The Age of Student Marriage and the Ability to Explain the Various Economic, Cultural and Social Factors, in its Increase

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Jahan Bakhshi, H.A.**

Objectives: The aim of the present study is to investigate the factors influencing the increase in marriage age among students of Islamic Azad University. Method: The method of research and practical purposes in terms of the method of data collection is descriptive survey. The Statistical population was 17400 single students of Islamic Azad University of Esfand Branch. The mentioned students were studying in second semester of 93-94 in different schools and colleges. Statistical sample were 392 members of the statistical population that selected based on Morgan table and Krejcy random style. For data collection researcher used questionnaire containing 52 closed questions in 5 spectrums Likert with reliability 0.902 according to Cronbach’s alpha. Descriptive and inferential analysis by using parametric T test, multiple regression, analysis of variance, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and Friedman tests in SPSS software. Results: The results of the research indicate that: 1. Economic and socio-cultural factors have a positive impact on increasing the marriage age students. 2. Economic factors 2.96, cultural - educational 7.7, cultural - social 6.6 - and personal family, 5.5 percent of the student predict changes related to aging. 3. Effects of economic, cultural - educational, cultural - social and personal - family on marriage age of students is different in male and female students. Conclusion: The author of the survey concludes the Economic factors as the best predictor of increasing marriage age.

Key words: marriage age students, influencing factors, increasing, economic, cultural - educational, cultural - social, familial - individual.
Relationship between identity styles and academic Help Seeking among non-native students of Islamic Azad University of Urmia: the mediating role of cultural

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Objectives: The inability of cultural adaptation and the lack of intercultural interactions, including the academic problems of non-native students, are indicated by avoiding academic Help Seeking. Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to examine the structural test of the relationship between identity styles and academic Help Seeking through cultural intelligence among non-native students of Islamic Azad University of Urmia. Methods: To reach the goal, 210 non-native undergraduate students of Islamic Azad University of Orumieh were selected by simple random sampling as a sample group and responded to the questionnaires of academic Help Seeking, cultural intelligence and identity styles. Results: The results of the structural equation modeling test showed that there was a positive relationship between intelligence style information with cultural intelligence. On the other hand there was no significant relationship between confused identity style and cultural intelligence, and between normative identity style and cultural intelligence. Furthermore there was a significant relationship between cultural intelligence and academic Help Seeking. Conclusion: The results of this study showed that the conceptual model with the tested model is fitted, also cultural intelligence has a mediator role in the relationship between the style of information identity and academic help seeking.

Key words: cultural intelligence, academic help seeking, identity styles, non-native students.
The Study of Relationship between Attitude and Practical Commitment to Prayer with Happiness of the Students (Case Study: Students of University of Mohaghegh Ardabili) *

Shojaei, A. *

Objectives: The main purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between practical attitude and practical commitment to prayer and the level of happiness of students (Student Case Study of Mohaghegh Ardabili University) in the academic year of 1995-96.

Method: The statistical population of this study is all male and female students of Mohaghegh Ardabili University. 240 of them were considered as a research sample with multistage random sampling method. For data gathering, the attitude and practical commitment to prayer and the Oxford Happiness Scale were performed on the sample. After data collection, descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation test and independent t-test) were used to analyze the results. Results: The results showed that there was a significant positive correlation between attitude and practical commitment to prayer and all aspects of it with students' happiness (P <0.001). That is, the greater the practical commitment of students to prayer, their happiness increases. The results of multiple regression analysis showed that 19.4 percent of the variance of happiness is explained by practical attitude and practical commitment to prayer. Also, there was no significant difference in the variables of the research based on the gender of the students. Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, the relationship between attitude and practical commitment to prayer with happiness can be achieved through revival of prayer and the practice of this divine worship, which promotes the psychological well-being and happiness of the students.

Key words: attitude to prayer, practical commitment to prayer, happiness, students.

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Analysis of Hopefulness Components from the Perspective of Nahjolbalagha’s Teachings

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Objectives: Due to the importance of hopefulness and the necessity of creating and development of hopefulness among the students, the purpose of this paper is the study of hopefulness components from enriched and valuable Teachings of Nahjolbalagha. Method: The research method is mixed. Results: The most important components of hope based on Nahjolbalagha include: hope for the mercy and bounty of God, Efforts to achieve goals, avoiding unattainable and long dreams, hope to forgive small mistakes and punish big mistake, focus on the facts and accepting the truth and the emphasis on the future and edification from the past. Conclusion: Establishment a meritocracy system in the university, the existence of a stimulating and punishment system, revising them and textbook contents, participation of students in the administration and decision making process, and encouraging them to participate, creating a safe and creative environment and efficient and responsive management can help to increase the hopeful spirit among students.

Key words: hopefulness, nahjolbalagha, examples of hope, components.
Prediction of internet addiction based on the alexithymia, positive and negative academic emotions and self-control in students

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Objectives: The aim of the present study is to predict the internet addiction based on the alexithymia, positive and negative academic emotions and self-control in students. Method: The study is descriptive and correlational. The statistical population consisted of students of Tabriz University 96-1395 academic year were among the 400 based on Morgan table and were selected by multistage cluster sampling. To collect data from questionnaires Young internet addiction, alexithymia Bagby and et al, positive and negative emotions Watson & Tellegen and self-control Tanjy were used. Data analysis using Pearson correlation, regression and independent t-test was performed. Results: The results showed that there is significant relationship positive between difficulty in identifying feelings, difficulty describing feelings, externally oriented thinking, and negative emotions with internet addiction among students. On the other hand, there is a significant and negative relationship between positive emotions and self-control among primary and inhibiting with internet addiction. Also multiple regression analysis also showed that alexithymia, positive and negative emotions and self-control are capable of 24% of the variation Internet addiction are predicting in students. On the other hand there are significant differences between male and female students with internet addiction. The rate of addiction to internet is indicated as high in male students. Conclusion: Therefore, the role of alexithymia humor, negative emotions and the increase in positive emotions and self-control can affect the internet addiction.

Key words: internet addiction, alexithymia, positive and negative academic emotions, self-control.

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The Study of the Mediating Role of Self-Control in the Relationship between Religiosity and Happiness

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Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between religiosity and happiness of students through their self-control. Method: The research method is correlation. The statistical population of this study is all students residing in Al-Zahra University dormitory, who studied in the academic year 1394-1395, of whom 2345 were among them, of which 300 were randomly selected as sample was selected. The students in this research responded to self-control questionnaire Rafi honor (1390), religiosity questionnaire Khodayarifard (1388), Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (1989). The overall reliability of each questionnaire in this study was 0.92, 0.98 and 0.93, respectively. Validity of the questionnaires has been reported to the optimal level with the help of psychologists and professors. Data analysis was done using Laser software and descriptive and inferential statistics were used.

Results: The results of structural equations showed that the model has good fit and direct effect of religiosity on self-control and the indirect effect of religiosity by self-control on positive and significant happiness and direct effect of religiosity on positive and non-significant happiness. Conclusion: The results of this study show that self-control is an appropriate intermediary between religiosity and happiness of students, that in any sense, the level of religiosity of students' increases, self-control increases, and it also results in an increase of happiness among them.

Key words: self-control, religiosity, happiness.
Abstracts

The Effect of the Consumption of Cultural Goods on the Change in the Values of Marriage among Students of Tabriz University

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Koohi, K. **
Abdi, R. ***

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of cultural goods consumption on the level of change in values in the marriage domain. Method: research was conducted through survey method and the statistical population of the study is the students of Tabriz university that is approximately 15457 persons of this number, 403 persons have been selected by Cochran formula and stratified random sampling method. Also, SPSS software was used for data analysis. Results: The results show the change in the value of marriage is above average among students and with the increase in consumption of cultural goods is increasing to the Oriented Celibacy and freedom of choice. Also the changes is intensifying in relationships based on love intensify, type of mate selection, concept of marriage and relationships and total changes in the values of marriage. In addition, the change in value has been indicated more in male students in comparison with females. Conclusion: The consumption of new cultural goods has led to Values and normative changes in society, especially in the area of marriage and the family. So, with the achievement of the results, the need for careful attention and fundamental planning to channel the consumption of cultural goods in line with the norms and values of the society is felt necessary.

Key words: change the value of marriage, the consumption of cultural goods, love, freedom of choice, the concept of marriage, choice of spouse, the importance of marriage.

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In The Name of Allah

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