Change in Conventional Pattern of Iranian Family
(Secondary Analysis of National Data)

A. Janadleh, Ph.D.

M. Rahnama, M.A.

Abstract
Iranian conventional family which has features such as mate selection model based on the centrality of parental consent, the universality of marriage and relative low age at marriage, prohibition of sexual relations outside of marriage, the importance of child bearing, the presence of both parents in the family and traditional gender attitudes faces structural changes due to modernization (e.g. industrialization, urbanization, migration and inclusive education) In addition, development of modern values such as individualism, and autonomy of individuals is contr-
-ibuting to a major transformation in the concept of conventional family. In this paper, based on secondary analysis of national data on family-related attitudes, we have tried to make speculations in connection with the future transformation of conventional Iranian family. Based on the findings, the most important possible changes in this area are changes in the pattern of mate selection, late marriage or permanent celibacy, new patterns of relationships between the opposite sex, new family patterns, gender gaps and conflicts.

Keywords: Iran, Family, Marriage, Modernity, Changes, Speculations.
A Study on Some Non-Financial Rights of Couples in Discontinuous Matrimony

M. Fazaeli, Ph.D.

O. Mohammadi, M.A.

Abstract
If a marriage occurs correctly, it will raise some given rights and commitments for couples. In personal marriage such as matrimony, some of these rights are non-financial and commitments. Discontinuous matrimony is not excluded from this issue and by approving it, couple undertake some rights that dissolution right through man and woman's fault and also duration munificence right is their responsibility. However, Iran's lawmaker and hereafter, lawyers have neglected of exact, and explicit explaining.
It seems that with regard to this kind of matrimony's extension in modern society and available legal spaces for discontinuous matrimony and its results, council agents should persist in compiling explicit and clear legal provisions in order to express the results of this marriage that among them is non-financial rights of couple, until people can conclude sentences and this marriage results with full understanding. An answer which can be argued in general is that we can also transmit continual marriage dissolution instances to discontinuous matrimony based on the fact that there is no forced loss in Islam as a rile. Also, according to jurisprudence rules, duration munificence right can be granted to couple under some conditions. Particularly for each right, there are questions, legal ambiguities and different opinions. This article aims to address these points in details.

Keywords: Non-Financial Rights, Discontinuous Matrimony, Man, Woman.

کلیدواژه‌ها: حقوق غیرمالی، نتاج منقطع، زوج.
 Measurement Model and Psychometric Properties of Family Communication Scale (FCS) and Family Satisfaction Scale (FSS) in Iranian Families

M. Habibi, Ph.D.
M. A. Mazaheri, Ph.D.
S. Dehghani
A. Ashori, Ph.D.

Abstract
The present study examined the stability of the factor structure and psychometric properties of the complementary scales of family adaptability and cohesion evaluation scales (FACES-IV) in Iranian families. The scale was translated into Persian language and was used as part of a battery of

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چکیده
هدف پژوهش حاضر بررسی ساختار عالی، اعتبار و روایی مقياس‌های تکمیلی اسجام و سازگاری خانوادگی (FACES-IV)، قابلیت مقياس تعاملات خانوادگی (FCS) و مقياس رضا خانوادگی (FSS) در جامعه خانواده‌های ایرانی بود. این پژوهش یک مطالعه توصیفی و مقیاسی است که برای این منظور از 1652 از اعضای خانواده‌های

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Findings supported the Persian version of PS (PSI) as a valid and reliable measure for diagnostic purposes in family context.

Continuously, factor analysis upheld the original two-factor structure. The results provided acceptable internal consistency, test-retest reliability, convergent, and divergent validity. Findings supported the Persian version of FCS and FSS for cross-cultural use as a valid and reliable measure for differentiating problems.

A sample of 1652 subjects (father = 558, mother = 576, child = 518) from seven capital cities including Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz, Kerman, Shiraz, and Esfahan completed questionnaires. Completed questionnaires were short for behavior problems (YSR), parenting stress index (PSI), and life events (LE). A sample of 1652 subjects (father = 558, mother = 576, child = 518) from seven capital cities including Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz, Kerman, Shiraz, and Esfahan completed questionnaires. Completed questionnaires were short for behavior problems (YSR), parenting stress index (PSI), and life events (LE).
Abstract
The aim of the present study was to determine the relationship between life style and marital satisfaction in married students of all universities in Isfahan. The method of research was descriptive correlation. Statistical population consisted of married students of Isfahan universities in the year 2013-2014 that 383 students (276 female and 107 male) were selected via multistage cluster sampling from five universities. The participants were asked to complete health promoting life...
Style questionnaire (walker, 1990), and enrich marital satisfaction inventory (enrich, 1986). The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (pearson’s correlation coefficient and multiple regression). The results showed that there was a significant positive correlation between life style and marital satisfaction (P<0.01). The multiple regression analyses indicated that life style could predict 20 percent variance of marital satisfaction. These results suggest that life style education can help couples to enrich their marital life through life style modification.

Keywords: Life Style, Marital Satisfaction, Married Students.
Evaluating the Effectiveness of Group Hope Therapy on Quality of Life of Family Members of Patients with Schizophrenia

M. Dehestani, Ph.D.

Abstract
The literature suggests that family caregivers of schizophrenic patients report poor quality of life. Lack of knowledge about how to face patients’ condition and insufficient problem-solving skills for solving problems that are caused by patients’ condition are related to lower quality of life among family caregivers. The current study aimed to increase family caregivers’ coping and problem-solving skills and motivate caregivers to solve their problems by means of hope therapy.

Thirty family caregivers of schizophrenic patients participated in the study. Fifteen caregivers were assigned to hope therapy group and 15 caregivers were assigned to control group.

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The hope therapy consisted of 8 sessions (4 weeks). Each session took two hours. Participants in hope therapy group were asked to complete measures of quality of life and hope before first session and again after completion of the program. In addition, control participants completed the same measures twice with the same interval time sequence.

It was found that participants in both groups did not significantly differ in quality of life and hope at baseline. Analyses of covariance showed that participants in hope therapy group reported higher score compared to control participants in vitality (p=0.001), general health perception (p=0.001), social role functioning (p=0.006) and mental health (p=0.001) at post intervention measurement. Other findings were not significant.

The findings indicated that hope therapy is an effective treatment for increasing caregivers’ quality of life mainly in psychological aspects.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Hope Group Therapy, Schizophrenic Patients, Family Members.

کلمه‌های کلیدی: کیفیت زندگی، امید‌درمانی گروهی، بیماران اسکیزوفرنی، اعضای خانواده.
The Effectiveness of “Couple’s Dialogue with Third Position/Person” Training to Reduce Marital Dissatisfaction

H. Pourshahriar, Ph.D.

Abstract

Studies have shown that marital dissatisfaction is correlated with a broad range of personal and interpersonal issues and problems. So, interventional proceedings have designed and evaluated mainly based on the results of such studies. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of “pattern of couple’s dialogue with third position/person” training to reduce marital dissatisfaction.

A sample of 28 couples (56 subjects) were selected regarding their main complain, diagnostic interview and marital satisfaction questionnaire (ENRI-CH) scores and were assigned in...
control and experimental groups randomly. The subjects on experimental group participated in couple’s dialogue with third position/person program in 8 weekly sessions. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) showed that although the linear combinations of dimensions of marital satisfaction differentiated the levels of groups, the three components of marital communication, family and friends and marriage and children received more statistical power than other six components. Accordingly, we can consider that correction of the pattern of couple’s dialogue via modification of cognitive distortions and emotional control and regulation can significantly increase the level of marital satisfaction.

Keywords: Couples Dialogue, Marital Dissatisfaction, Third Position/Person, Training.
An Investigation on the Role of Personality Style Vulnerability, Spouse Violence, and Coping Responses in Prediction of Post Partum Depression

H. Ghasemi, Ph.D. student

H. Hadianfard, Ph.D.

Abstract

This study aims to examine the role of the vulnerability of personality style, spouse violence and coping responses in prediction of post-partum depression. A sample of 140 pregnant women were recruited. Data collection included two phases. In third trimester of pregnancy, demographic information, vulnerable personality style, spouse violence and coping responses were collected.

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چکیده

پژوهش حاضر با هدف بررسی نقش آسیبپذیری سبک شخصیت، همسرآزاری و پاسخهای مقابلهای در پیش بینی افسردگی پس از زایمان انجام شد. جامعه پژوهش کلیه زنان مراجعه کننده به مراکز بهداشتی درمانی شهر شیراز که در سه ماهه سوم بارداری بودند در نظر گرفته شد. به کمک روش نمونه‌گیری در دوسترس 140 نفر با عنوان اعضای نمونه انتخاب شدند. داده‌ها در دو مرحله گردآوری شد. در مرحله اول از زنانی که در سه ماهه سوم بارداری بودند.
The second phase was carried out after 2 weeks to 6 months after parturition that the post-partum depression questionnaire was completed. The results demonstrated that 49% of post-partum depression variances can be shown by vulnerability of personality style, spouse violence and coping responses. It seems that one of the most important factors for depression after parturition is vulnerability of personality style. Women with this personality style perceive higher levels of stress and use maladaptive coping responses. So they are more disposed to post-partum depression.

Keywords: Post-Partum Depression, Vulnerable Personality Style, Spouse Violence, Coping Responses.