

The Relationship between Romantic Love and the Attainment of Marital Values

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Abstract

The paper aims to study the relationship between romantic love and marital values. Romantic love was defined according to Hendriks' theory of universal language of love and love triangle theory of Sternberg. Data were gathered through surveys. The sample comprised the couples living in Tehran. 180 of them had normal marital lives and 120 of them were those couples who had got divorced in the first half of the year 1389. The results showed that romantic love before marriage was still important for those couples who now were going to divorce. Therefore, it can be said that romantic love cannot guarantee a happy life. In sum, the findings indicate that among the divorced group, romantic love had the most significant correlation with sexual chemistry, while in couples having a successful marriage, romantic love was correlated with the following marital moral values: good behavior, honesty, responsibility, tolerating the problems, chastity, acceptance, enjoyment, chemistry, deference, loyalty. According to these findings, it seems that combination of feelings and affections, self-consciousness along with moral values can ensure a balanced mixture of wisdom and emotion and lead to successful marriages in society.

Key words

marital values, romantic love, spouse selection, family, divorce.

Sociological Study of Happiness among Married Female Students

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Abstract

Reviewing domestic and foreign views and research reports about happiness and being married, we would confront some contradictions implicate the complexity of the issue and ethnic biases among some of liberal feminists in addition of some positivist approaches in testing and imposing non-expatriate theories on social facts. Majority of these studies devoted to the field of psychology. This study is going to explore personal views of married women toward happiness phenomenon with a sociological approach in order to localizing the findings or detecting conceptual limits which in the other words is the exploration of adaptation range of different related elements with our social facts. This process requires proposing some suitable hypothesis. Our paradigm or model for studying the happiness phenomena is driven from Straus and Corbin method called "Grounded Theory". In this regard we have compared the views of 22 female married students using theoretical sampling and theoretical saturation plus doing some deep and semi-standard interviews. The findings show that the generalization of Jessi Bernard's hypothesis which states that being married would lead more to unhappiness among women in compare of being single has been challenged seriously in our given sample. Also in the process of proposing the hypothesis in the samples, duality of husband's attitude and practice - as the independent variable - would have a negative and strong effect on women's happiness and would also have a direct effect on their pretended happiness. Also there has been a positive correlation between mixed and traditional marriage and the feeling of happiness among women, while the correlation between women's happiness and modern marriage has been shown as negative.

Key Words

Happiness, Grounded theory, Constant comparison analysis, Duality of attitude and practice, Pretended happiness.

A study on the gender differences in psycho-social consequences of infertility:

Infertile couples using Yazd' Infertility Center services

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Abstract

Infertility is a twofold phenomenon: biological as well as psycho-social. Therefore, following the infertility diagnosis by others, one might anticipate the psycho-social consequences. The present study seeks to examine some of the psycho-social consequences of infertility among a sample of infertile men and women in Yazd and also explain gender differences in this regard. The study is conducted via survey method; and data has been collected through questionnaire. The subjects of the study were 360 men and women who have been referred to Yazd' Infertility Center and selected by means of simple random sampling method. The results of the study show that no significant gender differences were observed in the negative consequences of infertility among infertile men and women. However, there were significant gender differences in such variables as; coping styles with infertility-related stigma, isolation caused by infertility, self-image due to infertility, and perceiving Important Others' view concerning him/herself.

Keywords

Gender differences, infertility, psycho-social consequences of infertility, labeling, stigma.

Sociological factors influencing emotional divorce in Tehran

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Abstract

The present article is to study emotional divorce among families in Tehran. The first method research is survey. The study's theoretical framework is built upon functional /structural theory (it's affects on family). A sample of 500 families drawn in Tehran city was targeted in a questionnaire survey. The results of survey show that emotional divorce among families in Tehran is low so that 7 percent of families have hard emotional divorce. Other findings display between variables as the power structure in family, job burnout, homogamy, and religiosity, physical/mental health, order inside family, social capital of family satisfaction in sexual issues and emotional divorce is significant statistical relation. The Correlation of these variables except job burnout is negative. The results of regression analysis shows independent variables explain 0.65 percent from variation of dependent valuable.

Keywords

emotional divorce, functionalism, order inside family, social capital of family, religiosity.

Studying relationship rate and kind use of Persian-language satellite networks and family relationships among tehrani citizens

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Abstract

In this research relationship between rate and kind use of Persian-language satellite networks and family relationships among tehrani citizens using of cultivation and agenda setting, social learning and cultural imperialism have been considered. This research is kind of correlational and comparative researches that was done by survey method with sample of 384 married woman related to 5 regions of Tehran city including (1-5-9-13-17) within multi-step cluster sampling method. Results of present research show that there is almost average condition about family relationships and its dimensions such as marital relationships, parents and childrens relationships and marital trust in index of parents and childrens relationships and marital relationships. but in field of marital trust index .there is undesirable condition. also relationship between kind of satellite networks use and family relationships and its dimensions show that families who don't use of satellite networks by far have better family interactions in comparison with families who watch satellite networks and finally two variables including rate use and kind use of satellite networks determine 26 percent of family relationships changes. therefore we can say if rate use of satellite networks is higher and families use satellite networks programs more regularly in general desirability of family relationships and parents and childrens relationships and marital relationships and their marital trust will be decreased.

Keywords

family relationships, marital relationships, children and parents relationships and marital trust.

A study of social action styles of the women and girls toward veil model and it's relation with internet and sputnik consumptions

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Abstract

This research was done with the aim of investigation of the social action styles of 385 persons of the 18-40 years old of women and girls in 2,10 and 18 locals of Tehran city related to permitted veil and its relation to internet and sputnik. The results revealed about In social action, persons on the basis of subjective meaning which committed for their action, aim and incentives of action, value action with religion and secular components revealed highest and lowest value responses in acceptance of the veil and also secular component effect on rejection of the veil. Furthermore, the instrumental, traditional and affectional actions were in the next steps respectively. The hypotheses showed the sputnik and internet decreased the permitted veils. The kind of sputnik and internet consumption. (entertainment and diversion) decreased the permitted veil, increased instrumental and affectional actions and do not effect on the traditional action. The effects of sputnik on instrumental, affectional and traditional actions were inactive, positive and negative and also internet was inactive on religion and secular components affected with all dimensions of sputnik and internet. The correlation coefficients between the traditional, religion and affectional actions with permitted veil were meaningless, highest (-0.560) and lowest (0.193) values whereas this correlation for secular and instrumental actions were meaningless, highest (0.455) and lowest (0.098) values.

Keywords

permitted veil (hejab jayez), social actions, sputnik , internet, women and girls.