors remain of limited impact in the study sample.

Bibliography List :

1. كامل إبراهيم عبد الله الرصد هبة ، 2013، الطلاق المبكر وانعكاساته الاجتماعية والاقتصادية على المرأة - دراسة على مجموعة من المطلقات بمحافظة البحيرة ، رسالة ماجستير ، كلية الآداب قسم علم الاجتماع، جامعة دمنهور، مصر .
2. الديوان الوطني للإحصائيات، خلال 2020-2023، ديموغرافيا الجزائر، ص 24.
3. علي لطفي علي قشمر، 2023. «أسباب الطلاق المبكر من وجهة نظر طلبة الجامعات المتزوجين»، مجلة التواصلية، المجلد 09، العدد 01، ص ص 116-127، جامعة ابن خلدون تيارت، الجزائر
4. هاني سعد أحمد جيهان ،2024. «المتغيرات الاجتماعية المحددة لظاهرة الطلاق المبكر في ظل التطورات التكنولوجية الحديثة دراسة ميدانية في مدينة الخارجة بالوادي الجديد»، مجلة كلية الآداب بالوادي الجديد، المجلد 10، العدد 19، ص ص 282-311، كلية الآداب جامعة الوادي الجديد، مصر
5. غني ناصر حسين الفريشي، (2014). «الطلاق بين الممكن والمحذور 'دراسة اجتماعية تحليلية'»، مجلة كلية التربية الأساسية للعلوم التربوية والإنسانية، المجلد 06، العدد 15، ص 250، كلية الآداب بجامعة بابل، العراق.