Comparing Relationship Standards, Attributions and Marital Satisfaction Across Three Recent Generations in Tehran

S. Malek Asgar

F. Motabi, Ph.D.

M. A. Mazaheri, Ph.D.

Abstract
Relationship standards and attributions could be considered as significant cognitive variables that have received significant attention theoretically, empirically, and clinically. Relationship standards contain family member’s beliefs about their close relations in particular and other relations in general.

چکیده
саخته‌های شناختی نقش تعیین‌کننده‌ای در میزان رضایت زناشویی در افراد زوج دارند. این شناخت‌ها تحت تأثیر می‌باشند که از طریق زندگی اجتماعی و روابط افراد در زیر گشای شکل می‌گیرند. هدف پژوهش حاضر معافیت بخشی از این شناخت‌ها، عینی استانداردها و استانداردین، و در عین حال، مقایسه میزان رضایت زناشویی افراد در سه نسل اخیر جامعه در حال تحول ایرانی است.

Corresponding author: Shahid Beheshti University, Evin, Tehran, I.R. Iran.
Email: saade.malekasgar@gmail.com
Attributions are inferences generated by individuals to explain the causes of behaviors and events in their relations. In this study the changes in these cognitive variables and marital satisfaction were analyzed in three recent generations in Tehran. The sample of the study includes 180 females over 18 years old who live in Tehran. Specific Relationship Standards Questionnaire, Relationship Attribution Measure, and Enrich Scale for Marital Satisfaction were used for data gathering. The results indicated that second and third generation have higher standards. But there were no significant differences in their attributions. The marital satisfaction was significantly meaningful in third generation. This study well explains these changes in terms of cultural transition that has been experienced by Iranian society in recent decades.

**Keywords:** Relationship Standards, Attributions, Marital Satisfaction, Tree Generation.
The Effectiveness of Parents' Skills Training Program on Reducing Children's Behavior Problems

M. Nematollahi, M. A.
S. Tahmasebi, Ph.D.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of parents' skill training program on reducing children's behavioral problems.
Method: In an experimental study (pre-post-test), 4 primary schools were randomly selected from schools of Tehran. Two schools were randomly allocated into experimental group and two into control group. Experimental group (mothers of children aged 7-9 years).

Abstract

چکیده

پژوهش حاضر با هدف بررسی اثربخشی آموزش مهارت‌های سازگاری به والدین بر کاهش مشکلات رفتاری کودکان 7-9 ساله در نمونه غیرقابل‌پیوستن انجام شد. برای دستیابی به این هدف از یک طرح پژوهشی از نوع آزمایشی بر اساس طرح پیش آزمون و پس آزمون با گروه کنترل استفاده شد. به این ترتیب که با روش نمونه‌گیری خوشه‌ای 4 مدرسه آموزشی مدارس دو دسته شهر تهران انتخاب و به طور تصادفی در دو گروه آزمایشی و کنترل قرار گرفتند.

Maryam_nematollahi@yahoo.com
received parents' skill training program for 8 weeks, two hours sessions. Parents' reports participating in the training program (n=30 mothers) were compared with parents' reports of non-trained control group (n=31 mothers). Data were gathered using Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and analyzed using covariance analyses. Results: There was a significant difference between the experimental and control group after the training. The experimental group reported a significant decrease in children's behavioral problems.

**Keywords:** Parents' Skill Training, Children's Behavioral Problems, Primary School.
The Impact Anger Level and Childrearing Styles of Mothers on Self-Concept of Their Children With or Without LD

E. Danesh, Ph.D.

M. Manavi Shad, Ph.D. Student

K. Khoushabi

M. R. Hasanzadeh Tavakoli, Ph.D.

Abstract

Aim: The purpose of current research was to examine the impact of anger level of mothers who have children with or without LD on the self-concept of children.

Method: The method of the study was comparative and correlational. Statistical population included all mothers of children with LD that were clients of LD centers and the mothers of children without LD recruited from the same location.
In total, 82 children were selected in two sample groups ranging 8-12 years of age with and without LD. Then, questionnaires of The State - Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI-2) and BaumrindChildren’s Self-concept Scale by Ahluwalia (1961) were filled. The data were analyzed by MANOVA and regression method.

**Results:** LD was not found as moderator variable in relation between anger and childrearing. Differences found between mother’s children with and without LD in feeling angry, angry reaction, expression-out, anger expression - in, anger control - out, anger control - in, anger impact of behavior self-concept, educational self-concept and happy. There was a difference between children with and without LD in self-concept as well.

**Conclusion:** Family as the most important agency that shapes child’ past demand more basic research on childrearing styles of children with LD. It is essential to expand our research based knowledge about them. This study suggests differences between parenting styles of mothers with or without LD children that may have clinical implications for professionals involved in treatment of these children and their mothers.

**Keywords:** Anger, Childrearing, Learning Disabilities, Self-Concept.

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کلیدواژه‌ها: سطح خشم، شیوه‌های فرزندپروری، خودبديران، ناتوانی‌های پادگیری.
The Effectiveness of Role Theory Based Group Counseling on Family Function of Families With Slow-Learning Children

F. Hole Kian, MSc

M. Gholamali Lavasani, Ph.D.

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of group counseling based on the role theory on function of families with slow-learning children. The present study is a Quasi - experimental research with pre-test and post - test, and with experimental and control groups. Statistical population cludes all mothers of slow - learning children in the city of Hamadan. A sample of 30 subjects selected through available sampling method from high schools with equal numbers of both genders. Based on cloning features were allocated in experimental and control groups.
The experimental group received 10 group counseling and control group was placed in the waiting list. Data collection instrument is family function questionnaire. Descriptive statistics, covariance analysis and t-test were applied to analyze data. It was found that there is a significant difference between post-test of experimental and control group (p<0.001). t-test showed significant difference in effectiveness of role theory group counseling for mothers with slow-learning girl and boy (p<0.001). So we can conclude that group counseling based on the role theory is effective on improving the function of families with slow-learning children. In addition, this effectiveness is different for families of slow-learning children based on the gender of child.

Keywords: Group Counseling, Role-theory, Family Function, Slow-Learning Children.
Prevalent High Risk Behaviors and Important Family Factors From the Point of View of Adolescents: A Qualitative Research

E. Atashnafas, MSN
R. Ghorbani, Ph.D.
S. M. Tabatabaee, Ph.D.
H. Abdoos, BS
S. Abbas Poor, BS
A. R. Mahmoudian, BS

Abstract

Introduction: Fast changes at technological, cultural and social level in community could cause many physical, psychological and social problems for some adolescents.

Corresponding author: Department of Research and Technology Semnan University of Medical Science-Basij Boulevard-Semnan-Iran. Email: eatashnafas@yahoo.com
The aim of this study was making clear the views of high school students of Semnan city on prevalent high risk behaviors and important family factors involved.

Materials & Methods: This study is a qualitative research with content analysis. Through a purposive sampling, 98 students (boys & girls) at 3rd grade of highschools of Semnan city were selected and participated. Setting up focus group discussion with some open questions as guide line, data gathering was carried out and at the same time analysis of data was started. Based on objectives of the study, coding of data was performed and themes were extracted.

Results: In the course of content analysis, 3 main and 4 subordinated themes were extracted. Main themes are: common high risk behaviors in this age group, parenthood approaches and psychological atmosphere in the family.

Conclusions: Comprehensive and continuous education of adolescents and parents about common high risk behaviors associated with correct parenthood approaches, control, and providing guidance to adolescents that found useful for decreasing risky behaviors and modifying effective family factors.

Keywords: High Risk Behaviors, Adolescents, Family Factors, Qualitative Research.
The Effectiveness of Contractual Freedom to the Choice of Partner

M. Roshan, Ph.D.

H. Fadaii, M.A.

S. M. Azin, M.A.

Abstract

Family is the simplest human society. Some part of its construction is involuntary; no one chooses his/her parents. But when it is time to accompany with a partner, "the freedom to choose" plays a key role: whether to choose marriage itself or to choose a specific partner.

The authors aim to scrutinize the legitimacy of contracts regarding restriction, prohibition or compulsion of marriage.

Corresponding author: Family Research Institute, Shahid Beheshti University (G. C.)
Email: m-roshan@sbu.ac.ir
There is a famous legal maxim which states that: "In family law, the regulations are imperative and no one can compromise unlike them". This paper is to verify this general claim regarding contractual freedom in marriage.

Keywords: Marriage, Divest of Right, Contractual Freedom, Contract.
The Relationship Between Premarital Sex and Attitudes Toward Infidelity

S. H. Alitabar, Ph.D Student
S. Ghanbari, Ph.D.
A. Zadeh Mohammadi, Ph.D.
M. Habibi, Ph.D.

Abstract
This study compared the attitudes towards infidelity in married men with and without premarital sexual history with current wife or a person other than the current wife and the number of experienced sexual partners before marriage. This research was fund a mental in terms of objective, and descriptive-comparative in terms of data collection method.

چکیده
هدف اصلی پژوهش حاضر، بررسی رابطه بین نگرش به روابط فرازناشویی و تعداد شرکای جنسی در مردان متأهل با و بدون سابقه رابطه جنسی بيش از ازدواج با همسر يا فردی غير از همسر فعلي بود. این پژوهش به لحاظ هدف از نوع بنیادی و به لحاظ نحوه جمع‌آوری اطلاعات از نوع توصیفی- مقایسه‌ای، بود. از جامعه آماری مردان متأهل زیر 45 سال، تعداد 144 نفر از مردان متأهل ساکن شهر تهران به روش نمونه‌گیری در دسترس انتخاب شدند.

Corresponding Author: University of Isfahan, Faculty of psychology & Educational sciences
Email: hasialitabar@gmail.com
The population of this study consists of all married men less than 45 years old in Tehran. A sample of 144 married men living in Tehran was selected. For collecting data, the Attitudes toward infidelity scale and for data analysis, one-way ANOVA, independent sample t test & Pearson correlation were used. The findings revealed that a significant difference in attitude toward infidelity between married men with a history of premarital sexual relations with spouse or a person other than future spouse. Also, there is a significant relationship between the number of premarital sexual partner and attitudes toward infidelity.

This research confirms that married men with a history of premarital sexual relations with future spouse or other(s) have more permissive attitudes toward infidelity. Also, it was found that the more number of premarital sexual partners more tendency towards out of wedlock sexual affairs.

**Keywords:** Premarital Sex, Attitudes Toward Infidelity, Sexual Partners.