

Modernization and crisis changes in family (A survey on new problems in family in urban area of Mazandaran Province)

Mohammad Javad Zahedi¹
Hossein Nazoktabar²

Received: October 21, 2014 Accepted: February 1, 2015

Abstract

Family institution in Iran has experienced some important changes due to modernization and its consequences in recent decades in the level of society and individuals. Including this change is structural change in family value system which is in contrast with the current traditional values in society. This value changes confronted family with new problems such as treachery, take easy attitude to divorce and also dramaturgical consumption, and as the result the relationships between family members seriously disrupted, which perhaps may be named as “crisis in family”. This crisis in some extent is due to unconformity of cultural context and socio-historical characteristic of society with the requirements of the impact of modernization on creation of new problems in family. In order to this, the required propositions have been presented by combining the theory of value crisis at the macro level and the exchange theory and the need-expectation theory and dramaturgical consumption at the micro level. The geographical area of research is Mazandaran province and statistical society is the inhabitants of the urban areas in this province. The sample size is 220 based on cluster sampling method. The information gathered by questionnaire and analyzed by statistics. The findings of indicate a significant relationships between modernization and the attitude to divorce and family treachery and dramaturgical consumption. But no significant relationship observed between modernization components and family disagreement. Also according to the research findings, the structural equation model of relationships between modernization component and family problems (attitude to divorce, family disagreement, and dramaturgical consumption) has been confirmed and is statistically significant.

Keywords

attitude to divorce, dramaturgical consumption, modernization, treachery.

-
1. Associate Professor, Payame Noor University, Iran (Corresponding Author)
Email: m_zahedi@pnu.ac.ir
 2. Faculty Member in Payame Noor University, Iran, Email: Nazoktabar@pnu.ac.ir

The effect of television broadcasts religious programs on the religious audience (with emphasis on religious rituals)

Hadi Khaniki¹
Elahe Farzalian²

Received: October 27, 2014 Accepted: January 20, 2015

Abstract

With the advent of new media and communication theory, and consequently their particular social circumstances of each period, a new look at the interaction between religion and the media has taken shape. Interaction between religion and the media, both as a social institution and as the message and the means of transport, according to a media functions and religious aspects of each of the major religions in the world, there are many pros and cons around the world. Iran's Press TV as the special capabilities in the areas of proselytism, is used. In this study, motivated audience of religious television programs specially to religious practices and its impact on religious subjects have discussed. The purpose of the survey population of 382 high school students have been using. The results indicate that, on average, there is very little desire to see such TV programs but relationship between watching these programs and religiosity is moderate. The main reason for the lack of motivation to watch these programs is boring and not interesting.

Keywords

lack of motivation to watch religious programs, religious programs on TV, religion, TV, watching a religious motivation.

-
1. Master of Science Communication, Allame Tabatabayee University, Iran (Corresponding Author) Email: khaniki@atu.ac.ir
 2. Ph.D. Candidate in Sociology, National University of Kashan, Iran, Email: farzieli@yahoo.com

Interpretive Analysis of Action of Telling Joke

Ehsan Aqababae¹

Received: April 13, 2014

Accepted: November 24, 2014

Abstract

Social actors tell each other jokes in various positions. If we consider joke -telling as a social phenomenon, so this action will also be eligible for social meanings. The purpose of the present paper is to interpret meanings, intentions and emotions of people who tell jokes and their attribute to their action. For this purpose, we borrow ideas of the theory of symbolic interaction and "interpretive analysis" is intended as a guide of this research. The data were collected from participant observation in three types of family, friendly and professional and semi-structured interviews of 12 people, including four women and eight men who have been interpreted after coding. There are three kinds of code being used in this article. They are descriptive code, interpretive code and explanation code. The results in descriptive level show there are two types of joke tellers. We have been labeled them the "professional joker" and "amateur joker" that have different and likeness characteristics. In addition, in interpretive level we found that jokers pursuit three intentions: exhilarating the group, maintaining social relationships and gaining the status. Also, they try to attribute three categories of feeling, namely exhilaration, devotion and a sense of dignity and power to it.

Keywords

devotion, exhilaration, joker, social relationships and status.

1. Assistant Professor, Department of sociology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran,
Email: e.aqababae@ltr.ui.ac.ir

Experience of happiness in students' daily lives

Seiid Zia Hashemy¹
Mohamad Rezaii²
Sepideh Akbarpouran³

Received: July 7, 2014

Accepted: January 31, 2015

Abstract

This research is an effort in deep description of everyday life of students and their experience of happiness. The main question of this research is “how students will experience happiness in their everyday life.” In order to answer this question we started to have a field research in two of the girls in Tehran high schools of area six. We have used participant observation and semi_structured interview methods for collecting our data. For analyzation of collected data, we have used thematic analysis method. During that we have abstracted four essential concepts for answering our main question: 1. Carnivalization of school, 2. The daily friendship, 3. Power of self_realization, 4. Self-belonging. Based on them, we could have better understanding experience of happiness among students. The meaning behind carnivalization of school is students interest to creating a gap in stablish orders and making an opportunity for bringing informal elements. The daily friendship is point out network of relation and friendship between students. Power of self_realization is overseeing students confident in an official places and creating the opportunity for being themselves. Self-belonging is the deepest concepts of this research which is beyond the time and places pointing out students self-controls.

Keywords

daily lives, experience of happiness, power of self-realization, self-belonging, student.

1. Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Tehran, Iran
(Corresponding Author) Email: zhashemi@ut.ac.ir

2. Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology Tarbiat Modares University, Iran,
Email: rezaeim@moares.ac.ir

3. M.A. in Sociology, Iran, Email: s.akbarpouran@gmail.com

**Relationship between organizational commitment and
organizational citizenship behavior (Case study: Teachers in
Kerman)**

Mohamad Hassan Shams Aldini Motlagh¹
Mohamad Reza Mohamadjani²

Received: April 22, 2014 Accepted: December 29, 2014

Abstract

Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) is based on the thought that contain the variety of the staff behavior like moral duties and voluntary assistance, doing duties without formal monitoring and endure adversity. Enhancement of the OCB can be facilitated the movement of the traditional organizations into the new competitive environment and increased organizational effectiveness. The purpose of this research is to survey the effect of organizational commitment on organizational citizenship behavior. The method of investigation is through measurement, and the statistical population of present research is all teachers in Kerman. 396 of them were selected as statistical sample. The results showed citizenship behavior of the teachers is more than average. The analytical results represented a significant positive relationship existing between organizational commitment and organizational citizenship behavior ($r= 0.38$). Moreover, from various dimensions of organizational commitment, respectively emotional commitment and continuous commitment had the most and the least relationship with organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). Regression analysis showed that various dimensions of organizational commitment were capable of explaining 24% of organizational citizenship behavior.

Keywords

affective commitment, continuous commitment and Normative commitment, organizational citizenship behavior.

-
1. M.S. in Sociology, Bahonar University of Kerman, Iran (Corresponding Author)
Email: mohamad.shams63@yahoo.com
 2. Faculty Member, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz Branch, Iran, Email:
mohamadjaani@yahoo.com

Relation between feeling relative deprivation with social consensus in Tehran

Amir Rastegarkhaled¹
Maysam Mohammadi²
Masoumeh Esmaeelbeigi³

Received: May 7, 2014 Accepted: January 25, 2015

Abstract

Social consensus is implying on harmony and unison of people in a particular subject. In other words, if people in a society, achieve a collective agreement about their social rules and principles, community has achieved to social consensus. In this research, feeling relative deprivation is imagined to be effect on social consensus. To examine the relationship between two concepts social consensus and feelings of relative deprivation in the youth of Tehran, the questions were formulated in the three parts for measuring of concepts of social consensus, feeling relative deprivation and background variables. Then the questionnaires were distributed among sample population. The sample size was 384 people of Tehran population that was calculated by the formula Cochran. This population was selected from 6, 10 and 17 Tehran regions. The results showed that there are significant relationship between variables of sex and job with social consensus, while variables of age, marital status, education and location of live have not significant relationship with social consensus. Moreover, results showed that feeling relative deprivation is related and its dimension with social consensus, too. This means that if the respondents' perceptions and feelings reduce from its deprivation levels in comparison with others, the social consensus increase in society, and vice versa.

Keywords

discipline, reference group inequality, feelings of relative deprivation, social consensus.

-
1. Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Shahed, Iran (Corresponding Author) rastegar@shahed.ac.ir
 2. M.A. in Sociology, Iran, Email: m_m.1366@ut.ac.ir
 3. Instructor, University of Payame Noor, Iran, Email: m.es79@yahoo.com

Analysis of clergymen's representation in Iran's cinema (Case study: discourse analysis of the *Tala va Mes*, Movie)

Ahmad Naderi¹
Majid Soleimani Sasani²
Ali Eskandari³

Received: March 7, 2014 Accepted: December 2, 2014

Abstract

Mass medias have provided great opportunities that include peoples' life issues, in both at the national and international level. Cinema industry, as an influential medium tries to show and introduce some of these original elements being as a stable pattern. But from the exact filmdom formation, it has had some limitations in each period so far. This is why there is less diversity of genres so it has influenced in characterizations of movies, show of humanity patterns, behavioral and moral types. In this article after reviewing on contexts of religious movie from philosophers' point of views at this course, we are analyzing representation theory being one of the most important context in cultural and media studies and we are checking the method of spirituality representation on *tala va mes* by means of combined discourse analysis method. The results show that *tala va mes* is a critic for a society kipping ethics but no justification for immorality of society is at some moments of the film. On the other hand it represents that the way of reaching to real theosophy is presenting in society and paying attention to minor issues hidden in a life which is the result of changing the theoretical ethic to practical ethic.

keywords

discourse analysis, representation, spirituality, *tala va mes* movie.

1. Assistant Professor, Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author) Email: anaderi@ut.ac.ir

2. Ph.D. Candidate of Communication, Allame Tabatabaee University, Iran, Email: majsoleimani@yahoo.com

3. Ph.D. Candidate of Communication, Allame Tabatabaee University, Iran, Email: a.eskandari313@gmail.com