

**Feasibility study of religious (Islamic) life style in Iran's society  
(on the basis of *Mafatih al-Hayat*, *Alhayat* and *Seraj al-Shia*)**

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**Abstract**

The main issue of this article is thinking about feasibility, bases of improving, deepening and developing the religious life style in Iranian society. The main hypothesis is that in Iranian society and under the influence of modernity and globalization, there are varieties of life style patterns in spite of traditional and religious life styles. So, there is a serious competition in cultural area. Therefore, the main issue of this article is studying the accountability of life style's religious patterns to current needs and its adaptation in current situation and also the accountability of religious references about daily needs in different areas of life style such as clothing and consumption. The main questions are: what are the features and aspects of religious life style (on the basis of written hadith)? What are the basis and factors of religious (Islamic) pattern's positioning, penetrating and continuation? What is the feasibility of its fulfillment in Iranian society? In this feasibility study, the study of religious life style content or Muslim life style is important. Three important religious books have been studied. They are edited on the base of introducing Islamic life style *Mafatih al-Hayat* (Javadi Amoli), *Alhayat* (Hakimi) and *Seraj al-Shia* (Mamaghani Gharavi). Their features are considered on the basis of life style criterion. Finally, the problems and obstacles of religious life style's fulfillment are mentioned. Firstly, religious life style patterns must be considered in a variety. Secondly, religious intellectuals' efforts in contemporary periods for fulfillment of religious life style must be considered in cultural policymaking center.

**Keywords**

cultural modernity, cultural policy, religious life style.

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**Women's headed households and bottlenecks of children  
socialization (Case study: The householder women supported by  
Tehran Municipality Organization)**

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**Abstract**

Women in the women-headed households are one of the vulnerable groups in a society, influenced by elements such as divorce, death, addiction and etc. Often their economic and welfare state, and sometimes their mental and physical health have been studied before, but the problems raising their children have been undermined. This project aims to discover and study the bottlenecks involved with socialization of children in women headed households. Our research method is a traversal method. The study group is the women running households covered by Tehran municipality funding. 328 candidates were randomly selected for the study group. Research preliminary results indicate that there is a meaningful correlation between dropping out of school among female children of these families. Among three variables of failure to socialize, lack of father figure in women-headed households and uncontrollability of female children, there is no meaningful correlation. Among local variables, there is a direct correlation between age of the mother and social problems in the children. There was no direct correlation between the two variables education and income, and bottlenecks of children socialization in these families.

**Keywords**

children's socialization, downgrading of education, relational gap, uncontrollability, women's headed households.

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**Comparative analysis: Cultural barriers to achieve gender  
injustice (Case study: Married women in Tehran in 2011 and  
2014)**

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**Abstract**

The main essence of theories of gender is the male dominance. In order to be able to analyse gender inequality, it is important to understand the real and symbolic violence of men in the society, identify symbolic elements of women accepting violence within their own community as well as drawing a hierarchy of values in the social space. In this study, in addition to background variables, based on the theories of Janet. S. Chafetz, Pierre Bourdieu and Lawrence Harrison, the effect of tendency towards three independent variables of biased ideology of patriarchy, gender socialization process as well as level of religiosity on dependent variable of gender inequality (inequality of women and their husbands in capital on cultural, social, economic and symbolic assets) was measured. This was done in 2011 and 2014, amongst 455 married women in seven regions of Tehran (upper, middle, lower class), using panel and survey techniques and questionnaires. The surveys' results show that there is a significant correlation between the variable rates of religiosity, level of women's education, the family income and the gender inequality (with the first variable opposite direction and the next two parallel directions). Although the next two other independent variables including the tendency of patriarchy ideology and the gender socialization have correlation with gender inequality but more or less they both have interface role. The path analysis revealed that the religiosity, level of women's education and the family income are main variables whereas the biased ideology of patriarchy can be seen as a mediating variable. Same applies to the variable of gender socialization is more or less acting as a mediating variable too. Finally, four years after the first study, the second study confirmed that the acceptance of gender inequality and the level of tendency towards gender biases are following a reducing trend.

**Keywords**

gender equality, gender inequality, patriarchal ideology, religion, socialization.

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## **Negative aspects of social networks and online relations in adolescent students with emphasis in cyber bullying**

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### **Abstract**

Bullying is a kind of peers' altercation which usually occurs in schools. It seems to be a universal phenomenon that can be observed almost in all classrooms. Since the expansion of information and communication technologies, there have been social concerns related to negative effects of these networks, especially in adolescents. Documentary methodology by referring to executed researches is used. We investigate to find answers to the following questions: What is cyber bullying? What are its differences and resemblances with offline or traditional bullying? What are the consequences for its victims? What are the characteristics of bullies and victims? How common is the cyber bullying and what are its consequences? Results reveal that in cyber bullying despite traditional bullying, there are possibilities to physically separate bully and victim. By misusing internet, they stay anonymous and believe there is a little chance to be traced. Committing suicide, eating disorders, escaping from home, depression, expelling from school and aggressive behaviors in adulthood are some consequences of being bullied. In conclusion, traditional and cyber bullying have close relation and in many cases bullying is started in school or community and expanded in virtual spaces.

### **Keywords**

adolescents, cyber bullying, offline bullying, online relation, social networks.

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**Investigate the Relationship between Modernization and the  
Change of religious attitudes and behaviors among young people  
(A research conducted in city and villages of Sanandaj)**

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**Abstract**

Modernization in Kurdistan as an uncompleted process has historical transition, by religiousness which is the strongest and the most fundamental current cultural. Social element has encountered the researchers with this question: What kind of effect has the process of modernization on the rate of religiousness of people? This study investigates the relationship between modernization and changing the attitudes and religious behaviors of the young people in the city of Sanandaj and the villages around it. This study was conducted in measuring method in Sanandaj and six villages around it. To assess the theories, 583 of young people (between 18-29 years old) in the city and villages were selected by cluster sampling method and also questionnaires related to assess the rate of religiousness (according to Glock and Stark religiousness scale), the rate of modernity (according to Inkeles, Smith and Sharma), the quality of life (the questionnaire of WHOQQOL – BREF), the rate of social capital and also with using of Berger's method about "the secondary carriers of modernization", the questions about the variables of urbanization, education and the rate of using of mass media (limited to satellite and internet) were filled by them. The results of the data showed that the modernization has a meaningful and reverse relationship with religiousness so that the young people who were more affected by modernization had less religious consideration and dependency. Among the studied variables in Path Analysis, "scientific orientation" and "independence orientation" as elements of modernity and urbanization had the highest forecasting ability to religiousness rate.

**Keywords**

mass media, modernism, modernization, quality of life, religious, urbanization.

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## Women's clothing and its significations (Case study: Young women of Kermanshah)

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### Abstract

This article attempts to study the meanings and significations of women's clothing in a particular cultural/ social space, namely Kermanshah city. This city is highly heterogeneous religiously, ethnically and culturally has got a very complicated social stratification. Women's clothing, being problematic due to interweaving of traditional/ modern aspects of lifestyles in Iran, is a sign with various meanings and significations which plays different functions according to its specific context. The theoretical basis of this research is a constellation of Giddens, Simmel and Goffman about body management, lifestyle, clothing and sense-making processes in everyday life. The different concepts of these thinkers, we claim, can be formulated into a useful conceptual framework that clarifies the various aspects of the subject matter. The research method is a qualitative one, namely grounded theory; and individual deep interview is used for gathering data. The sampling is achieved through purposeful/theoretical sampling, with variation and theoretical saturation in mind. The findings show that women interpret clothing differently and their interpretations can be categorized into 138 concepts, 31 main categories and 7 central categories. In the final pace, a central core is derived from this codification. The main categories are: clothing is something beyond Hejab; clothing is a way of distinction and identification; a way of body management and self-reflection; a mediation of body representation; a product of agency/structure struggle and an instrument for creating security. The core conclusion of this article is that clothing has been problematic among women is being interpreted differently.

### Keywords:

body, closing, distinction and identification, grounded theory, representation, women.

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## The issue of quality of youth

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### Abstract

To study of causal inference in this study, a combination of methods and techniques underlying theory of grand combination was used. A total of 51 in-depth interviews, interviews with 5 religious-ideological, psychological, sociological, political and cultural-literary dedicated. Analysis of the data shows the concerns of managers and their coding despite of understanding the issue of youth, faced with uncertainties. In some cases, they also try to shift their problems. The study analyzed data from young people tend to distract and imported cult howe mysticism and beliefs, joy and happiness for the young and the opportunities and threats facing it, the lack of good public spaces in the city of Iranian youth needs and issues in the field of 5-fold. These findings remained the same when alternative explanations were taken into account, such as intellectual functioning, the quality of parenting, social class, and antisocial behaviour such as fighting, lying, and stealing. The study also found evidence of spill-over effects, where social problems contributed to increase internalizing symptoms over time. Those who were less socially competent in childhood were more likely to experience anxiety or depression in adolescence

### Keywords

gender, generational, geology, identity, youth.

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