

A systematic review of studies of fertility decline in the last two decades

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Abstract

In recent decades, Iran has experienced significant fertility decline. The sharp decline in fertility in Iran, has attracted the attention of many experts and much research has been done in this area. This article is a review of research on fertility decline in the two decades leading up to 1390. The purpose is to combine fertility decline research results to achieve a macro analysis and integration of research results. This article reviews the findings of 50 research titles, which have been screened and selected by multiple criteria. In this review, the research is presented in the form of four components (time interval, researcher gender, type of source and specialized domain of authors) and their methodology in the form of three components (research method, statistical population and sample size) and research findings as the most frequent determinant of fertility decline in Iran, it is mentioned. The results show that the theory of population transition is the main theoretical topic during several decades of demographic studies in Iran. In these studies, the explain the sharp decline in Iranian fertility has been studied through structural components. Also, a review of these studies shows that most of them, with a small sample size and a different statistical population, have traversed the same, common path and achieved almost identical results. Therefore, changing the statistical population or Sample and repeating the structural determinants of fertility reduction in several studies does not lead to any knowledge in this field.

Key words: Reduced fertility, structural conditions, demographic transition theory, systematic review.

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The Effect of Demographic Factors on Marital Satisfaction among 35 to 55 Year Old Couples

(Resident in 3rd and 20th District of Tehran)

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of demographic factors on the marital satisfaction among married women between 35-55 years of age in the 3rd and 20th district of Tehran. The theoretical framework of the research has been derived from the combination of homogeneous and exchange-oriented theories and propositions and assumptions are based on them. The method is survey and research tool is a researcher-made questionnaire. Data are collected and analyzed by determining the sample size of 400 people using the Cochran sampling formula and a multi-stage cluster sampling technique. Research findings show that marital satisfaction has a significant and direct relationship with age, marriage age, income level, spouse's level of education, education level and spouse's education level and there is a significant and inverse relation with age, spouse's age. Also, job, spouse's educational field and residential area variables also have a significant relationship with marital satisfaction. Findings of the study does not confirm a significant relationship between sex, education, ethnicity and spouse's ethnicity with marital satisfaction. The results of multivariate regression show that demographic variables are effective in marital satisfaction and together they could explain 33.5% of marital satisfaction changes. Based on the results, the location variable is more effective in marital satisfaction than the other variables. Subsequently, the variables of husband's education level, income level and spouse's income level are more effective than other variables.

Key words: Marriage, Marital Satisfaction, Demographic Factors, Tehran.

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Sociological study of positive attitude toward the child

(Case study of women of Ilam city)

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Abstract

The present study aiming at the study of degree of positive attitude toward the child among 40-78 years old women of Ilam city and identifying the social factors affecting the attitude of this population has been conducted. Research method is survey. The survey with the sample of 190 person (according to achieved variance and Cochran formula), using cluster sampling and questionnaire technique has been done. Finally, data were analyzed using Spss software. Finding show that positive attitude toward the child among women of Ilam city falls in between. In multi – variable regression analysis also 38/7 of variance of degree of positive attitude toward the child is determined by variable of negative role of satellite and television on having many children, other's opinion about a pregnant women and number of children, discouragement from family and others, the employment status of respondent and the degree of friendship with close others. In analysis of path analysis, index of encouragement from family and others has the most amount of effect (-0/336) and variable of employment status has the least amount of effect (0/140) on attitude toward the child. At least, it can be said that the social learning theories, norm pressure, and social network are appropriate in determining the relationship between social factors and degree of positive attitude toward the child.

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Key word: Positive attitude toward the child, social factors, social learning, social network, norm pressure.

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Generational Differences in Marriage Value

(Case Study in Hashtgerd city)

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Abstract

The present study aimed to investigate the generational differences in marriage value. Data were collected and analyzed using a survey of 379 people in 2014 (young generation of 163, middle-aged 175, and adult generation 41) in city of Hashtgerd. The findings showed that there is a significant difference in the value of marriage in the generations studied and this effect continues to exist in the presence of socioeconomic variables. However, the score for the marriage value index is moderate and in all three generations there is a combination of traditional and modern values in marriage. The greatest difference in generations is related to the relationship between the girl and the boy before marriage and then marriage with relatives. In other dimensions, in particular, the importance of consenting parents in marriage, the low age of the girl from the boy, and opposition to the suggestion of girls to boys for marriage the view of each generation is close to each other and the differences are small. The results of regression analysis showed generation variable along with gender, type of media and attachment to religious rites have a significant relationship with the value of marriage. The results of this article showed that marriage in Iran and in particular Hashtgerd is still valuable and the generational changes and differences in this area are more in dimensions that can lead to reduction in the harms of inappropriate marriage.

Key words: generation, marriage, value, family, attachment to religious rites.

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Qualitative study of the challenges related to simultaneous educational and family roles playing

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Abstract

In recent decades, Iranian society has witnessed widespread participation of women in higher education. These new conditions have imposed on them several roles playing, and to the same extent which acted as the source of improving their quality of life, have faced them with new challenges for the coordination of home and family duties with academic assignments. It is therefore necessary to study the dimensions of the category of conflict between family and educational roles of women and the causes of these conflicts and how students are confronted with these challenges in a qualitative study. For this purpose, 22 married women were selected on the basis of a purposed sampling and with a maximum of variations among the participants and semi-structured, individually and face-to-face interviews were conducted by them. The findings show that the inappropriate performance of the educational system, the maternal and parenting role pressure, the spousal role pressure and the weakness of family support and the negative role of the family, are of the causal conditions of educational and family role conflicts of married students. Decreased sense of control over life, academic burnout, weakening of marital intimacy, and decreased mental capacity are the consequences of the role conflict phenomenon. . The interviewees adopted two positive and negative coping strategies in confronting this conflict. The core category extracted from this study is the neglect of the education system of the family institution.

Key word: Women, Higher education, Student, educational Role, Family role, Role conflict

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Women's Valuation Orientation and Fertility Control

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Abstract

Research has shown that fertility and attitudes to it, have changed in recent years, and fertility rates have declined steadily. In Iran, there have been a decline for several years, too. From the viewpoint of demographic thinkers, many of the values and attitudes have been transformed simultaneously with the second demographic transition. These value variations include a wide range of transformations, most main of which, according to Triandis view, is individualism-collectivism. Therefore, the main question in this research is to study the relationship between individualism-collectivism and the attitude toward fertility control and its behavior in practice. The statistical population of this study are all women 20-49 years old in Tehran, who are more likely to have fertility. The sampling method is based on a multi-stage cluster sampling, which means that in the first stage, three different regions were selected from different parts of the city of Tehran; region 3 as representing the upper region, region 11 as representing the middle zone and the 19th region as the lower region. This selection is based on the Welfare Index - which has been extracted "Institute Statistics of Iran" (2008) and taxonomic techniques. The research tool was a questionnaire distributed among 214 women in Tehran. This number was calculated based on the Cochran formula and with an error less than 0.05. Findings show that there is a significant relationship between value orientation and attitudes toward fertility control and its behavior, and the more individual among women, the more they focus on fertility control in practice.

Key word: Fertility, value orientation, Individualism-Collectivism of women, Attitude toward fertility control, Fertility behavior.

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