

Analyzing the Attitude toward Temporary Marriage among 18 to 32 Years Old Youths in Shiraz and Its Related Issues

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ABSTRACT

The present survey has been conducted in 2012 in order to examine the view on the temporary marriage and the related issues. The statistical universe of this survey contains all 18 to 32 years old youths of Shiraz. The sample size obtained from Cochran sampling formula is equal to 383 people and the sampling method is racemose, random multistage. The theoretical framework used in this survey is Fishbein and Ajzen's prospect and value theory. The results showed that 41 percent of the responders had negative attitude, about 15.9 percent had positive attitude and 43.1 had moderate attitude toward the temporary marriage. It was also observed that there is a linkage between the social issues (a part from the reference group) and the temporary marriage. There is a connection between age and the attitude toward the temporary marriage. There is difference between men and women's attitude toward the temporary marriage; but no difference was observed between the attitudes of those from married groups and the single people toward the temporary marriage. The results of the regression analysis proved that the variants which have effects on the dependent variable, respectively includes: friends' expectations, others' expectations, benefit expectation, family expectation and the materials that generally clarify 64.8 percent of the changes of the dependent variable. In general, the results of this research show that the main elements having influence on the attitude toward the temporary marriage are the social issues. The gender population element should not be ignored; regarding the fact that the effects of this element have social root.

KEYWORDS: Temporary marriage, family expectations, friends' expectations, other important people's expectation, the reference group, expecting advantage

1. 1 INTRODUCTION

The sexual instinct and the desire arises from it are the source of great evolutions in different aspects of the human life. Its effectiveness is to the point that some people call the sexual desire the ruler of all nations and societies (Carrel, 2006:60). Fromm believed that the emersion of the sexual desire is one of the manifestations of the human development and growth that shows itself through small signs in the initial years of life. But, the culture and religious beliefs of everyone have great influence on sexual desires. The values governing the society or the crowd around an individual acts as the element of health or the reason for disorder in the sexual behavior. The elements influencing the individual which contains the motives, interests, desires, emotions, values and thoughts are effective in directing the sexual behaviors of human beings (Fromm, 1989:58). In Lewin's view, the sexual desire is an energy that makes people to behave according to certain sexual behaviors that includes three components: sexual drive, sexual motive and sexual desire.

1. The sexual drive is a biological component that refers to the physiology, anatomy and the activities of the endocrine glands.

2. The sexual motive is a psychiatric component that is influenced by three elements:

A) The general mental condition of the individual such as feeling happy or sad.

B) Inter-individual relations condition such as mutual consensus, disagreement or dissent.

C) Social structure such as relation or unfaithfulness.

3) The sexual desire is a cultural component that reflects the values and rules related to sexual expression that is learned in childhood and are apt to restore during the life time (Lewin, 2003, quoted Taymoorpoor and colleagues, 2010). Since long time ago, the human beings have fulfilled their sexual needs from different ways, and for achieving that they have caused lots of wars and blood sheddings. Nowadays there are also different accepted ways for satisfying the sexual need in the countries of the world. However, in the Iranian society, the only way accepted by most of the sociability mechanisms such as the family, friends, religion and the government is marriage. Marriage is one of the oldest human connections that satisfies and develops human character and since the beginning of the time was the focus of attention for the authors, philosophers and especially the moralists and the followers of the great religions of the world (Goldenberg, quoted by Mousavi and the colleagues). Angelis believes that marriage is a precious gift and endowment that teaches us all we need

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to be more self-conscious and kinder beings. A real marriage means that the spouses depend on each other mentally, physically, emotionally and sexually. (Angelis, 2005:83). Marriage is considered as one of the most important events of human life. It is not only effective in physical and mental health of an individual but it also plays an important role when human being enters maturity (Mousavi 2007, quoted by ShooaKazemi and Jaefari Harandi, 2009:112). On another hand marriage is not an absolute event devoid of time and place context. It has its own appearance in each time and society and can also be changed according to the society (Sarokhani, 2002 quoted by ShooaKazemi and JafariHarandi 1388:112). Family is formed by marriage. Family as a social institution is the creator of the essential and fundamental human society. Two members of different sexes are mutually attracted to each other by weird power of instinct and love and then engage with one another in order to form one dynamic and active unit. In today's changing world, marriage is a complex phenomenon. People marry due to different reasons. Besides sexual desire which is a prime issue, love, economical safety, companionship, preservation, emotional security, flee from loneliness, in common interests and having children are some of the reasons that can lead one to marriage (Johannitus, 2004, quoted by Attari 2005:82). Marriage requires certain conditions and materials all over the world. Our country is also no exception to this matter. Without the preparation of this matter (such as: appropriate settlement, monetary funds from permanent jobs, etc.) marriage is practically impossible. Enormous dowries of one thousand, three hundred and sixty or seventy coins also have their own stories. The author of this research tries to examine a certain kind of marriage in Iran and seek to evaluate the attitude of the people in society toward the temporary marriage. Attitude is a kind of intellectual and emotional preparation which is organized by experience and has a dynamic and orienting influence on human reactions to all the phenomena and the issues that he or she deals with (Allport, 1973:24). The values, on one hand, guide and determine the social tendencies and ideologies and on the other hand are the determiners of the social behaviors or actions that manifest themselves in the customs, regulations, beliefs, holy ethics and routine life methods. The priorities that people consider for the values are not the same. These priorities are usually the reflection of temper, character sociability experiences, individual experiences of life and the culture of the environment (Daryapoor, 2007:3). Naturally, the reactions in the case of the attitude toward the temporary marriage would not be the same and the individuals would take different positions toward this issue according to the character, sociability experiences, temper and the culture of the environment.

2. Problem Statement

Regarding the fact that the only way for fulfilling the individuals' sexual desires in Iranian societies is marriage which is accepted by most of the sociability mechanisms and other ways are rejected both by religion and tradition and also considering the fact that the sexual need is one of the primitive and main needs of human beings, suppressing which can cause mental and physical damages and irreparable consequences on the individuals as well as the human society, the shiajurisconsults pose another solution in order to relieve those youths and individuals who cannot get married permanently. Religion, being one of the main prerequisites of sociability that plays a considerable role in the social life of the individuals in Iranian society (to the point that it also controls the function of morality), has separated its path from other prerequisites in this particular issue and offers another way that answers the sexual needs of its followers. It has been many years that the shiajurisconsults, reasoning the religious and juridical scriptures and relying on the Islamic verses and traditions, has proposed a somewhat ancient topic that is temporary marriage or formula of marriage for a limited period or concubine according to which the man and the woman after the pronouncement of the formula live together as husband and wife for a certain time to fulfill their sexual and emotional needs under a certain condition. But do other institutions such as the family also agree with religion on this certain issue? Are the general conditions of society approved of the relation between two sexes out of the borders of permanent marriage? The sensitivity toward women was common in Iranian society since ancient times. Although religion has considered this issue and approved it, its age refers back to many years before the emergence of Islam in Iran. Nowadays, in spite of the variations in the conditions of the world and the emersion of new ideas toward women (such as feminism and associations supporting women's rights), yet most of Iranian families cannot accept the fact that one member of the family has a relation out of the borders of the family with the opposite sex even if this relationship would be in secret, let alone it would be open and a concubine contract is signed for it. Even if we ignore family's severity, the attitude that the society has toward those committing this act is not a positive attitude, and there is the possibility of losing the chance of custom marriage for ever, for these mentioned people. Now, regarding the high power of determinacy of sexual desire and the dangers and consequences of suppressing it, one should ask: Is temporary marriage acceptable for those people who are not able to get married due to different reasons? Whether the answer to this question is positive or negative, do the boys' and the girls' have the same attitude toward temporary marriage? To what extent does the economical condition have a hand in the attitudes of people especially the girls toward temporary marriage? What do the families, friends and other important people think about this issue? And how does this issue influence their attitudes? To what extent does the economical power of the individuals have influence on their attitudes toward this issue? Can the social base of the individuals be an independent variable for the attitudes of people toward temporary marriage?

This survey intends to find the answers to these questions. It not only wants to evaluate the attitudes of people toward temporary marriage but it also wants to study the reasons and influential factors on these attitudes. As this subject becomes clearer and the reasons and the influential factors become recognizable, the outcomes of this survey can be used in decision makings of people and the government in facing this issue.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Poor Getabiand Ghaffari (2001) in a research under the title of *Reasons of the Increasing Age of Marriage in Girls* conducted among about 1291 single girl and married women of 25 to 44-years old in 5 cities of Tehran, Sari, Khoramabad, Mashhad and sanandaj came to the conclusion that the girls who get married late have higher education. They have an ultra-material attitude toward marriage and they believe that other missed opportunities cost more than marriage. These results implies that, along with modernism experiences in macro, mid and micro levels, if this experience is achieved without policy and appropriate planning and on the other hand if the conditions of the society both economically and socio-culturally are not ready for accepting these kind of changes, its negative consequences are more than its positive achievements. Khalajabadiand Mehryar(2009) in a research under the name of *Analyzing the role of the family in relations with the opposite sex before marriage* among 1743 university student girls of Tehran who were selected by racemose 2-stage sampling method came to the conclusion that about half of the girls reported friendship relationship with the opposite sex while fewer than quarter of them mentioned more advanced relation (sexual contacts) and about one tenth of them had complete sex relation. The data collection tools were anonymous questioners which were according to self-performing method. The statistical analysis proves that parent's severe control in adolescence period; parents' open attitudes and respecting parent's attitudes less are the main predictors of friendship relation with the opposite sex in families. Likewise, parents' severe control, inappropriate atmosphere of the family, the open attitudes of the parents and respecting parents' attitudes less are the main predictors of the family in sexual relations with the opposite sex before marriage in girls. The importance of possessing good and appropriate family relations, a balanced control and supervision of the parents over their teenagers' actions in the adolescence period, also transmission of the values and beliefs from the parents to the youths and expressing the expectations from the youths in the case of the relations before marriage by the parents are emphasized. Khosraviand colleagues (2006) conducted a research, called *analyzing the relation between the type of the design-like process and attitude toward marriage*, on two types of people one were those tending to the continuity of the design-like process in choosing their own spouses and those tending to recompense the design-like process. The study samples were chosen from students of Ferdowsi Mashhad University through proportional sampling method which includes 191 women and 116 men. The results of the research shows that there isa meaningful difference in the attitudes toward marriage in people who believes in recompensing the design-like process in comparison to those who tends to the continuity of the design-like process. This difference was approved in design-like processes of releasability, failure, dependence, self-unchangability, sacrifice and obedience. Movahhedand Enayat and AbbasiShoazi(2006) conducted a research under the title of *Analyzing the sociability relation and the girls attitude toward traditional and modern values in the case of intra-individual relations before marriage* among 360 girl student of Shiraz Universities (253 people) and Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (107 people) with the average age of 21.9 years and with quantifying method they came to the conclusion that attitude and side taking of more than half of the university student girls (55.6 percent) was moderate toward this kind of friendship. The two-variant analysis showed that the correlation of the girls' attitude toward the relations before marriage had become meaningful with variants such as valuable priorities, religious beliefs, being bound to religious values, friends' attitude, Family attitude, Parents' education, place of university, and some other media devices such as newspaper and magazine. The multi-variant analysis also showed that just three of the variants which are being bound to religious values, friends' attitude and Family attitude, altogether form 60.5 percent of the dependant variable variance and among these three, the most efficient variable were being bound to religious values. In general, we can say that although the alterations of these kinds of relations move toward the modern values, like before, girls are still stragglng between the traditional and modern values. Swettand Webster (2011) in an article under the title of *"the spread of Iraqi women smuggling in spite of US assurance for ending it"* reported that most of the Iraqi women and families who departures to Syria and Jordan by getting temporary visa involve themselves in different unusual forms of marriage under bad conditions and economical and cultural pressures willingly or unwillingly. Although the spread of temporary marriages returns back to the time before the start of Iraq war in this country, but the turmoil and the arguments of war provoked the spread of this issue. In Iraq different forms of unusual marriages can be seen. Some of Iraqi girls who submit themselves to these kinds of marriages, after receiving a certain amount of money from the husband, show less tendencies in continuing the relationship and after awhile cut the relation (Swettand Webster, 2011).

4. The Theoretical Framework

In general, in order to canalize the search to obtain information and also to clarify the findings of the survey, each researcher engages in a powerful theoretical framework followed by a coherent theoretical model in his research. The theoretical framework of each research is different based on its subject. Some of the researches educe from compiling many theory and some are produced from just one theory. In the present research which is conducted in order to analyze peoples' view toward temporary marriage and its influential factors, two theories are compiled for creating the theoretical framework of this survey. The first theory is Fishbein and Ajzen's "prospect and value theory" while the other one, in fact presented as a completion for "prospect and value", is social acceptance developed by two thinkers, Sapp and Harowd.

Fishbein and Ajzen's Theory

According to this theory, the formation of intention and will in turn, are subordinated by two variants: the tendency toward that behavior and mental norm. The first variant, the tendency toward that behavior, is a subjective and private variant during which the individual assesses displaying a kind of behavior or phenomenon in his own view to see whether it is good or bad. The second variable, the mental norm, is the reflective of the influence and social pressure that the individual feels and perceives in doing something (Rafi Poor, 1993:9). These two variants do not always operate equally and coordinately in the quality and quantity of intention and will. The operation of each one of them depends on different factors. Because the social counteraction of each person consists of a process during which the human being with the help of his commentary power, shapes his own behavior and conduct toward other people or creates his own behavior towards others or social status (Tanhaei, 1995:451). There are some medium between the individual and the society by which the individuals form their intention and will (that is; the social agencies in fact being the representative of the society in peoples important world). These agencies includes: parents, other important people, formal education, associations and populations (Tanhaei, 1995:70). Along these agencies, the personal characteristics of the individuals and social conditions should be referred to in all senses of the word. Thus, it is possible that sometimes the effect of peoples' attitude and mental and social norms would be more. In this theory, attitude itself is subordinated by two other factors which are expecting advantage or belief and assessing the benefits of expecting advantage. Expecting Advantage means the point to which a person expects to receive advantage from an event (Rafi Poor, 1993:10). For instance in a city, a blacksmith has no connection of any sort with an administration such as agricultural administration, thus he believes that this administration can do nothing for him. But for another person who owns a land and has a close connection with that institute in this field, all the activities of the agricultural administration have benefit and advantage for him. Therefore expecting advantage reflects dealing with, role and importance in life, the amount of penetrability and knowing and understanding something. In other words, individuals' belief and faith in the results of the behaviors can thus be beneficial in people's attitude and tendency for showing a certain kind of behavior. Analyzing the behavior: Through this a person analyzes that whether, in his opinion, that event had or have any benefit for him or not (Rafi Poor, 1993:10). In the above example, among the mentioned persons both of whom have different analysis of the agricultural administration, one may validate it as good and appropriate while the other may consider it invaluable. Therefore in this theory people's behavior follow this idea that how much benefit they expect from behavior and how valuable this issue is for them. According to this part of Fishbein and Ajzen's theory, the first theory of this research is formed based on the significance of the relation between expecting advantage from temporary marriage by the individual and his attitude toward it. And as for the social essence of the present research and the emphasis of the researcher on the social and gregarious variables, the advantage analysis variable was ignored. Mental Norm: according to the mental norms theory, an individual deed is assumed in a way that the individual intentions are formed by accepting or tending toward others' attitudes and referring to them. The latter researchers propose this theory that how people accept the referential importance of other people in their own lives and how they manage to compare these acceptances with responsible motivations. Thus, this assumption has total importance in moral analysis of the individuals and the social norms of open behaviors. (Atkinson, 2000:243) As mentioned, in this theory, the mental norm explains the social pressure and influence on an individual for displaying a certain kind of behavior. In other words, in an individual's view, how much other important people have role as a guiding reference for his behavior. Therefore, the mental norm variable is amenable to two other important factors which are others expectations and the motivation for following others expectations. Others expectations mean expecting that how a certain kind of behavior from other members of the group can be analyzed. Henceforth, we call these other important people the others (Rafi Poor, 1993:11). Other important people are different people that an individual deals with in different forms and is affected by them. This acceptance may be due to different reasons including charm, appearance, intelligence and physical, mental and social capability that the individual himself observes them or is transferred to him by others in a way (Tanhaie, 1995:72). The motivation of following others expectations means that individuals for following others expectations track what motivations and aims and whether the words of these other important people are important for the individual or not and basically what they believe about speech. Thus, the collection

of entire issues about a basic method is shown in the chart below (Rafi Poor, 1993:1). The following variables were extracted from this part of the theory: the motivation of following family expectations, the motivation of following friends' expectations, the motivation of following the expectations of other important people, family expectations, friends' expectations and other important people's expectations. These variables are all social variables and can all be gathered under a title of one hypothesis. Sapp and Harowd theory: These two theorists added another variable that is social acceptance to Fishbein and Ajzen's theory. They believe that social expectations are effective in the emergence of intention and will (Rafi Poor, 1993:1). Therefore, the reference group theory is proposed. The reference group is the set of people who creates an analyzing framework according to which the individual assesses his own and others' behavior (Sho'ariNezhad, 1993:74). Another hypothesis was outlined from this theory which was based on the significance of the difference between the reference group of individuals and their attitude toward temporary marriage. Other variables of the research include gregarious variables such as sex, marital status, social status and age. Finally the below model was extracted from the mentioned theoretical framework.

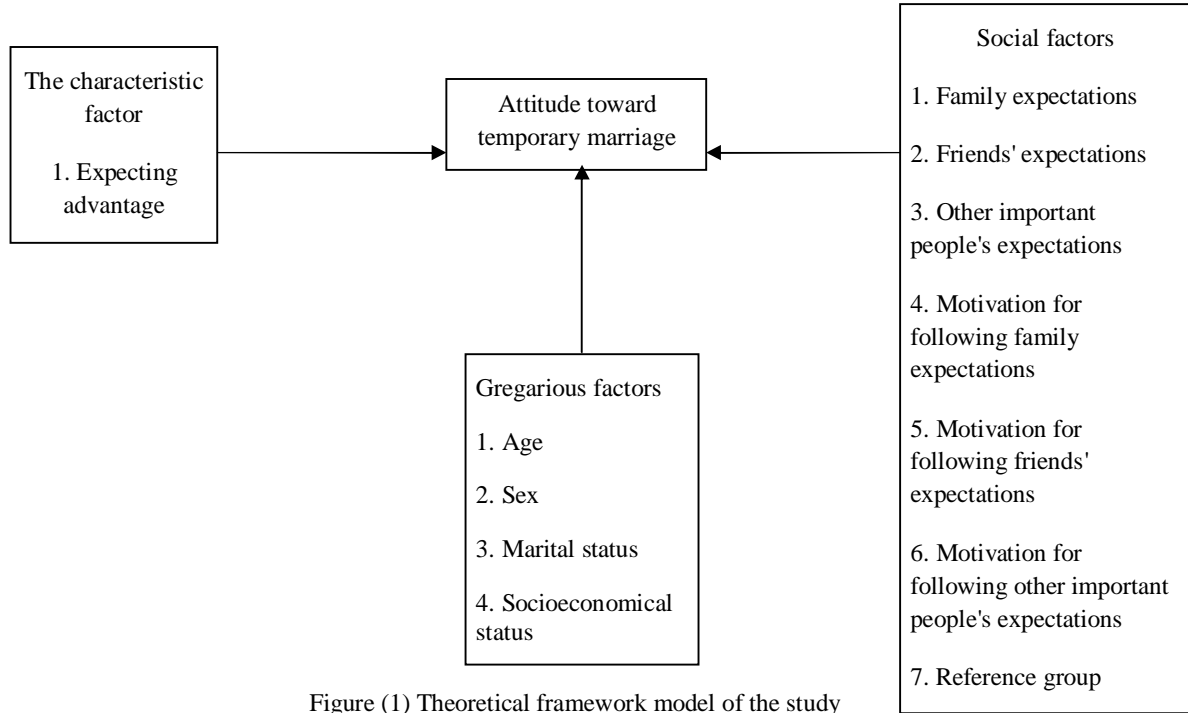


Figure (1) Theoretical framework model of the study

5. Hypothesis

- 1) It seems there is a relation between characteristic factor and the attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a relation between expecting advantage from temporary marriage and the attitude toward it.
- 2) It seems that there is a relation between social factors and the attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a relation between the individual's motivation for following family expectations and his attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a relation between the individual's motivation for following friends' expectations and his attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a relation between the individual's motivation for following other important people's expectations and his attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a relation between family expectations and the individual's attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a relation between friends' expectations and the individual's attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a relation between other important people's expectations and the individual's attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a difference between individuals' reference group and their attitude toward temporary marriage.
- 3) It seems that there is a relation between gregarious factors and the attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a relation between age and attitude toward temporary marriage.
 - ❖ There is a difference between women and men concerning attitude toward temporary marriage.

- ❖ There is a difference between people's marital status concerning attitude toward temporary marriage.
- ❖ There is a relation between individuals' social status and attitude toward temporary marriage.

6. RESEARCH METHOD

The method of the present research is quantifiable. The statistical population of this research contains all 18 to 32-years old youths of Shiraz in 1391. The sample size with 95 percent confidence percentage consists of 383 people. The sampling method of this research is racemose and random. In this way, after choosing the main streets and then districts, based on random sampling -by this method the only way for choosing people is their availabilities- the needed samples were chosen and for gathering data a researcher made questionnaire was used. For making sure of the perpetuity of the questionnaire's questions, Cronbach's α (alpha) coefficient measure was used in a pretest study conducted by the involvement of 50 people of the sampling. The results showed that the Cronbach's α (alpha) coefficient measure was 0.947 (with 20-statement) for attitude toward temporary marriage scale. Also the result of operative analysis with KMO was equal to 0.938 in meaningful level of 99 percent that showed that the statements scales of attitude toward marriage possess high justifiability in the dimensions of social disgust, social acceptability and individual attraction. In order to analyze and examine the data the descriptive statistical methods (distribution of percentage and frequency) and explanatory statistical techniques such as Pearson correlation coefficient, t-test of two independent groups, multi-variable regression and course analysis technique were used. In the definition of the dependant variable (attitude toward marriage), it should be said that attitude is consist of a kind of mental and emotional preparation that is organized by experience and has oriented and dynamic influence on human beings' counteraction toward all events and issues that he deals with (Allport, 1973:24). What is meant by the attitude toward temporary marriage in this survey is the way people view temporary marriage which is sorted into three groups of positive, negative and median which is assessed by 20 statements in the form of Likert scale. Some other independent variables are as follows:

Characteristic Factor of Expecting Advantage

The implicit definition: expecting advantage means that to what point an individual expects advantage from a phenomenon (Rafi Poor, 1993:10). The operational definition: This variable has become operational through four statements in the form of Likert scale and has been assessed.

Social Factors (the Motivation for Following Others' Expectations, Others' Expectations and the Reference Group)

The motivation for following others' expectations refers to what kind of motivations and aims the individuals have and track for following others' expectations. Do the words of this person or other important people are important to him? What do they basically believe about this (Rafi Poor, 1993:1). It is essential to say that the motivation for following others' expectations also includes family expectations, friends' and other important people's expectations which are assessed in the form of 12 statements and under Likert scale. Others' expectations are expecting how a certain kind of behavior is analyzed by other important members of the same group (Rafi Poor, 1993:11). Other important people are different people that the individual deals with in different ways and is influenced by them (such as family, friends and other important people) which in turn are assessed in 12 statements in the form of Likert scale. The reference group is the collection of people who create an analytical framework according to which an individual can analyze his own behavior and the behavior of others (Sho'ariNezhad, 1993:74). The operational definition: this variable has become operational by 6 statements in the form of Likert scale and is also assessed.

Gregarious Factors (Age, Sex, Marital Status, Social Status)

The socio-Economical status: this index variable is consist of compound combination of the amount of family income, an individual's education level, job status and the amount of property, possessions and belongings that prove the position that the individual have in social hierarchy (social classes) (MohseniTabrizi quoted from Safari Shalli, 2007:145). In this survey has been operational through educational level, income amount and job.

7. Descriptive Data

According to the achieved data in table 1, in the section related to the attitude toward temporary marriage, among all of the responders 41 percent have negative tendency toward temporary marriage that 10.5 percent of this amount is men whereas 30.5 percent is formed by women. 43.1 percent also have median tendency that 21.7 percent of which is related to men and 21.4 percent to women. In the case of the positive tendency, 1.8 percent is women while 14.1 percent is men and is 15.9 percent in total. In general, it could be concluded that the tendency of most of the responders is median and women have more frequency in the negative tendency. As we

move from the negative tendency toward the positive one the percentage of women reduces in a considerable amount. As it is seen in the part concerning expecting advantage from temporary marriage, 30.8 percent of the responders expect fewer advantages that 8.9 percent of this amount is men and 21.9 percent is women. 49.3 percent of the responders are in the median level in expecting advantage from temporary marriage from which 25.6 percent is women and 23.8 percent is men. Finally, 19.8 percent of the responders are in the high level of expecting advantage from temporary marriage that 6.3 percent of them are women and 13.6 percent are men. With a brief look at this part of the table, the conclusion concerning the previous part of the table (attitude toward temporary marriage) can be generalized carefully to this part. The general point that can be deduced from this table is that women expect fewer advantage than men do from temporary marriage therefore according to Fishbein and Ajzen's theory having negative attitude toward temporary marriage is normal for them.

Table1: the distribution of frequency and the percentage of attitude toward temporary marriage and expecting advantage from temporary marriage of the responders according to their sex

Attitude toward temporary marriage				Expecting advantage from temporary marriage			
tendency	Sex		total	level	Sex		total
	woman	Man			Woman	man	
negative	117	40	157	low	84	34	118
	%30.50	%10.50	%41		%21.90	%8.90	%30.80
median	82	83	165	median	98	91	189
	%21.40	%21.70	%43.10		%25.60	%23.80	%49.30
positive	7	54	61	high	24	52	76
	%1.80	%14.10	%15.90		%6.30	%13.60	%19.80
total	206	177	383	total	206	177	383
	%53.80	%46.20	%100		%53.80	%46.20	%100

In table 2, family expectations, friends' expectation and other important people's expectations of the responders are provided according to their sex. As it is seen, the frequency of the responders in the low level of family, friends' and other important people's expectation assigns the highest percent to itself especially in women part. In family expectations part women allocate 43.9 percent of the 66.8 total percent to themselves. From 51.4 percent of friends' expectations in low level, 41.8 percent are women and only 9.7 percent are formed by men. From 60.8 percent of other important people's expectations in low level, 42 percent are women and 18.8 percent are men. The lowest frequencies are related to the high expectations that is family expectations of female responders contains the lowest frequency of 5 percent. The more we move from the low expectations to high expectations, the less are the frequency of the percentage of the responders and this is totally true for female responders.

Table 2: the distribution of frequency and the percentage of family expectations, friends' expectations and other important peoples' expectations of the responders according to their sex

Family expectations			Friends' expectations			Other important people's expectations		Total	
Level	sex		total	sex		total	sex		
	women	men		women	men		women	men	
Low	168	88	255	160	37	197	161	72	233
	%43.90	%23	%66.80	%41.80	%9.70	%51.40	%42	%18.80	%60.80
Median	36	74	110	42	91	133	42	86	128
	%9.40	%19.30	%28.70	%11.00	%23.80	%34.70	%11	%22.50	%33.40
High	2	15	17	4	49	53	3	19	22
	%5	%3.90	%4.40	%1	%12.80	%13.80	%8.00	%5	%5.70
total	206	177	383	206	177	383	206	177	383
	%53.80	%46.20	%100	%53.80	%46.20	%100	%53.80	%46.20	%100

In table 3, the motivation for following family expectations, the motivation for following friends' expectations and the motivation for following other important people's expectations of the responders are presented according to their sex. As it is seen, the frequency of the responders in the low level of the motivation for following family, friends' and other important peoples' expectations allocate the least percentage to itself especially in the part of women. In the part of the motivation for following family expectations women occupy 0.8 percent of the total 3.1 percent. From 11.5 percent of motivation for following friends' expectations in low level, 2.6 percent are formed by women while 8.9 percent are formed by men. 3.7 percent of following other people's expectations in low level is allocated to men and women have no participation in this part. The highest frequency is related to the high level of motivation for following family expectation that from this 66.6 percent, 37.9 percent are formed by women and 28.7 percent are allocated to men. The more we move from the low level of motivation to the high level, the more are the frequency and the percentage of the responders and this is totally true in the case of female responders. In the case of men also the motivation for following friends' expectations in the median level (being

25.6 percent) is true for other items. With a little attention it is clear that table 3 acts exactly the opposite of table 2, in the way that the frequency of the rows in table 2 decreases from bottom to top whereas in table 3 this frequency increases from bottom to top. This shows that the considered society of the expectations from temporary marriage is in a low level and the motivation for following these expectations are in a high level. Thus, according to Fishbein and Ajzen's theory and with a look at the descriptive results achieved in table 1 we can understand that expecting advantage from temporary marriage and following that the attitude toward temporary marriage after the decrease in the expectations would themselves decrease.

Table 3: the distribution of frequency and the percentage of motivation for following family expectations, motivation for following friends' expectations and motivation for following other important peoples' expectations of the responders according to their sex

Motivation for following family expectations			Motivation for following friends' expectations			Motivation for following other important people's expectations			
tendency	sex		total	sex		total	sex		total
	women	men		women	men		women	men	
low	3	9	12	10	34	44	0	14	14
	%8.00	%2.30	%3.10	%2.60	%8.90	%11.50	%0	%3.70	%3.70
median	58	58	116	145	98	243	69	65	134
	%15.10	%15.10	%30.30	%37.90	%25.60	%63.40	%18	%17	%35
high	145	110	255	51	45	96	137	98	235
	%37.90	%28.70	%66.60	%13.30	%11.70	%25.10	%35.80	%25.60	%61.40
Total	206	177	383	206	177	383	206	177	383
	%53.80	%46.20	%100	%53.80	%46.20	%100	%53.80	%46.20	%100

8. Deducted Data

In table 4, it is seen that in order to examine the relation between the independent variables and the attitude toward temporary marriage Pearson correlation coefficient test has been used. This table shows Pearson correlation coefficient between the variables of the research and the dependant variable and the level of significance of these correlations. It shows that there is a relation between expecting advantage and attitude toward temporary marriage with correlation coefficient of 0.605 and significance level of 99 percent. The result of testing this hypothesis in a way was similar to the results of the hypothesis and descriptive statistics of the research of Badiand the colleagues (2007) with the title of "Analyzing the attitude of youths toward temporary marriage among Abadan girls and boys university students". There is a relation between the individual's motivation for following family expectations and the attitude toward temporary marriage with correlation coefficient of -0.191 and significance level of 99 percent. There is a relation between the individual's motivation for following friends' expectations and the attitude toward temporary marriage with correlation coefficient of -0.119 and significance level of 99 percent. There is a relation between the individual's motivation for following other important people's expectations and the attitude toward temporary marriage with correlation coefficient of -0.193 and significance level of 99 percent. The fact that Pearson correlation coefficient is negative in the results of testing the last three hypotheses demonstrates that the relation between these variables and the dependent variable is reverse that is the more the individual's motivation for following family and friends' expectations increases, the more his attitude toward temporary marriage in 99 percent level increases. Also this relation is true for the variable of the individual's motivation for following other important people's expectations and attitude toward temporary marriage in the level of 95 percent. There is a relation between family expectations and attitude toward temporary marriage with correlation coefficient of 0.689 and level of significance of 99 percent. There is a relation between friends' expectations and attitude toward temporary marriage with correlation coefficient of 0.731 and level of significance of 99 percent. There is a relation between other important people's expectations and attitude toward temporary marriage with correlation coefficient of 0.720 and level of significance of 99 percent. The achieved results from the six above hypotheses were equal to results of similar hypotheses of the researches of Badiand colleagues (2007) under the title of "Analyzing the attitude of youths toward temporary marriage among Abadan girls and boys university students" and Khalajabadiand Mehryar's research (2009) called "Analyzing family role in having relation with the opposite sex before marriage" and Movahhedand AbbasiShoazi's research (2006) with the title of "analyzing the sociability relation and girls attitude toward traditional and modern values about intra-individual relationships of the two sexes before marriage". The low correlation coefficient of -0.010 and high level of significance of 5 percent between socio-Economical status and attitude toward marriage proves that no significant relation exists between these two variables. Also there is a relation between age and attitude toward temporary marriage with correlation coefficient of 0.146 in 99 percent levels. The result of testing this hypothesis is similar to the results from a similar hypothesis in Shmuluvitz' survey (2012) under the title of "temporary marriage in Islam; seeking benefit or liberalism", with this difference that in the mentioned survey consummating temporary marriage is the dependent variable while in the present survey the attitude toward temporary marriage is proposed and a positive attitude is a start for doing everything, anyway.

Table 4: The level of significance and Pearson correlation coefficient between independent variables and the attitude toward temporary marriage.

Variable	Pearson correlation coefficient	level of significance
expecting advantage	0/605	0/000
individual's motivation for following family expectations	-0/191	0/001
individual's motivation for following friends' expectations	-0/119	0/020
individual's motivation for following other important people's expectations	-0/193	0/000
family expectations	0/689	0/000
friends' expectations	0/731	0/000
other important people's expectations	0/720	0/000
Socio-Economical status	-0/010	0/848
age	0/146	0/005

Table 5 shows the test of difference between the average of attitude toward temporary marriage based on sex and marital status. The results of test of difference between the averages of attitude toward temporary marriage based on sex shows that the averages indicate that attitude toward temporary marriage among men (63.33) is more than the amount (45.82) among women. The observed differences according to Two-Sample T-Test is 10.447 with level of significance of 0.000 which shows that there is a significant difference between men and women's attitude toward temporary marriage. The results of test of difference between the averages of attitude toward temporary marriage based on marital status shows that the averages indicate that the average of attitude toward temporary marriage among married people (54.82) is more than the amount (53.50) among the singles. The observed differences according to Two-Sample T-Test is 0.647 with level of significance of 0.519 which shows that there is a significant difference between married and single people's attitude toward temporary marriage. Therefore this hypothesis is rejected.

Table 5: test of difference between the averages of attitude toward temporary marriage based on sex and marital status

Rows	frequency	average	Standard Deviation	Amount of t	Degree of freedom	Level of significance
men	177	63/33	18/197	10/447	326/494	0/000
women	206	45/82	13/913			
married	108	54/82	17/810	647/0	202/476	519/0
single	273	53/50	18/422			

Table 6 shows the correlation matrix between the reference group and attitude toward temporary marriage. According to the achieved data, there is a kind of correlation and significant relation among those people who tend to the clergymen and feminist groups and the attitude toward temporary marriage. But there is a kind of correlation and significant and reversed relation between those who tends toward university professors and attitude toward temporary marriage.

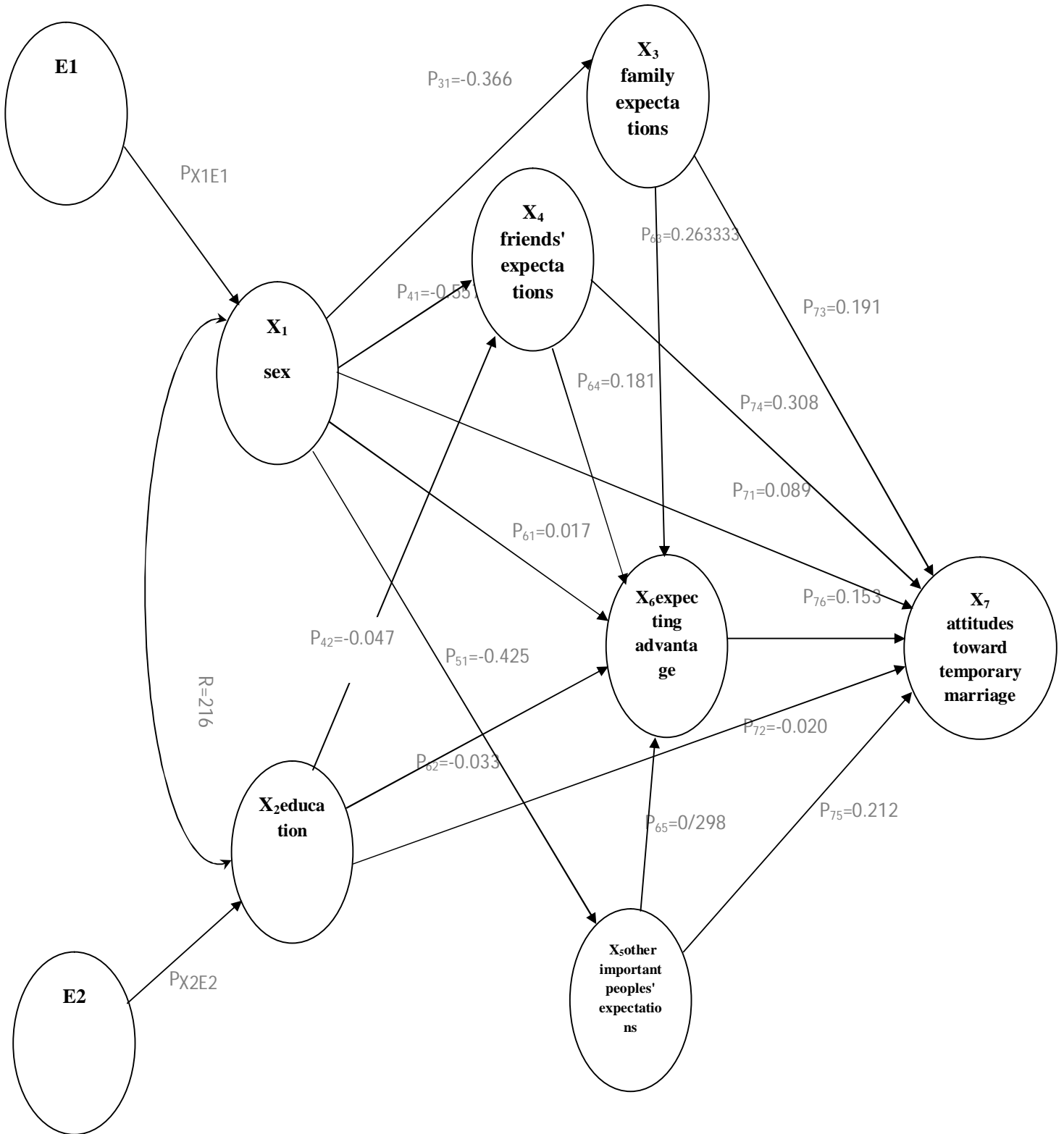
Table 6: the correlation matrix between the reference group and attitude toward temporary marriage

	Attitude toward temporary marriage	Tendency toward Shia clergymen	Tendency toward university professors	Tendency toward feminist groups
Attitude toward temporary marriage	1			
Tendency toward Shia clergymen	0/290	1		
Tendency toward university professors	-0/111*	0/853**	1	
Tendency toward feminist groups	-0/059	0/612**	0/474**	1

*p< 0/05
**p<0/01

Table 7 shows the regression analysis equation that among the variables in the equation, 5 variables that includes friends' expectations, other important people's expectation, expecting advantage, family expectations and sex remains in the equation and determine the changes of dependent variable. As seen in the table these variables finally manage to determine 64.8 percent of dependent variable variance. The added amount of R² in every step indicates that as each variable is inserted in the quintuplet steps of this equation how much is added to R². The amount of achieved beta β for each variable predicts the amount of changes in dependent variable based on that variable. The variable of friends' expectations is the first variable that is inserted into the equation.

Chart (1) direct and indirect influences of independent variables on dependent variables



With beta β amount of 0.293 and level of significance of 99 percent according to the achieved results, this variable has the highest power for affecting the dependent variable. The next variable is the variable of other important people's expectation which is inserted into the equation with beta β amount of 0.229 and level of significance of 99 percent. The variables of expecting advantage and family expectations also are placed in the

following steps respectively with the level of significance of 99 percent. According to the achieved R^2 from them, they have a part in determining the dependent variable. Regarding the way the data related to sex are coded in order to create the sophisticated marital variable (men=0, women=1) we can deduce that according to the achieved beta β , as one unit is added to the frequency of men 0.093 would be added to the positive attitude toward temporary marriage.

Table 7: step by step regression analysis in respect with independent variables which have effect on dependent variable

Step	Inserted variable	R	R ²	Added R ²	Standard error	B	Beta	t amount	Level of significance
First	Friends' expectation	0/728	0/530	0/529	Dec-69	0/961	0/293	5/632	0/000
second	Other important people's expectation	0/780	0/609	0/606	Nov-23	0/897	0/229	4/132	0/000
third	Expecting advantage	0/794	0/630	0/627	11/1085	0/702	0/162	3/893	0/000
fourth	Family expectations	0/801	0/642	0/638	Oct-22	0/807	0/183	3/625	0/000
fifth	sex	0/805	0/648	0/643	Oct-75	-3/381	-0/093	-2/471	0/014

9. Conclusion

In the case of controversial social issues, usually views, positioning and attitudes are different depending on which social group derive benefit from the situation and which group sustain loss. The cons and pros also appear from every corner. The temporary marriage is from those issues that has its own firm cons and pros. From one hand, it is seen as sexual discrimination and considering women as commodity and on another hand it is considered as an opportunity for those who need sexual matters while they are devoid of financial ability. It can also be regarded as an ambush or a special opportunity for capricious people abuse. As it can be seen in path analysis diagram, the two variables of sex and education have influence from outside on the liaison and dependent variables inside the model while they themselves have unknown causes. The present survey focuses on this issue more than other groups due to the fact that the sexuality issue of temporary marriage on men and women's attitude. It can be concluded from the results of this survey that men are more interested in temporary marriage for themselves and for others. As it can be seen in path analysis diagram, sex besides having direct influence on the attitude toward temporary marriage also has indirect influences which mean family expectations, other important people's expectations and friends' expectations of the individual are different based on the individual's sex. Men have mostly answered the questions about their family, friends' and other important people's expectations from temporary marriage in a way that their friends and relatives are agreed with their temporary marriage whereas this situation is different for women. It is clear that families, friends and other important people and in another words the male part of the society doesn't approve for others what they accept for themselves. When men are asked what their families expect from temporary marriage and how they look at this issue they answered in a way that families, friends and others have a positive look at this issue whereas when the same question is asked from the opposite group (women) their families, friends and other important people are not interested and some even are disgusted with issue. According to the domination of the tradition in all senses of the word and patriarchy in Iranian society in fact it is the men who are sometimes consent with their children's temporary marriage and sometimes furious. Their view changes with the change in the sex of their children. In the case of friends and other important people it is the same story. Thereby girls expect fewer advantages from temporary marriage than boys do and they mostly believe that they should not even think about that. But of course it should not be forgotten that aside from the effect of the friends' and relatives on girls' attitude, they themselves also consider this issue as an insult. Another outer variable is education. All the arrows that are pointed toward other variables including liaison or dependent variables from the education variable are the indicators of a decrease in one variable and an increase in the other variable. In another word, the more is added to the individual's education, the more his positive attitude toward temporary marriage and his friends' expectations and his expecting advantage from temporary marriage decreases. Having higher education creates different opportunities for the individual such as the opportunity for communicating with educated and knowledgeable people, the possibility for using internet, the possibility for communicating with people of other nationalities and cultures by means of knowing their languages and etc. Having these possibilities allow people to look at events and social issues from a different and better angel. In addition, education increases the individual's ability to analyze and examine things that this in turn has roots in classification nature of presented scientific issues in the writings and scientific arrangements. In short, an educated person manages all of his personal and social issues in the way educated people do. Sexual affairs are also included in these issues. About

the relation between inner variables that are liaison of the path diagram (family expectations, friends' expectations and other important people's expectations) and dependent variable, it should be admitted that the sound of footsteps of ancient sociability process can be heard. Sociability is the long process of learning by which the human child sees itself captured in it from his birth to his deathbed and in this way the values and norms are injected to him. Family, friends and other important people are from the first mechanisms of sociability and they generally are the initial group and the playmate group which accompany the child in its initial years of life and in the first stages of forming its personality. Therefore, it is natural that the attitude and expectation of the family and friends toward temporary marriage of the individual and their tendency toward this issue would be parallel with the individual's attitude and tendency. In conclusion, it seems that the more the individual expects fewer advantages from temporary marriage, the higher education he possesses and if the individual is from female group her attitude toward temporary marriage is in a more negative stage. But in other side of the story, the reverse of the above mentioned issue would probably happen.

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