Value Orientation and Cultural Change in the Family

T. Azad Armaki, Ph.D.

M. Zahiri, Ph.D.

Abstract
Values are considered the most powerful determinant factor in the cultural and social system of societies and play a crucial role in explaining, controlling, directing and predicting individuals’ acts. They also determine and direct the way people orient, act and interact with each other. Therefore, based on Ronald Ingleheart’s theory of value transformation and other theories, the present paper intends to examine the conditions of people’s value orientation in the population investigated in order to investigate cultural changes in Bandarabasian citizens.
The data for this study were obtained from 393 questionnaires completed by parents and children in the city of Bandarabbas through direct interview method. The analysis of the data revealed that respondents (both parents and children) had material value orientation. Thus, it may be concluded that people give higher priority to material values. Furthermore, the results show that younger individuals, compared to older ones, give more priority to Meta material values.

Hence, according to the findings of this study, it seems that people prefer material values and their value priority is more inclined toward this kind of values. Moreover, it appears that the province of Hormozgan is still experiencing the hard dimension of development and it is still far away from soft dimension of development.

**KeyWords:** value orientation, cultural change, family, Bandarabbas city.
بررسی تأثیر آرمان گرایی توسیع‌یابی بر شکاف بین نگرش‌های دختران و مادران آنها نسبت به ازدواج و خانواده

The Effect of Developmental Idealism on the Gap between Mothers and Daughters in their Attitudes towards Marriage and Family

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چکیده:
این مقاله بر آن است ضمن شناخت نگرش دختران و مادران نسبت به ازدواج، خانواده و شکاف بین آنها، تأثیر آرمان گرایی توسیع‌یابی را بر این شکاف بررسی کند. این پژوهش به شیوه پیمایشی و یا کمک پرسشنامه خود ایفا بر روی ۴۰۰ نفر (۲۰۰ نفر دختر و ۲۰۰ نفر مادران آنها) از دانشجویان دختر دانشگاه تبریز انجام گرفته است. برای گزارش نمونه‌ها از روش نمونه‌گیری طبقه‌ای چند مرحله‌ای استفاده شده است. بر اساس پایه‌های این پژوهش، بین نگرش مادران و دختران آنها شکاف قابل توجهی وجود دارد.

Abstract
The aim of this article is to study the effect of developmental idealism on the gap between the attitudes of mothers and their daughters towards marriage and family. This research is a survey carried out via a self-administered questionnaire completed by 400 female students and their mothers in Tabriz University. A statistical sample was selected using "Proportional Stratified Sampling" method. Findings reveal that there is a noticeable gap between mothers and their daughters attitudes towards marriage and family.

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Mothers are more traditional in their attitudes toward the preferred age for marriage, husband selection, separation and divorce, favourable marriage conditions, decision-making ability in the family, family relations and favourable conditions of child-bearing. However, their daughters show more modern attitudes. Developmental idealism is found to have a direct and positive effect on the gap between mothers, and their daughters, attitudes towards marriage and family: an increase in the developmental idealism results in a more modern personal attitude.

KeyWords: developmental idealism, gap between mothers and daughters in their attitudes, marriage and family.
A Sociological Study of Base Factors of Family and School in the Tendency of Teenage Girls toward Sexually Deviant Behavior and Addiction

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Abstract

Nowadays, teenagers’ abnormal behavior is an important problem in the field of pathology. Family plays an important role in the society’s institutions. It internalizes conformity with social norms, acceptable in the society, in children and teenagers throughout the establishment of educational and behavioral models. If families can’t transfer to and institutionalize in their children these social norms, their

چکیده:

رفتارهای نابنجار نوجوانان، امری مسئله عمدهای در حوزه آسیب‌شناسی به شمار می‌رود. خانواده جایگاه مهمی را در جامعه می‌گیرد. خانواده‌ای که از طریق پایه‌ریزی‌های اجتماعی و مبتنی بر در نصیحتی با نوجوانان جامعه‌ای می‌آموزد، می‌تواند نجویان را در انتقال هنجرهای ارزش‌های جایگاه زیر کننده نسبت به مدرسه و مشارکت تعلقات خاطر نوجوانان نسبت به مدرسه و مشارکت

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children’s behaviors will not be in conformity with established social norms, and will hence be considered abnormal. The role of schools is evident in transferring acceptable social norms and values. Teenagers’ affiliation with schools, and their participation in school activities are important factors in their deviant behavior.

This research is an attempt to review and study different approaches, but mainly the sociological approach, in this field. It uses the survey method, randomly choosing 426 teenage girl students between 14 and 18 years of age in the city of Tehran to study a sample of Iranian society. Applying the multivariable regression method, the research shows that each one of these variables would separately have a noticeable effect on research dependent variables. As a whole, most of the independent variables had significant relations with the dependent variables. Therefore, the research model was confirmed by the results of the study.

**Keywords:** family, school, teenage girls, tendency to deviant behavior.
The Relationship Between Parenting Style and Addiction Susceptibility in Children

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R. Vahdat, M. A.  
K. Garadingeh, M. A.

Abstract
The aim of this study is to determine the effect of parenting style on the prediction of Addiction Susceptibility (AS) in children. The present study plans to investigate whether different parenting styles lead to shaping various addiction susceptibility in children. Participants were 304 single male and female students of Islamic Azad University at Khoy Branch. Participants were between 19 and 26 years of age and were chosen using Stratified Random Sampling method.

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Data were gathered using the addiction susceptibility questionnaire-student version (ASQ-SV) and the parenting style questionnaire (PSQ). Data were analyzed using multiple regression and partial correlation. The results show that paternal and maternal authoritative parenting style (PS) has a negative and significant relationship with children’s AS. Authoritative PS is a reverse and significant predictor of children’s AS. Father’s neglectful PS, however, is not a significant predictor of children’s AS. Authoritarian PS is a direct and significant predictor of children’s AS. Mother’s authoritative PS has a positive and significant relationship with children’s AS. Authoritative PS is a reverse and significant predictor of children’s AS. Authoritarian PS is a direct and significant predictor of children’s AS. Parent’s neglectful PS has also a positive and significant relationship with children’s AS. Mother’s neglectful PS is a direct and significant predictor of children’s AS. Authoritative PS is the most efficient style in terms of reducing AS and authoritarian and neglectful PS as the most inefficient styles in terms of increasing AS. Thus, Parents training should be the main goal of drug demand reduction program (DDRP).

KeyWord: addiction susceptibility, parenting style, children.
Abstract
This article introduces the Iranian Couples Interaction Coding System (ICICS), which is an observational method for evaluating the quality of couple's interactions. The coding system was based on the Specific Affect Coding System. Problem-solving, decision making and reviewing conversation about a shared pleasure event in the past interactions of 31 distressed and non-distressed couples were videotaped. Findings showed that the ICICS is a reliable and valid measure of Iranian couples' interactions. Results from this study reveal an association to exist between ICICS and

چکیده
هدف از این پژوهش معرفی نظام کدگذاری مشاهداتی از تعاملات دوجانبی زوجین ایرانی است که به بررسی کیفیت و کمیت تعامل در زوجین می‌پردازد. در این مطالعه نظام کدگذاری مشاهداتی بر اساس چندین نظام کدگذاری از جمله نظام کدگذاری مخصوص عاطفه (SPAFF) انجام شده است و نواهای ویدئویی از 31 زوج سازگار و ناسازگار (16 ناسازگار) که از طریق نمونه‌گیری در دسترس انتخاب شده بودند، در جنگ مرحله از تعامل زوجین، که شامل حل مسئله، تصمیم‌گیری و صحبت در مورد خاطره خوب یا بد، گرفته شد.

کودکانه
یا مقاله با حمایت مالی قلب علی خانواده دانشگاه شهید بهشتی به‌طور مستقل تهیه، انتخاب شده است. نویسنده س毛孔 تهیه، انتخاب شده دانشگاه شهید بهشتی، پژوهشکده خانواده تلفن: 213490-2287 Email: m_sadeghi@sbu.ac.ir
marital satisfaction; i.e. the higher the positive interaction of couples in the ICICS, the more the marital satisfaction is. Results of the discriminant analysis also show that ICICS can predict marital satisfaction and dissatisfaction with high degree of accuracy using the positive and negative interactions.

The ICICS has 23 codes: 15 negative codes, 1 code for neutral affect, and 7 positive codes for each person to assess the verbal and nonverbal behaviors of both speakers and listeners. 11 codes out of 15 negative codes are similar to other coding systems ("Disgust", "Contempt", "Belligerence", "Do-mineering", "Criticism", "Anger", "Tension", "Tense Humor", "Defensive-ness", "Sadness", and "Stone-wall-ing"). However, several categories were introduced into the ICICS which either have not been reported in previous (Western) studies, or have not been considered of importance to be in a different code or category. For instance, quality of communication about "Family-of-Origin" plays a very important role in distinguishing between distressed and non-distressed Iranian couples. Other codes that were added to this system include "Family Contempt"; such as "Contempt, Criticize, Disagreement and Disputing toward each other families", "Contempt toward her/him self", "Condemning the Relationship", and "Gender Rules". Positive codes include positive codes in other coding systems as well as using "We" to talk about couples as a unit in their relationship. This study highlights the importance of cultural components, especially the importance of family ties, in Iran.

**KeyWords:** Iranian Couples Interaction Coding System (ICICS), family of origin, culture.
The Impact of Transactional Analysis Method on Increasing Marital Compatibility of Incompatible Couples

E. Danesh, Ph.D. *

Abstract
The aim of this research is to determine the effect of the Transactional Analysis (T.A.) Method in increasing marital compatibility of incompatible couples. The method design applied is one of quasi experimental. 16 married couples (32 wives and husbands) were chosen randomly amongst 54 couples who volunteered to participate in a pre-test/ post-test design purposefully. Then they were matched on their scores and were assigned randomly to experimental and control groups.

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E. Danesh, Ph.D. *

Abstract
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چکیده
هدف این پژوهش تعیین اثر تلفکی روش تحلیل ارتباط محاوره‌ای در افزایش سازگاری زناشویی زوج‌های ناسازگار است. روش پژوهش شبه آزمایشی، با طرح پیش آزمون و پس آزمون و نمونه-گیری به شیوه دسترخ باید اجرایی تصادفی گردد. به میان در برگیری 54 زوج که از طریق اطلاعات داوطلبانه، 16 زوج (32 زن و مرد) بی روش تصادفی انتخاب و پس از رفتن نمرات اول همین زمان و به طور تصادفی به دو گروه آزمایش و گواه تضمین شدند. زوج‌های گروه آزمایش در 10 جلسه 2 ساعته هفته‌گذار شدند.
The couples in the experimental group participated in 10 weekly sessions, each lasting for 2 hours. The measurement instrument used in this research was Spanier's 32-item dyadic adjustment scale (DAS, 1976), which was performed individually in an accurate controlled condition in the pre-treatment, post-treatment and follow-up stages. The data were analyzed using analysis of variance with repeated measurement design, the independent t-test, and drawing graphs. Results indicated that the TA method increased marital compatibility, dyadic satisfaction, dyadic cohesion, dyadic consensus and affectional expression of the experimental group couples compared to the pre-treatment condition and to the control group. It is then concluded that T.A., emphasizing self-knowledge and activating behaviors derived from “adult ego”, is an effective intervening method for removing marital disagreements and improving adjustment between incompatible couples.

**KeyWords:** compatibility, incompatibility, marriage, transactional analysis.
The Impact of Anger Management Training on Anger Self-Regulation Skills and Parent-Adolescent Conflicts in Female Adolescents of Junior High (Guidance) Schools in Tehran

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K. Tahmassian, Ph.D.

A. Khosh Konesh, Ph.D.

Abstract
The aim of this study is to examine the impact of anger management training on anger self-regulation skills and parent-adolescent conflicts in female adolescents of Tehran. In this study, a pretest-posttest design with a control group was used. The population of the study was all 6th and 7th grade girls at schools in the city of Tehran. A sample of 30 students was selected from two schools in Tehran and was assigned to two control and experimental groups.
Two questionnaires measuring trait and state anger and parent-adolescent conflicts were administered. Then, the anger management program including ten 90-minute sessions on a weekly basis was delivered to the experimental group. During the course of the sessions, one student in the experimental group dropped out and was excluded from the study. A matched member in the control group also was excluded and the sample size was reduced to 28 students. Both groups completed the questionnaires again.

The results of the research revealed that there was a significant difference between the two groups (α = 0.05), in terms of anger self-regulation skills and parent-adolescent conflicts. In other words, anger management training increased anger self-regulation skills and decreased conflicts between parents and adolescents.

**Keywords:** anger management training, anger self-regulation skills, parent-adolescent conflicts.

کلیدواژه‌ها: آموزش مدیریت خشم، مهارات‌های خودظمدهی خشم، تعارضات والد - نوجوان.