The Efficacy of “Parenting the Strong-Willed Child” Program for Mothers’ Parenting Practices and Children’s Behavioral Problems

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Abstract
The efficacy of a parent-training program based on “Strong Willed Children” for promoting mother’s parenting practices and decreasing children’s behavioral problems was examined among families with 4-6 years old children.

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چکیده:
به منظور بهبود روش‌های فرزندپروری مادران و کاهش مشکلات رفتاری کودکان بر اساس برنامه «فرزندپروری ویژه کودک نافارم» (لانگ و فورنرد، ۲۰۰۲) مطالعه‌ای شباهت‌آمیزی از نوع گروه‌های نامعادل انجام شد.

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A sample of 25 volunteer mothers (mean age=30) and their children from play houses were collected and assigned into intervention (n=13) and comparison (n=12) groups. Parents completed measures of Children’s Reports of Parental Behavior Inventory (CRPBI; Margolies & Weintraub, 1977) including three dimensions of acceptance/rejection, psychological autonomy/psychological control, firm control/permissive control; and Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI; Eyberg & Ross, 1978). Intervention group participated in a 6-session Parent training program weekly. The results showed that Parent training program significantly improved the parenting practices and firm control of mothers in experimental group. No significant differences was found in other dimensions of parenting practices and children’s behavioural problems among two groups. Explanations for obtaining different outcomes for behavioural problems and some dimensions of parenting based on cultural differences, measurements and length of the programme were discussed.

Keywords: “parenting the strong-willed child” program, parenting practices, children’s behavioral problems.
An Study on the Relationship Between Gender Believes and Family Function of Kourd and Fars Students

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J. Fathabadi, Ph.D.

Abstract
The main purpose of this research was to study comparatively the relationship between gender beliefs and the family function of Kurdish and Fars students. Correlational research method was employed in order to examine the relationship between variables. 200 students from each ethnicity (100 male 100 female) and in total 400 students were selected from university of Kermanshah and Shahid beheshti University based on convenience sampling. Respondents completed Bem Sex Roles Inventory (Bem, 1974) and Family Assessment Device (Epstein, Bishop, Baldwin, 1983).

Abstract
هدف پژوهش حاضر بررسی رابطه و مقایسه بایوهای جنسیتی و عملکرد خانواده در دانشجویان گری و فارس بود. روش تحقیق حاضر همیستگی بود و برای انتخاب 200 نفر از هر قومیت (100 دختر و 100 پسر) و در کل 400 نمونه به شیوه نمونه‌گیری در دسترس انتخاب گردید. برای جمع‌آوری داده‌ها از پرسشنامه عملکرد خانواده (ساختمان شده توسط اسنای و بالدوين و 1983) و پرسشنامه بایوکاری جنسیتی (برگرفته از پرسشنامه بایوکاری جنسیتی، 1974) استفاده شد.

چکیده
بررسی رابطه باورهای جنسیتی و عملکرد خانواده دانشجویان فارس و گری
جهت تحلیل داده‌ها از آزمون همبستگی پیرسون و آزمون یک‌رای مقایسه گروه‌های مستقل استفاده گردید. نتایج نشان داد که در دانشجویان فارس بین مؤلفه‌های برسناره باورهای جنسیتی با هیچ یک از مؤلفه‌های برسناره عمکر خانواده رابطه معناداری وجود ندارد. در دانشجویان گرد بین بار و دوجنسیتی با مؤلفه حل مسئله و همچنین بین مؤلفه کاملیت شناسی با مؤلفه‌های کنترل و همچنین با عملکرد کلی رابطه معنادار وجود دارد (5/0001). مقایسه عملکرد خانواده دانشجویان گرد و فارس نشان داد که بین این دو گروه در خرده‌های مقياس آمیختگی عاطفی نفاوت معنادار وجود نداشت، اما همچنین نهایت به دست آمده می‌باشد. دارد (1/0001) با توجه به نتایج بدست آمده می‌باشد. تأثیر گذار بر رابطه باورهای جنسیتی و عملکرد خانواده هستند. همین‌طور نمی‌تواند که خانواده‌های گرد و فارس در میزان امروزه بین اعضای، و نشان دادن علائم و عواطف خود به دیگر اعضای خانواده با هم نفاوت دارد.

کلیدووژه‌ها: باورهای جنسیتی، عملکرد خانواده، قومیت.
Abstract
This study examined the developmental origins of perfectionism. As such, the role of mothers’ perfectionism and family communication patterns in normal and neurotic perfectionism of daughters was investigated in a group of 200 year 12 high school girls. Participants completed multidimensional perfectionism scale (Frost, Marten, Lahart & Rosenblate, 1990) and family communication patterns (Fitzpatrick & Ritchie, 1994).

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Instruments showed good reliability and validity. Findings indicated that normal and neurotic perfectionism of mothers’ predicted normal and neurotic perfectionism of daughters. Also, conformity orientation as one dimension of communication patterns positively and significantly predicted neurotic perfectionism in daughters. In general, findings approve transgenerational of perfectionism and indicate that parents’ personality characteristics and interactions of family members provide the context for the development of perfectionism that might be neurotic or normal. Other findings have been discussed in research.

Keywords: Developmental Origins, Normal and Neurotic Perfectionism, Family Communication Patterns.
Abstract
Spirituality and faith are powerful aspects of human experience. So, it is important to consider the relation between faith, beliefs, and marriage. The purpose of this study was to compare the relationship between religious orientation and practical commitment to religious beliefs with marital adjustment among seminary scholars and Yazd university students. Research sample consists 200 subjects including 50 student couples and 50 couples of seminary scholars collected via available sampling method from Yazd University and seminary scholars. Research instruments included: 1) Religious Orientation Scale and 2) Test of Practical Commitment to religious faith, beliefs, and marriage. The purpose of this study was to compare the relationship between religious orientation and practical commitment to religious beliefs with marital adjustment among seminary scholars and Yazd university students. Research sample consists 200 subjects including 50 student couples and 50 couples of seminary scholars collected via available sampling method from Yazd University and seminary scholars. Research instruments included: 1) Religious Orientation Scale and 2) Test of Practical Commitment to religious faith, beliefs, and marriage.

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S. Soltane gerd faramarz, M.A.

Abstract
Spirituality and faith are powerful aspects of human experience. So, it is important to consider the relation between faith, beliefs, and marriage. The purpose of this study was to compare the relationship between religious orientation and practical commitment to religious beliefs with marital adjustment among seminary scholars and Yazd university students. Research sample consists 200 subjects including 50 student couples and 50 couples of seminary scholars collected via available sampling method from Yazd University and seminary scholars. Research instruments included: 1) Religious Orientation Scale and 2) Test of Practical Commitment to religious faith, beliefs, and marriage. The purpose of this study was to compare the relationship between religious orientation and practical commitment to religious beliefs with marital adjustment among seminary scholars and Yazd university students. Research sample consists 200 subjects including 50 student couples and 50 couples of seminary scholars collected via available sampling method from Yazd University and seminary scholars. Research instruments included: 1) Religious Orientation Scale and 2) Test of Practical Commitment to religious faith, beliefs, and marriage.

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Religious Beliefs, and 3) Dyadic Adjustment Scale. Correlation analyses showed that a relationship between religious orientation and marital adjustment. Marital adjustment has positive correlation with religiosity and negatively associated with unconstructed religiosity. Also there was a relationship between practical commitments to religious beliefs with marital adjustment in the groups. Relationship between practical commitments to religious beliefs with marital adjustment was higher than relationship between religious orientation and marital adjustment. The results of independent T-test analysis, showed significant differences between university students and seminary scholars in terms of religious orientation, practical commitments to religious beliefs and marital adjustment. Also, practical commitment to religious beliefs, marital adjustment and religious orientation in seminary scholars were higher than students. Marital adjustment in seminary scholars was higher than students due to marital satisfaction because religious persons have faith beliefs. We conclude that faith beliefs impact marital satisfaction, marital adjustment conflict solving, and forgiveness. Negative beliefs about divorce and the belief that god supports marriage, may explain the relationship between commitment to religious beliefs and marital adjustment.

Keywords: Religious orientation, Practical Commitment to Religious, Marital adjustment, seminary scholars, university students.

کلیدواژه‌ها: جهت گیری مذهبی، عمل به باورهای دینی، سازگاری نشان، دانشجویان، طلاب.
Predicting Marital Satisfaction on the Basis of Attachment Styles and Differentiation of Self

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M. Qolamali Lavasani, Ph.D.

A. R. Bakhshayesh, Ph.D.

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study the association between adult attachment styles and self differentiation with marital satisfaction. Using cluster sampling, 209 married students (110 male & 99 female) of Tehran University were randomly selected. The data were collected using three Questionnaires: The adult attachment style scale (Colins & Read 1990), differentiation of self inventory (Skowron & Smith, 2003), and Enrich marital satisfaction scale.

چکیده:
هدف از این پژوهش بررسی رابطه بین سبک‌های دلیسبگی بزرگسال و تمایزگذاری با رضایت زناشویی بود. 209 دانشجوی متاهل تحصیلات تکمیلی دانشگاه تهران به صورت نمونه‌گیری خوشه‌ای تصادفی انتخاب شدند. ابزار جمع‌آوری داده‌ها شامل سه پرسشنامه بود: پرسشنامه سبک‌های دلیسبگی بزرگسال کولینز و رید (1990)، پرسشنامه خودتمایی‌سازی اسکورون و اسمیت (2003)، و پرسشنامه رضایت زناشویی اینتریچ.

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Pearson correlation coefficient, t-test, analysis of variance and hierarchical regression analysis (stepwise) were applied to analyze the data. Results indicated that students who had secure attachment style, were significantly higher on marital satisfaction than those with avoidant and anxious styles. It was found that there is a positive significant correlation between self differentiation and marital satisfaction and there was no difference between men and women on self differentiation but men had a higher marital satisfaction than women. It was also observed that more secure attachment is associated with higher self differentiation. In addition, results showed that I-position, emotional cutoff, emotional reaction, dependency and gender variables are the best predictors of marital satisfaction accounting for 52.7% of variance. The research emphasizes on the importance of experiences at original family in shaping the subsequent intimate relationships and marital satisfaction.

**Keywords:** self differentiation, attachment style, marital satisfaction.
A Study On the Effectiveness of Emotionally Focused Couple Therapy and Integrated Systemic Couple Therapy on reducing Intimacy Anxiety

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B. Sanai Zaker, Ph.D.
V. Farzad, Ph.D.

Abstract

This study examined the effectiveness of emotionally focused couple therapy (EFT) and integrated systemic couple therapy (IST) on resolving intimacy anxiety. For this purpose, 30 couples were randomly selected and based on their pretests were assigned into two experimental and one control groups. Research instruments were Fear of Intimacy Scale (FIS) (Descutner & Thelen), and The

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چکیده:

پژوهش حاضر با هدف بررسی اثر خصوصی زوج-درمانی هیجانی و زوج-درمانی سیستمی تلفیقی بر کاهش اضطراب صمیمیت زوجها صورت گرفت. در این مطالعه شامل 30 زوج داوطلب شرکت در آن‌ها بود. مطالعه نشان داد که بطور مثبت تأثیر گرفت. آزمون و یک گروه کنترل جای گرفتند. (DAS) (Descutner & Thelen) و مقیاس نشان دهنده آزمون چهت غربال گری، و مقیاس صمیمیت (FIS) بر عهون پیش-آزمون،

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A nine-session of EFT was conducted for one experiment group and eight sessions of IST for the other. The control group did not receive any treatment. These three groups completed post test at the end of the experiment, and follow-up test 3 months later. Results indicated that EFT and IST significantly decreased intimacy anxiety in couples, and the treatment effect was consistent after 3 months follow-up.

**Keywords:** Emotionally Focused Couple Therapy, Integrated Systemic Couple Therapy, intimacy anxiety.

پس از آزمون و اجرایی باشند و نتایج آن با استفاده از تحلیل ورایش کردهای تقسیم شده، مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت. همچنین برای تعیین تفاوت بین میانگین‌ها از آزمون تکراری بوون فرود استفاده گردید. نتایج نشان داد به هزینه تفاوت معناداری بین تأثیر هر دو روش زوج درمانی هیجان مداد و زوج درمانی سیستمی تلقیفی بر کاهش اضطراب و برنامه در مقابل با گروه کنترل بود، اما بین این دو روش درمانی تفاوت معناداری یافت نشد. همچنین نتایج نشان داده شده پایدار بودن اثر درمان بعد از گذشت 3 ماه بود.

**کلیدواژه‌ها:** زوج درمانی هیجان مداد، زوج درمانی سیستمی تلقیفی اضطراب صمیمیت
A Study on the Social Correlates of Degree and Reasons of Agreement or Disagreement with Temporary Marriage

M. E. Riahi, Ph.D.

Abstract

The present study seeks to describe the degree and reasons of agreement or disagreement with advancement and doing Temporary Marriage (TM), as well as to explore the association between socio-demographic variables and agreement or disagreement with TM. The universe of study was all of 18-49 years old men and women who were residents of Babol and Babolsar cities in the Mazandaran Province. The subjects of the study were 336 respondents who have been selected on the basis of availability sampling method.

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نتایج تحقیق نشان می‌دهد که سهم موافقان و مخالفان تریبون ازدواج موقت بهعنوان راه حل مشکل ازدواج جوانان در جامعه به ترتیب 9/3 و 57/4 درصد بوده است.

همچنین، 39/5 درصد از پاسخگویان در صورت فراهم‌بودن شرایط، تمایل به انجام ازدواج موقت داشته، در حالی که 35/8 درصد متفاوت به این امر نبودند. مهم‌ترین دلایل این مسئله عبارتند از: چالش‌هایی از انحراف جنسی، کمک به کاهش فشارهای مالی بر جوانان و کسب شناخت بیشتر برای ازدواج دلایلی در جامعه که سوادی در ازدواج داشته‌اند. در حالی که سواد و استفاده مردان، بست شدن یا پایه‌های خانواده و ترویج فساد جنسی بهعنوان مهم‌ترین دلایل مخالفت ذکر شده است. در مجموع یافته‌های تحقیق حاکی از آن است که ازدواج موقت عمده‌ترین توسط مردان شناخت‌داری درآمد بالا مورد استقبال قرار گرفته است، ضمن این که تفاوتی از این لحاظ بین جوانان با میانسالان و سالندان، و مجرد در با ماهیت مشاهده نمی‌شود. می‌توان چنین نتیجه گرفت که بین هدف دویی از طرح ازدواج موقت در جامعه با کاربرد اجتماعی آن و میزان اقبال عمومی نسبت به آن شکافی وجود دارد که شاید به آسانی ترمیم نیاز داشته.

کلیدواژه‌ها: ازدواج، خانواده، ازدواج موقت، صیغه، معنی