The Sociological Study of Life Satisfaction According to Family Pattern

N. Mohammadi
F. S. Alamdar

Abstract

This article studies the effect of family pattern (Single-parent, polygamous and nuclear) on “family satisfaction” and “quality of life”. This is a descriptive- analytical study that has been done by survey method and questionnaire. In this study 187 married women who return to Kahnooge hygiene center selected by simple random sampling method. Data was analyzed by SPSS. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation) and regression results are discussed.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, family pattern, quality of life, descriptive-analytical study, survey method, questionnaire, married women, Kahnooge hygiene center, SPSS.

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اطلاعات جامعه‌شناسی و تحقیق در زندگی خانوادگی بر حسب الگوی خانواده

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This article studies the effect of family pattern (Single-parent, polygamous and nuclear) on “family satisfaction” and “quality of life”. This is a descriptive- analytical study that has been done by survey method and questionnaire. In this study 187 married women who return to Kahnooge hygiene center selected by simple random sampling method. Data was analyzed by SPSS. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation) and regression results are discussed.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, family pattern, quality of life, descriptive-analytical study, survey method, questionnaire, married women, Kahnooge hygiene center, SPSS.

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چکیده
مقاله حاضر با هدف بررسی تأثیر الگوی خانواده (زندگی انفرادی، چندزی و چندزنا) بر “ظرفیت زندگی” و “کیفیت زندگی” انجام شده است. این مطالعه مقطعی از نوع توصیفی- تحلیلی است که با روش پیامدهای و ایز ارزیابی آن اجرا شده است. گروه نمونه این ازار به‌شمار 187 زن متأهل مراده کننده به مرکز بهداشت شهرستان کهنوگه می‌باشد که با استفاده از روش نمونه‌گیری تصادفی ساده انتخاب شدند. داده‌های به‌دست آمده بر اساس آزمون‌های آماری و توصیفی (میانگین و انحراف معیار) آزمون و ضریب رگرسیون در فضای تحلیل شد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: خوش‌آموزی، الگوی خانوادگی، ظرفیت زندگی، کیفیت زندگی، تحقیق مقطعی، روش تحلیلی، روش پیامدهای و ایز ارزیابی، مراده‌کننده، مرکز بهداشت شهرستان کهنوگه.
Results shows that pattern of family explain $45\%$ of changing satisfaction for women. The most satisfaction and quality of life is observed in nuclear family in comparison with other two groups and Female heading family’s level of satisfaction depends on the cause of heading, and in polygamous family depends on the number of wives. The high qualification of life belongs to Female Households family that their husbands had died. In conclusion, family satisfaction is depending on cultural components that shapes during social interactions.

**Keywords:** Family satisfactions, life quality, Women headed Family, polygene Family.

نتایج به‌دست آمده نشان داد که الگوی خانواده، تبیین گر $45\%$ تغییرات رضایتمندی زنان از زندگی خانوادگی می‌باشد. در مقام مقایسه، بالاترین رضایتمندی و کیفیت زندگی در خانوادهای نک همسر ملاحظه شد؛ میزان رضایت از زندگی در خانوادهای زن سرپرست، بر حسب سرپرست شدن زن قابل تبیین است. همچنین بالاترین کیفیت زندگی مربوط به زنانی است که همسرانشان فوت کرده‌اند.

رضایتمندی در خانواده‌های چندسر، با توجه به تعداد زنان قابل تبیین است. نتایج به‌دست آمده در راستای تأیید فرضیه تحقیق نشان می‌دهد، رضایتمندی از زندگی خانوادگی مؤلفه‌ای فرهنگی است که در جریان کنش‌های اجتماعی با دیگران شکل می‌گیرد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: رضایتمندی خانوادگی، کیفیت زندگی خانواده ژن‌پرست، خانواده چندسر.
Formulating Relationships Model of Parenting Styles, Personality, Self-Esteem and Happiness: Path Analysis Model

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G. Sarami, Ph.D.

M. Falsafi Nejad, Ph.D.

Abstract

A recent increase in research on positive psychology and happiness is evident. The essential aim of this study was to formulate model for prediction of happiness based on self-esteem, personality traits and parenting styles in students. For this purpose, 350 people of students of Allameh Tabatabaei University were...
selected by cluster random sampling. The instruments administered in this research were the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Buri's Parental Authority Questionnaire (maternal form) and the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Revised Short-Scale).

Based on a path analysis, the results indicated that in the first presented model some indices were fit. So, the model was modified and showed a better fit with the data. It was revealed that extraversion and self-esteem have positive direct relationship with happiness.

Neuroticism and happiness were correlated negatively and the significant indirect relationship between extraversion with happiness through self-esteem was found. A significant indirect relationship between authoritarian parenting style through neuroticism and extraversion with happiness was found as well.

Although extraversion, authoritarian parenting style, neuroticism and self-esteem were the most important predictors of happiness, respectively in this research the role of self-esteem, personality traits and parenting styles on happiness was supported and these variables were indicated as important.

**Keywords:** Happiness, Parenting Styles, Personality traits, Self-Esteem.
Comparing the Role of Family and Well-Being Centers in Quality of Life of Trainable Mental Retarded

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A. Zabihzadeh, M.A.
Kh. Ahmadi, Ph.D.

Abstract
Promotion of quality of life is an essential goal in rehabilitation of people with mental retardation. The purpose of present study is comparing quality of life in trainable mental retarded lived in family and well-being centers. In this cross-sectional-comparative study 225 trainable mental retarded in Tehran province selected by random-clustered sampling method.

چکیده
ارتقای کیفیت زندگی یک هدف اساسی در توانبخشی افراد کمتوان ذهنی است. هدف از مطالعه حاضر تعیین تفاوت کیفیت زندگی کمتوان ذهنی تربیت پذیر مراقبت شده در خانواده و مراکز بهزیستی می‌باشد. طی یک پژوهش مقیاس‌یافته مقایسه‌ای 225 نفر از کمتوان ذهنی تربیت پذیر استان تهران به شیوه نمونه‌گیری تصادفی طبقه‌ای انتخاب شدند.

کلیه حقوق این مقاله توسط انجمن علمی تربیتی و روان‌شناختی ایران صادر شده است.
One of parents or caregiver answers to Cummins quality of life questioners in both groups. Non parametric Kruskal-Wallis test showed that quality of life of trainable mental retarded in family significantly is higher than well-being centers. The result of this study has been discussed in promotion of quality of life in trainable mental retarded lived in family.

Keywords: mental retardation, quality of life, family caring, well-being centers.

در گروه کمپوتاونان ذهنی نگهداری شده در خانواده بکی از والدین و در گروه نگهداری شده در مراکز پرپزشی مراقب آنان به عنوان نابی به تکمیل پرسشنامه کیفیت زندگی کامپینز پرداختند. آبنون غير پارامتری کراسکال والیس نشان داد که کیفیت زندگی افراد کمپوتاون ذهنی تریپتپر در خانواده از گروه نمکهداری شده در مراکز پرپزشی به نحو معنازی بالاتر است. پایتخت ایین مطالعه در زمانه ارائه کیفیت زندگی کمپوتاونان ذهنی تریپتپر-پذیر در خانواده مورد بحث قرار گرفته است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: کمپوتاونان ذهنی، کیفیت زندگی نگهداری در خانواده، مراکز پرپزشی
Abstract

Having offspring with special needs will encounter family with many problems in social, educational and self-helping.

چکیده

داشت فرزندان با نیازهای ویژه، خانواده را با مسائل زیادی در زمینه‌های اجتماعی، آموزشی و خودیاری مواجه می‌سازد.

نوعیت مسئولین تهران، اوین، بلوار دانشجو، خیابان کودکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی توانبخشی، گروه روان‌شناسی و آموزش کودکان استثنایی 22180042

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Having deep relationships with another family with the same experience show the way to manage the problems. The purpose of family to family training is to transfer positive experiences of families to each other. 12 parents (11 mothers and 1 father) from Down Syndrome Organization voluntarily selected in the survey study. They participated in 6 weekly group session (lasting one month) to discuss their special experiences in relation to their children during preschool years. Among their experiences four highly ranked issues selected to present in training panel of Down Syndrome Conference.

Three months after holding the Conference, demographical characteristics of volunteered participants in the conference (77 parents) recorded. Also, their satisfaction in relation to the presentation of families’ experience and its usefulness of it, measured by a 23-items questionnaire (researcher-made). Findings indicated that the means of parents’ satisfaction from training panel and its issues were very high. In regard to the limitation of sample size, its availability, holding training panel for preschools’ problems and lack of control of socially supportive systems in families, it is recommended that training courses such as, family to family training can be present in conferences held about individuals with down syndrome in all ages. This training method can be useful for planning the programs for strengthening individuals with special needs and their families.

Keywords: Family to family training, Children with Down syndrome, Preschool ages.
Comparing Two Chronic Low Back Pain Intervention Models: Spouse-Assisted vs. Patients-Oriented

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Abstract

This study examined the comparative efficacy of a Spouse-Assisted Coping Skills Training protocol for patients undergoing a Multidisciplinary Pain Management Program (SA-MPMP) with conventional Patient-oriented Multidisciplinary Pain Management Program (P-MPMP).

چکیده

این مطالعه مقایسه‌ای دو درمان زوج محور و بیمارمحور را در بیماران مبتلا به کمردرد مزمن مورد ارزیابی قرار می‌دهد. 24 بیمار مبتلا به کمردرد مزمن و همسرانشان به طور تصادفی در دو گروه درمانی مزدکر یا مزدکری/جزئی شدند. بیماران در گروه درمان زوج محور همسر با همسر خود در

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married low back pain patients and their spouse were randomly assigned to each of the three conditions. Patients in SA-MPMP together with their spouses, attended weekly, 2-h group sessions of training in dyadic pain coping and couple skills which were delivered by a multidisciplinary team. Patients in P-MPMP condition received aforementioned trainings without their partner’s participation and assistance. Data analysis revealed that SA-MPMP had significant improvements in Kinesiophobia and perceived negative spouse response to activity compared to P-MPMP. An intervention that combines spouse-assisted coping skills training with a multidisciplinary program can improve fear of movement and perceived spouse response in patients suffering from chronic low back pain.

**Keywords:** Randomized; Controlled trial; Low back pain; Spouse assisted coping skills training; Multidisciplinary.
Legal Status Of The Conditions Governing The Sexual Relationship Between Spouses

Abstract

In all religions and legal systems, marriage has been always protected by the government and legislature due to its unique effects on the health and the survival of society. Sexual reproduction, on which the survival of nations depends, is indebted to sexual enjoyment. Therefore, the obligations of the spouses for having safe sexual relationship, the conditions governing such a relationship (including the conditions permitting the prohibition or limitation of intercourse), and the study of their legal status are of great importance.

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Abstract

پویش قانون، قانون اسلامی، واحد قانون شهر، گروه

Legal Status Of The Conditions Governing The Sexual Relationship Between Spouses

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A precise review of the scholars and authors, who studied this issue, indicates that there is a deep difference among the Islamist Jurisprudents and jurists. It seems that the main cause of this difference is because there is no consensus on the legal definition and nature of marriage, and distinguishing its requirements of substance from other requirements. Some scholars argue that sexual enjoyment and coupling is the purpose of marriage contract, and others believe in matrimony as the objective of marriage. There are also other scholars, who argue cooperation and participation in life are the purposes of marriage.

For this purpose, we firstly try to introduce the nature of marriage contract, and answer what the requirements of the substance of marriage are. Thereafter, we discuss the conditions governing the sexual relation between spouses.

**Keywords:** Requirements of Substance, Requirements of Absoluteness, Conditions, Sexual Enjoyment.
Analytical Survey of Incumbency or Non-Incumbency of the KHOLA Divorce from Husband in IMAMIEH Jurisprudence

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A. Dayani, Ph.D.

B. Ahmadvand

Abstract

KHOLA is a form of divorce that its motivation is dislike of husband in exchange for compensation to him. What in this paper examines is if a woman be hated of her husband and be satisfied to return all dowries to him or release husband obligation from dowry to divorce her, is it incumbent on the husband to divorce her or not?

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In this paper, we with design the above question, after express the concepts and survey and critique of different views conclude that due to the lack of strong and valid reason of Quran or Sunnat that implies the ban of incumbency KHOLA divorce on husband on the one hand and so incumbency of prohibition from vice, traditions of the learned in contracts, order of rationality, observance of social interest, rule of the negation distress and constriction with dislike of husband absolutely in exchange for compensation to him and application of divorce it is incumbent on husband to divorce his wife. If he declines, wife is divorced by consent of judge on behalf of refusing husband.

With proof of this hypothesis, there is no doubt in discrimination between men and women in divorce, because as a man can divorce his wife with payment of dowry in any reason, woman can also want from her husband to divorce him with any dislike of husband by give or release of dowry.

Keywords: KHOLA Divorce, Incumbency, Non-Incumbency, Abhorrence of Wife.