Abstract
The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between sensory processing styles and marital satisfaction. The following self-report measures were given to 136 participant couples (272 women and men) from Tehran who were selected through available...
sampling and completed Adolescent/Adult Sensory Profile and Enrich marital satisfaction scale. Data was analyzed through Pearson correlation method. Research findings indicated a positive significant relationship between couple’s sensation seeking and marital satisfaction of themselves and their partners; and there is a negative significant relationship between couple’s low registration, sensation avoiding and sensory sensitivity styles and marital satisfaction of themselves and their partners. Results of relationship between men and women’s score distance in each sensory processing style and marital satisfaction indicate that there is a positive significant relationship between couples score distance in sensation seeking and sensation avoiding and men’s marital satisfaction; and there is a negative significant relationship between couples score distance in low registration and their marital satisfaction.

Keywords: sensory processing style (sensation seeking, low registration, sensation avoiding and sensory sensitivity), marital satisfaction.
Abstract
The present study aimed to determine the effectiveness of anger management skills training on family violence and marital satisfaction of householders in Tehran. Methodology was Quasi-experimental on an available sample of 34 subjects from women referring to health houses in region 2 of Tehran and randomly assigned in experimental and control groups.
Using questionnaires of violence and marital satisfaction, data were collected at pretest, posttest, and follow-up and analyzed by ANCOVA. Results indicated that training of anger management skills can significantly decrease family violence and increase marital satisfaction in householders. In addition, results of follow-up showed that effects of intervention lasted. The results of the study provide some evidence to suggest that training of anger management skills is an appropriate method for reducing violence and increasing marital satisfaction. Anger management skills training help women probably by reinforcement of the behavioral skills of regulation, change and create desirable emotions. As a consequence of decreased undesirable behaviors related to violence, desirable behavioral, emotional and cognitive changes were reinforced in family and marital satisfaction improved.

**Keywords:** Anger management skills, Family violence, marital satisfaction, householders.
The Relationship Between Couple Burnout, Sexual Assertiveness, and Sexual Dysfunctional Beliefs in Women With Diabetic Husbands and Comparing Them With Women With Non-Diabetic Husbands

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L. Mansour, Ph.D.
A. Khodabakhshi, Ph.D.
J. Fathabadi, Ph.D.

Abstract
This study attempts to consider the relationship between couple burnout, sexual assertiveness, and sexual dysfunctional beliefs in women with diabetic husbands and comparing them with women with non-diabetic husbands.

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This study attempts to consider the relationship between couple burnout, sexual assertiveness, and sexual dysfunctional beliefs in women with diabetic husbands and comparing them with women with non-diabetic husbands.
This study includes a sample population of 200 individuals; 100 women with diabetic husbands and 100 women with non-diabetic husbands. These participants were selected through available sampling method. Both of the groups filled the questioners including personality trait, demographic (self-made), couple burnout (CBM), sexual assertiveness (HISA) and sexual dysfunctional beliefs (SDBQ). Results of multi-variable analysis of variance of the main question of research show that there is a meaningful difference between couple burnout, sexual assertiveness, and sexual dysfunctional beliefs in women with diabetic husbands and women with non-diabetic husbands. Women with non-diabetic husbands had higher sexual assertiveness and lower couple burnout and sexual dysfunctional beliefs than women with diabetic husbands.

It seems that one of the most important factors influencing and increasing couple burnout, increasing wrong sexual beliefs regarding sexual function, and decreasing sexual assertiveness in women is sexual dysfunction of the husband. In fact, women whose husbands suffer from chronic diseases such as diabetes (resulting in sexual dysfunction in patients) have lower sexual assertiveness and higher couple burnout and sexual dysfunctional beliefs comparing to other women.

**Keywords:** couple burnout, sexual assertiveness, sexual dysfunctional beliefs, diabetes.

کلمه‌ها: بالابردن، احیاء جنین، آگاهی جنین، بکارگیری جنین، دیابت.
The Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence and Couples Marital Satisfaction in Three Regions of the Isfahan

Z. Nasiri
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Abstract
This study aims to thoroughly investigate the relationship between emotional intelligence and couples satisfaction performed in three regions of the Isfahan city. The research design was a descriptive correlational and the statistical population of the study consisted of all married couples who had at least one child in third grade of primary schools and from socioeconomic conditions point of view lived in rich, semi-rich and under rich areas of the city.

Abstract
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5) دکتر حسین احمدی

Keywords
Emotional intelligence, couples satisfaction, Isfahan city.
In the research 318 samples (159 couples) were chosen using random Multi-stage cluster sampling. The research aim was fundamentally based on two standard questionnaires of Bar-On emotional intelligence and ENRICH marital satisfaction. The data was analyzed using Pearson correlation method, t-test, stepwise regression. The result analysis showed that in the rich area of the components self-esteem, empathy and impulse control, in the semi-rich area Happiness, Stress Tolerance, Assertiveness, reality testing, flexibility, independence, interpersonal relationship, optimism, impulse control and problem solving and in the under rich area while Stress Tolerance and Assertiveness are the most predictive power, in under rich area the most significant point of the survey shows that assertiveness, reality testing, impulse control and interpersonal relationships have reversed effects, in the semi-rich area.

Considering the result of the study shows that some other major factors influence couples satisfaction as well as emotional intelligence and nowadays, in the modern society satisfying providing couples satisfaction, highly depends on other social economic factor.

**Keywords:** Family, Emotional Intelligence, Marital satisfaction.
Effectiveness of Children of Divorce Intervention Program on Children's Adjustment with their Parental Divorce

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T. Porebrahim, Ph.D.

A. M. Nazari, Ph.D.

Abstract

Divorce is one of the most important phenomenons of human life that not only undermines the psychological balance of the couple but also to change the psychological balance of the children, relatives, and friends. The purpose of the present study is to investigate the impact of Children of Divorce Intervention Program (CODIP).
A sample of 26 children of divorce (11 boys and 15 girls) between 7 to 9 years old was selected through an available sampling of community. CODIP was conducted on the experimental group over 15 sessions (two sessions per week) once the subjects were randomly assigned to control and experimental groups and completed three questionnaires including Children’s Ideas about Divorce scale (CIAD), Parent Evaluation Form (PEF) and Group Leader Evaluation Form (GLEF). Study results based on ANOVA show a significant difference between experimental and control groups (P<0/001). These results indicate that CODIP was effective to increase children's positive feelings and attitudes towards their parental divorce, reduced children's negative feelings toward their parental divorce, improved children's relationships with their parents and peers, and increased problem-solving skills of children.

**Keywords:** The Children of Divorce Intervention Program, children's adjustment with divorce, Children of divorce, Group counseling.

برای این منظور 26 کودک طلاق (11 پسر و 15 دختر) بین حیطه سنی 7 تا 9 سال با استفاده از روش نمونه‌گیری از جامعه در دسترس انتخاب شدند. و پس از انتساب تصادفی آزمودنیها به دو گروه کنترل و آزمایش و انجام سنجش مشکلات کودکان درباره طلاق (CIAD)، فرم آرزیابی (GLEX) والدین (PEF) و فرم آرزیابی راهبرد طلاق (PEF) و فرم آرزیابی رهبر گروه (GLEX) به منظور تجزیه و تحلیل داده‌ها با توصیفی نظری، فراوانی، میانگین و انحراف معیار و جهت آزمون سؤالات پژوهش از تحلیل کواریس انجام شد. بررسی نتایج نشان داد که تفاوت بین میانگین‌های گروه آزمایش و کنترل در سطح P<0/001 متناسب است. که این نتایج حاکی از تأثیر برنامه در افزایش احساسات کودکان و نگرش مثبت آنها نسبت به طلاق والدینیان، کاهش احساسات منفی کودکان نسبت به طلاق والدینیان، بهبود رابطه کودکان با والدین و همسرانشان، و نیز افزایش کاربرد مهارت‌های حل مسئله در آنها می‌باشد.

**کلیدواژه‌ها:** برنامه مداخله‌ای برای کودکان طلاق، سازگاری کودکان با طلاق، کودکان طلاق، مشاوره گروهی.
The Comparison of Healthy and Unhealthy Perfectionism and Type A Personality in The Perceived Parenting Styles in University Students

M. Jahanbakhsh, M. A.
A. Khoshkonesh, Ph.D.
M. Heidari, Ph.D.

Abstract
The purpose of the present research is to study healthy and unhealthy perfectionism as well as type A personality based on different parenting styles. With a post-ex post-facto method, a sample of undergraduate students at Shahid Beheshti University was selected through random multistage cluster sampling with at least 80 students in every parenting style.

Keywords: Healthy perfectionism, Unhealthy perfectionism, Type A personality, Parenting styles.
This sample consists of 407 students: 235 girls and 172 boys. The subjects completed three questionnaires of perceived parenting style, positive and negative perfectionism scale and type A personality. The collected data was analyzed by statistical tests MANOVA and ANOVA and Scheffe post hoc test. Results indicated that healthy perfectionism in the authoritative parenting style is more and in negligent parenting style is lower than the other parenting styles. The unhealthy perfectionism in the boys was more than girls. The interactive effect of the two variables namely parenting styles and gender upon healthy perfectionism was significant. Healthy perfectionism in authoritative parenting style in girls was more than boys and in permissive parenting style healthy perfectionism in boys was more than girls. The general effect of parenting styles and general effect of gender in score of type A personality did not show significant difference; however, the interactive effect of parenting styles and gender upon type A personality was supported. Here in permissive parenting style the type A personality in boys is higher than girls and in authoritarian parenting style the type A personality in girls is higher than boys. Conclusion: Due to the crucial role of parents' parenting styles in creating healthy and unhealthy perfectionism and also due to interactive effect of parenting style and gender on the healthy perfectionism and type A personality, educating parents on parenting styles and also giving instruction to the families for raising healthy persons in the society is a high priority.

**Keywords:** Perceived Parenting Style, Healthy and Unhealthy Perfectionism, Type A Personality.
Role of DNA In Confirm of Lineage

A. Pileh, M.Sc.
A. Ghazvini, Ph.D.
A. Razei, M.Sc.

Abstract
Considering the importance of the lineage in safeguarding family system and generation stability, the legislator always has made an effort to protection it by legislation. So far the legislator has provided some evidence including presumption of legitimacy, confession, oral evidence and renown on fatherhood lineage that covert nature of origin is more difficult to prove than mother lineage. As such, the holy legislator has acted carefully.

Keywords: DNA, Lineage, Confirmation, Legitimation, Confession, Oral Evidence

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On the other hand the legislator in area of proving lineage accepts the weakest evidence in case of absence of strong evidences. Therefore, considering the lack of limitation of proving lineage evidence and manner of legislator approach in this regard, the status of scientific exact methods as DNA test that one of the important uses of these methods in genetics science is proving lineage and determining paternity relationship is considerable. The aim of the present paper is to investigate this point because it seems that authority and applied value of this test to proving lineage based on the Islamic law in view of opinions of Islamic jurist and lawyers is demonstrable.

**Keywords:** lineage, DNA, presumption legitimacy, authority of definitiveness, common knowledge.