Postmodern Family Values in Tehran

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Abstract

Some internal investigations shows emergence of postmodern family values in our evolving society, before joining postindustrial and even industrial societies. Accordingly, this study examined the postmodern family values and factors affecting it in Tehran. Statistical population was 18 years and above in Tehran and 600 people were selected by PPS and their data was analyzed. The results showed that there are elements of postmodern family values in Tehran that increased from first to third generation and influenced by

چکیده

برخی تحقیقات داخلی نشان از ظهور ارزش‌های پستمدرن خانوادگی در جامعه در حال تحول می‌پیش از ملحق شدن به جامعه فراصعی و حتی صعیبی دارد. بر این اساس این پژوهش با هدف بررسی ارزش‌های پستمدرن خانوادگی و عوامل مؤثر بر آن در شهر تهران، آنگام شد. جامعه آماری پژوهش افراد 18 سال و بالاتر شهر تهران بوده و به شیوه نمونه‌گیری PPS شهر تهران بوده و به شیوه نمونه‌گیری PPS 600 نمونه از این جامعه آماری انتخاب شده و مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفته. نتایج این پژوهش نشان می‌دهد: در شهر تهران عناصری از ارزش‌های پستمدرن خانوادگی به چشم می‌خورد که از نسل اول به نسل سوم سوژه دانشجویان، احساس‌های اقتصادی، نیازهای و درآمد ایده می‌گیرد.
Multiple regression analysis showed 24% of the postmodern family value is explained by these variables. Based on appropriate economic and cultural policies postmodern family values can be prevented. The findings confirm Inglehart theory of value changes.

**Keywords:** Postmodern Family Values, Economic Security, Existential Security, Media Consumption, Generation.
The Comparison of Attitudes Toward Infidelity and Religious Orientation in Facebook Social Network users and non-users

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Abstract
This study aimed to compare attitudes towards infidelity and religious orientation in users and non-users of Facebook social network. This research was basic in terms of purpose and casual-comparative in terms of data collection. The study population included all married men and women referring to consulting centers of Tehran. A sample of 280 people (109 users and 171 non-users) were selected through convenience sampling.

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چکیده
هدف اصلی پژوهش حاضر، مقایسه نگرش به روابط فرازناشویی و جهت‌گیری مذهبی کاربران و غیرکاربران شبکه اجتماعی فیس‌بوک است. این پژوهش به لحاظ هدف از نوع بنیادی و به لحاظ نحوه جمع‌آوری اطلاعات از نوع علی‌مقايسه‌ای بود. جامعه آماری شامل کلیه مردان و زنان متأهل و مراجعه‌کننده به مراکز مشاوره شهر تهران بودند. از این مراکز انتخاب شدند.

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پست الکترونیکی
Attitude toward Infidelity Scale and Religious Orientation Scale were used to collect the data and analyzed with Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA). Results showed that internal religious orientation (P<0.01) and external religious orientation (P<0.05) were significantly higher among Facebook users than Facebook non-users, but the observed difference in attitude toward infidelity was not significant between two groups (P>0.05). This study suggests that using Facebook does not have any impact on attitude toward infidelity singly, but it can cause differences in internal and external religious orientation among Facebook users.

**Keywords:** Infidelity, Religious Orientation, Virtual Social Networks.
The Relationship of Global Media, Modern Reflexivity and Tendency to Extramarital Relationship among Married Couples of Qorveh City

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Abstract
The present study examined the relationship of global media, modern reflexivity and marital satisfaction of couples willing to have extramarital involvement. The theoretical framework of this research is based on an integration of Giddens theory of cultural globalization, reflexivity and the transformation of intimacy, and approach towards satisfaction and psychological theories of Azkmp and Yablansky.

چکیده
پژوهش حاضر به بررسی رابطه استفاده از رسانه‌های جهانی، بازاندیشی مدرن و رضایت زناشویی با گرایش جهانی و روابط فرازناشویی در بین زوجین شهر قروه توسط M. Abdolmaleki, M. Azam Azadeh, M. Ghazinezhad تهیه گردید. تئوری گیدنس از جهانی‌سازی فرهنگی، رذيلة و اندازه‌گیری جوهر و تغییر همبستگی گیدنش روابط اجتماعی را برای کمبود تعریفی از جهانی شدن بازاندیشی و نظریه‌های روان شناسی اجتماعی می‌پایاند. مدل تجربه‌نامه‌ای شده در نظر گرفته شده شامل مصرف رسانه‌های جهانی، بازاندیشی مدرن و رضایت...
The inferred model included variables: the use of global media, modern reflexivity, and marital satisfaction as the variables that are suggested to show tendency to extramarital involvement in spouses. This research carried out using a multi-stage cluster sampling method, including 260 couples in Qorveh. The overall result of this study showed that consumption of media can set the stage to form the audience tendency to extramarital involvement; however, confronted people with these messages respond according to their psychological and social characteristics that is different responses and as a result affect them differently. Among the factors involved in the tendency to extramarital involvement, media consumption, modern reflexivity, marital satisfaction, gender, and mode of propose in marriage, have a significant relationship with extramarital involvement tendency.

**Keywords:** Consumption of Global Media, Modern Reflexivity, Marital Satisfaction, Tendency to Extramarital Involvement, Couples, Qorveh.
Investigating Reliability, Validity and Factor Structure of the Persian Version of the Relationship Scales Questionnaire

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Abstract
The aim of the current study was to investigate the factor structure, reliability, and validity of the Persian version of the RSQ questionnaire in a non-clinical sample of Iranian students. From population of students 355 individuals sampled through convenience method and filled the relationships scales questionnaire (RSQ), beck anxiety inventory (BAI), hazan and shaver attachment styles questionnaire (ASQ) and the 5 factor NEO revised scale (NEO-FFI). Data was analyzed through confirmatory factor analysis and the LISREL software (8/8).

Keywords
Relationship Scales Questionnaire, Reliability, Validity, Factor Structure.
The results showed that among 4 scoring patterns, the 2-factor pattern suggested by Simpson and et.al has acceptable suitability over other patterns. Calculating the coefficient internal consistency indicated that the subscales of anxiety and avoidance of this scoring pattern (RSQ) has a desirable reliability. Also convergent and divergent validity was evaluated by calculating Pearson correlation coefficient between scores of these 2 subscales, Beck anxiety and depression inventories, Hazen and Shower and NEO-60. The results of these analyzes reveals acceptable convergent and divergent validity for the studied scale. According to the results of this study, RSQ has the psychometric properties to be utilized in psychological research and clinical diagnosis.

**Keywords:** Reliability, Validity, Factor Structure, Relationship Scale Questionnaire.
Investigation of Effects of Stress Inoculation Training on Reducing the Rate of Marital Stress in Women

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Abstract
Between different kinds of stress, marital stress is one of the cases which could have malicious and bad effects on the marital life and family members. Based on this, the aim of the present research is to investigate of effectiveness of stress inoculation training on reducing the rate of marital stress in women. Method of this research is semi-empirical with pre-post test. A sample of 24 persons were selected through available voluntary sampling method who had the highest scores between 45 women participated in the research.}

چکیده
هدف پژوهش حاضر بررسی اثر بخشی آموزش تلقیح استرس (SIT) بر کاهش استرس زناشویی در زنان متأهل بوده است. جامعه آماری تحقیق حاضر شامل کلیه زنان متأهل مراجعه کننده به مرکز بهداشتی درمانی تامینالانم کرمانشاه می باشد. از این جامعه ابتدا 15 نفر به روش در دسترس انتخاب و سپس از بین آنها که نمرات استرس زناشویی شان از میانگین بیشتر بود به طور تصادفی 24 نفر انتخاب و در دو گروه آزمایش و کنترل جایگزین شدند. طرح پژوهش طرح پیش آزمون - پس آزمون با گروه کنترل و جلسه پیگیری می باشد. گروه آزمایش 9 جلسه تحت آموزش قرار گرفت.
SMSS test, and they were assigned into the two experimental and control groups randomly. The experimental group received 9 sessions each 90 minutes, and both groups responded to marital stress scale of Stockholm (SMSS). The obtained results were analyzed using analysis of covariance. Results of analysis of covariance indicated $F=4.98$ and the rate of probability was $0.024$. So the results show that stress inoculation training may reduce marital stress in women significantly.

**Keywords:** Marital Stress, Stress Inoculation Training, Women.
Comparing Stress of Mothers of Pre-school Children with and without Intellectual Disabilities

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Gh. Dehshiri, Ph.D.
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Abstract
The aim of this study was to compare the stress of mothers of pre-school children with and without intellectual disabilities. This is a causal-comparative research. A sample of 116 mothers (58 mothers of Pre-school children with intellectual disabilities and 58 mothers of Pre-school children without intellectual disabilities) were selected.

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Family inventory of life events was used for measuring stress level. Analysis of data using two-way analysis of variance test showed that the stress level of mothers of pre-school children with intellectual disabilities significantly are higher than the stress level of mothers of pre-school children without intellectual disabilities. Moreover, multiple analysis of variance revealed that in five subscales (intrafamily strains, marital strains, finance and business strains, illness and family care strains, losses, family and legal violations) stress level of mothers of pre-school children with intellectual disabilities significantly are more than the stress level of mothers of pre-school children without intellectual disabilities and in the three subscales (work-family transitions and strains, transition in and out, pregnancy and childbearing strains) there was no significant differences between mothers of pre-school children with and without intellectual disabilities. According to the finding of this research, it is recommended that educators of children with intellectual disability provide family education program especially in stress management area for parents of pre-school children with intellectual disability in order to help multidimensional development of these children and prevent detrimental consequences that threaten these children in school age and adulthood.

Keywords: Stress, Mothers, Preschool Children, Intellectual Disabilities.

کلیدواژه‌ها: استرس، مادران، کودکان بیش‌دبستانی، ناتوانی هوشی.
Prediction of General Health based on the Attachment Styles and Differentiation of Self among Ahwaz Universities Female Students with Love Breakup Experience

K. Tardast, M.A.
A. Amanollahi, Ph.D.

Abstract
The purpose of the present study was to prediction general health based on the attachment styles (anxious attachment style and avoidant attachment style) and differentiation of self (emotional reactivity, I position, fusion with others and emotional cutoff) among students who have experienced love break up in Ahwaz universities. The present research method was correlational.

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انتخاب گروه نمونه به روش نمونه‌گیری هدفمند و همچنین نمونه‌گیری گوله برای انجام شد. ابزارهای گردآوری داده‌ها شامل پرسشنامه‌های سلامت عمومی، گلدرگ، سیک دلبستگی، کالینز و تمايز یافته‌گی، اسکورون و دندی‌بودن. برای تحلیل داده‌ها از روش تحلیل ممیز استفاده شد.
نتایج به دست آمده نشان داد که ترکیب خطی متغیرهای پژوهش قادر به پیش‌بینی سلامت عمومی در دانشجویان دختر دارای تجربه شکست عاطفی است. همچنین در تحلیل ممیز به روش گام به گام مشخص گردید که کارآمادترین متغیرها در پیش‌بینی سلامت عمومی به ترتیب: پرستی عاطفی و سیک دلبستگی اضطرابی هستند. در بررسی متغیرها به صورت جداگانه نیز مشخص گردید که همه متغیرها شاخص دلبستگی اضطرابی، دلبستگی اجتنابی و کست شیکانی، موقعیت من، هماهنگی و پرستی عاطفی بین دانشجویان می‌تواند برای سلامت عمومی در دانشجویان دختر دارای تجربه شکست عاطفی دانشگاهی شهر اهواز می‌باشد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: تمايز یافته‌گی، سیک دلبستگی، سلامت عمومی، شکست عاطفی.