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Experience of Recovered Addicted Women from Social Exclusion in Qom

Asadollah Babaie Fard [1], Leili Habibirad [2]

Abstract

In this research, we aim to study the experience of the Recovered Female Addicts in terms of the Disruption of Social Relations in the city of Qom by adopting a Qualitative Approach. The data were collected through in-depth interview and observing 31 female addicts entering the Women's Addiction Treatment Camps in Qom. Thematic analysis was used to examine the data. After the analysis of the obtained in-depth interviews, five major categories were determined: the numerous abortive attempts to get a job, absence of an employment quota, misjudgments and being labeled, considered incapable of acting responsibly were categorized as double sex-base discrimination in social relations; contemptuousness on the part of acquaintances and avoiding family meetings as reproach and humiliation; unpreparedness for motherhood and inability in playing out childhood roles as disruption of social relations; being considered untrustworthy by relatives and friends as cutting with friends and change of address and fabricating the past as concealment.

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Key Words: Recovered Female Addicts, Thematic Analysis, Double Sex-based Discrimination, Social Exclusion, Cutting Network Communication.

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Effective Social Factors on the Number of Children of Married Women in Ahar Township

Ali ghasemi ardahaee [1], Reza manafiazar [2], Serajedin Mahmoudiani [3]

Abstract

With the expansion of modernity processes, many aspects of life, including the attitude of Iranian families towards childbearing, have changed, and a marked decline in fertility has been a common phenomenon in recent decades. The main objective of the paper is to identify the social factors affecting the number of children of married women. The study of the problem and the application of contingency plans to prevent the aging of the Ahar township population in the coming years, due to the natural, agricultural and industrial potential of this region, is of double importance. Data were collected from 760 married women aged 18-50 years old in Ahar Township, selected by multi-stage cluster sampling and multi-stage sampling. The findings show that the average number of children for each of the women is 2.03 children. By controlling the variables of duration of marriage, regression models show that female education, father's education and preferring to have a child's daughter in the low level of fertility of women and, conversely, the number of brothers and sisters, the homeland of women and the choice of the spouse by parents. Women's fertility levels are high. The result is that the threefold social domains affecting childbearing include paternal family characteristics, spouse's age and educational characteristics, and the characteristics of women who, by changing these platforms, decide on the adoption of couples in terms of the number, distance between births and even the gender of children. Take up The results indicate that women's fertility behaviors are a cultural behavior shaped over different periods of time, and to raise the number of women's children, one should use long-term programs that include childhood, marriage, and the current time of women.

Key words: Childbearing, Married women, Duration of marriage, Social learning, Social factors of fertility.

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The experience of women from the socialization process of recruiting (Study Case: Employees of Governmental Organizations in Ilam City)

Ali Yasini[1], Ardeshir Shiri[2], Zahra Borji[3]

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the experience of newly hired women in government organizations in the city of Ilam during the period from 2015 to 2018. A total of 21 interviews were conducted with qualitative method among all employed newly employed women in Ilam city, using purposeful and theoretical sampling. To analyze the data, the method of thematic analysis was taken. The output of the interviews was coded in 6 main categories, 22 sub categories and 89 code concepts. The results showed that newly recruited women expressed their experience of the socialization process at work, including pleasant or unpleasant experiences and legal knowledge in the first days of employment. The expectations of employed women from the recruitment justification program include two dimensions of need assessment and job performance management, which is the most important issue in terms of needing to be measured in terms of the number of newly employed women. Also, identification categories have been described with in-organization processes and training in role and organizational learning, including the educational needs of employed women at the time of recruitment. Employed women consider the most important concern to include emotional support and elemental justification, and issues and problems such as stress and anxiety, inadequate organization and poor management at the start of service.

Keywords: Life Experience, Newly Recruited Women, Socialization Process, Elementary Education.

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An investigation into problem-solving strategies adopted by newly-weds in Isfahan﹡

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Abstract

Marital life constitutes a significant part of every human being's life. A great number of individuals spend a major part of their lives with their spouses, during which they may encounter some vicissitudes. Having discord is common between couples, and dealing with it shapes the future of their mutual relations. The current qualitative study dealt with the description and documentation of the strategies used by the newlyweds of Isfahan in encountering the problems coming up in their mutual relations. The aim of this study was to achieve a conceptual order of themes employed by the newlyweds to adopt problem-solving strategies. Accordingly, data were analyzed using the principles of the grounded theory. The studied community was the married spouses in Isfahan, selected based on the purposive sampling. Using semi-structured interviews, 14 cases (seven men and seven women) were interviewed. Analysis of data revealed 119 concepts and 16 categories, grouped into two main categories. The findings indicated that the newlyweds coped with the marital discord through either exploiting skills or resorting to nature.

Keywords: newlyweds; early years of marital life; problem solving; marital discord

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Family Future Scenarios in Iran﹡

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Abstract

The family is one of the social institutions that has undergone many changes in terms of lifestyle and its consequences throughout history in various societies. Hence, for any comments and policy making to strengthen and consolidate this institution, attention is needed to the driving forces, trends and events in different societies, such as the target community and influential communities, so that the family's future alternatives can be scientific identified and interpreted in that society. In this paper, based on future knowledge and effective methods in this area, family future scenarios in Iran are presented in terms of structure and lifestyle in a 20-year horizon. The present article is the result of a futuristic research in which identifying the key components and main drivers through deep interviews and questionnaires, with the help of the MicMac software, and scenario design using the Chermak approach and the layered pattern of strategy development of scenario-based. Molk Solayman, Gold and Copper, Her daughter (Her) and The Wolf of Wall Street are the titles of the scenarios outlined in this study, which discusses the coordinates of the family in each one.

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Marriage Patterns, Marital Satisfaction, and Tendency to Divorce in Tehran City

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Abstract

In recent years, the increase of divorce has become one of the most social problems in Iran. Various economic and social factors, including marriage patterns, lead to divorce. The aim of this article is to examine the impact of different patterns on marital satisfaction and the tendency to divorce among married youth in Tehran. Data was collected by conducting a survey and interview with 720 married 15-29 years old in different neighborhoods of Tehran city. The results indicated that about a fifth of respondents have low marital satisfaction and high tendency to divorce. Multivariate analysis showed marriage patterns significantly affect the marital satisfaction and divorce. The results suggest that controlling for socio-demographic, friendship and premarital sex, traditional and modern of mate selection (arranged and self-choice marriages), class heterogeneity lead to lower marital satisfaction and higher risk of divorce.

Keywords: Age at marriage, Arranged marriage, Marital satisfaction, Divorce, Youth.

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