

## COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF SECOND DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION IN 2<sup>ND</sup> AND 18<sup>TH</sup> MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS OF TEHRAN

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**Abstract.** The aim of this study was to compare the aspects of demographic transition in 2<sup>nd</sup> municipal district of Tehran (representative of life from average up to high level) and 18<sup>th</sup> (representative of life from average to lower level) in Tehran. This study is cross-survey in nature of purpose and application and the method of data collection is field study. The statistical population consisted of 384 married women in Tehran (zone 2 and zone 18) chosen by simple random sampling method

Reliability was measured by formal validity and the method of Cronbach's alpha was used To evaluate the Validity and its amount for all variables (both independent and interdependent) has been accepted. The findings revealed that the 2<sup>nd</sup> district experienced the demographic transition sooner as the 18<sup>th</sup> district has started this process but with a slow rate in comparison with 2<sup>nd</sup> district population. In other words both 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district entered a transitional stage from mandatory components of marriage and willingness to divorce aspects while the differences are in the rate and the speed of process activating and the speed of the second demographic transition of components between the two region so evident that If we can say that the 2<sup>nd</sup> district has experienced second transition.

Given the religious nature of the country and the lack of accurate statistics about the number of children from sex outside of marriage, abortion and so on (which are signs of change in family structure as elements of the demographic transition) cannot properly analyze the main causes and factors of demographic transition, but a lower index of TFR under the succession in recent years as a sign of decline in births in the population pyramid, is important for researchers to carry out research in the field of demographic transition variables without official statistics and addressing local causes of this phenomenon in the country and help government and policymakers in planning based on the country's population.

Key words: fertility, the demographic transition, married women, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> municipality district in Tehran

**Introduction.** Based on classical formulation of transition theory, at the voluntary balance phase fertility at low level is balanced with mortality at low level, the natural population growth reaches to zero and the population becomes stable at low levels of fertility and mortality (Sarayi, 2011). and between these two extremes, the period of demographic transition takes place. The transition period is formed of two stages.

In the first stage, during the development phase mortality rate, especially infant and child mortality decreases steadily and consistently, while fertility remains almost at the last level and as a result, natural population growth accelerates. Therefore, the volume has increased dramatically. this stage is called as a explosion of population, in this stage movement of population in addition to volume and composition also accelerated. In second stage following the mortality reduction level, fertility is faced with a lapse, but gradually comes down. Declining birth rate in the developed countries of northern Europe began in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century

This decline is more and more affected by a process of industrialization and urbanization in family life (Mansorian, 2004). Thus, approaching the level of fertility to levels of mortality, the population exits from transition phase and enters the period of voluntary off-balance (Sarayi, 2007). at the second stage of transition period, the population age structure is subject to change. As a result of this process, a bulge is formed in the middle of the age pyramid of the population.

One of the surveyed countries after experiencing fertility below replacement level counted duration of such situation as a criteria for entering to period of the second demographic transition. According to his idea the second demographic transition relatively form a clear picture of the demographic transition, and leads demographic thinkers to outline the theory of second demographic transition

Lesthaeg and Van de Kaa (1986) revealed that population changes in postmodern society offers the phenomenon of change and diversity that is based in the family who is affected by the developments that occurred in the community (Hussaini, 2013).

Lesthaeg, Neidert and Surkyn (2008) claim that a period which corresponds to the first demographic transition in northern and western Europe, the years 1960-1860, the main engagement is mainly focused on increasing in real household incomes, improving working and living conditions, improving the health and life expectancy, improving human capital through investment in education and establishing a mechanism to provide security for all through social security

Iran nowadays has reached the voluntary fertility from natural fertility. Let us assume that twenty years ago the country's population policy has been made with a experts view, it is obvious that after this period, reviewing the policies, evaluating the results and the possibility of appeal would be strengthened but after referring the domestic and international sources some information concerns us.

A known indicator of fertility is the total fertility rate (TFR). If the indicator is at 2.1 children or less it means the gradual reduction of the population and ultimately the extinction of a generation. Referring to figures of Statistical

Center of Iran and the United Nations in 2006. The figure for the whole country is 1.8 children. It means that 18 children replace with 20 parents and it is 2 member less than succession.

The TFR figure nowadays (the year 2016) is about 1.6 children per mother and if it is proved to be true despite the critics, the gradual extinction of generation focusing on immigration agent is strengthened. Of course, these conditions are not unique to Iran and we know that now a number of developed countries have fertility rates of less than 2 and by providing incentives policies encourage parents to have more children and no one evaluate their seek negatively (Rostami, 2017)

If we evaluate the demographic situation in different countries in terms of the status of fertility and the age structure, we can see that most developed countries have taken steps toward demographic transition.

It means that their TFR is at the minimum level (1.1 to 1.6) and the population growth has desire to zero or even negative one. In other words, the balance of population in the country has been ruined. This situation is caused by the actions of some policies on the population growth moderation in one hand and on the other hand, due to some changes in the economic, social and cultural history in the transformation process of the country. Ruining the population balance in these country causes some negative consequences on population. Iranian demographers estimate that by 2050, there will be a balance between the age groups of the population.

And total fertility rate will reach to replacement level. Such demographic seems to indicate some sort of balance in the dependency ratio, active-age population, and the ratio of elderly to young people and the balanced growth of the total population. It can be said moderate options of United Nations is one of the desired options for the future changes in the population of Iran.

It should be noted that one of the ways to maintain the dynamic balance of the population in Iran is to maintain the level of fertility slightly above the replacement level (about 2/1 to 2/3) (Sarayi, 2006).

2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> municipal districts of Tehran were selected for the present study. Our assumption in this study is that, in 2<sup>nd</sup> district (upper areas of the city) a higher percentage of women are employees and often among the high class attitudes individualistic, the age of marriage and divorce rates in this district have increased, the use of modern contraception is high and pattern of fertility is at low level, while in the 18<sup>th</sup> district most women are of low social class, the age of marriage and divorce are lower than the Uptown levels, and the use of modern contraception is low and fertility pattern is high.

So in this study we aim to find the differences between the two district 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> in Tehran following the entering to :second demographic transition. In other words

- -to Compare the rate of forced marriages between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran
- -to Compare the divorce desire in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran
- -to Compare the age of women at first marriage and the age at first birth of child in two district 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> in Tehran.
- To compare the childless tend to glitch in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> in Tehran
- to Compare the use of modern means of contraception in district 2 and 18 in Tehran.
- to Compare the tendency for abortion in both 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran.
- to Check the status of the second demographic transition characteristics in Tehran

Blocker, Van de Kaa and Lstaq using the concept of second demographic transition explain the considerable changes that occurred in family formation and fertility changes. Van de Kaa, based on his studies reveals that substantial changes in norms, Attitudes, relationships, fertility and family, has been the driving force behind major changes the behavior of the European population. Lstaq specifies three stages in the second demographic transition, In the first stage, at the first step there are accelerating factors in divorce procedure. Secondly, population explosion is over and thirdly, decrease in the age of marriage has significantly reduced. In second stage, pre-marriage life and non-marital fertility (illegitimate) outside of marriage increases. Finally, at the end, divorce rate has been reached its highest level.

Lstaq in its views only studied the micro-level changes (marriage, divorce, fertility, etc.) and neglected the changes that have taken place points in the second transition at the macro level (society) (Rostami, 2017). According to Van De Kaa, in the first demographic transition more emphasis is on the impact of modernization (urbanization, medical advances and education, etc.) in society.

But in the second demographic transition, the stress is on the fluctuation of family and complete control of fertility and lack of motivation of couples to have children and to delay childbearing, which caused the fertility to be below the replacement level. According to Van De Kaa variables such as reducing the amount of marriage and avoiding forced marriages, increasing the age of women at first marriage, increasing the rates of separation and divorce, delaying at childbearing after marriage and increasing the age distance of mother at first marriage and at the birth to first child, tend to be childless definitively, reducing the rate of unwanted fertility and planning for fertility with the use of modern means of contraception and abortion are some of the effects of the second demographic transition (Bahrami Kakavand, 2007). In this study it is decided to apply the theory of Van De Kaa as it is addressed the broader parameters and it is closer to the field of applied research and some transition effects in this theory be assessed on Tehran case (Goode, 2006)

The author's studies showed that, for the first time such a study has been done in Iran and most researches that are available in this field are in the form of census statistics and articles collected and compiled by professors. However, in other countries, because of a sharp and continued decline in population, a lot of researches have been done on this topic.

Results obtained from these studies often reveal that most developed industrial societies have entered in demographic transition II or are entering the stage. However, studies in some foreign countries, indicates that some of these countries, such as Russia despite the fact that have maintained their traditional courses in the field of reproductive tissues ,however they have experienced population decline for time to time.

However, in some European countries reduction in the rate of demographic transition has moresignificant and proven effects. Based on the researches that carried out in our country Iran looks like to Russia's (not taking into account the age pyramid, socioeconomic status, etc.), as yet maintain the relative values and traditional beliefs, it is experiencing a decline in fertility and population and entering to the second demographic transition (Rostami, 2014).

**Research Method.** This study is a descriptive and functional one and in collecting information survey is used. The study also included all married women, which last up to five years of their marriage and live in Tehran. Cochran formula was used to determine the sample size of the sample, according to this formula, the number of participants was 384. The data collected through a questionnaire (questionnaire structured by researcher) and in the form of structured interview.

Respondents were studied by using multi-stage cluster sampling and simple random fromsome blocks of Tehran. So, to do that, among thedistricts of Tehran, four districts were randomly selected, and among areas related to these four districts, several areas were randomly selected and eventually among the blocks in these area four blocks determined and in proportion to the number of households in each block using a randomly simple sampling, sample population were chosen.

To test the validity of the variables in addition to the experts' views, respondents in the pre-test were asked to declare their opinion about each of the items. In the pre-test, 35 women responded to questions. The pre-test analysis revealed some shortcomings in the questionnaire that addressed these deficiencies and thus was the final questionnaire. reliability analysis was carried out based on the validity of statements on the basis of internal stability using "alpha". In the pilot test, Spearman statistics and test retessedt method were .

**Results.** it is tried In this study to explanatory variables offered in the form of two separate districts.

table 1) distribution of some demographic characteristic of Tehran married women

percent	Percent	frequency	frequency	Characteristic
18 <sup>th</sup> dis	2 <sup>nd</sup> dis	18 <sup>th</sup> district	nd 2 district	Age group
0/78	1/04	3	4	Less than25
11/71	35/41	45	136	25-34
9/63	14/06	37	54	35-44
11/45	15/88	44	61	upper 45
				Age at marriage
0/52	1/5	2	6	14less than
23/69	55/72	91	214	15-24
9/11	9/37	35	36	Upper 25
				Average 24/29
				Literacy status
1/30	1/82	5	7	Literate
32/29	64/58	124	248	Illiterate
				Level of education
12/63	14/51	47	54	Diploma and lower
7/52	6/98	28	26	Associate degree
11/02	31/45	41	117	bachelor
2/15	13/70	8	51	Graduate and upper degrees
				Occupation status
15/36	43/48	59	167	practitioner
18/48	22/65	71	87	house-wife

Table 1 indicates that most of the respondents are in the age groups between 34-25, 44-35 and older than 45 years. Most women in the district 2<sup>nd</sup> belonge to age group 25 to 34 and most women in 8th district belonged to 2 age groups 25 to 34 and more than 45 years old . In terms of the status of the age of women at marriage time, often (55/7 percent) of women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district married between 15 and 24 .

Women of 18<sup>th</sup> district formed 23/7 percent of the same age category. a greater proportion of women in the 18<sup>th</sup> district married in the age group 15 to 19. In terms of literacy, more than 65 percent of women who live in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district were literate and fewer than 2 percent were illiterate, in 18<sup>th</sup> district, 32% of respondents were literate and about 1 percent were illiterate. By examining the educational level, the level of education in 18<sup>th</sup> district was lower than the 2<sup>nd</sup> district. It was shown that in 2<sup>nd</sup> district the highest percentage of women belonged to bachelor degree as in the case of 18<sup>th</sup> belonged to low literate and diplomas, and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district the lowest levels of education degree was associate degree (7%) while in the 18<sup>th</sup> district it belonged to graduate and upper degrees (2%). In terms of employment, most women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district were earner (43%) and most women were housewives (15 percent) in 18<sup>th</sup> district. Data derived from the above table revealed that the share of women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district in economic participation was more than the share of women in 18<sup>th</sup> district. The following table displays the frequency distribution of original variables from respondents' views.

Table 2) ultra-elements

Percent	Percent	Frequency	frequency	characteristics
18 <sup>th</sup> dis	2 <sup>nd</sup> dis	18 <sup>th</sup> dis	2 <sup>nd</sup> dis	Pregnancy history
25/00	55/20	96	212	yes
8/59	11/19	33	43	no
				The age of first pregnancy
6/81	9/09	21	28	15-19
13/31	27/59	41	85	20-24
9/41	28/24	29	87	25-29
2/27	3/24	7	10	30 upper
				Having a child or not having child
25/00	55/20	96	212	Yes
8/59	11/19	33	43	No
				Using contraception means before marriage
3/90	14/06	15	54	yes
1/04	4/68	4	18	no
55/98	20/31	215	78	having a child
				Using contraception means by women after
11/68	44/15	36	136	birth to child
16/88	27/27	52	84	Have used
				Haven't used
				Delaying the pregnancy From marriage to
6/77	27/34	26	105	(birth)
7/55	45/27	29	175	Less than 1 year
2/60	5/20	10	20	1-5
2/08	2/86	8	11	5/10
				More than 10
				Average of 29/3

Table 2 shows that 80 percent of respondents had a history of pregnancy and 20 percent hadn't a history of pregnancy. Most people who have a history of pregnancy live in 2<sup>nd</sup> district. most respondents (40%) aged 20-24 and 25- 29 years .(56% in 2<sup>nd</sup> district, 23% in 18<sup>th</sup> district) in their first pregnancy

In terms of having or not having children, comparing the two regions also reflects the fact that most respondents in both regions had a child, i.e. 55 percent in 2<sup>nd</sup> district and 25 percent in 18<sup>th</sup> district had children. With regard to the use of contraception before the birth of respondents without children, 15 percent of women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district and 4 percent of women in 18<sup>th</sup> district have used contraceptive means and the remainders (6%) haven't.

Due to using or not using of contraception means before giving birth to a child, the results showed that respectively, 44 and 12 percent of women under the study in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district used contraception means before giving birth to the child, and 27% and 17%, respectively, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district have not used these devices. Due to postponing the pregnancy (of marriage and the first child), comparing the results in Table 3, it is cleared that the majority of women of all ages in 2<sup>nd</sup> district have postponed their pregnancy more than women of 18<sup>th</sup> district.

It is noteworthy that women in 18<sup>th</sup> district have more children and use less contraception means but women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district have experienced fertility in younger age. this can be indicative of the fact that women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district are likely to have more abortion or have more relationships outside of Islamic affairs in comparison to women in 18<sup>th</sup> district.

Table 3) Distribution of the main variables

Table 3 shows that, of the total respondents, more women in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district have used of the methods that contraceptive pills are noticed more while most of the women in 18<sup>th</sup> district have used different methods but in less portion. In terms of number of children, the highest percentage of childbearing belongs to women in 18<sup>th</sup> district while women in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district less agreed by increasing the number of children.

When the respondents were asked about their motivation to use contraception means, most respondent's aimed to delay pregnancy in both 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district. While about 42 percent of women in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district had no plan for pregnancy. Results of the Table 4 could be partly complete the result of the Table 3. Because most of the women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district often agreed with abortion. And perhaps the most important reason for more children in 18<sup>th</sup> district is that abortion is not accepted by them

Most of the women of 2<sup>nd</sup> district have used different methods of contraception and this would be another reason for the increase of pregnancy in 18<sup>th</sup> district. And other reasons for declining in childbearing of women in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district would be certain tendency to be childless among the women in the this district.

Table 4) distribution frequency of main variables

Percent 18 <sup>th</sup> dis	percent 2 <sup>nd</sup> dis	frequency 18 <sup>th</sup> dis	frequency 2 <sup>nd</sup> dis	Characteristic
2/34	3/38	9	13	Abortion history
1/82	2/60	7	10	Has, do abortion
58/85	30/98	226	119	Has, can't do abortion
				Has no abortion
				Tend to divorce
4/68	36/45	18	140	high
5/72	28/64	22	110	average
10/41	14/06	40	54	low
				Forced marriage
20/57	2/60	79	10	high
13/28	10/67	51	41	average
10/93	41/92	42	161	low
				Income level
1/30	28/12	5	108	high
13/54	26/82	52	103	average
18/75	11/45	72	44	low

Table 4 shows that 31% of women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district and 59% of women in the 18<sup>th</sup> district have no abortion and those who have a history mostly live in 2<sup>nd</sup> district. In terms of the tend to divorce the women in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district more likely to divorce with 36% and women in the 18<sup>th</sup> district less inclined to divorce with 10 percent.

In terms of forced marriages, the highest percentage belongs to women in the 18<sup>th</sup> district with 21 percent. And finally, in terms of income levels, high levels belong to women in 2<sup>nd</sup> district with 28 percent and the lowest level is 19% for women in 18<sup>th</sup> district.

**".Comparison of forced marriages between two zones 2 and 18 in Tehran"**

Table 5) the result of Whitney test and Kolmogorov and the results caused by the differences in average of forced marriages in 2<sup>nd</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran

Sig	Kolmogorov	Mann-Whitney	average	number	Characteristic
0/002	1/587	12179/5	175	212	Forced marriage
			222	172	2 <sup>nd</sup> district
			-	384	18 <sup>th</sup> district
					Total

The data indicate that the average amount of forced marriages among the respondents in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district is far less than eighteen region. As described in the table, in 2<sup>nd</sup> district 42% of marriages are forcefully at low level. while This amount is 11% less in 18<sup>th</sup> district.

The resulting average in the two districts is confirmed this difference. The results of the Mann-Whitney test and Kolmogorov demonstrate the fact that there are 95% significant differences in level of assurances between the women

in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district .Because sig obtained (0/002) is less than 0/05. In general, based on these data it can be said that the first hypotheses of researcher that " 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district are different in regard to forced marriages."

Table6)"Comparing the desire to divorce in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran."

Sig	Mann whittni	Average	number	characteristic
0/033	14471	200	255	Tend for divorce 2 <sup>nd</sup> district
		177	129	18 <sup>th</sup> district
		-	384	Total

Table6) results of the whitney tests and outcomes regarding the differences among averages of tend for divorce in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in tehran. The results of the Mann-Whitney test, showed that between the women in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district there is 95 percent of assurance level, a statistically significant difference in terms of the desire to divorce. Because obtained sig (0/033) is less than 0/05. Willingness to divorce among the respondents in 2<sup>nd</sup> district is far more than 18<sup>th</sup>. More respondents in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district have a great desire (36 percent) to divorce while in 18<sup>th</sup> district the willingness to this phenomenon is too low (10 percent).

also the resulting average in the two districts confirmed this difference so the primary hypothesis stating " there are .differences regard to desire to divorce between the two districts 2 and 18." Is confimed

**".Comparing the age of women at marriage in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran"**

Table 7 )the results of Kolmogorov test and the results of differences of average age of women at marriage time in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district of Tehran

Sig	Kolmogorov	average	number	Characteristic
0/085	1/257	191	256	Women age at marriage time 2 <sup>nd</sup> district
		195	128	18 <sup>th</sup> district
		-	384	Total

The results of Kolmogorov indicate that between the women in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district there aren't 95 percent, a ) greater than 0/05. 0/085statistically significant difference in terms of age at marriage time. Because obtained sig is (

The average achieved in two districts are also confirmed the existence of difference. So the average age of marriage time for women b in 18<sup>th</sup> district is 19/5 and 19/1 in 2<sup>nd</sup>district. So the researchers hypothesize stating "there are a differences between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district of age of women at marriage" is not confirmed.

**".to compare the age of mother at first marriage and at birth of first child in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran"**

Table 8) results of Whitney test and the outcome regarding the differences among the averages of women ages at first "marriage and first birth to child in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district of Tehran

Sig	Mann whiney	average	number	Characteristic
0/612	5/8687	145	195	the age of mother at first marriage and at birth of first child 2 <sup>nd</sup> district
		140	92	18 <sup>th</sup> district
		-	287	Total

The results of the Mann-Whitney test, showed that between women in 2<sup>nd</sup> and18<sup>th</sup> districtthere isn't a 95 percent, a statistically significant difference, in terms of how far away the mother's age at first marriage and age at birth of first child . Because obtained sig (/0612) is greater than 0/05, as the achieved average in two districts is also confirmed the lack of difference-. as that in the case of 18<sup>th</sup> district the average distance is 141 and 145 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> district. In generalthe hypothesis "in both 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district,there are a significant differences regarding the age of mother at first marriage and the mother's age at birth of first child"cannot be confirmed.

**"Compare certainly childless tend in two 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran"**

Table 9) results of Whitney test and other results from differences of average  
Of tend for certain childless status in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district of Tehran

Sig	Mann Whitney	Average	Number	Characteristic
0/003	16067/5	140	139	Tend for childless 2 <sup>nd</sup> district
		195	245	18 <sup>th</sup> district
		-	384	total

The results of Mann-Whitney test, to assess these variables in the two districts of Tehran, indicate that there is a statistically significant difference i.e. 95 percent in terms of definitive tend of women to be childless between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran, Assig obtained (0/003) is less than 0/05. The resulting average in the two regions also suggests that the difference is significant. So that average tend to be childless in 18<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> district are respectively 195 and 140. In general, based on collected data it can be said that the hypothesis "in both 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district, there are significant differences in terms of definitive tend to be childless" is confirmed.

**".Comparison of the use of modern means of contraception in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran"**

Table 10) results obtained from chi-square test and results from differences in averages of means used

Sig	Pearson function chi- square test	Average	number	Characteristic
0/000	28/121	163	251	Using contraception means 2 <sup>nd</sup> district
		120	120	18 <sup>th</sup> district
		-	371	Total

contraception in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district of Tehran Considering the data about the percentages of hiring contraception means stated in two districts, there is a significant difference. To test this hypothesis, chi-square test was used with a confidence level of 95 percent, as the obtained Sig is less than .05 So we can judgethat the difference between the two districts with a extra five percent for error will be accepted, so the hypothesis "in both 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district there is a significant difference in terms of the use of modern means of contraception." Will be confirmed. It is noteworthy that as the 2<sup>nd</sup> district have higher income levels, so it is natural that for them to have a greater access to contraception means .and vice versa

**".Compare the tendency to abortion in both 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district in Tehran"**

Table 11) the results of Kolmogorov test and the result of averages differences of tend for abortion in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> district of Tehran

Sig	Kolmogorov test	average	Number	Characteristic
0/030	1/448	195	255	Tend for abortion 2 <sup>nd</sup> district
		187	129	18 <sup>th</sup> district
		-	384	total

**".Checking the status of the second demographic transitional characteristics in two districts of Tehran"**

Table 12) the result of test and the average of studying variable in 2<sup>nd</sup> district

Result	average	Significance level	Level of freeness	T size	
Confirmed	3/28	0/000	384	-18/395	
Confirmed	3/08	0/027	384	-4/116	
Confirmed	3/67	0/000	384	2/052	
Confirmed	3/87	0/000	384	-13/964	
rejected	1/12	0/083	384	-12/429	Distances

confirmed	3/33	0/000	384	-18/170	
rejected	2/44	0/143	384	-2/852	Us

According to the results of the test it can be said that 2<sup>nd</sup> district has entered the transition stage regarding many of the components of the second demographic transition. But in some (only two) do not enter to transition, because in most variables the average of these variables is greater than the average and just in the distances time between marriage and the first childbearing (1/12) and age at marriage time (2/44) and only these two variables decrease and in other variables we saw an increase as we can see on Van de Kaa. Table 14 reveals t-test results and the average of variables in 18<sup>th</sup> district.

Table 13) the results of t test and the average of variable under studying in 18<sup>th</sup> district

Result	average	Level of significances	Degree of freedom	T size	
confirmed	3/90	0/000	384	-16/735	
Rejected	1/39	0/010	384	-9/726	
Confirmed	3/67	0/000	384	4/855	
Rejected	2/42	0/000	384	-17/301	
rejected	1/12	0/003	287	-10/411	Age at
rejected	2/33	0/000	371	-12/420	
	2/44	0/365	384	-3/857	Usin

According to the results of the test it can be said that the 18<sup>th</sup> district has not fully entered the second demographic transition, but in some respects has entered the transition, because in most variables The average of these variables are less than average and just in two variables Forced marriage(3/90) and the desire to divorce (3/67) saw an increase, and we don't see an increase in other variables expressed in the comments by Van de Kaa. By comparing the results of Table 13 and 14 it can be said that the 2<sup>nd</sup> district has experienced faster in terms of second demographic transition phase while 18<sup>th</sup> district just has begun the process, and its speed in comparison to the 2<sup>nd</sup> district is very slow.

It can also be pointed out that 18<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> district have entered a phase of transition in regard to the elements of forced marriage and desire to divorce and the only difference between district is in pace and the speed of entering into the other components of the transition.

**Discussion and conclusion.** The author in her studies showed that previous studies in Iran to some extent were consistent with recent research. It is possible to point out to this reality that our country has been entering a demographic transition, and the recent study partly has achieved these results, though perhaps reproductive behavior of representatives of the middle class in downtown Tehran (Women in 18<sup>th</sup> District) could be on the verge of passing the gates of second demographic transition.

But it must be said that representatives of the middle to the top stratum of Tehran(2<sup>nd</sup> district) definitely have the component of the second transition and the two age gap marriage and age of mother hypothesis with the first child compared with the experience of increasing fertility in low ages were confirmed, however due to lack of official statistics about the deliberate abortion and marriage without sleeping with man, partly this data scratched. It is noteworthy that the splendid difference between status of employee and level of education exist between two districts(2<sup>nd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>), and in fact these two things can cause a change in female attitude and behavior toward fertility and differences of two districts towards the component of second demographical transition.

Therefore it is recommended: 1) Due to the fact that the study was conducted in Tehran, researchers can choose other cities and this phenomenon has been scientifically investigated in Iran. Choosing other cities and investigate other variables, such as sex before marriage, attitudes associated with birth and abortion can lead to substantial results.

According to the results of data analysis, macroeconomic policy makers and the government must seriously consider the issues of divorce in terms of scientific experts in this field. skills training and research before marriage can decrease the divorce rate in our country. 3) With respect to permitting abortion (in some cases) by some scholars, the law continues to call abortion illegal and so it let people do abortion in unhealthy place and it may put their life in danger.

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## **THE RIGHTS OF MINORITY CITIZENS FROM THE QURAN AND SEERAH**

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**Abstract.** Humans having or lacking citizenship rights regardless of the acceptance of political sovereignty is a matter of debate and dialogue between different schools of thought. Heavenly religions, especially Islam, claim to universality and because of the great reputation for humans, regardless of race, color, religion, etc places, certainly in interacting with people who initially refuses to accept Islamic rule, or later and out of the shadow of doubt the banner of Islam and a minority in terms of population, has designed solutions. This study titled "Islamic civil rights" by cross-referring to the concept of citizen and religious rule, followed by extracting the most important rights of citizens of Quran and prophetic tradition and its role in the stability and security of society and establish Islamic rule and finally conclude with the presentation of Conclusions and, of familiarity and all citizens of their rights and their impact based on the rule of Islamic civilization is stopped.

**Keywords:** the Quran, Prophet Muhammad, the rule of religious, civil rights.

**Introduction.** In the present era of civil rights of important legal topics International, and like many legal concepts, the cyst citizens? And what is legal? Does the rule based civil rights effective civilization? How the rights of human beings? And serious questions to mind that Ha have to express its position on these concepts community. Holy Quran, the man with the word Crimea " children of Adam" (Qur'an, Surah Israa verse 70) of all the illustrious creature and, for him, there are special rights. Consequently the narrative texts, infallibles also accused of respect for human and citizens. In Islamic tradition, the concept of citizenship with the phrase "Ra" is mentioned and noble prophetic notes that: "Klkm Ra and Klkm responsible as Ryth" (Shaeri Sabzevari, 1414, p. 119) interpretation of