Investigating the Perception of Iranian Mothers of Desirable and Undesirable Characteristics which Associated to Secure and Insecure Attachment: A cultural Study about Attachment

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Abstract

There has been extensive research on cultural differences in attachment phenomena in recent years. The present study aims to explore the perception of Iranian mothers of desirable and undesirable characteristics in their childhood and adulthood, as one of the related components of attachment. This research replicates that of Rothbaum et al. (2007) and intends to compare and contrast the results in the

References

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چکیده:

در حال انجام است. هدف این پژوهش بررسی ارکان مادران ایرانی از ویژگی‌های خوشایند و ناخوشایند فرزندانشان، در کودکی و بزرگسالی آنها، بهعنوان یکی از مؤلفه‌های مرتبط به دلبستگی بود. این مطالعه تکرار مطالعه روثبیم و همکارانش (2007) و تلاش برای مقایسه نتایج ایرانی با نتایج مرتبط به فرهنگ زبانی و آمریکایی می‌باشد.
This research is a qualitative study. 30 Iranian mothers of 3-5 year-old children attending nursery schools in Tehran participated in this study. Mothers were asked individually through a semi-structured interview about characteristics which they like and dislike for their children to have in their childhood and adulthood. Results were analyzed by a qualitative method and show that positive mood and naughtiness in childhood, and socially desirable behaviors, good academic achievement and independency in adulthood were the most frequently mentioned desirable characteristics. Maladjustment, negative mood (bad temper) and isolation in childhood, and aggression, negative mood and socially undesirable behaviors in adulthood were the most frequently mentioned undesirable characteristics. The Iranian results were also compared with the results of the Rothbaum et al. (2007) report, and revealed cultural similarities as well as differences in this field. Faith, modesty and patience as desirable characteristics, and disability in expressing demands, low academic achievement and pertinacity as the undesirable characteristics were found as new categories in this study, which were not reported by American and Japanese mothers. These results are discussed in the context of the Iranian culture.

KeyWords: culture, attachment, desirable and undesirable characteristics.
Abstract
The purpose of this study was to clarify the parenting style in different types of family in the family process and content (FPC) model. The sample consisted of 770 secondary and high school students in Shiraz city. The Parenting Style Questionnaire (children form), Family Process Scale and Family Content Scale were used in this research.

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Abstract
هدف از این مطالعه تصمیم سیاستهای والدگی در گونه‌های مختلف خانواده در مدل فرایند و محتوای خانواده بود. گروه مطالعه مورد مطالعه در این پژوهش شامل 770 دانش آموز راهنمایی و دبیرستانی از مدارس شهر شیراز بودند. اثران مورد استفاده در پژوهش شامل پرسشنامه والدگی آبامان (فرم کودکان)، مقياس خود خواستار خانواده و مقياس خود خواستاری محتوای خانواده بود.
The last two scales were applied for the differentiation of family types in FPC Model (healthy family, unhealthy family, and two types of problematic families). To compare the different dimensions of parenting style in these types of family, the MANOVA test was used. The findings of the research showed that healthy families have a high positive parenting, high father involvement, and a low implementation of physical punishment on their children. In contrast, unhealthy families showed a high rate of physical punishment, and weakness in monitoring. In sum, the results of this study revealed that different types of family in the FPC Model used different parenting styles.

KeyWords: Parenting style, Family types, Healthy family.
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Abstract
The most important objective of this study is recognizing power distribution in the family by using qualitative research of Grounded Theory and analyzing it by conducting focus group workshops and semi-structured interviews with married men. In order to achieve this objective, focus group workshops were held with the partici-

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ضرورت استفاده از روش تحقیق کیفی در این تحقیق، شناخت عوامل زمینه‌ای‌های مبادله، تحلیل داده‌های تحقیق و مدل نظری حاصل بیانگر این است که شرایط علمی هنجارهای فرهنگی و انحصار منابع مالی، منجر به ایجاد پدیده نابرابری قدرت شده است. بدیه اصلی نابرابری قدرت، تحت شرایط مداخله‌گر آگاهی، تکرش، خواست زنان، نوع ارتباطات عادت، نوع شغل و دیگران، منجر به توزیع دو استراتژی اصلی (الف) شیوه اعمال قدرت و (ب) چگونگی تقسیم کار خانگی شد. شباهت اعمال قدرت و چگونگی تقسیم کار خانگی، استراتژی‌هایی به این است که شرکت‌کنندگان، قدرت در خانواده را کنترل می‌کنند و پیامدهای این استراتژی‌ها، عرصه‌های مختلف قدرت زنان و مردان، مشارکت زنان و بیان برای زنان بوده است. در این مقاله مدل پایاده‌سازی توزیع قدرت در خانواده ارائه می‌شود.

کلیدواژه‌ها: انحصار منابع مالی، قدرت خانواده
بهنجارهای فرهنگی، تقسیم کار خانگی، نظریه (GTM) مبنا (متناوند)

KeyWords: Decision-Making, Family Power, Grounded Theory, Cultural Norms, Exclusion of Financial Resources.
Abstract

Objective: This research intends to provide a meta-analysis of previous research on familial maladjustment of families of Iranian martyrs and veterans and present an applied model to increase their familial adjustment. Therefore, one main question about familial maladjustment of families of martyrs and veterans and one secondary question about the effect of gender on the familial maladjustment were posed.
Method: To answer these questions from among all research on familial maladjustment of families of martyrs and veterans previously carried out throughout Iran, 5 research studies which were acceptable in terms of methodology and exhibited inclusive criteria, were selected for the meta-analysis.

Results: Based on the results of this meta-analysis, the effect size of the rate of familial maladjustment (0/231) was moderate; Moreover the effect size of children's gender(0/078) was moderate. According to the meta-analysis, the effect size of the families was weak. Based on the findings reported in research's literature and results of the meta-analysis, an applied model for the increase of familial adjustment of families of martyrs and veterans was proposed, which consists of interventions for general factors and factors rated to marital life and parenting.

KeyWords: Families of Martyrs and Veterans, Meta-Analysis, Familial Adjustment, Applied Model.
Abstract

Objective: The objective of this study was to assess family functioning of 7-15 year-old children with and without attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in Tabriz in 2008.

Method: We used causal-comparative method with 150 families. 75 of them were families of children with ADHD referred to the clinics of Tabriz and the rest of them were the families of ordinary students of Tabriz. We used Random Cluster sampling and used the Family Assessment Device questionnaire with them, and analyzed the data using t-test.

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Abstract

هدف پژوهش حاضر، مقایسه عملکرد خانواده کودکان مبتلا به اختلال کمبود توجه/ بیش فعال و کودکان بدون اختلال بیش فعال است. 75 خانواده کودکان مبتلا به ADHD از بین مراجعین کلینیک‌های روان-پزشکی شهر تبریز و 75 خانواده کودکان بدون ADHD از بین دانشآموزان سنین 7-15 ساله تبریز، به روش نمونه‌گیری تصادفی خوش‌ای به عنوان نمونه انتخاب شدند.
Results: The results showed that there was a significant difference between the 2 groups in problem solving, communication, roles, affective responsiveness, behavioral control, affective involvement and general functioning. The average score of families with ADHD children was higher than the control group. It was found out that ADHD group displayed less healthier functioning compared with the control group.

KeyWords: ADHD, Family Functioning.
The Effectiveness of Family Training From “Bowen Family System” on Self Differentiation and the Function of Families with Addicted Children

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Abstract
The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of Bowen Family System therapy in increasing self-differentiation and improving family function in families with addicted children. Based on previous studies, addicted persons and their families have difficulties in self-differentiation, which results in problems in family functioning. Bowen Family System therapy aims to help families understand and resolve these issues. The present study assessed the effectiveness of this therapy in families with addicted children. The results showed that the therapy was effective in increasing self-differentiation and improving family function.

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families exhibit low self-differentiation, which makes them dysfunctional. The design of this research was an experimental one with a pre-test, post-test and randomized control group. The samples (10 addicted families) were selected voluntarily of single addicted persons and their families in 4 addiction clinics in Tehran. The samples were randomly assigned to two experimental and control groups. The experimental group received a therapy based on Bowen Family System theory in 8 sessions along with the standard treatment and addiction based on national protocols of Ministry and Health and Social Welfare Organization, while the control group was not exposed to such a therapy. Pre- and post- test data were investigated using a covariance analysis test. The results showed that Bowen Family System therapy increases self-differentiation and improves the functioning of addicted persons and their families.

**KeyWords:** Bowen Family System Therapy, Addiction, Self Differentiation, Family Function.
Comparing Effect of two type of case Management Intervention (Health Worker and Family Member of Patient) in Quality of Life of Schizophrenic Patients

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A. Nori Karbalaii, Ph.D.

Abstract

Objective: The present research aims to examine the effectiveness of two kinds of case management intervention (a health worker and a family member of a Schizophrenic patient).

Method: The design of this study was quasi-experimental. 176 schizophrenic...
patients received case management interventions in two groups: family members and health workers. Before and after the interventions, the Wisconsin Quality of Questionnaire was completed by the participants.

**Results:** No difference in the subscale of quality of life questionnaire was observed between the two groups. However, in some subscales, like symptoms of disease, economic status and satisfaction, the family member intervention showed a higher score.

Community-based intervention and case management improves the quality of life in both groups.

**Conclusion:** Case management could be achieved successfully by family members of Schizophrenic patients who have a high-school diploma, which consequently may result in saving money and resources.

**KeyWords:** Family, Quality of Life, Schizophrenia, Case Management, Community-Based Intervention.
The Relationship Between Attachment Dimensions and the Big-Five Factors of Personality from the Dyadic and Individual Approaches

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Abstract
Attachment Theory and the Big-Five Factors of Personality exhibit commonalities in explaining individual differences. There is a sizeable amount of research which studied the relationship between attachment dimensions and personality factors. The purpose of this research was to study the simple correla-

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یافته‌های نشان داد که اضطراب دلیسکی با روان‌نگری، روابط منفی و ابعاد دلیسکی همسر، رابطه مثبت معنا ندارد و با برون‌گرایی گرایی همسر رابطه منفی معنا ندارد. اجتناب دلیسکی با برون‌گرایی توانی و اجتناب دلیسکی همسر رابطه مثبت معنا ندارد. در سطح فردی اضطراب دلیسکی مقداری توسط روان‌نگری خود و اجتناب دلیسکی توسط برون‌گرایی و توافق‌یابی بینی می‌شود. در سطح زوجی اضطراب دلیسکی به ترتیب توسط روان‌نگری خود و اجتناب دلیسکی همسر بینی می‌شود.

همچنین اجتناب دلیسکی به ترتیب توسط برون‌گرایی گرایی خود، اضطراب دلیسکی همسر، و برون‌گرایی همسر بینی می‌گردد. به طور کلی ابعاد دلیسکی هم جزء ویژگی افراد و هم جزء ویژگی رابطه است.

**کلیدواژه‌ها:** دلیسکی برگسلان، اضطراب دلیسکی، اجتناب دلیسکی، شخصیت، پنج عامل بزرگ شخصیت

**KeyWords:** Adult Attachment, Attachment Anxiety, Attachment Avoidance, Personality, Big-Five Factors.