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Original research

Investigating the relationship between desire to have children and social adjustment among men and women in Marvdasht city

Bahareh Bostani,[1] Roodabeh Ranjbar Delkhani,[2] Morteza Karimi[3], Mahnaz Asadai,[4] Ebrahim Esmanjedri[*5]

Abstract

Introduction: Having children is one of the important components of population science and is one of the topics that are very important in the field of social issues. The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between the desire to have children and social adjustment among men and women in Marvdasht city.

Research method: In this research, according to the practical purpose and from the point of view of data collection, it is a descriptive research of the correlation type. The statistical population of this research is all the women and men of Marovdasht city located in the age group of 25 to 45 years old, hence the number of women and men in Marovdasht city is large. We chose as an example. The tools of this research are two questionnaires, Naibi and Abdollahian's desire to have children and Bell's social adjustment, which were analyzed using spss software, 22 items and correlation coefficient test.

Findings: The findings show that there is a relationship between the desire to have children and social adjustment (r=0.774), job adjustment (r=0.743), health adjustment, emotional adjustment (r=0.714) and adjustment at home (r=0.714). There is a significant relationship.

Conclusion: Therefore, considering the role of informing and informing the people, it is suggested that non-governmental and people's organizations be activated in the field of issues related to population growth and fertility in the society.

Keywords: emotional adaptation, occupational adaptation, social adaptation, willingness to have children

[1] - Master of Science in Clinical Psychology, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran, baharboustanii@gmail.com

[2] - PhD Student in Curriculum Planning, Khorasgan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran rodabehranjbar@gmail.com

[3] - Master of Science in Clinical Psychology, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran delsouzane@gmail.com

[4] - Master of Science in Clinical Psychology, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, shzshz4790@gmail.com

[5] - (Corresponding Author), Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Economics and Management, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz Branch, Shiraz, Iran, raminebi74@gmail.com, tell: 0903780828

Introduction:

Having children is one of the important components of population science and is among the topics that are very important in the field of social issues. Marriage and family formation are the beginning of fertility and the origin of birth, and from the demographic point of view, fertility is the most important phenomenon that determines population fluctuations (sex and age structure of the population is known and related studies compared to other demographic phenomena), death and migration are more important. has Therefore, population policies in most countries are mainly applied around the axis of reducing or increasing fertility. Fertility changes and reduction of childbearing, which is included as the demographic transition, parallel to industrialization, increasing the quality of life and improving health conditions. And as a result, mortality has been reduced. The decrease in fertility under the influence of these changes occurred shortly after the decrease in mortality, which is related to the change in lifestyle. Because raising a child in an urban and industrial lifestyle is costly and gradually destroys the values related to having many children (1).

Adaptability is a problem that is not specific to humans. Every living being, according to its situation and according to nature and the stage of development it has reached, is forced to adapt itself to its environment in a way that guarantees its survival. Psychologists have also usually paid attention to a person's adaptation to the environment and have considered personality traits as norms that help a person to adapt to the world around us, that is, to live in peace with others and have a place in The society will get for itself" (2). Meanwhile, social adaptation during adolescence is of special importance. The teenager is facing this basic question: Who am I? This question has been called the search for identity, and a person will not be like those who lived in this world before him, nor will he be like those who will come to the world after him (3). Adolescence is a very important and critical period because at this time is that the basic question of a person is raised about his identity. This stage is a time of interpretation and consolidation in which the feeling we have and everything we know about ourselves are combined into a whole. A person should form a self-concept with a meaning that includes an orientation towards the future in addition to the connection with the past (4). One of the variables that is related to social adaptation is the desire to have children. Today, the transformation and changes in population structure and child bearing are the focus of attention of researchers and thinkers. The main reason for the increasing attention to this phenomenon is its widespread use in the formulation of programs and macro-politics of societies. Because adverse demographic developments directly affect the economic, political and cultural sectors of societies and cause social imbalance. Because population has always had a close relationship with development in its various dimensions. The decrease in mortality and the relative stability of childbearing after World War II in less developed countries was accompanied by a rapid and unprecedented increase in population, and after that population policies were adopted to deal with the increase in population at the global and national level. In the last few decades, childbearing in most developing countries, including Iran, has been declining, and even in some of these countries, it has approached the replacement level, and in some countries, it has reached below the replacement level. Therefore, severe concerns about population increase and its negative consequences have decreased, but the

main concern that has become more important in the second period of demographic transition instead of population increase is age composition, and its consequences for policy makers and planners are considerable (5,1). Undoubtedly, the age structure of the society is changing to old age due to the decrease in the number of births, and the burden of dependency is gradually increasing, and with the decrease of the active and productive population, it affects the socio-economic development process of the society, as well as numerous medical, economic and other issues. Especially aging is increasing, paying attention to this issue and studying it with a sociological approach is considered important. Now, according to the said material, the question is whether there is a significant relationship between the desire to have children and social adjustment?

Research method:

In this research, according to the practical purpose and from the point of view of collecting information, it is a descriptive research of correlation type. The statistical population of this research is all the women and men of Marovdasht city located in the age group of 25 to 45 years old, hence the number of women and men in Marovdasht city is large. We chose as an example.

Research tool:

Social adjustment questionnaire: Bell's (1961) self-description social adjustment questionnaire, which was standardized by Naqshbandi for Iranian youth, has 30 items. This questionnaire is a paper-pencil type and the subject must answer each of the items in the questionnaire which is set as yes or no. The answer yes indicates complete agreement and the answer no indicates complete disagreement. When the subject answers yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 31, from each The question gets one mark and if he answers no to questions 2, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 30, 32, he gets one mark from each question. To measure the reliability coefficient of the compatibility scale. Bell's social, Cronbach's alpha coefficient is used. Based on the results, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the social adjustment scale was 0.86. The validity of the adjustment scale was confirmed in two ways, confirmatory and exploratory. In general, Bell believes that the social adjustment scale has satisfactory reliability and validity coefficients and is a suitable and reliable tool.

Questionnaire on desire to have children: Naibi and Abdollahian's childbearing scale (6) was used to examine childbearing, which has 16 items and three dimensions of tendency to fertility, religious beliefs and economic conditions. Based on a five-point Likert scale (completely against = 1, Disagree = 2, Somewhat Agree = 3, Agree = 4, Strongly Agree = 5) is set. Eslami et al confirmed the face and content validity of the mentioned questionnaire by 12 experts, and using Cronbach's alpha test in Mohammadi's research, the reliability of the questionnaire was 0.83. Also, this questionnaire was evaluated in Razavi and Taheri's research Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the reliability of the questionnaire was 73%.

Different descriptive and inferential methods were used to analyze the data. Using descriptive statistics, the characteristics of the sample were examined in terms of demographic variables, and inferential statistics were used to examine the main hypothesis and sub-hypotheses from the

correlation coefficient test for the main and sub-hypothesis. The collected data was analyzed using the questionnaire through spss software.

Findings:

Descriptive statistics is to get familiar with the situation of the research sample. Thus, here the descriptive statistics related to the independent and dependent variables of the study are presented in order to prepare a clear report on the amount and percentage of frequencies to answer the research questions.

Table (1) frequency distribution and descriptive statistics of respondents according to respondent's job variable

Answers	frequency	percentage
Employed	247	۶۴/۵
Unemployed	133	34.7
Unanswered	3	0.8
Total	383	100

As can be seen in the above table, 64.5% of the respondents are employed and 34.7% are unemployed, which indicates the economic situation and the employment market of the society for married people.

Table (2) frequency distribution and descriptive statistics of respondents according to gender variable

Answers	frequency	percentage
male	192	50.1
women	191	49.4
Unanswered	-	-
Total	383	100

According to the data in the above table, 50.1% of the respondents are male and 49.4% are female. Because the intention is that the number of women and men in the sample selection is equal.

Table (3) frequency distribution and descriptive statistics of the respondents according to the variable of the respondent's level of education

Answers	frequency	percentage
illiterate	3	0.8
elementary	26	6.8
cycle	33	8.6
diploma	124	32.4
Associate Degree	50	13.1
Bachelor's degree	111	29
Masters degree and higher	34	8.9
Unanswered	2	0.5
Total	383	100

As can be seen in the above table, the highest frequency with 34.2% belongs to the diploma holders and the lowest frequency belongs to the illiterate. This statistic shows the increase in the level of education in these age groups.

Table (4) frequency distribution and descriptive statistics of the respondents according to the age variable of the respondents

Answers	frequency	percentage	Actual percentage	The cumulative percentage
Under 30 years	176	46	46	46
Between 31 and 35 years	74	19.3	19.3	65.3
Between 36 and 40 years	49	12.8	12.8	78.1
Between 41 and 45 years	84	21.9	21.9	-
Unanswered	-	-	-	-
total	383	100	100	100

Average	33.2
standard deviation	7

According to the results in the table above, the age group below 25 years has the highest frequency, which is 46% of the total respondents, in addition, 12.8% of the respondents are in the age group of 36 to 40 years.

There is a significant relationship between the desire to have children and social adjustment among men and women in Marvdasht city.

Table (5) Correlation test results between desire to have children and social adjustment

variable	Pearson's correlation coefficient	significance level	Pearson's correlation coefficient
Social adaptation	0.774*	0.00	154

According to the results of the Pearson correlation coefficient test (Table 5), the value of 0.000 as P-value indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the desire to have children and social adjustment at the 95% confidence level, which means that the H0 hypothesis is confirmed at the 95% confidence level. It does not fit. As a result, considering that the correlation coefficient for two variables is 0.774 and the significant number (sig) observed (decision criterion) is less than the standard significant level (a = 0.05), there is a significant relationship between these two variables and from there The correlation coefficient between these two variables has a positive sign, so it can be said that the direction of changes of these two variables is positive.

There is a significant relationship between the desire to have children and job compatibility among men and women in Marvdasht city.

Table (6) Correlation test results between desire to have children and job compatibility

variable	Pearson's correlation coefficient	significance level	Pearson's correlation coefficient
Job compatibility	0.743*	0.00	154

According to the result of the Pearson correlation coefficient test (Table 6), the value of 0.000 as P-value indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the desire to have children and job compatibility at the 95% confidence level, which means that the H0 hypothesis is at the 95% confidence level. It is not approved. As a result, considering that the correlation coefficient for two variables is 0.743 and the significant number (sig) observed (decision criterion) is less than the standard significant level (a = 0.05), there is a significant relationship between these two variables and from there The correlation coefficient between these two variables has a positive sign, so it can be said that the direction of changes of these two variables is positive.

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There is a significant relationship between the desire to have children and health adaptation among women and men in Marvdasht city.

Table (7) Correlation test results between desire to have children and health compatibility

variable	Pearson's correlation coefficient	significance level	Pearson's correlation coefficient
Fitness compatibility	**0.698***	**0.00**	**154**

According to the result of the Pearson correlation coefficient test (Table 7), the value of 0.000 as a P-value indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the desire to have children and health adaptation at the 95% confidence level, which means that the H0 hypothesis is at the 95% confidence level. It is not approved. As a result, considering that the correlation coefficient for two variables is 0.698 and the significant number (sig) observed (decision criterion) is less than the standard significant level (a = 0.05), there is a significant relationship between these two variables and from there The correlation coefficient between these two variables has a positive sign, so it can be said that the direction of changes of these two variables is positive.

There is a significant relationship between the desire to have children and emotional compatibility among men and women in Marvdasht city.

Table (8) The results of the correlation test between the desire to have children and emotional adjustment

variable	Pearson's correlation coefficient	significance level	Pearson's correlation coefficient
Emotional compatibility	**0.714***	**0.00**	**154**

According to the result of the Pearson correlation coefficient test (8), the value of 0.000 as a P-value indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the desire to have children and emotional compatibility at the 95% confidence level, which means that the H0 hypothesis is confirmed at the 95% confidence level. It does not fit. As a result, according to the fact that the correlation coefficient for two variables is 0.714 and the significant number (observed sig (decision criterion) is less than the standard significant level (a = 0.05), there is a significant relationship between these two variables and from there The correlation coefficient between these two variables has a positive sign, so it can be said that the direction of changes of these two variables is positive.

There is a significant relationship between the desire to have children and adaptation at home among women and men in Marvdasht city.

Table (9) Correlation test results between desire to have children and adaptation at home

variable	Pearson's correlation coefficient	significance leve	Pearson's correlation coefficient
Compatibility at home	0.714*	**0.00**	**154**

According to the result of the Pearson correlation coefficient test (Table 9), the value of 0.000 as P-value indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the desire to have children and adaptation at home at the 95% confidence level, which means that the H0 hypothesis is confirmed at the 95% confidence level. It does not fit. As a result, considering that the correlation coefficient for two variables is 0.714 and the significant number (sig) observed (decision criterion) is less than the standard significant level (a = 0.05), there is a significant relationship between these two variables and from there The correlation coefficient between these two variables has a positive sign, so it can be said that the direction of changes of these two variables is positive.

Discussion and conclusion:

The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between the desire to have children and social adjustment among men and women in Marvdasht city. The findings show that there is a significant relationship between the desire to have children and social adjustment (r=0.774), job adjustment (r=0.743), health adjustment, emotional adjustment (r=0.714) and adjustment at home (r=0.714). There is. According to table 5 and the result of Pearson's correlation coefficient test, 0.744 and 0.000 as P-value indicates the existence of a significant relationship between desire to have children and social adjustment at the confidence level of 95%. In explaining this hypothesis, it can be concluded that between There is a significant relationship between the desire to have children and social adaptation among the women of Maroodasht city. Considering that nowadays many couples delay having children for a long time after forming a family, and the desire to have children in it is minimal and the results of the research are inconsistent with the research of Mubasheri and his colleagues (7).

According to table 6 and the Pearson correlation coefficient test output of 0.743 and 0.000 as P-value, it indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the desire to have children and job compatibility at the 95% confidence level. In the explanation of this hypothesis, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between adaptation at home and the tendency to have children. It was expected that, considering the trend towards fashion at the visible level of the society, this component is also related in the subjective approach. Because most women's approach to maintaining their physical appearance and height beauty, which is caused by the use of satellite media, can play a role in their unwillingness to have children. However, trends towards fashion are weak and no relationship can be observed. The results of this research are consistent with the results of Kerzer and White's research and are contrary to the research of Enayat and Parnian(8).

According to table 7 and Pearson's correlation coefficient test output (0.698), the value of 0.000 as P-value indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the desire to have children and health adaptation at the 95% confidence level. In the explanation of this hypothesis, it is

concluded that there is no significant relationship between job compatibility and having children. It should be mentioned that the economic status of the group consists of two dimensions: access to food and having comfort facilities, and the results of this research are consistent with the research of Mubasheri et al. There is no significant relationship between the availability of comfort facilities and the tendency to have children. That is, having economic facilities and family welfare does not only strengthen the tendency to fertility. Perhaps one can relate to Sterling's theory here that today people with a social outlook and feeling that children are not the providers of the family's economic needs in the future and are more like consumers and impose costs on the family. can be a witness. In addition, in the dimension of access to food, a significant relationship is observed, which is consistent with the findings of Pilten et al. (9). According to table 8 and the result of Pearson's correlation coefficient test, 0.714 and 0.000 as P-value indicates a significant relationship between desire to have children and emotional compatibility at 95% confidence level. In explaining this hypothesis, it is concluded that there is a significant direct relationship between emotional compatibility and the tendency to have children. Kerrers and White believe that cultural factors have caused a sharp drop in fertility and document the reasons for it in the modern ways of worldly life and believe that the displacement of values and culture in two directions, one of which is the movement of the family from family orientation. to filial piety and another movement from religious affiliation to secularism, guarantees the decrease of fertility. Perhaps the results of this research can be considered as valid. The results of this research are similar to the results obtained by Kalantari et al. in Tabriz city.

According to table 9 and the result of the Pearson correlation coefficient test, 0.714 and 0.000 as P-value indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the desire to have children and home adaptation at the 95% confidence level. In the explanation of this hypothesis, it is inferred that there is an inverse significant relationship between the compatibility of height and the tendency to have children. That is, the more participation is increased, the tendency to have children decreases. It is expected that the social conditions for the active presence of women and men in the political, cultural, and economic arena will be a factor in eliminating all kinds of voluntary and socially participatory activities. It is considered important especially for women who consider having children as a limitation for social activities. Considering that the variable of social participation is a set of two dimensions of participation in group activities and political participation. No relationship is observed between participation in group activities and having children, but for the political dimension, a significant inverse relationship is observed. The results of this research are consistent with the results of Shawazi and Khaje-Salehi (10). Lipset believes that housewives who have many children and have less free time to engage in social activities have less participation, and today the size of the family is shrinking and the role of the family in social participation has increased (11), thus confirming the theory. It is also Lipset and it is consistent with the research of Lemma (12).

Practical suggestions: Given that high religious orientation can be an important factor in the tendency of young people to have children. Because according to our religious teachings (Islam), having many righteous children can somehow be considered as a factor in the improvement of

society. Therefore, by raising spiritual and religious values among young people, they can be made more determined in their tendency to have children.

Limitation: One of the limitations of this research was that the current research was limited to a limited sample of the audience and generalization of the results to other populations with cultural differences etc. should be done with caution. Among other limitations was the large number of questions in the questionnaire, which may have caused impatience and carelessness in answering the questionnaires.

Ethical considerations: The subjects were reminded that the information will remain confidential and their names will not be mentioned anywhere, and also, they were asked to honestly complete the questionnaires because these questionnaires do not have any evaluation aspect, only in order to access the research results of They have been used. In addition, the subjects were given permission to refuse to participate in the research if they wished.

Conflict of interest: The authors hereby declare that this work is the result of an independent research and does not have any conflict of interest with other organizations and individuals.

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