

Sociological Influence of Family Upbringing Patterns on Couples' Common Life Relationships and Behaviors

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explain the impact of family upbringing patterns on couples' common life relationships and behaviors sociologically. The statistical population of this study was couples in Farashband, a county in Fars Province. The sample size of the study was, estimated using the Cochran formula, 372 persons and in fact 186 couples. The research method was survey and data were collected through a questionnaire. The results of the study showed that there was a significant and direct relationship between independent variables with dependent variable. Multiple regression analysis also showed that independent variables explain 16.9% of dependent variable variance.

Keywords: Couples, Family upbringing, Intimacy, Religious orientation, Parenting style.

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1. Problem Statement

Family is the first and most important institution in human history and civilization. It is the most suitable platform for human capabilities and talents, and huge sections of personality dimensions such as social behaviors, accountability, tolerance and emotional responses. The family, in its narrow sense, is a social unit, consisted of parents and their children (Caslow, 2001, p. 25). And in the other definition, family is a group of people linked directly to kinship relationship and older members are responsible for taking care of children (Giddens, 2005, p. 52).

There are some affective factors such as the roles of parents' upbringing model, television, parenting styles, and religious orientation in the family; all of which affect couples' common life relationships and behaviors. For this reason, the family as the first representative of the community has a duty to turn the dependent unculture and hedonist baby to a self-confident and culturally responsible creature (Halperen, 2012, p. 51). The family environment plays an important role in the education (Behbahani, 2011, p. 84).

Jan de Lamarck (2013) sees family as the most important focal point that each of the couples feed on, and in this way the couples affect their common life by the influence they have received from their social institutions and their families. Therefore, each couple considers the family as a model which has a both positive and negative effect on their personality structure and imitation of couples from the family is not selective, but each of them naturally steps toward it. Family is a unique communication system that is different from friendship (Glading, 2007, p.79). The primary value of the family is the result of a network of relationships created by its members (Goldberg, 2013, p. 145). Within such a system, individuals are tied together by powerful, durable and reciprocal and emotional rings (Director, 2016, p. 29).

Accordingly, family theorists emphasize the importance of a sincere bond between spouses and consider it necessarily to establish a family identity and in fact that intimacy is the key to successful marriage (Plageh, 2005, p. 215).

Therefore, according to the fourfold categorization of effective models in the family education of each of the couples including the human model (father or mother), the media model (television), the pattern of parenting style (powerful pattern, authoritarian pattern and logical authoritative style model) and the orientation (religious adherence and religious intolerance) and its relationship with couples' common life relationships and behaviors, the question posed here is which one of these patterns has the greatest effect on couples upbringing?

Therefore, this research is an attempt to study scientific knowledge with a sociological approach about the role and effect of family upbringing patterns on couples' common life relationships and behaviors.

2. Importance and Necessity of Research

Human is born in the family and begins his first interactions with the environment. In this early center, mutual influences begin and humans begin to grow up and socialize. Family, as the smallest social unit, is also the foundation of any large community. Therefore, if the family does not know its basic functions and cannot perform its educational performance in the best way, many problems will be caused in the life-style of individuals in the future.

Therefore, family is the oldest fundamental unit in the community, and its main focus is on peace, balance. Couples consider the family as a model which has both positive and negative effects on the personality structure.

Firstly, the importance of addressing family planning patterns can be considered as one of the fundamental pillars of human society in the dynamics and coherence of the common life of each of the couples.

Secondly, considering the role of the family in socialization of children, formation and development of personality on couples' attitudes and behaviors seem necessary.

Third, couples need more intimacy in their relationships and behaviors with patterns and values that many of these patterns and values from childhood through adolescence have had impacted on their personality structure. In this study, the effect of these patterns and components are examined.

Therefore, the family, as the first institution of socialization and the oldest natural nucleus, has existed in all human societies and mankind has so far failed to find a replacement for it, and it shows the permanent presence of this social institution and its existential significance. So, importance of the family has led many scholars to study and investigate in this area in various fields since family has various aspects and dimensions in shaping the family's upbringing of each of the couples.

The city of Farasband has its own characteristics because it consists of a combination of Persian and Turkish subcultures, fundamental changes in the structure of institutions and organizations, including families and changing life style and general attitudes in the society and dimensions in shaping the family education of each of the couples.

3. Review of Literature

Zare and Safiari (2015) investigated the relationship between the factors affecting the level of marital satisfaction among married women and men in Tehran in their research. The results of this study showed that there is a significant relationship between marital satisfaction with love and interest, duration of marital life, age differences of couples, socioeconomic status and the level of education of couples.

Nourbakhsh (2003), in a research entitled religiosity and family upbringing model, showed that how parents interact with children can affect their behavior and personality formation. Marzabadi (2008) in a study on the relationship between the value system of the family and the values of adolescents found that there was a significant relationship between the value system of adolescents and family values. Zargar and Neshatdoust (2007) investigated the factors associated with incompatibility and basis of divorce in couples. The results of the study showed that the main causes of divorce demand were communication problems, addiction and family involvement. Moghaddam (2006) in her research entitled satisfaction with marital life in employed women showed that there is a relationship between the satisfaction of marital life and its various aspects and working women, housewives and their husbands. Aalinasab (2003), in his research with the title of the causes of family disputes showed that weak religious beliefs lead to family differences, and the lack of affection between husband and wife leads to family differences. Frank and Bühler (2007) also found that marital hostility was associated with extraneous behavior problems. Richmond and Stoker (2006) also showed that family cohesion, as one of the family processes, has a negative relationship with extraneous behavior problems. Lucia and Breslotto (2006) also emphasized the relationship between family cohesion and internalized problems.

4. Theoretical Framework of Research

One of the topics discussed in sociological theories associated with the relationships and behaviors of the couple's common life is structural functionalism and institutional views. In this view, family is considered as a system that has input, output, and processes (Eezazi, 2007, p. 87). Based on Shelesky's view, any correction in a person should start from the family, because family is the leader in the process of evolving the system and maintaining a stable society. The functionalism theory which has shaped by the ideas of Parsons emphasizes the role and importance of the family in the socialization of individuals. In this regard, the commonality of each couple is influential (Good, 1995, p. 754).

In the pattern of parenting practices, Baumrind's three models are presented: The first model is the authoritarian family pattern. In this model, parents are reluctant to encourage the independence of their children. Parents expect their children to obey and often punish their children to prevent their disobedience (Alizadeh, 2013, p. 54). The second model is the liberation and free permission of the family in which parents have no control over their children. These parents are warm and enjoyable for the child's behavior and use minimal punishment (Peasant, 2016, p. 84). The parents of this group have little information about their children. Freedom of action, disrespect to parents, self-education, restlessness, negligence and selfishness are characteristics of this kind of children (Fathi, 2015, p. 74). In the third model (family as a rational authority), parents support their children verbally and physically. These parents take care of their children. In this model, affection is applied along with certainty. Children in such families have high self-esteem and independence (Peasant, 1969, p. 68).

Allport is one of the theorists in the field of religion and its functions. He introduced two types of orientation towards religion. Internal orientation and religious orientation. According to Allport's opinion, a person who has an inner religious orientation lives with his religion, but someone who has an external religious orientation uses his religion. Individuals with internal orientation find their main motives in religion. While people with external orientation respect a religion for other purposes, in other words, such persons respect the Lord without turning away from themselves. According to Allport's theory, inner religion is a universal religion with internal and organized principles, while exogenous religion is an external and instrumental tool for satisfying individual needs such as security and authority. The purpose of Allport's internal religious orientation is the commitment to universal impulse that is the ultimate goal (Abbasi, 1395, p. 98).

5. Hypotheses

Based on the questions raised and the theoretical bases reviewed, the research hypotheses are as follows:

- 1 There is a significant relationship between the role of father in the family and the couple's common life relationships and behaviors.
2. There is a significant relationship between the role of mother in the family and the couple's common life relationships and behaviors.
3. There is a meaningful relationship between the role of television in couple's family upbringing and their common life relationships and behaviors.

4. There is a significant relationship between religious orientation in couple's family upbringing and their common life relationships and behaviors.

5. There is a meaningful relationship between the patterns of parenting styles and the common life relationships and behaviors.

6. Methodology

This research is a survey method and data are collected through a questionnaire. The statistical population of the study consisted of native couples in Farashband county of Fars Province. Sampling method was multi-stage cluster and based on blocking map of the city of Farashband and a number of blocks were selected randomly. In the next stage, a number of residential units are based on the information of the Iranian Center for Statistics on the census in 2016. Using the Cochran formula, 372 families completed a questionnaire.

7. Theoretical and Operational Definitions of Research Variables

7.1. Dependent Variable

The dependent variables of this study were the relationships and behaviors of the couple's common life. The family as a social system involves a group of people living together after marriage. This system has played a vital role in the history of human growth, progress, and socialization (Beckford, 2009, p. 38).

To measure the couples' common life relationships and behaviors, the couples' intimacy scale questionnaire was developed by Walker and Thompson (1983). The reliability of this scale has been obtained with an alpha coefficient of 0.91-0.97 which has a proper internal consistency. This scale was translated by Sanaei (2000) and the reliability coefficient of this questionnaire was obtained 96.0 in Daghagholeh (2012). Naeem (2008) also used Cronbach's alpha method to determine the reliability of the scale of couples' life relationships and behaviors which was equal to 0.96, indicating the desirable reliability of this scale (Daghagholeh, 2012). Rashidzadeh (2011) and Shiralinia (2013) have confirmed its validity in their studies.

7.2. Independent Variables

7.2.1. Religious Orientation

Religion has different uses in structuring the personality of each person, and religious beliefs in the family environment of each individual will have a profound effect on the personality formation of the person whose personality formation is manifested in the relationships and behaviors of the couple's common life. Therefore, religious

orientation is a general overhaul of individuals who have adapted to religion. Therefore, for assessing religious behaviors, John Bozorgi's dimensions (religious adherence and religious intolerance) of Religious Adherence Questionnaire were used (2009). This questionnaire has 39 questions that include two components of religious adherence (questions 1 to 22) and religious intolerance (questions 23 to 39). To obtain the score for each dimension, the total points of the questions related to that dimension are summed up and to get the total score of the questionnaire, the sum of the points of all questions was collected together. The response spectrum of this questionnaire was based on Likert Spectrum, with five options. The reliability of each religious adherence and indifference scale was 0.878 and 0.728, respectively, and the average reliability of all subscales was 0.736. Bozorgi (2009), by using factor analysis, found that the construct validity of this test was 0.816 (Haratian, 2015, p. 51).

7.2.2. Parenting Style Patterns

By providing a model of Parenting Style Pattern, Baumrind believes that children should acquire many social and cognitive competencies and have appropriate learning and motivational opportunities to support their parents. He believes that parenting practices consist of two dimensions: parenting requesting (control) and parenting responses (warmth or admission). In the Baumrind's powerful parental model, parental response and parental demand are more or less independent of each other.

The importance of working is that in this pattern provided by the three patterns of In order to assess the Parenting Style Pattern, the Baumrind's Parenting Style Pattern questionnaire (1971) with 30 items and three authoritative parenting, permissiveness, and rational authority styles were used. In this questionnaire, the responder specifies his opinion based on a 5-point Likert scale, and the range of scores ranges from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (totally agree). Esfandiari (1995) translated the original form of this questionnaire.

7.2.3. Human and Media Patterns

The human patterns affecting couples' common life relationships and behaviors include the role of parenting upbringing patterns. In this study, the roles of these factors and its impact on couples' common relationships and behaviors have been evaluated. Each couple has been influenced by these humanistic upbringing patterns in stages of their lives.

Also, the reliability of the researched questionnaire is presented in Table (1).

Table 1. Reliability of each structure of the human and media patterns for family upbringing questionnaire

Structure (variable)	Number of locutions	Alpha coefficient
The role of father upbringing model	6	0.73
The role of mother' upbringing model	4	0.81
The role of television model	4	0.76
The role of cyber space model	6	0.71

8. Results

Describing social characteristics of the responders are as follow:

Table 2. Distribution and frequency percentage of responders by gender, education, job, and age

variable	gender		education			
	woman	man	illiterate	Elementary	Diploma	Bachelor's degree and higher
frequency	186	186	0	20 people	153 people	199 people
frequency percentage	50 percent	50 percent		5.4 percent	41.1 percent	53.5 percent
variable	Job		age			
	self-employment	governmental position	Other businesses	20 to 30 years old	31 to 40 years old	41 years old to up
frequency	71 people	153 people	148 people	95 people	216 people	61 people
frequency percentage	19.1 percent	41.1 percent	39.8 percent	25.5 percent	16.3percent	5.4 percent

Table 3. Descriptive index of couple’s common life relationships and behaviors

variable	indexes							
	number	central		Dispersion		Distribution form		
		average	minimum	maximum	variance	Standard deviation	skewness	kurtosis
couple’s common life relationship and behavior	372	4.77	3.58	5	1.36	0.283	-0.097	0.172

According to the data in the table above, the mean of couples' common life relationship and behaviors among responders is 4.77, which is higher than average (3),

and shows that couples' common life relationships and behaviors are very suitable and desirable. Also, the amount of skewness in the ratio of couples' common life relationships and behavior is negative which indicates that the score of most couples in this dimension is higher than the average.

Table 4. Descriptive index of religious orientation

variable	number	indexes						
		average	central minimum	maximum	Dispersion		Distribution form	
					variance	Standard deviation	skewness	kurtosis
Index of religious orientation	372	4.03	2.58	4.69	6.06	0.394	-0.022	0.0226
Religious adherence	372	4.46	3.04	5	3.307	0.387	-0.052	0.061
Religious intolerance	372	3.47	1	4.64	9.66	0.754	-0.075	0.123

According to the data of the above table, the average index of religious orientation patterns among responders is 4.3 which is higher than average (3) and shows that religious orientation index has a high impact among the responders.

Table 5. Descriptive index of parenting style patterns

variable	number	indexes						
		average	central minimum	maximum	Dispersion		Distribution form	
					variance	Standard deviation	skewness	kurtosis
parenting style patterns	372	3.26	2.6	5	4.92	0.405	0.059	0.181
easy style index	372	2.77	1.8	5	3.13	0.559	0.139	0.353
Authoritarian style index	372	2.62	1.1	5	5.05	0.710	0.084	0.353
Logical authority style index	372	4.4	3.3	5	1.49	0.386	-0.028	-0.061

According to the data of the above table, the average pattern of parenting style among responders is 3.45 and shows that the influence of parenting styles patterns on couple's common relationships and behaviors are high among responders. Then, research hypotheses are tested.

Table 6. Pearson correlation coefficient between family upbringing patterns and couples' intimacy

Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	Number	Significant level (sig)
Father	0.251	372	0.000
Mother	0.113	372	0.029
Television	0.183	372	0.000
Religion orientation	0.284	372	0.000
Parenting style	0.216	372	0.000

Based on the data obtained from the test and with regard to the significant level ($\text{sig} \leq 0.05$), the research hypotheses are verified.

8.1. Multiple regression analysis

In this section, the independent variable of the research has a significant relationship with the dependent variable of the study.

Table 7. Correlation coefficient value and coefficient of determination of family upbringing patterns on couples' common life relationship and behaviors

Std. Error of the estimate	Adjusted R Square	coefficient of determination R Square	correlation coefficient R	Model
4.40597	0.169	0.171	0.414	1

In this section, we try to analyze the most important factors affecting the dependent variable of couples' common life relationships and behaviors. Multiple linear regression analysis has been used to predict couples' common life relationships and behaviors based on the variables of family upbringing influential patterns. According to the above table, the value of the multiple correlation coefficient in this model is 0.414, which shows the significant relationship between the couples' common life relationships and behaviors and the effective patterns of family upbringing.

9. Conclusion

The results of the assumptions test showed that there is a meaningful and direct relationship between independent variables and patterns of parenting styles with the couples' common life relationships and behaviors.

The first and second hypotheses examine the relationship between the role of parental upbringing pattern and couples' common life relationships and behaviors. According to the results of this hypothesis, there is a positive and direct relationship

with the dependent variable of couples' common life relationships and behaviors, that is, the level of influence of parents as the upbringing patterns of each of these couples has a significant role in their common life relationships and behaviors. The results of this hypothesis are consistent with the results of Zare and Safiari (2015), Decwick, Viscinck and Mitcher (2004). Based on Structural Functionalist Theory, Parsons believes that the fixation of the personality and the degree of sincerity that couples offer to each other derives from the role of the parent. Parents can return to childhood through playing and engagement with their children. Parsons believes that every family should educate girls in a way to make them as ideal and appropriate mothers and wives, as the socialization role of boys in the family should be like the ideal fathers and husbands in the future (Aamas, 2012, p. 74).

The third hypothesis examines the relationship between the role of the upbringing model of television on couples' common life relationships and behaviors. According to the results of this hypothesis, there is a positive and direct relationship with the dependent variable of couples common life relationships and behaviors. The results of this hypothesis are consistent with the results of the free research of Marzabadi (2008). According to the Cultivation Theory, television has indirect, gradual, and long-term, but addictive and dramatic effects on audiences and has a profound impact on viewers' attitudes, beliefs and judgments. Grabner believes that television, in terms of its depth and influence, is a powerful cultural force with monopolized thoughts and consciousness (Razavizadeh, 2015, p. 65).

Fourth hypothesis examines the relationship between the role of religious orientation patterns on couples common life relationships and behaviors. According to the test results of this hypothesis, there is a positive and direct relation between the dependent variable of the couples' common life relationships and behaviors. The results of this hypothesis are consistent with the results of Saeedi Moghaddam (2015), Shalen (2014), Moslehi and Ahmadi (2011), Hajizadeh (2010). According to Gordon Alport's religious orientation theory, religiosity offers a philosophy of life for the individual who is not only rational, but also emotionally satisfying. Alport believes that religious place is a good place to form good social relationships. Alport's theory of religious orientation has expanded in two social and personal categories, and according to this division, orientated individuals use religion to achieve social goals and benefits as well as individual security and welfare (Vakili, 1997, p. 15).

The fifth hypothesis examines the relationship between parenting style and couples' common life relationships and behaviors. According to the results of this hypothesis, there is a positive and direct relationship between the dependent variable

of couples' common life relationships and behaviors. The results of this hypothesis are consistent with the results of the research of Nurbakhsh (2013). According to the Baumrind's patterns of parenting style theory, parenting is referred to as special methods and behaviors that individually interacting with one another and affects the child's development. In fact, the foundation of parenting style is a reflection of the efforts of parents to control and socialize their children. Baumrind (1971) believes that children should acquire many social and cognitive competences, so parents need to provide them with the right learning opportunities. Baumrind also offers three patterns of parenting style: first, a pattern of authoritarian style, an easy style pattern and a logical authority style model.

Investigating the multiple regression to predict the effect of each of these variables on the variables of couples' common life relationships and behaviors indicates that the value of multiple correlation coefficient of the effective family upbringing model is 0.414 which shows the relationship between the dependent variable of the couples' common life relationships and behaviors and the variable of the effective patterns of family upbringing.

Therefore, family is one of the most fundamentally important institutions of a society, which has a fundamental role in people's lives, and its importance in social institutional regulation is vital. The significant relationship between watching television and couples' common life relationships and behaviors was affected by this point that watching TV is done collectively by family members who help keeping family members more intimate and coherent. The meaningful relationship between the patterns of parenting style and couple's common life relationships and behaviors was affected by this notice that parents, based on their cultural patterns and ideals, educate their children in a variety of ways which according to the results of this research show the pattern of parenting style of logical authority that reflects the parents' expectations towards their children according to their ability.

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