

The relationship between adolescents' emotional and parental controls on mobile use in Tehran

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Abstract

Today, mobile phone as one manifestation of new communication technology plays an important role in human individual and social life and it is considered as an inseparable part in their daily relations, thereby one can claim that life is impossible without it for many people or at least it is not pleasant. The effect of mobile phone applications on different parts of life is a universal phenomenon; despite the decreased desire for its usage in our society, it is extremely accepted that the serious and basic disadvantages of this modern technology are kept hidden and invisible. In general, the current study aims to examine family emotional atmosphere and parents' control over the (desirable and undesirable) mobile phone applications. A sample of 380 individuals aged 12-18 in Tehran was selected. Conceptual framework of this research is based on studying views (sociology of social deviance, communications and psychology) and reviewing empirical resources, and the main assumptions are propounded in that model. The research results show that the teenagers use short messages rather than calls to communicate during the day. They usually send messages for their friends (with the same sex and also opposite sex) and the contents of these received and sent messages usually consist of love expressions and kind words. The results also show that boys use mobile phone more than girls. Moreover, factors such as family emotional atmosphere, parents' control and specific field of application, affect teenagers applications of mobile phone. In fact, the family emotional atmosphere and parents' control act as factors which prevent the teenager from undesirable application of mobile phone thereby are encouraging him/her to apply mobile phone in an appropriate way.

Keywords: appropriate and inappropriate, emotional, mobile phone, parental controls, use.

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Explanation of the interaction between micro and macro levels of security in the country

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Abstract

Security has two dimensions of subjective (sense of security) and objective. There are some preconditions for sense of security in society one of which is the existence of security in the society. These levels are linked together and the interaction between these two levels, i.e. objective and subjective, leads to security in the society. Therefore, the present article aims to explain the interaction between micro and macro levels of security in the country. The statistical population of the research consists of the individuals older than 15 in the five provinces of Isfahan, Tehran, Kurdistan, Lorestan, and Khuzestan; a sample of 1920 of them were selected using multistage cluster sampling. The provinces, according to their security, were divided into four clusters and then, using simple random method, five provinces of the clusters were chosen. The research method is cross-sectional survey and secondary analysis. Also, a questionnaire and secondary data are used as the tools of data collection. The research methods used was a survey (to study sense of security) and secondary analysis (to study security of provinces). The findings show that the amount of sense of security in all aspects is lower than the middle scale. Also, there is a significant relationship between variables of security (and social, cultural, economic dimensions of security), religion, ethnicity, geographic region, sex, marital status, age and education and the dependent variable of sense of security. Multiple linear regression analysis showed that all independent variables except four variables of security, geographic region, religion and age, have been removed from the regression equation due to shared variance. These variables explain a total of 0.093 of the variation of sense of security. In terms of security in macro level, respectively provinces of Tehran (0.564), Isfahan (0.440), Kurdistan (0.422), Lorestan (0.403) and Khuzestan (0.393) have more average in security. Also, the frontier provinces (Kurdistan and Khuzestan) with a mean of 0.40 compared to non-frontier provinces (Tehran, Isfahan and Lorestan) with a mean of 0.46 securities, in macro level were less secure. It can be concluded that sense of security is based on the direct and indirect experience that the individuals gain from their surrounding environment as well as the facilities that social system structure (objective and macro security level) puts at their disposal. The sense of security is a social production and all social, political, economic, and cultural institutions in macro level contribute to its formation, and security in micro level has reflections for security in macro level.

Keywords: ethnicity, geographic region, religion, security, sense of security.

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Reflection on individual consequences of social capital in Iran

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Abstract

Social capital, as a multidisciplinary concept, has special effects on facilitating human relations in the society. These effects are shown in terms of consequences in thought of social science scientists and philosophers in various fields. Based on theories, different consequences are considered for social capital some which are examined in this study using survey method. We have selected residents above 15 years old in different provinces of Iran by cluster sampling through cochran formula. The central variable is social capital including trust, individual and intergroup relations, people's interactions with organizations, institutions and social groups, social cohesion, social support and association relations measured in terms of combinatorial aspects. The results show that quality and quantity of social capital is different in every province that shows its effects in the society through consequences. Social capital and its component could have positive consequences for individuals by making and increasing trust, participation, social cohesion, and social support and association relations.

Keywords: happiness, health, satisfaction, social capital, universality.

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The relationship between social trust and social health among women in the city of Yazd

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Abstract

Today, women's social health has become an important and critical issue. Social health is the reflection of society's conditions and it is derived from multiple social factors. Intervention in these factors is beyond the medical profession and sociologists are required in this field. On the other hand, trust has become a vital topic in human communities in the present era. Considering the effect of trust on social health, this paper aims to study the relationship between social trust and women's social health in Yazd, Iran. The survey method was applied and 288 females were chosen through proportionate cluster sampling (PPS). Findings indicate that social trust and its dimensions have significant and direct relationship with social health and different dimensions of social trust are able to determine 23% of social health variance. According to standardized Beta coefficients, reliability on environment ($\beta = 0.22$), interpersonal trust ($\beta = 0.21$), generalized trust ($\beta = 0.18$), and institutional trust ($\beta = 0.12$) have the highest contribution to determine social health. In addition, modeling results of structural equations showed that an increase in social trust leads to an increase in social health.

Keywords: generalized trust, institutional trust, social health, social trust, women.

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A sociological study of emotions of residents of Tehran toward nature

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Abstract

Interaction between human and his environment has always been taken into account by scientists and scholars across various scientific spheres. Undoubtedly, improving the connection between human and nature in various forms is necessarily influenced by his attitudes, feelings and perspectives toward this environment. However, no separate examination of environmental emotions has been recorded in Iran. Environmental emotions with implications of sense of duty and belonging to nature have an important impact on types of behavior towards nature. This research using survey method and random stratified cluster sampling of total mature residents of Tehran city as well as structured questionnaire aims to study social causes and related mechanisms which influence environmental emotions. Findings show that the mean of environmental emotions of Tehran residents in a numerical scale ranging 0 to 100 is about 62.1 to 65.1 which are considered above average level. The bivariate relationship between sex, environmental values, experience of connection to nature, environmental socialization and religiosity with dependent variable, was found to be statistically significant. In multiple regression, theoretical model could explain about 64% of dependent variable's variation. Results of path analysis, yield the highest effect on environmental values through affecting the experience of connection to nature, and then on dependent variable with total effect of about 0.573.

Keywords: environmental emotions, environmental values, experience of connection to nature, sense of connection to nature, sense of duty.

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The status of municipalities in implementation of local social policy based on existing legislations (Case study: Tehran municipality)

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Abstract

This paper seeks to explore the status of municipalities in implementation of local social policy based on the existing legal framework through analyzing all legislations and regulations pertaining to municipalities (specially Tehran Municipality). The current paper uses both quantitative and qualitative content analysis and applies thematic analysis. Research findings indicate that most of tasks and missions envisaged in the internal regulations of Tehran municipality are not reflected in national legislations, resulting in ambiguity and overlap with the jurisdiction of governmental bodies. Moreover, some policy domains such as public health, leisure and transportation have received more attention than other domains such as income maintenance, housing and social care. This is also the case for some target groups such as the elderly and immigrants as well as children and young people to receive less attention or to be absent in the existing regulations. Another finding is that citizen participation in local social policy is mainly restricted to the execution phase not to formulation or evaluation. These findings can provide a better understanding of the status of municipalities with regard to local social policy and could be used in revising existing legislations and removing legal barriers.

Keywords: citizen participation, local social policy, municipality, welfare.

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Relations of women's life-world with the civil legal system transposition and the influencing factor on these relations

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Abstract

This article studied the values of the relations of women's life-world with the civil legal system transposition and the influencing factor on these relations from the viewpoint of married women over 18 years old in Tehran city. In this study, survey method was used and the data was collected through a questionnaire and a multistage cluster sampling from a sample of 600 married women chosen from 22 districts of Tehran. From among the samples, 48% believed that the latency and the gap in the legal system of the women's life-world are high, while 52% rated them to be low. The results revealed that there is a significant relationship between the systemic factor of "the defects in law enforcement" and the transposition of the civil legal system. The results also showed that the six variables of life-world factor contribute to explaining the variance of the variable of legal transposition of women's life-world. The relationships between these six variables are significant. It was found that, from the viewpoint of the women with legal knowledge, religion as a cross-institutional element has an impact on the civil legal system transposition of the women's life-world.

Keywords: legal knowledge, legal system, life-world, system, women's values.

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