
Woman's Place in the Pyramid of Power in the Management Life Cycle

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Abstract:

One of the most important realities in developing countries like Iran is inequality of women in the home and issues related to their participation in decision within the family. However women are responsible for management decision family and possible equal rights with their spouses in their social and personal life. However Iran has been the relatively long period of cultural social changes and this new condition nearly are effected to enhance the position and real prestige of the woman in general, but yet it is not transform whequal status of men and women in the family and expectation authoritarian men towards their wives particularly. This research deals with investgates the factors affecting women's status in the pyramid power in the family life cycle and used for the assessment component of the study of resource theory, and gender role socialization, demographic variables. This research was started whit using a questionnairesurvey in Tehran by a sample of 400 people of life cycle, and then data was collected. This sampling method is based on a multi – stage stratified sampling. The result of research shows that the women's gain more power of decision – making in family more than the past time access to power resources. Including education, employment and... We see that in each stage of the life cycle, model of power has to lead to the collaborative model (double). Although at the beginning stages of married, women have been more power in decision compared to other processes, but seen that in other stages by attention to women's access to power – resources, including employment and...we see the changes of the women's status in family decisions.

Introduction:

One of the features of the modern era is the efforts to increase women's access to equal social opportunities with men. Including new era of social opportunities is possibility of women's access to economic areas that is subject to change the industrial revolution and urbanization. In the present time, women are reviewing again like the other social and human subject, and in their social and cultural issues, but also in their life and this mutation confirmed not only in

their social and cultural issues, but also in their production processes, increase productivity, labor market and division of economy labor. At long periods, the social role of the women in development was denied because of wrong deemed Islamic religious teachings and social conditions. In Islam all subjects are including all people, both men and women and in any places, However the Iranian of the past years witnessed the changes about social – economic - political – and cultural That this change hassled to change of role of social, especially in urban communities, but it couldn't change the unequal status men and women in family and expectation authoritarian men towards their wives. So the sociologists like Andrew Michael and Janecheffz are mentioned to a new event known as "women's extra – pressure on modern society" it means that although the women gain the social positions in modern community, but it doesn't could help them to their position in family and authoritative relation and change the relationship between men and women, and yet not assigned to men the parts the traditionally duties related to home and family. Andrew Michael describes this situation to: Studying about women, shows that even if the women work outside of home they have the heaviest tasks related to the home – work too, and their husbands wasn't help them at home on the fold.

[Terms of Michael] women's moving to out of the house that of her idea is capture the new social environment- by displacement functions – which it requires retiring back of man to the house that it means that he does some of the house task , but this is not occur (Sarookhani, 175: 1375). This research notice that check the women's status in pyramid of power in family life cycle by attention to that they option new identity in each step of family life cycle. We work to check that how is women's status in each step of family life cycle according to there are employed or not; the necessity and importance of the issue: The families have the high position in social life. in one side because of its' first group that we are on it and we knowing the world of in to the family and in other side , it interred the more effect on child that lives in her/him early life in to family, and this effect is valid until life the end of life. The third is in terms of social life the society just with having healthy family can earn health (Sarookhani, women's studies, third period, number 2 summer 84, page 32). Although topic of the family life cycle and pyramid power has been raised and with regard to the Iranian family there has been changes in roles in recent decades but this matter in Iranian sociology clear. So it can therefore be necessary. Research objectives: Since it must be attached to the new identity for family in each stage of the family cycle. The aims of this study are as follows:

1. Studying about changes in women's status in power and decision within the family life cycle.
2. Difference changes in women's position in the power pyramid according employed or unemployed women.
3. The power status in modern families.
4. The power status in families with employed women.
5. Changes of the women's status in the last two generations.

Theoretical framework:

- 1) Gender role socialization

According to the sociologist view, socialization is the process that prepares a person for the living group and it has the major role in shaping person's personality and behavior and the other word, << is the process that each person learns provided solutions by a society or social groups to be able useful on that society>>(Abbott and Wallace, 1380:12).Socialization process involves the different effect that in during the life of each person gets it.The most important of this effects are the effect of socialization factors, it means that the persons of groups and important organs that accurse within that the artificial situation of socialization. Four factors of these factorsthat noticed means, family, school, peers group, communication tools is more important especially in modern communities, because of this factors are affected on all people (ImanNasiriMahalle, 1382:23 and 24).

In this part we explain socialization's factors briefly:

1-1.family:

Family is the most important socialization's factors in all society. One of the reason importance's of the family is that the main responsibilities of family are socializing and socialization of children in the early and important years of their life.Family still has the great power in socializing of children with all of the changes and transformation of the modern period.This power will be more noticed in the gender socialization because of the family makes limit the girl's gender role and task division according to stereotyped be life's not only courses the girls admitted to being the second sex in their mind but also designee formation of personality according to pattern by limiting creativity and aspects of their life.Maybe we can say that family has the especially power to institutionalize in gender inequality because ofinfluencementand position of family in person's mind the primary relationship on it.According to ritzier, in such a society are expected that the women play the submissive role for men, this is even in work and jobs too.

2-1. school:

The school is a factor that is responsible to socializing the young in skills and values matter.in fact , it can be said , continuing gender socialization in schools is one of the hidden functions the educational system. That reinforces gender socialization course's texts – and continuing the gender in equalities in various by stereotyped thoughts of teachers , social levels, educators, planners and macro- micro management of educational systemin the visible and hidden parts.Boys and girls seeing learning and accepting their future image in educational system. The books with showing the separation of women's and men's role according to the gender ideas by expand this idea encouraging the children to learning these gender ideas.

3-1. peer's groups:

After family the peer's groups is the most important factor to socialization of child. Almost in peer's groups are in same year old and they feel are equal they usually allow the common standard that is in relations to the responsible person in group.The peer's groups going to

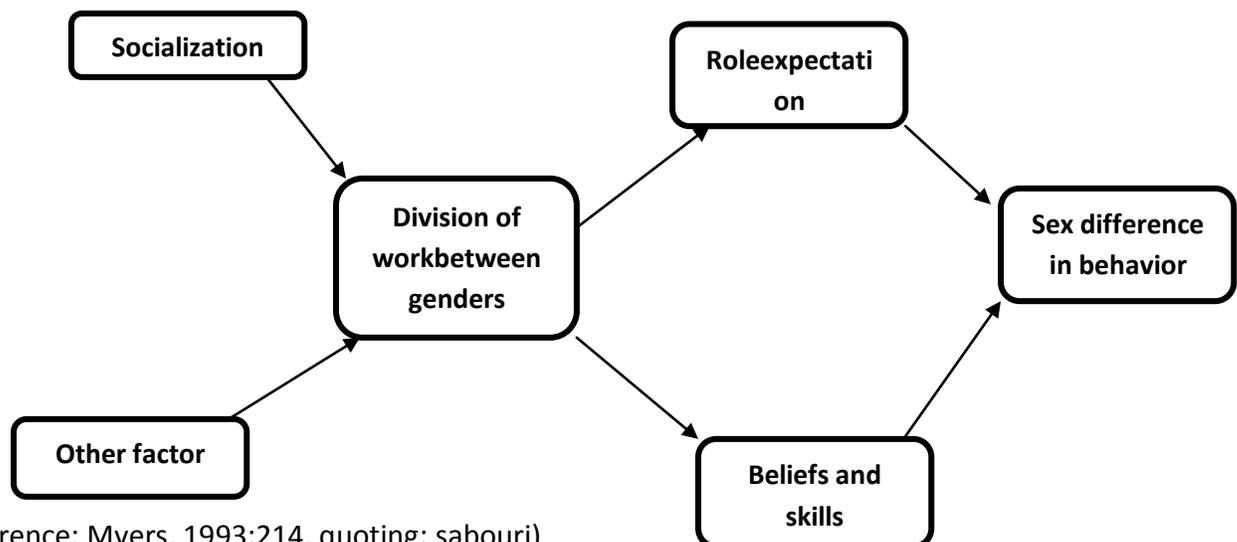
the top of its importance and affectivity in maturity periods such as child's socializing factor. In this time one of the important aims of teenager is getting popularity, also accepting the values of peer's groups mostly can helps to accepting the person in to that group.

4-1. Media Collectivity:

Mass media play an important role in socialization process in most developed countries. The important point is the media collectivity not only can reinforce social norms but also can make that confused too (Queen, 1378:112). In gender socialization can be describe as the gender roles such as behavior expected, attitudes and duties that each society that attributes to each sex. This matter is close to symbolist interaction perspective. There are differences between the genders in biological terms. This biological difference is causes to developing the gender identity (an individual's self –concept of being and female). One of the first lessons that a man learns it is gender identity. There are in many societies the social distinctions between genders that are the result of the biological differences, this is an inclusive, and reflecting the effect of gender roles is titled socialization.

Eagly in his book was theorized to the process of culture and biology of sex – differences in social behavior, he believes that many factors courses to sexual – division of work, like, biological effects and persons socialization. Eagly has been theorized the social role theory in the relating to the person gender differences in social behavior...

Picture 1



(Reference: Myers, 1993:214, quoting: sabouri)

According to this researches that described about images of male and female role about characteristic and abilities the man are mostly strong proud, brave, and confident but women are emotionally sensitive. One part of power is in decision in family about traditional role of male and female, communities view is different about how is distributed the power among family, if society expected of man that decisions in all of matters of life so in this case men have

highest role in decisions. According to legal in such system, women have less equal rights and have low position, Ryterz believes that in the situation is changing the sub ordinate status in most couples and the equality idea common in marriage, that are combined with interring the women in the fields of work or rejection of traditional gender role. (Sabouri, 1376: 36-38)

2. Randall Collins's gender stratification theory

According to Collins, when a sex has controlled the force and power who is able to dominate the other sex, and in this may he/she can create the unequal gender system, and the other hands when the one of two sexes was controlled the economic resources who this sex will have the power that to able to controlling the gender relations and by in this way she /he can inters this shop of relationship to the family system. In this time the sex who has less power try to getting the resources for to achieve on imbalances and inequalities in economic and financial power. According to Collins the most important and effective factor that have the controlling the economic resources is changeable business that is important in gender stratification. According to Collins's idea "businesses are the main and major bases in cultural classes. Collins focuses the analyzing the changeable business as the most important factor in gender stratification. Which have controlled the economic resources that after it there are cultural and values system, that it's attentions to the number of aspects and different levels that can be recognized in different business. Collins expressed the four of this differences in term of the importance degree that can be examined them in different businesses.

The four aspects of business are:

- 1) Relation of domination
- 2) Location in network communication
- 3) Amount of creating wealth
- 4) Physical aspects of work

Relation of domination : the most important and major difference between business status is the power relationships on it, means the ways that persons getting orders in fact the business classes are power's levels in the business area. What that we see in dealing the human with another human is in fact societies power that can effects on the human's behavior by another human and this society's power is the ordered the person to another person.

According to this analysis Collins separate the three stages:

First, the persons who did not ordered by little or no person but ordered to others. Second, some of people that who must be respected and submitted but at the same time can give orders to others, and the third, those who have just ordered. According to this matter in business conditions, Collins believes that it can be easy that to put on this three classes (high, middle, low classes) in the forms of domination. Business communication networks: according Collins one of the aspects of different business positions is form degree, and variety of individual enjoyment, it means that each person may be dealing with limited or more person, the person how more accepts the group's culture and more accepts conformity and compatibility with others so that he /she thinks of others more.

Wealth: at first, Collins rejects as public Marxism who persons emphasize to value and importance of money as a major factor to discrimination social classes. According to Collins these different forms of power is the organized that produces income. These revenues could be involved as an important factor to determining the main differences in people's views and positions. Money in addition to its' independent effects, also is important as an intermediate connector between business status and other aspects of life than separates the classes of life.

Natural and physical characteristics of work: according to Collins, another aspects of the job is different nature features of work, some work requires hard physical work more than other works, some works are dirtier and more dangerous, these variety aspects of work are in related to power because power has these ability to force the others to doing the difficult and uncomfortable works. According to Collins the other important factor is the rules of inheritance in control of the community's economic resources. If only on gender in society can inherit wealth or power or the resources to be inherited inequality, so background has been provided to control the considerable amount of economic resources for one of the two genders.

According to Collins, by two other factors the controls of resources of dominate could be modified or enhanced;

1. Legal system or government
2. Presence or absence of relatives (Mousavi, 1384: 14-136).

This theory totally explained the power structure in family and between persons and in family between couples in particularly. According to power resources like job, classes of job, age, educations and etc.... Collins believes that each of the couples that have these resources have the power and the other is her/ him slave but if the couples have equal power resources, so will be fair the power structure in that family.

Marital life cycle theory:

Evidences show that there are special period in a marriage that is lower or higher level of satisfaction than other courses. Marital life cycle theory discuss the differences in the level of marital satisfaction that is result of different periods changes by division the life steps and changes and tensions and the specific role of each phase. Ellis (1979) believes that marital satisfaction many change during the human normal developing. A relationships may be high satisfactory in early marriage in 20rears, but it may be has less satisfactory by 40years old and changes in life or developing new interesting during this year's. Wine(1987) has introduced the "epithelial genic" as exchanges each stage is based on previous exchanges, the success or failure in the next steps is depend on the results of the tasks and exchanges previous stages and this topic offers to experts the interesting model of main four topic in communication system epithelial gene, that includes of:

1. Interest
2. Caring
3. Solving the join and reciprocal

He also quoted Brevhrl(1993) the five – stage model of marital life cycle, and suggests it the following:

First step: the early years of marriage

According to expert, early years of marriage is the most perilous and exciting step between the marital life cycle stages and most people have the highest rate marital satisfaction of this step.

Second step: transition to parenting courses

This step form the birth of the first child until he/ she become youth, will be lasts. Most longitudinal studies have shown that most couples experience decrease in marital satisfaction with in one to three months after birth of child. These studies also shows that in this period the major problem will be most effective on wife and mother, however, if wife be satisfied of relationship and her husband supports him / she can over comes to this period's stresses.

Third step:half of life

This step is when the last child becomes youth and first child leaves the home, in this period couples experience again the classic conflict of youth period but with more stress. In this period the problems that occursis such as trying to get new personal identity, trying to determine and follow the career life and reorganization.

Fourth step: ultra – parental

This step begins when the last child leaves the home one of the features of this period is empty nest syndrome. According to resent researches this period is the positive period for most couples and marital satisfaction is improve them the previous steps. The couples find and accept their differences and spend their energy for care about each other.

Fifth step: climax

Most couples that are at last step of life cycle learned that how be the good wives / husbands, this step is in period between retirement and death of one of the coupler that may be take some weeks, months, or a few years.(Manfred 1375: 55_57)

4: Demographic variables:

There are some demographic variables that effects on power distribution structure in family. There are variables that effect on quality and quantity of distribution making power in family, such as age, gap of couples age, urban experience, duration of marriage and life cycle step dimension of family and children's age.In the following we will explain the some of them: (Sabouri 1376: 39)

age: Balled believes that there are the meaningful relations between couple's age gap and power relations, and he believes that if husband be older than their wives so he will be more powerful in make decisions and exerting ideas.

Urban experience: by immigrate from ruralto urban areas, we see the changes in family structure. In this relation, democratization idea has grown as major events in the cities.

Agborn believes that one of the result family structures changing in society is growth of democracy. This matter is not unaffected in families that are a part of the social system. Also Agborn points to democracy process as a social intervention element in produce of opportunities and possibilitiesthat this matter courses to change on family's structure in lower level.

Family's dimension:dimension of family is the one of the variable that has basic role in power and authority making in family.

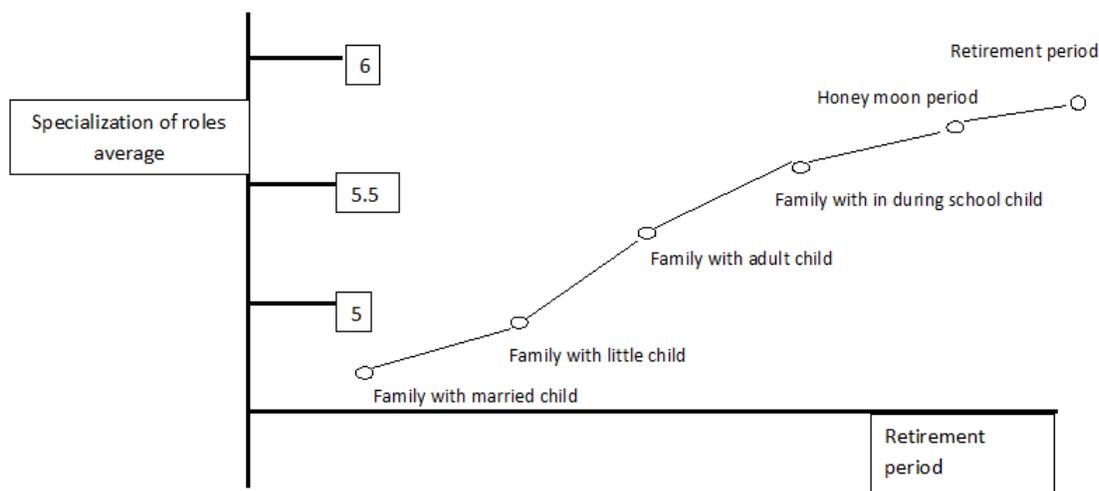
Balad believes those families that have more members and are more expanded usually they act more traditional, martinet,and more punitive. Usually in these families, the younger members have less change to speak and expected of younger's that respect for parent's authority and be obedient. Parents it means that when the number of family's member were great so thro is high possibility of children physical punishment.

Scarcity of resources causes to competition between family members for instance is more conflict possibility in using of facilities such as car, television, and etc...and there is their control-mechanism in such family but in families with less members there is decretive manner.

Life cycle periods: the family life cycle concept shows the dimension of time (Segalen: 1380 - 209)

According to **BIAD**whatever the passes time of marriage, couples are inclined to decisions in separate areas, more than before, and men and women are less willing to talk about matters related to daily decisions and this power is belong to other one who is interested or related to him / her, since the family affair is the woman in change it means that change of decision-making moves formed type of participatory to the independence type.

(The following chart shows the life cycle stages)



Life cycle stages

The above chart shows that whatever is passing time of marriage is less the participatory activities.

5: Research Theories

1-5): main theories

1-1-5: it seems that women's employment has meaningful relationship with their pyramid power in family because the employed women have more power in family decision making in compared to house wives.

2-1-5: it seems that women's educations have a meaningful relationship with their power making in family. If the women's education are more, so power structure in family moves to tow- side forms and decision are making in participatory form.

3-1-5: it seems that there is a meaningful relationship in economic opportunities, including earning income by way of their power in family, by increases of women's income, the way of power in family moves to confute.

4-1-5: it seems that there is a meaningful relationship in having women's assets with making them powerful in family, if the women's assets are more, so power structure in family moves to two – sides' forms.

5-1-5: there is a meaningful relationship in women's thought of her passive role with their power structure in the family, if women have less imagination of their passive role so their power structure in family moves to partnership (two- Sides)

2-5): background theories

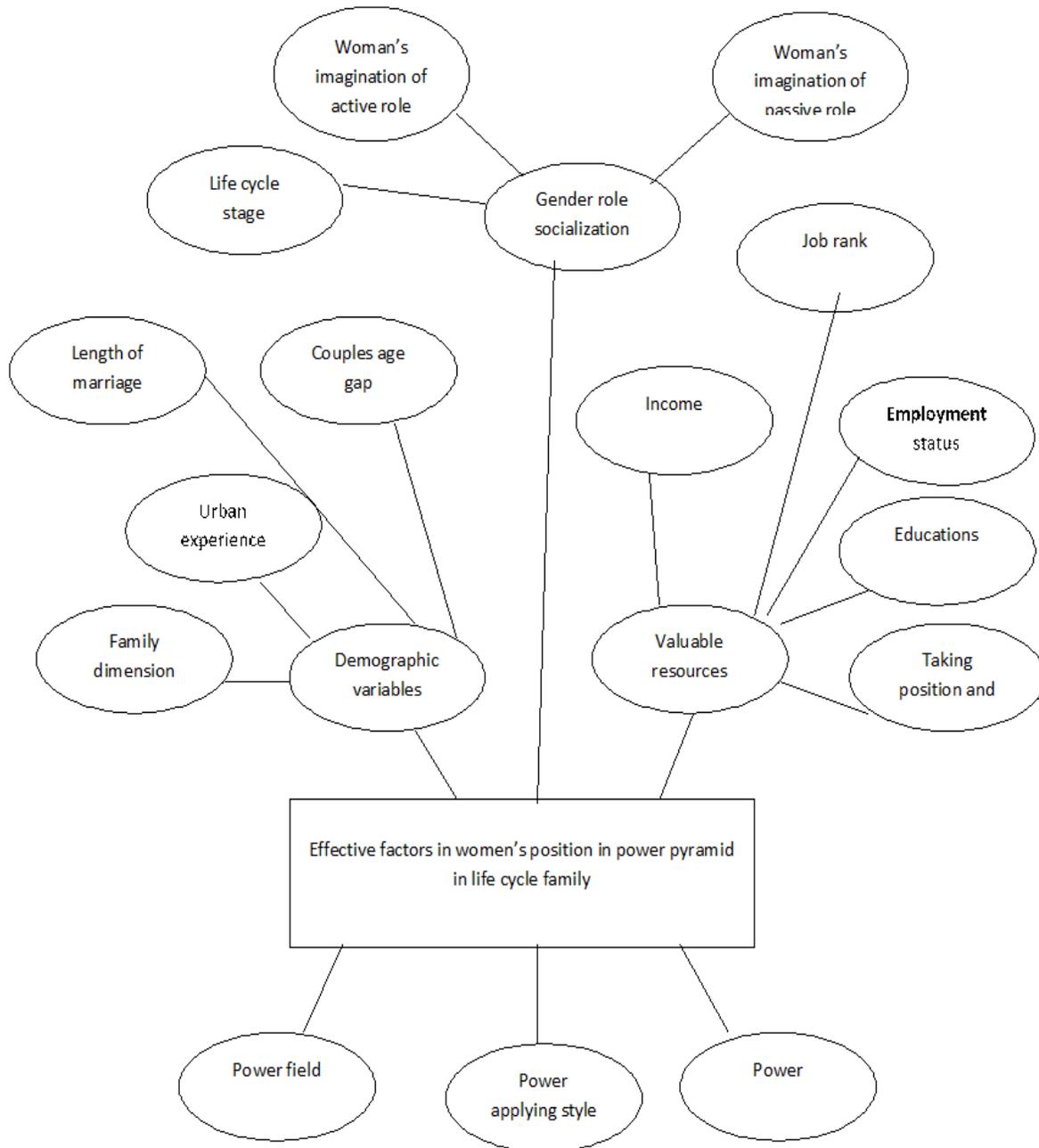
1-2-5: there is a meaningful relationship in couple's age gap with women's power method if couples age gap is less, the power method in family moves to confute.

2-2-5: there is a meaningful relationship in life cycle steps with women's power structure whatever was added to life cycle steps, making power in family moves to two – sides form.

6: Analytical models

The analytical model is natural extension of the research theoretical scheme, that it will connect to the scientifically to each other the sings and courses that will be considered to view and analyze.

Dimensions and components of the life cycle:



7: Research's methods

For this research according to theoretical frame work and research and hypothesis (measurement) is the best method. Measurement is one of the collection, setting and analysis methods of Data. There are several technique for collected data and may be using of several research methods be appropriate in most studies.

8: Conceptual and operations of the dependent variable.

1-8) power

1-1-8: theoretical definition of power, power is the ability of person or group's members to achieve the goal or advances their own interests. Power is inclusive aspect of all human relationships. The many of conflicts is for the straggle for to again power influences on how much they can to do detriment of other demands their own demands.

2-1-8: operational power definition for deliberation of power's amount in family, we referring to measure the dimension of power (depend variable). According to research the dimensions of dependent variable is three sets, that described in the following:
chart4

2-8)life cycle phase

A. Theoretical definition

Sequence specific steps starting by the family formation and will continue until its dissolution in family life (Duvall, 1971, p: 55)

B. Operational definition

In this research, life cycle step begins by this question that; what is your children's status?

- Preschool children
- School _age children
- Woman at the beginning of marriage
- Single adult children
- Married adult children

And other questions...

2-2-8: position / status

A. theoretical definition

When person's social roles in society or group compared with other roles, its status and location determined according to degree of importance and credibility of that role. (Vosouqi / Nilkkholq 1385: 210)

B. operational definition

Two questions are raised to determine the women's position:

1. we ask about main decision in family
2. we ask about woman position

9: Statistical society

The statistical society consists of women who are married and residents of Tehran we consider the life cycle step, by attention to first child.

10: Sampling method

In this research has been used of multistage sampling method because of magnitude of the statistical society. Thus the first were selected three 3/7/17areas of the Tehran's twenty – two areas by stratified sampling method.

These three areas were selected according to economic social status of these areas' residents. It is assumed that the residents of third area are in high level of socio _ economic statuses. In seventh region residents are in middle level and in seventeenth region residents are lower level in society.

According to population within region were selected the specific blocks systematic randomly method and within the each block according to statistics of that region's women were selected the samples by simple random selection, totally were distributed 400 questionnaire according to female population in each region.

Table1: Number of areas population/ regions/ location and sample sizes of each area and community's names.

Community's name	Sample size in each area	Region women size	Number of community	Number of region	Area's population	Area's name
Gholhak-vanak	130	144/334	11	5	284/457	3
North armenian'skhajehnasirtousi western sharogh	151	153/140	19	5	305/240	7
Azarittriodefallahsajjad	119	124/334	24	3	255/834	17

11: Information collection instrument

In survey studies is used of questionnaire for data collection, that for this purpose, a questionnaire was used to measurement of assumption and studying of dependent variables relationship with each of independent variables. The questionnaire is a tool that includes a number of open and close questions, or a combination of them. That it could test the measured variables.

12: Explanation and analysis data (testing hypotheses)

In this part we explain about independent and dependent variable relationship and measure of influence of independent variables on dependent variables. In this part testing the hypotheses too.

Main hypotheses

- 1-1) It seems that there is a meaningful relationship in women's employment and their pyramid of power in family.

Table2: Woman’s employment status and their power pyramid in family.

total		Power pyramid				Employment status
		Distribution percent		Distribution frequency		Employed
percent	frequency	down	up	down	up	Non employment
50	200	83	17	166	34	
50	200	100	0	200	0	
100	400	91/5	8/5	366	34	total

1. The information of chart 1 is provided by Tehran municipality’s GIS Company.

Meaningful level	number	statistics
0,001	50/297	χ^2

As be seen in above table, there are the employment women’s position in top of power pyramid, but the unemployment women’s position are in middle of power pyramid, in other word there is meaningful difference between employment women and un employment women in family power pyramid. The statistical results obtained by ($\chi^2= 50,297$) in meaningful level of 0,001, shows the relationship between two variable so our hypothesis is confirmed.

2-1) It seen that there is meaningful relationship in women’s by family power structure.

Table 3: woman’s education in family power structure.

total		Power structure				educations
		Distribution percent		Distribution abundance		
percent	frequency	Two sides	One side	Two side	One side	
5,5	22	59/1	40/9	13	9	Uneducated
13,5	54	55/6	44/4	30	24	Elementary
18,8	75	34/7	65/3	26	49	Guidance
43/1	172	24/7	75/6	42	130	Diploma and above diploma
17/5	70	24/3	75/7	17	53	Bachelor and above lysanse BA and MA
1/5	6	33/3	66/7	2	4	PHD
100	399	32/6	67/4	130	269	TOTAL

Meaningful level	number	Statistics
0,001	26,453	χ^2

As be seen in above table, statistic number χ^2 in meaningful level 0,001 confirmed the relationship between two variables. So our hypothesis is confirmed.

3-1) it seems that there is a meaningful relationship of economic resources like woman's income with their power pyramid in family.

Table4: Women's income with their power pyramid in family.

total		Power pyramid				Amount of income
percent	abundance	Percent distribution		Distribution abundance		
		down	up	down	up	
55,1	200	0	100	0	200	No income
12,1	44	22,7	77,3	10	34	To 150thousands
10,2	37	5,4	94,6	2	35	151to 250 thousands
7,4	27	11,1	88,9	3	24	251 to 350 thousands
5,2	19	42,1	57,9	8	11	351 to 450 thousands
6,1	22	9,1	90,9	2	20	451to 550 thousands
3,9	14	14,3	85,7	2	12	From 551 to top
100	363	7,4	92,6	27	336	total

Meaningful level	number	Statistics
0,001	59,949	χ^2

As be seen in above table, the statistic number χ^2 of meaningful level 0,001 confirms the relationships between two variables, so our hypothesis is confirmed. Infact whatever increases the women's income their position coming higher in power pyramid?

4-1) it seems that there is a meaningful relationship in women's enjoyments of assets with their power in family.

Table5: The relationship between women's enjoyment of assets by their power.

total		power				Assets
percent	abundance	Percent distribution		Distribution abundance		
		Two sides	One side	Two sides	One side	
32,8	106	80,2	19,8	85	21	Yes
67,2	217	60,8	36,2	132	85	No
100	323	67,2	32,8	217	106	total

Meaningful level	Number	Statistic
0,001	12,745	χ^2

According to statistic χ^2 two variables relationship in 0,001 level is meaningful so our hypothesis is confirmed. It means that the women who have assets also have more bilateral relationship in family and decision – making and partnership is higher, and these families moves to democratic form.

5-1) there is a meaningful relationship in women’s imagineor their own passive role with power in family.

total		power				Imagination of own passive role
		Percent distribution		Abundance distribution		
percent	abundance	Two sides	One side	Two sides	One side	
54,3	7	28,6	71,4	2	5	High
32,1	236	65,3	34,7	154	82	Average
13,6	157	72,6	27,4	114	43	Low
100	162	67,5	32,5	270	130	total
		Significant level	number	statistic		
		0,032	6,899	χ^2		

As be seen in above table the statistic χ^2 in significant level 0310 is meaningful in terms of statistically so this hypothesis is confirmed.

These two variables have an indirect relationshipwith each other, in other words whatever women have more passive imagination of their own role, the power in family is more one side and vice versa.

6-1) it seems that there is a significant relationship in couple’s age gap with power style in family.

Table 6: Couples' age gap with power style.

total		Making power style				Couples age gap
		Percent distribution		Abundance distribution		
percent	abundance	To force	Convinced of	to force	Convinced of	
5,4	21	14,3	85,7	3	18	No age gap
49,1	190	8,9	91,1	17	173	5years
33,6	130	8,5	91,5	11	119	6 to10 years
9,3	36	36,1	63,9	13	23	11 to 15 years
2,6	10	10	90	1	9	16 to 20years
100	387	11,6	88,4	45	342	total

significant	Number	Statistic
0,001	17,571	X ²

Is approved the relationship between two variation of couples age gap with power style with a correlation coefficient 17,571 in significant level at 0,001. According to the results, whatever couples age gap has increased, the power style moves to forcing.

7-1)it seems that there is a meaningful relationship in life cycle step with power in family.

Table 7: Life cycle step with power in family

total		Power				Life cycle step
		Percent distribution		Abundance distribution		
percent	abundance	Two sides	One side	Two sides	One side	
17,6	68	70,6	29,4	48	20	Preschool children
17,6	68	70,6	29,4	48	20	School- age children
19,1	74	71,6	28,4	53	21	Sing adult children
20,9	81	53,1	46,9	43	38	At weddings adult children

14,7	57	80,7	19,3	46	11	Married adult children
10,1	39	53,8	46,2	21	18	Widower (died wife)
100	387	66,9	33,1	259	128	total
		Significance level	number	statistic		
		0,005	16,742	X ²		

There is a meaningful relationship between two variables of life cycle step with power. So our hypothesis is confirmed. As be seen in above table(7) with increasing family age (removal of child from family).The power moves to the sides form.

Conclusions:

As mentioned, in this study was used of resources theory of gender role socialization. According to resources theory, employment, income, education, occupational status and owner ship of assets are resources that cause to being women powerful in family. Gender role socialization theory was notified that not only socialization factors including family, school, peers group, Medias makes the acceptance of being second- sex in girls mind by limitation of girls gender roles, according to stereotyped belief and gender division of labor but also are designed the girls personality development according to the patterns by the limitation of creativity, area and aspects of life. Accordingritzer’s belief in such society expected to the women to be obedient for men. The democratic variables theory noticed on those democratic variables such as – family’s size life cycle step and urban experiences and...are factors that effect on the power distribution structure in family.By regards to the above, this result has been achieved form this study. The important factor that can effects on women’s power pyramid in family. Are women themselves. Women as mothers are sensitive about their children’s gender and prefer their sons; consequently, it is normal that there is a double image in community and in family. Also women who believe that family should be have a boss, they separated the women and men’s activities, so used more the power traditional methods in family but by changing transient population of Iran, has changed the traditional family structure in Tehran too, and male authority in the family is partially destroyed and in most family decision power are more horizontal to vertical and it is because of new offering the legal rules that reinforced on inequalities between men and women in family and community, and also the economic – social activity of women in all aspects and having independent income for themselves.Causes to increase their role in family decisions.

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