مقایسه ارتباط با خانواده همسر در زنان و مردان متاهل ایرانی

Comparison of Relationship with In-laws in Iranian Married Women and Men

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چکیده
پژوهش حاضر با هدف مقایسه ارتباط با خانواده همسر در زنان و مردان انجام گردید. بدین منظور یک پرسشنامه اولیه طراحی و برخی یک نمونه 235 نفری (235 زن و 35 مرد) که به شکل نمونه‌گیری در دسترس از شش شهر بزرگ ایران انتخاب شده بودند اجرا شد. تحلیل داده‌ها نشان داد که بین زنان و مردان در ابعاد مختلف رابطه با خانواده همسر تفاوت‌های معناداری موجود است.

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Abstract
The purpose of the present study was to compare women and men in relationship with in-laws. There fore a questionnaire was developed and administered to 735 married people (385 women, 350 men). Participants were selected through accessible sampling method from six populated cities of Iran. Results showed significant difference between men and women in estimation of in-laws role and proportion in marital

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conflicts (U=5.832, P<.001), offending in-laws during the marital conflicts (U=5.851, P<.001), informing in-laws about marital conflicts ($\chi^2=18.256$, P<.003) and amount of visits and phone calls with them.

Women's relationship with their in-laws were worse than men's (U=5.71, P<.001) and they reported less satisfaction in comparison with men (t=-5.46, P<.001). Women believed more than men that their in-laws have irrational expectations of them ($\chi^2=5.04$, P<.002).

In comparison with men, women felt unhappier about the presence of their in-laws at their life (U=6.009, P<.003), and reported more conflicts with them. Women and men reported different ways of conflict resolution with in-laws.

In case of conflict with in-laws, women preferred to show no reaction, decrease the number of visits and ask their husbands to act as an intermediary. Men stated that in case of conflict with in-laws they would prefer to neglect it or discuss about it with in-laws directly. But women and men had more desirable relationship with their mother and sister in-laws. Besides, in both genders it was more probable to have undesirable relationship with mother and sister or brother in-laws from the opposite sex of their spouse. Father in-laws were the last one whom participants had desirable or undesirable relationships with. Lastly women had worse relationship with their in-laws than men that can be explained from psychological, sociological and cultural points of view.

Considering the role of relationship with in-laws in success or failure of marriage in Iran it is necessary to develop therapeutic or preventive interventions with consideration of gender and culture.

**Keywords:** Relationship with In-Laws, Iranian Family, Marital Adjustment, Sexual Difference.

بلندی‌ها: ارتباط با خانواده همسر، سازگاری زناشویی، توانایی جنسی.
Premarital Heterosexual Relationships and its Association with Marital Satisfaction among Married College Students in Tehran

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Abstract
Despite increasing trends towards premarital heterosexual relationships among youth and marital dissatisfaction among couples, few studies have examined the association between these two phenomena. This paper aims to assess the relationship between experience or premarital heterosexual relationships (both friendship & sexual) with marital satisfaction. This paper is based on the survey data of a mix method study conducted in 2011-2012.

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چکیده
علاوه بر روند رو به افزایش علاوه بر جنس مختلف قبل از ازدواج در بین جوانان و همچنین نارضایتی‌های زناشویی در زوجها در ایران، مطالعات بسیار کمی به بررسی رابطه بین این دو جنبه پرداخته‌اند. این مقاله با هدف بررسی رابطه بین تجربه علاوه بر جنس مختلف قبل از ازدواج اعم از رابطه دوستی و رابطه بیشتره (نماد رابطه جنسی) و رضایت زناشویی تهیه شده است. این مقاله بر اساس داده‌های بخش کمی و یک مطالعه ترکیبی تهیه شده است که در سال 1390-1391 نهایت گردید.

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In this paper, 299 married college students, both males and females aged 18-40 were recruited using stratified cluster sampling from all educational levels of 7 selected universities, both private and government universities.

A valid and reliable self-administered anonymous questionnaire was employed and piloted. Results of path analysis indicated that the greatest coefficient of impact on marital satisfaction is associated with knowing personality of spouse at marriage is a positive factor in marital satisfaction. In other words, knowing personality of spouse at marriage is associated with knowing personality of spouse at the stage of marriage (B=0.435, P<0.001), and then the experience of multiple heterosexual relationships before marriage is another factor which had the highest negative effect on marital satisfaction (B=-0.282, p<0.05).

Moreover, having multiple heterosexual relationships before marriage have an indirect effect on marital satisfaction via religious inconsistency with spouse (B=-0.269*0.182*0.435=-0.02). Hence, having multiple relationships before marriage which are not intended for marriage, can determine lower marital satisfaction. In contrast, knowledge about characteristics of spouse at marriage is a positive factor in marital satisfaction. Further large scale studies are required to confirm these results. These results can be used in amending misperceptions among youth in this regard.

Keywords: Premarital Heterosexual, Marital Satisfaction, Married College Students.
Abstract
This article analyzes a lesser-known rule in the Islamic jurisprudence entitled “The necessity of behaving reasonably in marital relationship”. According to the rule, the mutual legal relationship between wife and husband must be based on the current rational custom of Islamic society. In other words, in addition to what holy Qu'ran says, the manner of the Prophet Mohammad, and infallible Imams, new rational customs can and must play decisive role in determining the framework of Islamic family law, as far as -

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چکیده
این مقاله به واکاوی قاعده کمتر شناخته شده «لزوم معاشرت به معروف در روابط زن و شوهر» می‌پردازد. به موجب این قاعده، رفتار متقابل زن و شوهر با اهمیتی به عرف روزمره جامعه اسلامی ناشد. این به معنای آن است که افزون بر امورهای دینی مستفاد از کتاب و مستند‌اند. آن دسته از عرفه‌های عقلانی که در میان دینی صریحاً یا ضمناً از آنها نه نشده باشد، می‌تواند و باعث هماهنگی با امورهای دینی تلقی نمی‌شود و در تفسیر نظام حقوق خانواده ایفا نماید. حتی اگر این عرفه‌ها توبیده باشند.
they have not been rejected explicitly in Islamic teachings. In this way the examples of customary and reasonable behavior may vary from time to time, place to place and from one culture and civilization to another.

Due to the generality of the evidence supporting the rule from the Holy Qur'an, narrations (ahadith) and jurists' reliance upon the ruling in different cases, the article tries to strengthen and develop the rule and shed light on its implementation in areas like management of the family, sexual relationship, financial issues, residency and decision about reproduction.

**Keywords**: Islamic Family Law, Reciprocal Rights and Obligations of Wife and Husband, Common Sense, Reasonableness.
Examination of The Relationship Between Fear of Intimacy and Identity Styles and Marital Commitment of Married Couples

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Abstract
Introduction: given the importance of marital commitment in stability and health of family system, the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between fear of intimacy and identity styles with marital commitment of married couples. Materials and Methods: The present study is a descriptive and correlation research. The population was the married staff of the University of Hormozgan in academic year of 1391-92 (lunar calendar), that...
119 people of them were selected by available sampling. Data was collected using fear of intimacy inventory (Carol Descanter and Mark Telen, 1991), identity models (Berenski, 1990) and marital commitment questionnaires of Adams and Jones (2003). Data were analyzed based on Pierson correlation and concurrent regression models by SPSS 21.

Results: The results of the regression analysis demonstrated a negative correlation between fear of intimacy and marital commitment. It was found that variables of informational and vague identity can affect marital commitments. Conclusion: It is expected that people with no fear of intimacy and more affective identity styles, show deeper marital commitment. Suggestions for educational and therapeutic programs are made to help people to achieve more successful identity style and modify their opinion about intimacy.

**Keywords:** Fear of Intimacy, Identity Styles, Marital Commitment.
Confirmatory Factor Analyses of the Family Emotional Involvement and Criticism Scale

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Abstract

The main objective of this study was to investigate the factorial structure of Family Emotional Involvement and Criticism Scale among Iranian students. A correlation method was employed with a sample of high school students. Participants were 204 high school students of Shiraz city, who were selected through multi-stage cluster sampling. They answered a 14-item version of the FEICS. Data was analyzed through confirmatory factor analysis and internal consistency was obtained using alpha Cronbach.

چکیده

هدف این پژوهش بررسی ساختار عاملی تأییدی و ویژگی‌های روان‌سنجی مقياس انتقاد و درگیری عاطفي خانواده (FEICS) در دانش‌آموزان دبیرستانی شهر شیراز بود. به منظور داشتن آموزان دبیرستانی شهر شیراز در سال تحصیلی ۱۳۹۱-۹۲ به روش نمونه‌گیری خوش‌ساخت چندمرحله‌ای تصادفی انتخاب شدند. به منظور بررسی ویژگی‌های مقياس انتقاد و درگیری عاطفی خانواده، از روش تحلیل عاملی تأییدی (CFA) استفاده شد. معادله ساختار مدل ۲ عاملی به‌ترین پاسخ‌گذاری را با داده‌ها نشان داد.

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The examination of the 2 factor model by confirmatory factor analysis showed the best fit with the data, and Cronbach alpha ranged from 0.60 to 0.65 for FEICS factors which is acceptable. The Family Emotional Involvement and Criticism Scale could be used as a valid and reliable instrument in Iranian psychological & psychosociological research.

**Keywords:** The Family Emotional Involvement and Criticism Scale, Collectivism Scale, Reliability, Validity.
The Effectiveness of Parent Behavioral Management Training on General Health of Mothers with Hyperactivity Children

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of parent behavioral management training on general health of mothers with ADHD children. A quasi-experimental design with pre-test, post-test and follow-up with control group was applied. This sample included 30 mothers of ADHD children who were selected through screening method with using CSI-4 scale and psychiatrist clinical assessment.

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interview among recorded files in Esfahan counseling center and subjects were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups, and filled measure of general health questionnaire. Mothers in the experimental group received nine 2-hour sessions of behavioral management training. Results of repeated measure analyzes showed that behavioral management training has been effective significantly in increasing general health of mothers.

**Keywords:** Hyperactivity Disorder, Parent Behavioral Management Training, General Health.
The Impact of Perceived Stigma on Mental Health of Mothers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders

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Abstract
Having a child with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) is a burden and produces a huge stress for their parents. Perceived stigma and severity of diagnostic signs (autism quotient) are founded as main sources of stress that may explain increased problems in parent’s mental health. The purpose of this study was to investigate the impacts of perceived stigma, child's autism quotient, and age on the mental health of mothers of children with ASD.

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As such, 94 mothers whose children had been educated in Special center for education and rehabilitation for autistic children in Isfahan and Shahrrekord completed General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Perceived Stigma Questionnaire developed by researchers, Gilliam Autism Rating Scale (GARS). Structural equation model was used to analyze the data by Amos Graphic-18. It was found that perceived stigma had direct significant effect, and child's autism quotient and age had indirect significant effect mediated by perceived stigma on mothers' mental health and this model explains 70% of variance of mother's mental health predicted by perceived stigma in mothers. According to the findings of this study, to promote mental health in mothers with autism children, educational programs are in need that will empower mothers of children with ASD against stigma.

Keywords: Perceived Stigma, Affiliative Stigma, Mothers, Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders.