

The clergymen attitudes towards family instability process in Esfahan city

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Abstract

The aim of this study, is to investigate the clergymen attitudes towards family instability in Esfahan city. For this purpose, by purposive sampling, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 24 clergymen, using data-based theory . The results from the research based on paradigm model shows that Esfahan being a metropolis and false traditions ruling the city, are among the unique features of the city that pave the way for family life damages. In the process of family instability, factors such as ignoring to heed the principles of choosing a spouse, negative effects of media especially satellite channels, absence of family core functions, fading religious and ethical values, lack of life skills, and economic problems are considered as causing conditions, and cause the couples in first five years of their marriages and those who are untrained in the field of family life skills get into trouble. In this study, clergymen offer some strategies and plans in other institutions (cultural, social, economic and educational institutions) to prevent or recover the family instability.

Keywords

Family, Attitude, Clergymen, Family instability, Data-based theory.

**The Effect of Social Factors on Women’s Delinquency
(The comparison between delinquent and non-delinquent
women covered by Robat-Karim Welfare Organization)**

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Abstract

Although Crimes have unfortunate impact on the lives of all people, women’s crime who are the main eeducators of children in the family, is of significant importance, therefore considering women’s specific crimes and efforts to address its underlying factors is so critical. In this research with the objective of the effect of social factors on women’s delinquency, we have studied theories associated with crime and derived four hypothesis from them which were tested by survey method. The population of sample consists of the fifty delinquent women – who were arrested by Robat Karim security police due to committing crime within one month- and non-delinquent women who have almost the same living conditions as delinquent women but they were covered by Robat-Karim Welfare Organization. Findings show that there is significant difference in terms of addiction of the husband and disruption of the family between these two groups, however no significant statistical difference appears in terms of denial of access to educational facilities and suitable job, place of residence and suburbanization. Both groups had almost the same situation but one is criminal and the other hasn’t committed any crime.

Keywords

Women’s Delinquency, Addiction of the Husband, Disruption of the Family, Suburbanization, Crime .

Study of Changings of Women's Fertility Based on Couple's Socio-economic Status

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Abstract

Fertility decline in Iran has presented several issues about population situation. At this article, changes of women's fertility behavior based on couple's socio-economic status are investigated. Survey research method is used in this study. The multi-stage clustering sample is used to collect the required data from 410 married women 15 to 50 years in Tabriz city. Two variables and multi-variables analysis shown women's education level is most effective factor on the number of child, the number of ideal child, married age, prevention methods, preferred sex of child. Being illiterate and having primary education of women lead them in low social statues and result in low aged married and high level of fertility. In addition to women's education, employment position of couples, the rate of income and cost of family, the couple's socio-economic statues are effective on their tendency to modernism and their fertility behavior including married age. All participated women in this study with deferent socio-economic statues do not have tendency to use the encouragement policy for bring the child. Women particularly women with high socio-economic status believed that the encouragement policy is not long-time and it is not ensuring for improvement of their children's living statues in future.

Key words

Fertility behavior, Socio-economic statues, Women's education, Modernism idea, Cost-benefit of fertility.

**A comparative study of the attitudes of men and women
towards desired number of children**

**(A case study of individuals attended for the pre-marriage
medical test in Kermanshah city)**

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Abstract

Fertility is one of the most important determinant of population growth. The aim of the present study is to investigate the factors affecting the attitudes towards desired number of children. Target population consists men and women who attended selected health centers for the pre-marriage medical test. The research method is survey and a sample of 400 individuals are interviewed. The findings show that the two-child option of the desire is much dominant. Male children are more preferred than their female counterparts. Women's age at marriage, men's educational level, and men's sex preference have significant relationships with the dependent variable. Multivariate analysis show that only the women's age at marriage has a significant effect on the desired number of children. Interestingly, there is no significant relationship between the attitudes and socio-economic characteristics. This shows that having two children is a common and well-established desire of fertility in the society.

Keywords

Fertility, Attitudes towards fertility, Desire for children, Kermanshah city

Phenomenology of the timing of first birth among women in Tehranwomen

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to investigate women's attitudes about timing of first birth as the main step in life course of individuals. The data for this study have been collected through a qualitative method and applying in-depth interview with 30 married women aged 20-49 in Tehran in 2011. Women in this study had their first birth within around 4 years of their marriage. The result showed postponement of first birth is a strategy to create a balance between personal and family goals and objectives in other areas of life. The delay of first birth is emerging as the new norm among married women in recent cohorts and is most common among young women. According to this study financial and opportunity costs of childbearing has influenced changes in the reproductive behavior of women. The postponement has also strong associations with tendencies of women for higher education, economic problems, especially lack of housing and stable jobs for men, social norms related to appropriate age of marriage, fear and uncertainty about the stability of marriage due to the increase of divorce in society.

Keywords

Marriage, first birth, postponement, low fertility, women, Tehran

Study of the Relationship between the Extent of Watching Persian Language Satellite TV Channels and the Preferred TV Programs and Religious Obligation among mothers and Daughters in Golpayegan City

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Abstract

Present paper studies the relationship between the extent of watching Persian language satellite TV channels and the preferred satellite TV programs and the level of religious obligation among mothers and daughters in Golpaigan city based on assumptions of cultivation theory and Stark and Glock's model of religiosity. Present survey study was conducted on 380 mothers and daughters (190 mothers and 190 daughters) using a simple random sampling technique. Results from the research showed that there was a significant difference between mothers and daughters with respect to the extent of religious obligation and its dimensions (ideological, consequential and ritualistic) in that mothers showed more religious obligation. Also there was a significant inverse relationship between the extent of watching satellite TV channels and religious obligation and its consequential (-0.44), ritualistic (-0.376) and ideological (-0.310) dimensions and the strength of this inverse relationship was higher in daughters than that in mothers. Also there was a significant relationship between the types of satellite programs being watched by the subjects in that those with higher religious obligation tended to watch programs with scientific nature. Finally the results form multi-variate regression test showed that the extent of watching satellite TV channels and the type of preferred programs explained 25% of variance of religious obligation in mothers and daughters in total. Thus it can be concluded that one of the variables explaining the variance in religious behaviour is the extent of watching satellite TV programs.

Keywords

the extent of religious obligation, Persian Language Satellite TV channels, consequential dimension, ritualistic dimension, ideological dimension