

## Parental religiousness level and Source of religious insight and the Image of God

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The goal of the present research is to investigate the relationship between parental religiousness and source of religious insight and the image of God in university students. A sample of 374 students (177 male and 197 female) of Shahid Beheshti University and Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences were chosen through an accessible proportional stratified sampling. All completed questionnaires measuring image of God. (Mazaheri et al, 1384; revised scale of Lawrence, 1997) and parental religiousness (Granqvist, 1998) .

ANOVA results revealed that respondents with high parental religiousness level, had a more positive image of God. It was also shown that high parental religiousness, reflected significantly higher scores than the group whose parental religiousness is low. Based on subscales of image of god (inherence, presence). Therefore respondents with high parental religiousness, showed a more positive image of God. The results could indicate that parental religiousness as an aspect of religious socialization, and it is supposed that parents religiousness is an important factor in prediction of the children's God image. Data also showed that in different sources of religious cognition there was a significant difference between subscales of God image (Influence, Providence, Acceptance and Presence). In case of source of religious insight, family had significantly higher mean on the scores of subscale of "Influence", "Providence", "Acceptance" and "Presence" than the other source of religious cognition and this group had more positive God image than the other group.

**Keywords:** Image of God, parental religiousness, religious cognition

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# The impact of demographic and family factors in incidence of child abuse in Isfahan

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of child abuse and the effects of related factors such as gender, age, type of abuse (physical, sexual, mental and neglect) parental addiction, and education. Data was collected through telephone reports received in Isfahan welfare lines on child abuse (March 2004 - march 2005). The results of chi-square showed no significant difference in prevalence of child abuse in males & females. It was also found that the frequency of mental-emotional child abuse in comparison with the other types of abuse was higher ( $P<0/05$ ). In comparison with the other age groups, the 5-10 year old subjects had higher rates of child abuse ( $P<0/05$ ). The incidence of child abuse was higher experienced in parent with lower education ( $P<0/05$ ). The results of the present study emphasises on the general education about the children's right specifically on their emotional needs and specific attention to children aged between 5 to 10.

**Keywords:** demographic characteristics and family

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## High school student's viewpoints on the textbook's and school officials' part in attending to family matters

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School is the second most influential organization in the formation of humans personality and development. Therefore, development of skills and essential abilities for living in the society should be of the most important objectives of schools.

Since teaching different aspects of family life can be influential in the firmness of families and the reduction of family problems such as divorce, this study is to examines to what extent school officials including principals, teachers, advisors, extra curricula teachers, and textbooks address family life matters in high schools.

The applied research method is descriptive and its statistical population is the female students studying in the third year of high school in theoretical branches in 3 cities Yazd, Ardakan and Meibod.

Using random sampling method, 210 students were selected. A researcher made questionnaire consisting of 49 liker type questions and five open answer questions was used. Data was analyzed using the SPSS software at two levels of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Findings show that in the students' view the school officials alienation to family matters is less than the moderate level. However, they suggested that different officials do have different shares. The most influence come from principals and the least from teachers. According to the findings, it is concluded that schools teach family life matters less than what is expected by students and it is necessary to provide special books and have special programs for teaching family life matters.

**Keywords:** family life matters, high school, principal, advisor, extra curricula teacher, textbooks, Yazd.

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## Knowledge and attitude on sexual relationship and involved issues among university medical hospitals referrals during pregnancy

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Intimacy during pregnancy is no longer a taboo. To examine knowledge and attitude about sexuality during pregnancy, a descriptive study on 400 pregnant women selected randomly from affiliated hospitals to Shahid Beheshti University of medical sciences. Data were collected using a questionnaire including items on knowledge and attitude about sexual intimacy during pregnancy.

Results show that the level of knowledge scores about sexuality during pregnancy was low and attitude were not positive, the association between knowledge scores and complication in pregnancy and source of knowledge was significantly different ( $p < 0/05$ ). The correlation between attitude scores and premature labor, gravidity occupation, age, education and source of knowledge was significant ( $p < 0/05$ ).

The knowledge and attitude of participants were low. These results warrant the need for related education before reproductive age.

**Keywords:** knowledge, attitude, KAP study, pregnancy sexual health

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## The study of effectiveness of instruction marital enrichment on increasing of marital intimacy

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The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of instructing marital enrichment and increasing of marital intimacy. This research is experimental with pretest and post test groups.

A sample of 30 couples were randomly selected and assigned into control and experimental groups. The subjects in the experimental group participated in Marital Enrichment program (ME). Experimental group received a 7 sessions, treatment each 2 hours per week.

Marital Intimacy Questionnaire (MIQ) (Bahrami Oulia, 2006). Consists of 8 subscales (emotional, intellectual, social recreational activities, psychological, religious, sexual, communicational, Physical and total score). was applied to collect, the data.

Instructing marital enrichment program improved the level of marital intimacy in experimental group. The Results showed that differences between groups were significant in total scale of intimacy. ( $F=16.36$ ,  $P<0.01$ ) and all of the subscales ( $P<0.05$ ).

The results of this research indicate that marital enrichment program (ME) could increase total marital intimacy. could increase emotional, intellectual, psychological ,communication and social-recreational activities in marital intimacy, how every could not increase sexual, religious and physical marital intimacy.

These findings are consistent with Zimpher, (1988), Olson & Fowers (1989), Guernsey & Maxson, (1998). Hence ME could increase marital intimacy and decrease conflict between couples.

**Keywords:** Instructing marital enrichment program, couple intimacy

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## Evaluation of effectiveness of brief object-relation couple therapy on couples' communication patterns

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This study is aimed at investigating the effects of object-relation brief couple therapy on couple's communication patterns in Khomeinishahr. This quasi-experimental research was based on pre-test, post-test control group. The statistical population consisted of all the couples referred to Khomeinishahr consultation and Guidance Center. Sample includes 40 couples who were randomly assigned in 2 groups of experimental and control. The couples in experimental group received a 6-session object-relation brief couple therapy and finally a post-test was administered to two groups. Two different tests, (i.e. Christensen-Salavy Communication patterns and a researcher-made questionnaire) were used based on their reliability and validity. The results of this study, using co-variance analysis, showed that object-relation brief couple therapy on mutual construction patterns ( $p=0/018$ ) demand-withdrawal pattern ( $p=0/002$ ), husband's demand and wife's withdrawal ( $p=0/012$ ), wife's demand and husband's withdrawal ( $p=0/004$ ) were different from communication questionnaire while on mutual avoidance pattern ( $p=0/21$ ) were not significant. Furthermore, the effect of above mentioned therapy on dominant-submissive pattern ( $p=0/024$ ), the partner as a devaluated self-image ( $p=0/001$ ) and mature-mature pattern ( $p=0/05$ ) significant on the parent-child's ( $p=0/14$ ), the detached-demanding ( $p=0/07$ ), Romantic-rational ( $p=0/039$ ), the partner as ego ideal ( $p=0/96$ ) patterns were rejected by the researcher-made questionnaire. In addition, the effect of above treatment approach on men and women had been the same. It is concluded that this method might be an efficient way to improve the partners communication patterns and it can be applied to in similar cases.

**Keywords:** object-relation couple therapy, couple's communication patterns, brief couple therapy

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