

Population aging: a socio-demographic phenomenon

Mohammad javd mahmodi

Abstract

Population aging is a new phenomenon in many countries of the world, although there are differences among the various region of the world in this field. So that the steepest rate of decline in fertility and quickest rates of population aging in developing countries is taking place. Iran is also dramatic decline of fertility rates in the seventies and the continuation and intensification of the eighties, age composition of population will be aging in the near future. The speed and high intensity fertility decline in Iran is a steeper slope from other countries. In ran in 2015, around 10% of the population is older than 60 years. In just 35 years' time, this will have increased to around 33% of the population. What makes the process of elderly a matter of concern is the absence of a comprehensive population policy and master plan on aging. Now, if neglected, neglect and lack of planning in the near future, elderly population, especially women, will be faced with many problems. In this paper we try to explore the phenomenon of aging in different dimensions. Then, for a correct understanding of the concerns among experts about the policy and implementation of population policies, after reviewing the most important studies in the field of population aging, the dimensions and indicators of aging population are mentioned.

Key words: Aging population, individual aging, retirement age, population 60 years and over, the threshold of senility.

**The degree of university female students piety and
social factors affecting it
(A Case Study of Islamic Azad University, Science and Research
Branch of Tehran)**

Zahra hazrati someeh

Abstract

The aim of this research is to survey the degree of university female students piety and social factors affecting it . The theoretical framework is based on the theories of Glock and Stark ,Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann and its method is descriptive and explanatory survey with the technique of ‘questionnaire and interview and observation “among 375 female students of Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch of Tehran who were randomly selected. The findings show moderate to high degree of piety in students. Concerning religious creed, the degree of their piety was high but considering ritual practices it was low. The degree of female students piety in terms of age, marital status and socio-economic status showed significant difference, besides variables such as the use of new media, life satisfaction and modernity were related to students piety. Also, the findings obtained from multiple regression showed that six variables using new media, socio-economic status, life satisfaction, modernity , age and marital status could explain variable of piety.

Key words: Piety, New media, life satisfaction, socio-economic status, Students.

Conspicuous Consumption of Shopping among Families in Tehran City (Case Study: 1, 7 & 19 Regions)

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Abstract

Nowadays human needs are growing with regard to experience of modernity and industrialization of societies and conspicuous consumption is replaced by real consumption with regard to increasing rivalry among families. Conspicuous consumption has various consequences on individual, family and society which with regard to importance of subject, this research reviewed the social, economic and cultural factors affecting on conspicuous consumption among 384 persons of families in 1, 7 & 19 in Tehran city by survey method and theories of Veblen, Bourdieu, Inacon et al. & Engelhard. Findings showed that conspicuous consumption is high among more than third of families in which families in 1, 19 & 7 have highest level of conspicuous consumption irrespectively. In addition, materialism, cultural capital, status orientation, economic capital, social status and religiosity variables have most effect on conspicuous consumption irrespectively. Also, with regard to quality of effect, these 6 independent variables have three types of effect on conspicuous consumption: direct effect (materialism), indirect effect (status orientation) and both direct and also indirect effect (economic capital, cultural capital, social status and religiosity). Findings implied that conspicuous consumption in Tehran city, unlike Veblen, no longer isn't confined to upper and high classes of society and it is growing among other classes of society and all classes of society are involved in that.

Key words: Consumption, Conspicuous consumption, Real consumption, Consumption Pattern.

Women age at marriage and professional achievement; comparative study of empirical researches in different countries

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Abstract

In our society there is a belief that if women marry early, a good job would not be obtained, because they have not finished their education. The question is to what extent this belief is true? Do women by delaying their marriage really will have a good job? Is the proposition universally and in all situations and modes true? To answer this question, empirical researches in different countries about the impact of age at marriage on women professional achievement (income, employment and occupational status), using "Formal Vote Counting" method were analyzed. The results show that, although some studies report a positive relationship between age at marriage and career success for women, but many others conclude the relationship is dependent on socio-economic structures and family life-cycle. On the other hand the positive relationship researches consider intervening variables which could be manipulated through socio-economic policy making. Therefore, the relationship between age at marriage and career success is changeable.

Key words: professional achievement, age at marriage, experimental study, Formal Vote Counting, women.

Ideal Age at Marriage and its Correlates in Yazd City

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Abstract

The increasing trend of age at marriage has been one of the important aspects of recent developments of marriage and family in Iran. Coordinated with the trend of delay in marriage, social attitudes towards the desirable and ideal age at marriage have also changed. This paper analyzes social attitudes and ideals related to the appropriate marriage age for girls and boys and its correlates. The results of this paper is drawn from sample survey data from two groups of women: married aged 15-49 years (n=480), and unmarried girls aged 18-29 years (n=240) in Yazd. In order to explain the differences between womens' attitudes towards ideal age at marriage, the impact of such factors as marital status, respondent's education, parents' education, self-actualization, attitude towards gender equality and individualism are assessed and analyzed. Our results showed that the desired average range of marriage age for girls and boys is between 22.5 and 27.5 years, respectively. Controlling for such variables respondent's education, parents' education, self-actualization, attitude towards gender equality and individualism and cultural capital had a direct and significant relationship with the attitude towards girls' age at marriage, and in contrast, adherence to religious values had an inverse and significant relationship with age at marriage.

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Key words: Attitudes, Ideal age at Marriage, Family, Youth, Yazd.

Childbearing as Risk: (Qualitative Study of Milieu for Bearing Few Children in Tabriz City)

*Tavakol aghayari hir, mina farokhi nekarestan,
seiedeh sedighe latifi mojreh*

Abstract

Understanding of the underlying factors of fertility decline in Iran, which is experiencing below replacement fertility according to the existing knowledge, needs especial attention. Present study, aimed at exploring the socio-economic and cultural grounds of bearing few children among women of Tabriz city, by taking a qualitative approach. To this end, utilizing purposive sampling technique, viewpoints of 30 women about their childbearing experiences are gathered and analyzed by the use of semi-structured in-depth interviews and Grounded Theory. Analyzing narratives of women about their childbearing experiences show that *bearing few children* could be understood with a four dimensional meaning system of risk, including: Beauty/Physical Symmetry risk (Personalized and Generalized), health risk (physical, mental, and social), power risk (king child) and economic risk (direct and opportunity-costs). *Childbearing as Risk* is derived as the core category. Furthermore, institutionalization of *better life with few children*, changes in mothering role, social recognition of having few number of children, reduction of familial social support/pressure, generational lessons, secularization of childbearing, distrust to pro-natal policies, and medical and media's reconstruction of low-fertility, act as underlying facilitating factors. Finally, consequences of low fertility are briefly discussed.

KeyWords: Bearing few children, causal conditions, facilitating conditions, grounded theory, Tabriz.