

دراسة إجتماعية لاتجاه تغيير هيكل الأسرة في إيران مع التركيز على مؤشرات التنمية الاجتماعية بعد الثورة الإسلامية

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Sociological study of procedure of family structure change in Iran with emphasis on social development indices following Islamic Revolution

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المستخلص

يتمثل الهدف من هذه الدراسة في الدراسة الاجتماعية لاتجاه تغيير هيكل الأسرة في إيران مع التركيز على مؤشرات التنمية الاجتماعية بعد الثورة الإسلامية. منهج البحث في هذه المقالة تركيب من المنهج الوصفي ودراسة الاتجاه وتنتمي المقالة إلى فئة البحوث الطولية. إن وحدة التحليل في دراسة الاتجاه هي الفترات الزمنية والتي تتمثل في هذا البحث في الدورات الإحصائية السكانية بعد الثورة الإسلامية. أجريت هذه الدراسات على أساس بيانات المركز الإيراني للإحصاء المتمثلة في مجموعة من التقارير الوطنية المعتمدة على مستوى البلد، وتمت فيها مقارنة المؤشرات الديموغرافية لهيكل الأسرة مع مجموعة من مؤشرات التنمية الاجتماعية من الناحية الإحصائية. تشير نتائج البحث إلى أن التغييرات الاجتماعية للأسرة الإيرانية في مجال الهيكل الأسري كانت ذات اتجاه محدد، وبالنظر إلى التغييرات في مؤشرات التنمية الاجتماعية، يمكن القول أن هذه التغييرات ترافقت مع تغييرا في بعض مؤشرات التنمية الاجتماعية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: إيران، هيكل الأسرة، مؤشرات التنمية الاجتماعية، الثورة الإسلامية

Abstract

The present study aims to sociological study of procedure of family structure change in Iran with emphasis on social development indices following the Islamic revolution. The research method of in this paper is combination of methods of trend research and descriptive and is longitudinal research. The analysis unit in trend research is time periods that in present study, the census periods following the Islamic Revolution have been considered. These studies were conducted basis on data from Statistical Center of Iran and a collection of valid national reports at the country, and demographic indicators of family structure are statistically compared with a set of social development indicators. The research findings show that demographic changes of the Iranian family in order to change structure of family as much as possible, have a certain trend and, according to changes in social development indices can be stated that, it has been associated with the changes of some indices of social development.

Keywords: Family structure, Indicators of Social Development, Islamic Revolution, Iran.

Introduction:

The inevitable developments and changes of the present era have naturally affected the social institutions including the family. In recent years, our country has experienced wide change that has transformed the base element of culture; that is, the family has transformed. Basically, in a situation that the system of society values in transition is changing, reflection of the situation can be seen in the family values system. The changes in the structure type and family functions can have negative or positive effects, in other words, at center of the family, some changes can cause new problems and challenges and others can be strengthen assessment. The success and achievement of the family body in the environment is rapidly changing and requires management and leadership, in order to improve the current situation, to provide desirable material and spiritual conditions of family life, otherwise, optimal elements in realm of individual, family and social values are reduced and by neglecting the debilitating factors of family body, its foundations are weakening day by day. In countries such as Iran, there is a combination of religious and national values; it is important to set criteria appropriate to cultural context and indigenous value system to measure the quality of family life, however, so far in Iran, a comprehensive model based on theory has not been developed, however, according to national documents, preserving and strengthening family is one of the basic values of system of the Islamic Republic. In the most important strategic document of the country, namely "Document of the perspective of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the horizon of 1404 AH", one of the characteristics of our country is having a strong family institution, and it needs to improve the aspects of social development (Hajian Moghadam et al, 2017). Social development is ability of any society to peaceful resolution of contradictions and link common resources and interests on conflict of interest. Based on this definition, social capital is one of the factors affecting social development (Stiglitz J.,2002). There are several different approaches and theories about development in different schools of society (Movahedi, 2010).

Economist:

The school's overall vision is to focus on economic growth, pure economism, and modeling the process of Western development.

Psychological and individualism:

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The general view of this school is the focus on human development as a precondition for any development. In this school, characteristic of the need for success has been emphasized as an internal motivation to better perform tasks.

Institutional theory and social values:

The general view presented in these theories is focusing on the growth and development of institutions and social values and is meant by the "institution" here, the set of economic, social and political organizations in one country.

Structuralism-functionalist theories:

In this theory, the general view emphasizes on defining role of institutions in relation to each other and relating to the social structure and the historical trend. Also, pattern-making of patterns of development of Western advanced countries is emphasized, and promotion of structural separation is especially important (Relative independence of more social institutions than each other at the same time more functional continuity) that includes cultural requirements such as separation and freedom of major social and cultural activities and basic resources available in society (economic and human) from constraints of traditional, continuity, coordination and continuity of patterns and norms. Other terms of the theory, the development of structural separation and social work division based on specialization in the institutions and activities of individuals and democracy have emphasized that the reliance on knowledge rather than tradition and tendency to more use of technology and development of cities and trade-oriented is one of its cultural requirements.

The structure-oriented approach is process of making fundamental changes in social structures and relationships with the motivation of the goals of "social integration" and "social solidarity", "responding of agents", facilities and organizations of social development. The functionalist approach defines four areas of political, economic, cultural and social development as four elements of national development and considers each one to have a relative identity and independence. The social development means expanding and consolidating the societal community, which is one of four domains of human social life in every society, and purpose of social development is to achieve the desired point which is determined by the normative dimension of social development (Asgharpour Masouleh et al., 2014).

Dependency Theories:

The general view of this school is based on the interruption of all inclusive dependence from the colonial and imperialist nature of capitalism, and reliance on internal power.

Theories based on social formulation:

In these theories, the main emphasis is that external factors affect the path of internal factors and only by understanding external conditions can be used to measure the remains of works (Mottaqi, 2017).

Basic Needs Approach

This approach is affected by acceptance of right to enjoyment of basic human needs (education, health, food, clothing, and housing) as human rights) (Asgharpour Masouleh et al., 2014).

Evolutionary Approach

This approach, based on which the main objective of social development is to establish social order and its result is social integration and occurrence of social development on condition of institutionalization of human, political, cultural and economic developments (Asgharpour Masouleh et al., 2014).

Integrated approach:

According to integrated approach or Copenhagen statement approach, social development and social justice to achieve peace goals and security and its continuity are essential to the nation, and stressed that economic development, social development and environmental preservation are correlated with each other and constitute a sustainable development framework that its goal is to improve quality of life for all human beings (Asgharpour Masouleh et al., 2014).

Development Plans

(a) First Development Plan following the Revolution (1989 - 1993)

The strategy of the first plan, known as the construction plan, was determined economic liberalization. The development of positive economic growth, reconstruction of the country's infrastructure, providing necessary needs, reconstruction and establishing production capacities and infrastructure that suffered losses due to war, also a quantitative and qualitative promotion of culture and training were most important goals of the plan (Five-year steps national development, 2019).

(b) Second Development Plan (1995 - 1999)

In this plan, the economic goals of production, investment, public budget and social goals, realization of justice and social security, public

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health, insurance and employment of deprived areas were considered. According to the specified goals, the plan failed at end of period to achieve 5.1 % expected economic growth and did not succeed in the field of unemployment. By contrast, the plan has highlighted role of the private sector in the Iranian economy. In the financial domain, inflation rose 2 times to the projected 13.2 percent due to a 25 percent annual increase in liquidity.

(c) Third Development Plan (2000 - 2004)

The plan continued the policy of economic adjustment and structural reform and emphasized the plans of social security system and justice-oriented. In addition, there have been indicators such as development of civil institutions in the form of parties, human security, social justice and etc. were raised socio-political tool-oriented view of the plan. In the plan, as in the previous two programs, education and employment were at the top, followed by social security, health, nutrition and housing, leisure and recreation, transportation and poverty alleviation. The plan was able to achieve good economic growth by more than 6%, along with a 10 % increase in investments. While annual inflation reached 14.1 %, that 1.8 below schedule estimates. The plan, however, failed to accelerate privatization process, reducing energy subsidies, reducing deregulation and dismantling of monopolies (five - year national development steps, 2019).

(d) Fourth Development Plan (2005-2010)

In the plan, knowledge about development was discussed and based on this, technology development, economic competitiveness and sustainable economic growth, establishment of comprehensive system of social security, entrepreneurial development and empowerment of poor and etc. were considered. The plan entitled "sustainable development program with a global approach" simultaneously looked at global developments and issues such as globalization, international division of labor, and convergence of policies, and thus changed the country's development approaches. The plan also paid special attention to cultural, judicial development, security and strengthening the country's defense capability. At the end of the plan, the country's average growth rate was lower than the projected 7.4 percent. The plan also failed to control unemployment, with unemployment rising from 10.1 percent and reached to 12.7 percent. Inflation rate also was also higher than expected (five-year national development steps, 2019).

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(e) Fifth Development Program (2011 - 2015)

In the plan, as in previous programs, education and health were at the top of the priorities, but public service sectors and poverty alleviation were at the lowest degree of importance, despite previous social-based development plans. In this plan, government in the field of social development is relying on the dimensions of support for families and women, social security, social security, leisure, research, development of capabilities of NGOs, (Article 230 of Law of the Fifth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran)

(f) Sixth Development Plan (2017-2021)

The main outlines of the plan are classified as follows:

- A. Special strategic issues related to water and the environment;
- B. Location-based Special issues related to development of special places;
- C. Special topics of forward economics section on mining and mining industries, agriculture, tourism, transit and rail transport, new technology, development and application of science, technology and energy;
- D. Multi-sartorial macro specific issues related to improving the business environment, employment, virtual space, efficiency of providing financial resources for the country's economy, fair system of payment and elimination of discrimination, empowerment of deprived and poor (with priority given to female-headed households), social security and organizing and sustaining insurance and pension funds and prevention and reduction of social harms and implementation of fundamental transformation of education, public culture and Iranian-Islamic lifestyle;
- E. Development of defense and security readiness.

Social Development Indicators

Specifically, in the field of social development, efforts have been made to determine an independent indicator in the last decade. The Sustainable Systems Center of Michigan University also introduces a report of status of Community Development Indicators in the World (Centre for Sustainable Systems (2013)), following indicators which many of them are used to measure progress towards Millennium Development Goals, are listed as indicators of social development:

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1. Population indicators: Population size and its growth, issues affecting human populations such as HIV, child mortality, maternal mortality, adolescent fertility, and life expectancy at birth;
2. Living standards: the number of people that living below the poverty line, fair distribution of income, and number of homeless people;
3. Food, average income used for food, drink and tobacco. This is about 11% for the high-income countries and 43% for low-income countries. On average, Americans spend less than 11% and Nigerians spend 1 % of their income on food.
4. Water and sewage, the number of people who have access to drinking water and right sewage system to separation of town and village.
5. Diseases and health care, percentage of people suffering from major diseases such as HIV, or died from it, and prevalence of the diseases.
6. Teaching and employment, literacy rate, minimum wages;
7. Environment, environmental pollution and production of greenhouse gases.

Based on review of internal and external references, the most comprehensive aspects and components of social development can be expressed as table 1 (Jaghtaei et al., 2016).

Table 1- Implementation of Social Development in Development Programs

Dimensions of social development	Components	
Justice	Economic justice social justice	Gender justice - access to information - access to health services, access to educational facilities
Social capital	Reducing religious divergence-Increased racial ethnic convergence - Solidarity and social capital of national cohesion -Social participation- Social trust	
Social Welfare	Social Support - Access to Infrastructure Services - Health and Medical Services - Demographic Policies - Employment - Housing - Family Health and Stability - The Situation of the Elderly - Situation of Youth - Social Security - Technical Education and Words Higher education - leisure facilities - nutrition	
Sustainability	Optimal use of resources - land management - environmental protection	
Social Development Ethics	Promoting work and productivity-Citizenship-Promoting science- Social Order	
Social Security	Individual security-Public security-Judicial security-Economic security-Prevention of social security Social harms	

Framework for social development indicators

Among the introduced different indices, two indicators of justice, of components of social development of Jaghtaei et al. (2016) and social development index of International Institute of Social Studies are more comprehensive and more aspects of concept of social development are evaluated. As mentioned in the following, among the two indicators and according to Iran's development perspective programs, some social development indicators that were more compatible with Iranian society and its statistics were in the censuses including: Indicators of urban development, life expectancy at birth, women's employment, women's higher education, and development of Internet-related technologies (Internet influence) were selected. Indeed, the indicators are closest indicators to definition of social development and are accordance in society of Iran, which its statistics is available. The sample of the indices has been used in studies within the country as indicators of social development. (R. K. Mottaqi, 2017; Jaghtaei et al., 2016; Maleki et al., 2015; Fazeli, 2013; Zahedi, 2011; Piran, 2005).

The following are the indicators examined in this article:

Women's employment and higher education

In the last few decades, role and position of women in Iranian society have been changed. In not-so-distant past, women were on the fringes of social and political relations and public space. By entering different fields and especially by increasing literacy rates and spreading higher education was somewhat aware of his own potential and are demanding greater share of community management in general and family in particular, expecting a higher base and status. In not far past, the demand belonged to a small part of women, today, with their greater presence in the social and political spheres and joining a significant number of girls from lower and more traditional classes of society to elites, has become a public demand. In changing the status of women, several factors such as education, employment, women's participation and etc. have a great impact (Nick Pey and Pouya, 2012).

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is a statistical indicator that any member of society can expect to live an average of several years at birth. Therefore, life expectancy is one of factors of development of countries. Because, state of health, economic and political conditions have a direct impact on it. Life expectancy is not just a number, and there are components that these

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components have to be properly addressed when talking about life expectancy. The most important indicator given birth to life expectancy, life expectancy is 60 years; that is where, in terms of population indicators and especially regarding the similarity of society demographic actions and demographic events, we can claim to have a situation similar to developed countries. society's elderlies in our society are increasing (Roknabadi, 2019).

Urban development

The cities are essentially a mixture of the physical structure that reveal their shape or form. So that environment may be viable for citizens. This mixture is in its nature: Buildings and transportation sections, as well as all the physical elements that give sense of being place to a city. In the meantime, the social stability should reflect those elements of economic activities that gave life to social networks and improve the quality of life and well-being of citizens (Metis, 2005). In addition, forms of cities affect the lifestyle of a citizen who lives there. Urban man continues to live in the midst of quality of urban life, prosperity of local economy, level of social understanding, level of security and equality, as well as type and manner of activities of people in public places. Therefore, all mentioned above are elements of interest in urban stability (Porta, 2001). Also, urban structures, given the approach of social sustainability, should be encouraged to lead to social values by supporting and encouraging their sustainable behaviors, because citizens and the city are among the primary assets of city. If citizens' behavior is directed toward urban sustainability, especially how to consume, produce, and level of life, it will not be far from the reality of achieving a sustainable city.

Internet penetration and Internet technology development (entry of technology and mass media in families)

Easy access to the internet has affected families' social values and led to changes in the behavior and discourse of family members. Access to communication technologies and Internet has caused family members to spend more time in these environments, stay away from each other, interact with other sexual and asexual friends and spend less time with family members (Kafashi, 2009).

Family structure

According to the results of theoretical bases of family structure, can be stated sociologists of constructivism such as Gurvitch believe that

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phenomena like family are constantly being falling and being rebuilt (Sadeghi Fasaei and Erfani Manesh, 2016) and a review of family evolution of family to this day shows this renewal in a good way. Also, a change in the family institution as one of interdependent institutions of society is not possible without examining the changes in other institutions. Therefore, family analysis requires analysis of changes and interaction of change other institutions that can be considered as the indicators of social development. It's not undeniable that family of world today is changing. As has happened over the centuries and generations. Anthropologists, such as Giddens, consider the nuclear family as desirable family species in the status quo, and constructivist sociologists consider essential functionality of family flexibility to the advantage of preserving totality of system and on the other hand, more radical approaches preserving the status quo are seen as humiliation and hatred, and are believed that any structure can abuse of authorities and therefore welcomes the fundamental changes in it.

As discussed in this chapter and so far it has been discussed, sociability guidance and intergenerational transport of culture, outsourced roles, evolved power structure, intergenerational discontinuity, contradictory values, and changes in concepts related to generative production are some of the challenges that family of yesterday in today's social context should respond to them. The responsiveness has been carried out so far with tools such as traditional values, resistance of Iranians against external changes and concord of two important pillars of organizing community that is religion and government with tradition. But on the other hand, incentives such as social mobility, lack of economic resources and income, housing shortages and globalization are also a strong link to those resistances, which, if there is no solution for them, is unlikely that the current situation will keep the traditions. The review of laws and regulations of the world countries regarding family and marriage show that in the countries of Scandinavian and the United States the subject of family types, especially cohabitations, has been legally accepted. But in other countries cohabitations, legal and statistical resources have not been addressed to cohabitations, but single-parental and single-single families have been numerous. In Iran, with increase in divorce rate and decrease in the marriage rate, as well as increase in average age of marriage age, it seems that in the future we should expect

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a decrease in the frequency of dual-parent nuclear families and creation and expansion of other types of families.

Using the functional-constructive approach, can be assumed that development of family in the future is obvious and natural and the family will adopt adaptive strategies for its survival. What policy makers in the Iranian community must have in mind is a readiness to answer questions that are created in youth minds for the arguments of defenders of family types. If there is no adequate response to these questions and society does not provide the dialogue space for new generation, next challenges will not be far off. The assertion that the developments of the Iranian society and in particular changes of family under influence of Western culture and its vicissitudes in pursuit of Western transformations will require further and comprehensive investigations, but based on what has been reviewed so far, can partly understand the claim that many of patterns of new forms of family in Iran are directly or indirectly occurring in some Western countries, and perhaps shape of Iranian transformation from the family is not significant. It can be noteworthy that what in the Persian tradition (as a Eastern culture) has been valuable and perhaps the most valuable is subject to a change that has not been made from inside and being exogenous of social transformations may lead to superficial perception without careful, deep and philosophical perception of them. It seems that in the Iranian society, which goes through a transition period, there are some norms of acceptable model in Iranian traditions that are sometimes not compatible with the new cultural changes. It seems that the strengthening of intergenerational dialogue culture will enable greater opportunity for adaptation of old and new norms to all people in community. It is also clear that policy makers and analysts find or build appropriate patterns for family changes in Iran to create a model arising from certain Iranian needs and conditions. Taking advantage of Western analysts' models may not give us opportunity to elaborate review on the changes, and do not share satisfaction and companionship of stakeholders (Yazdani and Dosti, 2017). Therefore, in the present study, change of family structure and indicators of social development is considered that it is discussed later.

Age of Marriage

Iran's population has increased from about 19 million to 80 million in the past 50 years. According to figures from the Iranian Statistics Centre, unemployment among 15 - 24 year olds in urban areas is over 35% and

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this is a danger to the country, particularly younger generation. While 35% of urban population is unemployed, it is hard to expect marriage and family formation. This terrible unemployment is a great risk for the health and safety of society. The unemployment has led to a high-age marriage. Also statistics show that age of marriage for men and women in 2006 than 1991 has increased almost two years. It is clear that rise of age of marriage is a factor in weakening the family and consequently social erosion (Rouhani, 2011).

Increasing the youth's more favorable view of celibacy can indicate a change in attitude towards celibacy and in line with the delay in age of marriage and prolonging the period of celibacy in recent years in the Iranian community (Sadeghi et al., 2007). This attitude can reflect the consent and willingness of a number of young people to prolong the celibacy period, but it does not mean that they tend to be celibacy as they are common cultural trends in Iranian community generally aimed at strongly supporting marriage (Askari Nodoshan et al., 2007). On the other hand, definition of marriage has changed somewhat, meaning that few people now believe that marriage should continue as long as until death do us separation.

One of indices of review of family evolution and age of marriage is the economic situation. In recent years, economic level of people's lives, amount of welfare and amount of use of different facilities has increased dramatically. The outcome of issue is possibility of better nutrition, higher education, better health and treatment, more appropriate clothing, and more travel moreover many other things.

Increasing divorce and removing social barriers to divorce

In the past, people were very strict about divorce and the social stigma of divorce was very high (Sadeghi Fasaei and Erfan Manesh, 2012). According to study by Office of Affairs of State Welfare Organization Affairs, divorce in Iran has increased compared to the past, today, women and men, regardless of the importance of the family and its function as well as due to lack of accuracy in forming it as soon as problems arise, instead, finding a solution to the problem easily breaks up the family (Henrian and Younesi, 2011).

One of the variables that is important in study of transformation of families and family modernization and leads to divorce, variable is trust that to what extent has modernism affected families? Research results show effect of process of modernity on erosion of social capital trust

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among Iranian families. The low level of mutual trust in the country (27.5 at a scale of 0 to 10) and, in particular, the lower level of mutual trust among women than men (respectively, 23.5 and 32.5) can be considered a pathological sign of family social relationships (Shokrbeigi, 2009).

Another effective factor is cultural invasion. The major goal of the cultural invasion is offense on the family. The promotion of women 's unveiling, leave the tent, promoting corruption and prostitution through obscene movies, sexual arousal among young people, deprivation of chastity and shame, promotion of semi-naked culture, expanding feminist attitudes, creating premature puberty and ultimately leading families, especially the younger generation, to corruption and unrestrained methods of cultural aggression. The cultural invasion of west and changes of society's values causes discourages people from the future, away from spirituality, tends to vulgarity, weakens the foundation of the family, creates a gap between parents and children, identity crisis, violates religious and religious values, spreads addiction and ultimately conflict and value crisis (Ahmadi, 2007). Another issue and challenge of marriage in our society is difficulty of reaching right couple in effect of a phenomenon called imbalance and the balance of sex ratios while marriage or in other words, the lack of sexual coordination in the field of marriage opportunities. Since marriages are done with an age gap between men and women (usually 1 year and often in favor of men), in communities with a young demographic structure and their age pyramid is triangular, marriage of individuals from two different groups, which is not identical, causes individuals to remain unmarried and lose the opportunity to reach an appropriate couple (Sadeghi et al., 2007). Currently, in Iran, girls born in the 1990 s have a rapid birth explosion at age of marriage. Despite the decline of age gap of couples while they are married, girls experience the pressure of marriage in the most acute form due to the demographic changes in Iran, the deaths of most men (due to war, accidents, etc.) and the conditions of unemployment crisis (Jafari Mojdehi, 2003). Given that the main responsibility for cost financing of cohabitation is of men, employment as a prerequisite for marriage of boys is of special importance. The tough conditions of living in recent years and problems of youth access to career opportunities become underlying issue of youth marriage. Young people who have been deprived of financial independence due to unemployment and have to

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continue their dependence on family grants. This causes youth to delay their programs and goals (such as marriage and family formation) to an unknown future. Some people according to their criteria and standards for selecting a wife have not found the perfect person for marriage. This can be due to increase expectancy level and expectations on the one hand, and on the other hand due to the inadequacy of social communication space and disruption of traditional communication order that has deprived the social spaces of its functions. Dowry and its large amount is one of the troubles and is problem of youth in marriage. In the current circumstances of society, lack of economic and social independence on the one hand and rise of divorce statistics on the other hand, girls and their parents are increasingly afraid of the future, thus giving heavy dowry guarantees against the conditions. In general, the credit for dowry, keep up with the joneses and proud social habit, spreading of materialism, increasing divorce in society and being insured against this issue has a great influence on increase dowry issue and laid the underlie for the youth marriage problem in Iran (Sadeghi et al., 2007).

Family dimension

From a historical point of view in Iranian society, family formation is closely related to generation renewal and childbearing and is often one of main and primary motives of marriage, continuity of generation and having children. Hence, common social expectations for couples and especially women was shortly after their marriage their first child into the world. However, evidence suggests that recent changes are happening in the distancing and stopping behaviors of children. There is a significant intergenerational difference in attitudes about the spacing between marriage time and birth of the first child and generation of girls has a tendency to delay childbearing. It seems that the traditional paradigm of bringing few children immediately after marriage is undergoing radical changes (Askari Nodooshan et al., 2009).

Research Method

The present research method is a combination of trend research and descriptive methods that have been studied in a given time range, trend of demographic changes in the family. Also, current research is the longitudinal research, which has been studied a period of time after the Islamic revolution. In this direction, in cases depending on the importance of the research variables, as well as available statistics and figures, it is also focused on cross-sectional data as well as findings

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related to national research and report of governmental organizations. The statistical population studied for various variables is different. For urbanization variables, degree of hope for life, development of internet diffusion technologies, family dimension of all members of society were studied, who their information was available in the census of country's statistics organization. For variables of divorce to marriage ratio, statistical community consisted of all married people and divorced people. To study of mean age of marriage of women, the statistical society of all women married and for mean age of marriage of men respectively all married women and all married men were studied in year. In the case of percentage of unmarried women and for percentage of unmarried men statistical society included respectively all women at age of marriage and all men at age of marriage. Regarding the variables of women's employment, educated women, all women formed a statistical community.

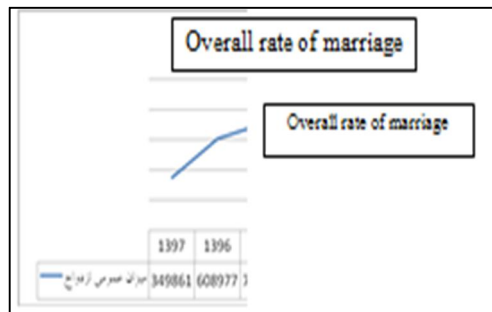
Findings:

Divorce to marriage ratio index:

Table 2: The trend of change in general rate of marriage and the index of divorce to marriage ratio between 1986 to 2016.

2018	2017	2016	2011	2006	1996	1986	Indicators
٣٤٩٨١	٦٠٨٧٧	٧٠٤٧٦	٨٧٤٧٧	٧٧٨٠٣	٤٧٧٧٣	٣٤٠٣٢	overall rate of marriage
٣١/٧٧	٢٨/٧	٢٥/٧	١٦/٣٣	١٢/٠٨	٧/٧٩	١٠/٣٤	Divorce to marriage ratio

According to figures mentioned in the table, can be said that the increasing trend until 2011 and the decreasing trend from 2011 to 2018, marriage and the increase divorce in most of the studied years are a significant point. In addition, in 2018 divorce to marriage ratio and as well as general rate of marriage showed a very high change compared to 2017.



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Figure 1: The process of change in general rate of marriage during the years 1986 to 2018.



Figure 2: The process of change in divorce to marriage index between 1986 and 2016

As can be seen in the diagrams, general rate of marriage in recent years is decreasing and divorce to marriage ratio is increasing. As you can see, the trend has been increasing with mild slope after the revolution until 2017.

The issue of increasing divorce during last decades and especially in recent years may have different causes, but the most important issue is employment, the most important principle for a woman or man who intends to marry is employment and with regard to unemployment, which is already there, can be said, one of causes of reduction of marriage in part of society is unemployment and lack of employment. As can be seen in the statistics, rate of marriage has also declined. There are several factors influencing this, the decrease in marriage in part of the society that have financial ability, there are also many divorces in the society, which has caused pessimism about marriage in this stratum of society. On the other hand, lack of trust between the two parties is also effective in reducing marriage. Also, white marriage has created a negative burden among youth and has changed attitudes towards marriage. on the other hand, to some extent, authority of single class of society, both men and women, has changed and increased compared to the past, and due to the migration of single girls and boys to metropolitan areas, the culture is forming in the society so that single men and women can easily live independently and there is no longer a negative attitude towards this type of youth life in the society. Therefore, the items encourage young people to have a single life. The small financial independence given by young people makes no desire to live in cohabitation, in fact, single individuals with this kind of life and independence that have gained in life are feeling more comfortable, their expectations of single life have been met and

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they don't need marriage and family formation, so the normalization of celibacy and living with individual autonomy and single in society, and unwillingness of single individuals to marry due to the reasons mentioned, have reduced the rate of marriage. There are several reasons for divorce in different sections of society; in the poor part of society, the most important factor for divorce is livelihood, addiction and insecurity of women in the family, but in relatively affluent and affluent strata of society, the reasons for divorce vary, and factors such as reducing patience in family life get divorced, and since issues of livelihood in this strata are not raised, they quickly decide about divorce. In the past, people had more tolerance in life, but today people's expectations of life have changed and the issues have increased the vulnerability of the family. Some people argue that concubine is the reason for the increase in divorce, and given that married people turn to concubine, It cannot be said that concubine has replaced permanent marriage. It is believed that concubine is a personal decision and cannot be considered a reason to reduce marriage.

Mean marriage age index

Table 3: The trend of change in mean age of marriage during 1986 to 2018

2016	2011	2006	1996	1986	Index
3/3	3/0	4	4/8	0/1	Family Dimension

According to the statistics presented in the table, it can be said that for women mean age of marriage, except for 2016, there is an increasing trend and for men, an increasing trend is observed during over years for men. Also, mean age of men is higher than women over all years.

Figure 3: The trend of change in mean age of marriage during the years 1986 to 2018.

As can be seen in the diagram, while mean age of marriage increased between 1986 and 2016, mean age of marriage for women was lower than for men.

Marriage age is one of the most important features of assessing the health and mental health of individuals of a society. The age of marriage in most developing countries has a growing trend, and statistics show that in the past few decades the trend has steadily increased with slight fluctuations that our country is no exception to this rule. As statistical

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findings are noticed, the age of marriage is increasing, some believe that this does not necessarily mean the crisis, and some point to the damage, emphasizing the need for cultural and economic measures to reduce the gap between puberty and marriage. There are many intertwined issues involved in marriage and family formation. It is important to clarify the role of each of these issues and how they affect each other, so that the space for analysis, planning and action is clear and the ambiguities are reduced. Studies show that much of family damages are rooted in the "style of marriage." Studies show that the bulk of family damage is rooted in the "way and style of marriage". A bad marriage can provide a foundation for bad life, as a good marriage can lead to a better life. It should be noted, however, that the proposition of "good marriage underlies for good life and bad marriage underlies for bad life" in the sense that does not mean that a bad life is inevitable after a bad marriage, as creating subsequent adaptations, while difficult, is possible. Experts cite several indicators for a good marriage, including "marriage in time", that is, marriage at the appropriate age. The "appropriate age for marriage" is age or degree of age in which the youth of a society have, on average, minimum physical, mental, social, cultural, and economic conditions for marriage. It becomes clear from what has been said; marriage is temporal and has its own time frame. Therefore, if the marriage is delayed, it is not in its proper time, it can cause damage. These injuries; overshadows both marriages that are left unattended at a young age and young people who are single at the appropriate age for marriage. There are many researches and studies that show development of marriage delay in Iranian youth. The quantitative index cited in the present study is the "mean age of marriage" index. This index has been increasing since the years following the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The age distribution of couples at the time of marriage also shows an increase in marriage in older age groups and an increase in marriage in older ages than the conventional marriage age. The marriage rate, although from 1976 to 2010, has always experienced positive growth, but since 2010 the trend has been reduced. But the raw data of marriage does not reveal a clear picture of status of young people. Increasing the mean age of marriage and decreasing rates of marriage in recent years does not necessarily mean a delay or closure of marriage. Because the changes in structure of the country's young population have had a significant impact on the mean statistics of marriage age of and reduce marriage rates. In

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other words, demographic changes in population can be attributed to decreasing the rate of marriage in the country and increasing the mean age of marriage. Data related to National Organization for Civil Registration regarding the 4% decrease in share of country's young population (15 to 29 years old) in the years 2006 to 2011 is also a confirmation of the claim. According to two censuses 2006 and 2011, the country's young population has decreased from 35.4% of total population to 31.5%. Also, statistics of ratio of never married population to the young population of country (29 to 34 years old) show a decrease in this ratio from 2001 onwards. Also, it can be stated that number of marriages in Iran until the 2010s; In other words, with reaching people born in the 1981s to age of marriage, it has been increasing year by year, but in recent years, the number of marriages has been decreasing. Analyzing why the number of marriages has decreased, it should be said that the number of young people to marriage has decreased. In fact, the rate of marriage went up; the number of marriages that occurred in front of every 1,000 people in the country, but now people born in the 90's have reached the age of marriage, and fertility declined in the 1990s compared to the 1980s; thus, the population to marriage is declining, and as a result, the number of marriages will decrease. So there is no problem in reducing rate of marriage or increasing age of marriage.

Family Dimension Index

Table 3: Family dimension index during the years 1986 to 2018

According to the statistics in the table, it can be said that the family dimension has had a declining rate over the years.

2018	2017	2016	2011	2006	1996	1986	
۲۳/۴	۲۲/۸	۲۲/۹	۲۳/۴	۲۳/۲	۲۲/۴	۱۹/۸	mean age of marriage for women
۲۷/۵	۲۷/۳	۲۷/۴	۲۷/۷	۲۷/۲	۲۵/۶	۲۳/۶	mean age of marriage for men

Figure 4: The trend of changing the family dimension index during years 1986 to 2018

As can be seen in the diagram, family dimension index has been decreasing during 1986 to 2018. After the Islamic Revolution, formal control policies of the population stopped and the government started encouraging and promoting marriage at an early age and reduced the

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legal age of marriage to girls from 15 to 13 years and boys from 18 to 15 years (Azimi, 1981). The amount of fertility in 1985 gradually dwindled. Although the government has adopted explicit policies toward moderate growth rates, it has to be acknowledged that the government 's secret policies, including raising level of literacy, developing rural areas and expanding health networks, have had a significant impact in reduction in fertility since the mid-1980 s (Kaveh Firooz, 2001). Since 1988, the government decided to change family planning policies and finally, in 1989, a plan was proposed by the government and in 1993 it was approved by the parliament (Statistics Center of Iran, Censuses 35 to 75). In fact, since 1988, when the inception of family planning programs, the population rapidly proceeds through its transitional process, as far as the total fertility rate from 5.5 children in this year reaches 2.17 children in 2000 (Abbasi Shavazi et al., 2002). Another important factor that facilitated the family planning process and the growing family dimension in Iran for many years was particularly helpful in the form of UN Population Fund projects. The rate of using contraceptive methods, which had reached 36 percent in 1976 and peak of the family planning program before the Islamic Revolution, by 1999, it had doubled, to more than 70 percent (Mirzaei, 1999). According to the 2006 census, the total fertility rate of the country was 1.8 children per mother and population growth of the country 1.62, and mean growth of the country's population in period 2006 to 2011, has been announced equal to 1.29.

The index of percentage of unmarried people

Table 5: The trend of changing the index of percentage of unmarried people during the years 1986 to 2016

2016	2011	2006	1996	1986	Index
٣٤/٤٣	٣٤/٢	٣٩/٤٨	٤٧/١	٤١/٦	Percentage of not married men
٢٧/١٦	٢٧/٣١	٣٥/٤	٣٩/٥	٣٢	Percentage of not married women

According to the figures mentioned in the table, it can be said that during 1996 onwards, percentage of unmarried women has declined. During 1996 to 2011, the percentage of unmarried men has undergone a reduction trend, and according to census statistics 2016, upward trend has shown very slight. In general, it can be said that percentage of unmarried women and men has had a moderate trend of decline.

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Figure 5: The trend of changing percentage of unmarried people during the years 1986 to 2016.

As can be seen in the diagram during 1976 to 2016, slope of percentage of unmarried women and men have almost equal and still higher percentage points, and also, this trend has undergone a steady trend between 2011 and 2016. As statistics show, the Iranian society has undergone a wide range of cultural and social changes in recent decades. These developments, especially in the family, have been evident. One of the changes that family is not immune to is the change of family structure towards shrinking and becoming less and ultimately the growth of individualism. Individualism means that people give priority to individual values and wishes rather than giving priority to collective wants and interests. Individualism can be the result of the development of nuclear family, and may also have consequences such as reducing accountability, rising marriage, increasing divorce and naturally reducing fertility. The single-person life and individualism is consistent with structure of nuclear family and collectivism with the structure of the extended family is consistent. In collectivist family, children learn to be patient when expressing opinions against others. Loyalty to the group as well as sharing in financial resources is an essential element of the collectivist family. Thus, individualism can be the result of the development of nuclear family, and may also have consequences such as reducing accountability, rising marriage, increasing divorce and naturally decreased fertility.

Status of social development indicators in the country

Table 6: The process of changing use and development of technologies related to the Internet during years 2008 to 2019.

2019	2015	2014	2013	2012	2010	2008	Index
90.78	55.5	44.7	37.8	31.3	21.4	18.2	Development of Internet-related technologies

According to statistics presented in the table, we can say that during 2008 to the last census, in development of technologies related to internet, increasing trend is considered. The trend of increases from 2015 to 2019 is highly visible and significant. Excessive use of social networks in family environment decreased level of conversation in family even less than 15 minutes a day. As a result, misuse of these facilities has resulted in the loss of much privacy in the families, and even in cases where differences have resulted in divorce and separation. The

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relationship between couple with strangers and even those of the opposite sex in friends and acquaintances will lead to a reduction in level of trust among them and, by decreasing level of trust in the family, relaxation is undermined and ultimately the family body sees a serious injury. Today, the share of couple's conversation with each other and with their children has become very low. The couple needs to talk to each other and talk to their children about everyday matters, but the use of virtual networks has led them to wander through another world. The uncontrolled environment of cyberspace causes juveniles to become isolated and afflicted with a moral fall and aggression, and they no longer have their parents as friends and friends as well as willing to the opposite sex. The effects and the harmful aspects of non-management use of virtual space are that emotional and sexual abuse occurs in society, which has many psychological and social damages. An emotional divorce is also growing. In addition, the shape of relationships has changed too, and phone and SMS whether text or image, has been replaced. The families no longer feel the vacuity to gather together a common clock to talk to each other about various issues. The parents need to be a good example of conversation and talk themselves in a specific time and plan to talk at home and talk to the children about the various issues of the day and so on.

Table 7: The trend of changing social development indicators during the years 1986 to 2016

2016	2011	2006	1996	1986	Indicators
٧٤/٠	٧٧/٤	٦٨/٥	٦٧/٣	٥٤/٣	Urban development
٧٥/٩٥	٧٤/٧٩	٧٢/٦٤	٦٩/٠٩	٥٨/٦٨	Life expectancy at birth
١١/٨	١٣/١	١٣/٥	١٢/١	٨/٩	Women's employment
٢٢/٧	١٩/٣	١٥/١	٤/٣	١/٢	Women with higher education

In the urban development index, according to the statistics presented in the table, it can be said that during 1986 to 2016 the mild trend is observed. It seems that mentioning this index as one of main components of social development is that cities are the main site of production of wealth and industry and has more features, although agricultural sector production is very important, but its related industry is also carried out in

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cities and is associated with more urbanization. Therefore, efficiency of production and consumption in cities is high and cities are signs of civilization and modernity and social development. According to census statistics, an index of life expectancy at birth during 1986 to 2016 is increasing mild trend. This index in 2016, mean for the entire population is about 76 years, and in 2017, latest statistics from the Ministry of Health, for women 79.4 and for men 75.5. In fact, life expectancy at birth, along with population production, is not enough on its own, but alongside population flow, social development is essential, and of course the population production must be sustainable. Life expectancy at the birth measures sustainability of the population production mechanism and the growth mechanism that according to the findings of the present study, the trend of increasing it in our country is also evident.

According to censuses statistics, employment index of women after the revolution from 1986 to 2006, rising trend and from 2006 to 2016 has followed a declining trend. In index of women with higher education in accordance with the statistics presented in the table, can say that during 1986 to 2016, trend is rising. As can be seen, in the last few decades, the role and status of women in Iranian society have been changed. In not far past, women were on the margins of social and political relations and public space. They have become aware of their capabilities by entering different fields, especially by increasing the literacy rate and learning of higher education, and calling for greater share of community management in general and family, and have been able to make impact of their existence on family decisions and expect a higher base and status. In not far past, if this claim demand belonged to a small part of women, it has become a common desire today, with most of them in social and political arenas, and to join the elite with figures showing that there has been a growing trend in this indicator over recent decades.

Conclusion

Literature review of family developments in Iran shows that Iranian theorists have explained these changes more by discourse of transition from tradition to modernity in recent years; on this basis, the Iranian family is in transition from traditional to modern. The characteristics of the change in the Iranian family structure in this study are more concerned with emphasis on change and demographic changes: divorce to marriage, mean age of marriage of men, mean age of women's marriage, mean age of marriage, women and society, especially with

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emphasis on women's higher education factors, women's employment, the degree of hope for life and development of Internet influence technologies.

Theoretical and research topics can be summarized in the following statements:

People can choose to choose between different lifestyles, choose their own personal desires. The rise in divorce statistics, fertility reduction, increased marriage age, marriage age, marriage rules and decline of family functions are the main indicators of family change.

The transition from the extended family to the nuclear family in modern society and decline of nuclear family and consequently emergence of a variety of family relations in the late modernity are the most important changes of family structure.

The growth of social well-being with urban development, life expectancy at birth, increased access of women to higher education and thus prosperity of women's employment and development of Internet-related technologies is one of the most important indicators of social development that plays a pivotal role in changing the structure and uniqueness of the family, and of course it is noted that change of family structure is influenced by the global flows of social and economic development as well as the study of the present study.

Indeed, it can be said that major changes have occurred in the family domain over the last few decades. The extended families have disappeared almost in many countries (one of the main reasons is migration) and the nuclear families are getting smaller and more nuclear every day. Efforts to keep the family's traditional forms (extended and nuclear) continue with exorbitant advertising costs and supportive policies. Along with the traditional forms of family, there are many other forms of family life: cohabitation without marriage (white marriage), a single parent, and stranger from the two, as well as the form of same-sex parents, with one or more children. In fact, a variety of alternative futures for future of family can be called that are possibility to spread. Women's tendency to childbearing has diminished, and the likelihood of Viviparity obsolescence them has increased. Homosexual tendencies have given a new form to family institution, that families of two parents with the same sex are an example. Studies show that there is a possibility of all family forms to be abolished. The studies suggests that by 2030 the will also be significant growth in the single-person lives of adults living in single

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form who have almost no family ties to others(Sonnstein, 2012). Also, the tendency of childbearing will go down, so that by 2030 a significant number of families have no children, which, according to James Rimmy, chief scholar of the Centre for Strategic Research, is witnessing a form of mass transfer from "focal child" families to "focal adult" families. Some organizations and global centers are currently supporting the lifestyle and family style to create it, and this is due to factors such as full parental employment, lack of time for parenting, childbearing costs and upbringing and development of children and etc. (Family Structure, 2011).

The development of electronic technologies along with biological technologies has increased the possibility of formation of "large families of electronic age," in such families, men and women will do a significant part of their work through technology at home and with other family members. The dissolution of family means negation of blood relationship, negation of causal relationship, and negation of living in a common place, which is possible, and how likely it may be. In other words, possibility of social life without family is possible. The dramatic growth of adults for single life can confront human communities with no family status. In such a situation, it cannot be accurately defined as that the continuity of the human race is possible, but other social institutions are likely to "reproduce the human race" within laboratories and growth and production centers.

Studies have also suggested that working women and women who plan to enter the workforce expect fewer children and actually produce fewer children, get married later and are more likely to be childless (Bostan, 2006). On the other hand, education has exposed students to a set of ideas and beliefs about the benefits of modern Western family relative to other forms of family. Marriage at an older age leads also delayed the beginning of the period of childbearing and reduction of pregnancy to women (Abbasi Shavazi, 2005).

Viviparity obsolescence is possible in the future, and is more likely to be condoned. Viviparity obsolescence refers to a situation in which the parents are reluctant to adopt traditional childbearing, or the "single life" form will prevail. The possible causes of viviparity obsolescence are related to natural difficulties of living, growth costs, upbringing and education of children as well as a high advantage that advancement of science in viviparity phenomena will probably determine (Rezaian Ghee

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Bashi et al., 2015). Despite the aforementioned issues, some obstacles do not allow for a sudden change. In analyzing this resilience of the family, it is necessary to pay attention to organic connection of family sub-system with other sub-systems, especially the cultural sub-system and the social sub-system (which are at a higher level in the great Parsons system). It seems that the secret of family stability over different eras, in addition to the biological human need for it, should be considered in its flexibility and its structural relationship with other sets of society - such as indicators of social development. The family system is the foundation of establishment of other systems and mechanisms in society, and key to the survival of some social, cultural, and even economic systems. Among the issues that can be mentioned as obstacles to collapse of the nuclear family in Iranian society are:

1. The sanctity and value of the family in the Iranian tradition that responds to any disregard or aggression with a significant unofficial response. As mentioned, the Iranian family is more focused on the nuclear family in contemporary times and has left a single family life (Includes several related families).
2. Compatibility of the government apparatus with some informal values that are respecting the structure and existence of the family. The official control system severely suppresses the contempt and structure of the family. This control, of course, has neither security nor ideological aspect, even in some scientific forums of speaking about existence or expansion of "family types" may be limitations.
3. The traditional resistance of Iranian people by changes from outside (Exogenous) is another obstacle. During history of any change in the status quo that has caused the chaos of common order or establishment of new traditions and procedures, has been faced by resistance of majority of Iranians. In recent years, due to globalization radiation, a part of society, which includes well-educated and young members, is skeptical of the realities of the surrounding, and are trying to accept its critical acceptance.
4. The role of religion alongside the values of tradition is one of the decisive factors in preserving the family's nuclear context. In recent studies, the influence of religion on rejection of sharia is confirmed by new types of family (Schulz and Hiroshi, 2012).
5. Islam believes great importance to pillars of family, especially respect for parents and the elderly. The emphasis in Islam on the formation of

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family through marriage, marriage with the opposite sex (such as the phenomenon of sodomy in Surah Lut), there are minor instructions in raising children and its and it can play an effective control role for its believers (Yazdani and Dosti, 2017).

The changes and developments of family must be regarded from two aspects; some changes are the common trend of change of families in different societies of world and some are unique to Iran. In short, it can be enumerated as follows: by remembering the distinction of the reason and cause, and where reasons for change are considered, and they may not be the real reason.

1. The migration and eclectic of generations and races is one of the reasons for forcing the family to change. In explaining the status of South Asian immigrants to Britain in the 1950s, Giddens remarks one of the events. The emigrants from the Indian subcontinent, emigrants who had gone from the Indian subcontinent, noticed the English lack of belief in their shortcomings like honor and loyalty, and tried to form their closed communities within that community. However, due to housing restrictions and the familiarization of their adolescent generation with the host culture, they were practically forced to accept the failure of their subculture (Giddens, 2010).
2. Disruption family relationships and supporting liberalism: In the United States, the family changes will be supported even if it does lead to the destruction of it and creation of a new form and structure. As some American social workers write, we support the diversity of families. The diversity of families is not only a threat but also its richness. The defendants believe in creating racial discrimination if they support a certain type of family. If the nuclear family is the main type and only types of family, people who do not fit in this framework do not include some services and discrimination, in the view of this group, the transformation of family structure or functions is actually the escape of modern humans to enhance their quality of life. These defenders believe in racial discrimination if they support a particular type of family. If the nuclear family is the main type and only type of family, people who do not fit in this framework do not include some services and discrimination, in the view of this group, the transformation of family structure or functions is actually the escape of modern humans to enhance their quality of life. Modernist scientists believe that human beings are moving towards isolation and

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that in order to maintain themselves; they will inevitably try new species of the family. In such circumstances, single-parent families in Iran are in many cases the torments of the virgin life, single-sex families, cohabitation families, families of several wives and the its like, not only are they supported, but they are necessary for the survival of the society and are considered as certain choices of members of the society. In Canada, according to the Canadian Statistics Center (2012), a family can include couples of one or two sexes.

3. The process of creating a Global Village is one of the most important reasons for creating new families. On the one hand, the acquaintance of the Iranian people with options that are selected in other parts of world can invite the diversified and critical human mind to experience these options.
4. Restrictions on resources (housing, income, etc.) is one of the reasons for family changes. A family that has to live within a frame of less than 40 m also brings the hatred of children from family formation, and many hidden relationships between parents and their children.
5. The change of economic relations and economic interdependence of women, in addition to changing the power system within the family, should be challenged in the patterns adopted within the family and the division of established wife and husband. Social mobility facilities have led to the growth of the middle class and transformation of education and administrative occupations has caused to help the family (Behnam, 1977).

Finally, family structure change, along with changes in social development indicators, and especially the development of appropriate and fluid technology, is produced and promoted according to the maximum gain of economic interests (promoting and institutionalizing individualism to accept unlimited individual ownership) and seems that the way to achieve balance and relaxation in the family may be suggested by limiting the ownership and infinite benefits of capitalism in favor of public welfare as one of the most important works to encourage the marriage of marriage and the decline of the family.

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Adab Al-Kufa Journal
No. 47/ P2
Shaban 1442 / March 2021

ISSN Print 1994 – 8999
ISSN Online 2664-469X

مجلة آداب الكوفة
العدد: ٤٧ / ج ٢
شعبان ١٤٤٢ هـ / آذار ٢٠٢١ م