An Investigation on Validity and Reliability of the Attitudes about Romance and Mate Selection scale

S. Sepehri

M. R. Hasan Tavakoli

Abstract

Mate selection process is an important and difficult issue for many in different societies. Selection of appropriate person to marry is one of the most stressful decisions in life. People ambitiously try to find the appropriate person to marry and understand if they are having the right choice or not before marriage. Unfortunately, the basics of the people who are trying to choose the appropriate individual come from unrealistic beliefs or expectations.

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چکیده:
امروزه برای اکثر افراد در جوامع مختلف، انتخاب همسر متلئهای مهم و مشکل است. انتخاب فرد مناسب برای ازدواج یکی از عوامل مهم در انتخاب همسر متلئه‌ها و افراد مناسب ازدواج می‌باشد. افراد برای انتخاب مناسب ازدواج عمدتاً از تجربیات متلئه‌ی فرد در لحظه‌ی ازدواج در انتخاب همسر و افراد مناسب ازدواج در انتخاب همسر می‌باشند. این امر از انتخاب صحیح و مطمئن در انتخاب مناسب ازدواج و انتخاب همسر و افراد مناسب ازدواج در انتخاب همسر مطرح می‌شود. تحقیقات

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Cobb, Larson and Watson (2003) developed the scale for attitudes about romance and mate selection which evaluates 7 irrational beliefs including Cohabitation, One and Only, Love Is Enough, Ease of Effort, Idealization, Opposites, complement, and Complete assurance. This Research examined validity and reliability of the Persian version of this scale. Extracted beliefs based on factor analysis were: Believe love, Pivotal experience, Idealization, Opposite seeking, Easy getting and Optimistic view. Factor analysis could show the underlying structure of the questionnaire and explained a significant amount of variance that provides evidence for the validity. Reliability of the questionnaire is reported based on Cornbach's alpha, and high levels of variances explained.

Keywords: Irrational beliefs, Constraining beliefs, Mate selection.
A Qualitative and Quantitative Marital Satisfaction Comparison of Employed Women based on Equality and Unequality in Occupation Level of Couples

D. Zolfaghari, M. A.
S. Tabrizi, M. A.

Abstract

Women’s occupation affects family relations such as relations with spouse, children, as well as marital satisfaction. As a result their equal social levels will directly affect their marital relations.

The main objective of this research is the assessment of the relation between a couple’s occupational level and their marital satisfaction level. Using qualitative and quantitative methods 60 subjects were selected randomly, and 15 were assigned in the qualitative group and 45 in quantitative group.

Keywords:

Women’s occupation, Marital satisfaction, Equality, Unequality, Employment, Occupation level, Couples.

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Abstract

The main objective of this research is the assessment of the relation between a couple’s occupational level and their marital satisfaction level. Using qualitative and quantitative methods 60 subjects were selected randomly, and 15 were assigned in the qualitative group and 45 in quantitative group.
A structured interview was used for qualitative section and Enrich marital satisfaction questionnaire for quantitative section. It was indicated that the qualitative group with equal occupational values consider occupation as an activity for achieving financial independence. Men with higher level jobs prioritize socialization, hobbies, feeling useful and avoidance of mental isolation after financial independence. However, women with higher level occupations prioritize welfare support, socialization and spiritual improvements after financial independence. When a couples’ occupational level is equal, advantages of an employed wife are higher than her housewife peers and her restrictions limited. However, it increases when the couple’s jobs are at two different levels. This limitation will only increase when the wife’s occupational level is higher than of her husband. In the quantitative section of the research, results indicate that the average rate of general marital satisfaction for couples with equal occupational values (182) is more than couples with unequal occupational values (117.54, 154.47).

Keywords: marital satisfaction, occupation, marital status, occupation level.
Sociological Explanation of Anomic Sexual Relationships in Iran

T. AzadArmaki, Ph.D.
M. H. Sharifi Saei, M.A.

Abstract

Anomic Sexual Relationships, premarital sex, in Iran is in rise and dominant policy is to ignore it. This study has focused on the discovery of major social factors in development of these relations. This study is a qualitative research. 34 males were interviewed who reported such relationships. Results shown that issues like need, curiosity and experience, social networks and friendship groups, unemployment and economic conditions, cultural pressure, increasing age of marriage, rise of modern communication...
technologies, and emerging new cultural values in the society, have been the most important factors in the development of these relationships. Underlying mechanisms for these relationships, is Complex and multistage. The needs drive the person to satisfy them. He initiates within legitimate and cultural bounds to satisfy those needs. If the legitimate and cultural ways of satisfaction fails, then anomic might be a choice at this stage. The person seeks new ways of reaching to satisfaction. These new cultural ways, provide the groundwork for the formation of pre marital sexual relationships.

**Keywords:** Need, Sexual need, Emotional need, Cohabitation, Anomie, Relative deprivation, LifeStyle.

기술, 문화, 그리고 새로운 가치가 사회에 도달하고, 이들 관계의 발전을 이끌어내는 가장 중요한 요소가 되었습니다. 이러한 관계의 근본적인 기전은 복잡하고 다단계적입니다. 요구가 사람을 만족시키는 동기로 작용합니다. 그는 공석과 문화의 범위 안에서 요구를 충족시키려 합니다. 가상의 방식도 실패할 경우, anomie가 선택되어 더해질 수 있습니다. 이 새로운 문화 방식은 이 산애의 성적 관계의 형성의 뿌리를 제공합니다.

**키워드:** 요구, 성적 요구, 감정적 요구, 혼인, anomie, 상대적 부수적, 라이프스타일.
The Role of Perceived Parent Goal Emphasis and Family Communication Pattern on Students' Goal Orientation

S. Keshavarzi, M.A.  
S. Firoozbakht, M.A.  
M. Fouladchang, Ph.D.

Abstract  
This study examined the role of perceived parent goal emphasis and family communication patterns on students' goal orientations. Participants were 300 high school students (160 girls, 140 boys) from Shiraz high schools. They completed Friedel Perceived Parent Goal Emphasis Scale (2007), Koerner and Fitzpatrick Family Communication Patterns Questionnaire (2002) and Elliot & McGregor Goal orientation Questionnaire (2002).

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چکیده:  
هدف پژوهش: بررسی نقش ادراک تأکید هدف والدین و ادراک ارتباطی خانواده در جهت‌گیری هدف دانش‌آموزان  
راهنمایی‌های پژوهشی شامل مقياس ادراک تأکید هدف والدین (فرانتل و همکاران؛ 2002) و پرسشنامه تحددنظر شده الگوی ارتباط خانواده (کوئنر و فرانتل؛ 2002) و پرسشنامه جهت‌گیری هدف (الب وت و مک گریکور، 2002) می‌شود.

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کوئنر، م. ف.؛ مرکز، ف. و مرکز، ف.؛ 2002. تحقیق و پژوهش. شیراز. دانشگاه شیراز. شیراز.
Stepwise Multiple Regression was used for analysis of data. Results indicated: a) conversation orientation, perceived parent mastery goal emphasis and perceived parent Performance goal emphasis were positively correlated and significant predictors of students' mastery goal orientation. b) Perceived parent Performance goal emphasis and conversation orientation were significantly predicting students' approach performance goal orientation. c) Perceived parent Performance goal emphasis and conformity orientation significantly predicted students' avoidance performance goal orientation.

**Keywords:** perceived parent goal emphasis, family communication pattern, conversation orientation, conformity orientation, students' goal orientation.
The Relationship between Mother-Daughter Perfectionism: the Intergenerational Transition

P. Sharifi daramadi, Ph.D.

M. Niknam, M. A.

E. Givehchi, M. A.

Abstract

The purpose of the current research is to investigate the relationship between mothers’ and their daughters’ perfectionism. A sample of 202 students from Tehran schools were selected through cluster sampling and they completed Frost multi perfectionism scale (FMPS) along with their mothers. Adding up different subscales of FMPS makes it possible to examine positive and negative perfectionism.

چکیده:
هدف پژوهش حاضر، بررسی رابطه کمالگرایی مادران با کمالگرایی دخترانشان است. پژوهش حاضر، توصیفی از نوع همبستگی است. تعداد 202 نفر از دانش آموزان دختر دبیرستانهای تهران بر اساس نمونه‌گیری خوشه‌ای انتخاب و با تکمیل مقياس کمالگرایی فراست (FMPS) به همراه مادرانشان در این پژوهش شرکت کرده‌اند. نتایج پژوهش توزیع تحلیل همبستگی و رگرسیون مورد بررسی قرار گرفته.
Data were analyzed through correlation and regression analysis. Results showed a significant positive correlation (p<0.01) between mothers' perfectionism, dimensions of perfectionism (positive and negative), and subscales of perfectionism, except for organization with their daughters. Results also showed that perfectionism, its dimensions, and its subscales, except for organization, can predict similar issues in daughters significantly (p<0.01).

According to the results of this research, perfectionist characteristics of mothers are reflected in their daughters.

**Keywords**: perfectionism, positive and negative perfectionism, intergenerational transmission mothers, daughters.
The Relationship between Dimensions of Family/Teachers Communication Patterns and Students’ Critical Thinking Dispositions with the Mediation of Basic Psychological Needs Satisfaction

M. Kouroshnia, M. A.
M. Latifian, Ph.D.

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the mediating effect of basic psychological needs satisfaction in the relationship between dimensions of family/teachers communication patterns and students’ critical thinking dispositions. In this study 437 (275 females and 162 males) undergraduate students were selected through...
a multistage random cluster sampling method from Shiraz University. Participants completed the Revised Family Communication Patterns Instrument, the Teachers Communication Patterns Instrument, the general form of Basic Needs Satisfaction Scale and the California Critical Thinking Dispositions Instrument (CCTDI). The originally proposed seven factor structure of CCTDI by Facione et al. was tested which yielded a new factor structure with four types of critical thinking dispositions. The results of the path analysis and the model goodness of fit indices supported the meditational effect of satisfaction of basic psychological needs. The patterns in which satisfaction of basic psychological needs mediated the relationship between dimensions of family/teachers communication patterns and each of the critical thinking dispositions were different. In this study, these different patterns and their implications have been discussed.

**Keywords:** Dimensions of family communication patterns, Dimensions of teachers communication patterns, Basic psychological needs satisfaction and Critical thinking dispositions of Iranian college students.
The Protecting Legal basis of Divorced Woman's Marital Duration Earnings

A. Bariklou, Ph.D.

Abstract

One of the important problems of divorced woman is the absence of effective legal protection of her earnings over marital duration. Although the Iranian legislator provide protection in accordance to the principle of Taking Advantage, four conditions of this principle, that is, the order, the doing of action, payable of wage according to custom and usage and are required.

چکیده

یکی از مسائل مهم زوجه مطلقه، فقدان حمايت حقوقی مؤثر در آمد ایام زنده مشترک است. اگرچه قانون گذار ایرانی بر مبنای قاعده استیفای از او حمايت کرده ولی شروطی برای حاکمیت این قاعده، يعني، دستور مرد، انجام عمل، اجرت داشته و عدم قصد نبرد، لازم است که دو شرط آن، يعني عدم تبرع و دستور زوج در اغلب روابط زوجان محقق نیست، در نتیجه، عملًا از زوجه حمايت مؤثر نمی‌شود.

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Gratuitously, two conditions of this principle, that is, the husband order and lack of action have never been fulfilled in case of many couples and as a consequence the woman is not receiving protection.

As such, it is necessary to protect the earnings of divorced wife according to the other principle such as Partnership rule, causality and deception in the Iranian positive law which is more competent to the subject and more effective from the protection point of view.

Keywords: taking advantage, principle, partnerships, freely gift, partition, causality, deception.