The Principles and Necessities of the Family System in Iran during Reforms and Abnormalities, Emphasizing on Cohabitation as a Form of Family Injury

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Abstract

Cohabitation is a threshold situation that could not be named as "white marriage", but it is as a family injury and abnormality in Iranian Family. Cohabitation is an autonomic action to break formal rules of family. The main objective of this research is to address the necessity of rules which are appearing from the contravention. Therefore, we use ethnomethodology by emphasizing on its phenomenological aspects. Results are based on the data gathered from families in Tehran. The results have indicated that individuals make different situations which are more liberal and autonomous by provoking abnormality and disobeying traditions of family, while family rules conquer their relations and alter that into a new form. Although this new form is made by individual's volition but implicitly it is synthesized with traditions and rules of family. Accordingly, in Iran, family rules not only disappear even by disobeying in cohabitation, but also conquer in self-constituted forms. This affair shows radical necessity in complicated aspects of social life of family order in Iran that its therapy could just be found by itself.

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The Sociology of Everyday Life Timing in Social Groups (Case Study: Citizens of Isfahan)

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Abstract

This research is to study timing and scheduling in everyday life to explain the existing differences in social groups temporality. In order to analyze these differences, Gurvich's dialectical methodology is applied to analyze the time scales of social classes with Karl Mannheim generation gap theory. The research method is based on survey in which 586 citizens of Isfahan aged 20-55 years old were examined. To select the sample population, we used two methods of cluster sampling (class separation of urban area and neighborhoods) and quota sampling. The data collection method is a researcher-made questionnaire. Class and age groups were compared in 19 dimensions of time and then in two major types of temporality: "development-oriented and "development- confronted" temporality. Results show that the mean values of development-oriented temporality with traits such as continuous movement, balanced speed, certainty in goal setting and way of life, and the orientation towards the future in upper and middle classes are higher than lower classes and in the middle age they are more than young people. The lower classes of society and young people are more exposed to temporal ruptures and irregularities (development- confronted temporality) than other groups due to the experience of economic insecurity.

Keywords: time, development-oriented temporality, development-confronted temporality, social class, age groups.

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Gender Study of Students' Feeling of Unhappiness

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Abstract

The present study seeks to deal with emotions and gender from a sociological perspective. Emotions and gender are social and cultural components. Socio-cultural variables at the micro and macro levels play a crucial role in gender reconstruction as well as in positive and negative emotional actions of social actors. The importance of this matter configures the structure of this study. It emphasizes on the feeling of unhappiness in the process of development through numerous types of emotions. To investigate the feeling of unhappiness between the two sexes, a theoretical framework devised from the theoretical approaches of the sociology of emotions and gender to investigate questions and hypotheses. A survey methodology was used in order to answer the questions and examine the hypotheses. Subjects of this study were students of Allameh Tabataba'i University; they were selected by a survey methodology with a sample size of 381 people. The foremost vital results showed that the feeling of unhappiness was higher among MA students and among other students with a moderate socioeconomic base rather than students with other degrees. Among the effective sociological variables on the feeling of unhappiness, inability to manage emotions, feelings of powerlessness, nonconformity and social disapproval affect the unhappiness feeling of male and female students. It can be argued that place of residence is the effective variables affecting the unhappiness of female students.

Keywords: Unhappiness feeling, emotion, powerlessness feeling, social trust, social disapproval and social status.

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Identifying the Dimensions and Components of Cultural Development in the National Library of Iran

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Abstract

The main objective of this research is to identify the dimensions and components of cultural development for the National Library of Iran. This research is a purposeful applied study with quantitative and qualitative data compilation using a survey for collecting data. The statistical population of the study is all middle and senior managers of the National Library of Iran. Five people were interviewed and 32 were selected purposefully to answer the questionnaire. The main dimensions and components of cultural development is based on library studies and theoretical foundations (theories, methods and models), interviewing and studying the research background in 3 dimensions and 23 components presented to the respondents for confirmation. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis of the dimensions and components of the cultural development model of the National Library of Iran shows that among 23 identified components, 2 components with factor load less than 0.4 were removed from the template and 21 other components were approved. Also, the components could identify and introduce common cultural thoughts with other countries. The components of "strengthening organizations of the public institutions" and "dialogue between civilizations" are the most important among others.

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Collective Memory and Its Impact on the Formation of Urban Identity
(Case Study: Vahdat-e-Islami and Shahrak-e-Gharb)

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Abstract

Urban development is one of the major issues that our country has always faced with in recent years. The formation of newly established areas alongside older neighborhoods in historical cities has created a specific typology for modern cities on the path to development. A large part of the identity of the old neighborhoods, as noted by Maurice Halbwachs, is composed of collective memories of the locals, while in newly established urban areas, these collective memories are essentially non-existent. According to the requirements of modern life, they will not exist. In this research, the process of formation of urban identity in the old Vahdat-e-Islami (Shapour) neighborhood has been studied and evaluated in comparison with the relatively new neighborhood of Tehran's Shahrak-e-Gharb with qualitative case study method and with interviewing tool from residents of those neighborhoods. The findings indicate that the neighborhood was not able to maintain its own structure and undergoes major changes, retains its identity through collective memories involved in specific places of the locals; But Shahrak-e-Gharb, due to the lack of common spaces and the lack of collective memory and the growth in the demands of modern life, and the lack of social communication between neighborhoods, have less mass memories and thus a weaker independent identity.

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The Effects of Globalization on Social Identity of Women (Case Study: Bandarabbas City)

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Abstract

Cultural and structural evolution of recent decades have led to multiplicity and sometimes conflicts of identity-makers, and the spread of modernization in the global arena. This is performing identity crisis among many strata, especially women. This research was done with the purpose to study the effects of Globalization on Women's Social Identity in Bandarabbas City. The population study consists of all women 15-45 years old of Bandarabbas city using Cochran formula, 250 women that belongs to the city were randomly selected as sample. The research methodology was a survey through which data were collected via questionnaire, its validity verified by face validity and its reliability was checked by Cronbach's alpha. After collecting the questionnaires, descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. The results of the research in the first step of testing the hypotheses of research showed that the variables of women's use of new cultural goods, the rate of use of information and communication technologies (ICT), and women's attitude toward gender role on social identity had a significant effect on the identity (P <0.01). However, women's awareness of environmental changes has not indicated a significant effect on women's social identity. Also, there is no significant difference between the effects of globalization on the social identity of women in Bandar Abbas according to demographic characteristics of age, marital status, employment status, and number of children. In addition, the results of structural equation modeling have represented that the empirically measured and structured reproduction model of the effects of globalization on the social identity of women in Bandar Abbas city is in a corrective state of relatively similarity and fit with the theoretical model. In addition, globalization variable has been able to explain and predict 0.602 of variance and dependent variable changes in social identity of women in Bandar Abbas city.

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Development and Crime in Iran

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to assess the relationship between socio-economic development and crime in Iran during the years 1996-2016. The approach of this research is to study the development issues and crime and their interaction. This is a sociological perspective that focused on the social deviations in the context of development and social transformation. The research method is based on quantitative-longitudinal method, which is done by time series method (secondary analysis). Observations on the variables of the research were collected and reviewed during the period. The research is carried out at the macro level and, therefore, the studied population is the level of observation and the level of analysis of the whole country. Investigating the relationship between variables shows that the levels of literacy and employment in the industrial sector and the level of life expectancy in the short run are negatively related to the amount of theft, but in the long run, to the four variables of literacy rate, employment rate, life expectancy and access to developmental infrastructure having a positive direct relationship with the amount of theft. Also, all four indicators used to measure the socioeconomic development level (literacy rate, employment rate in the industrial sector, life expectancy and access to developmental infrastructure), in the long run and in the short run, had a negative relationship with the amount of murder.

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Exploring Barriers of Rural Tourism to Achieve Sustainable Economic Development with an Entrepreneurial Approach, (Case Study: Kiar County; Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari Province)

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Abstract

This study examines rural tourism and its role in sustainable economic development of rural settlements in Kiyar Township with emphasis on entrepreneurship. The research method in this study is documentary and survey. The statistical population of this study is the people living in rural settlements of Kiar and experts in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province. Of the villagers, 380 people were interviewed by experts according to their relationship with the villages of the Kiyar region, and their knowledge of the villages with 120 people and 83 experts as sample. Also, 24 factors affecting the tourism of rural settlements in terms of entrepreneurship, severity and beliefs were strongly evaluated, and then using the factor load method, the opinions of each group were calculated and the combined intensity was calculated by the method of factor analysis. According to the results of this study, weak access to infrastructure and social service facilities for tourism development, the cumbersome rules in launching a tourism oriented business , cultural weakness, weak participation of people in economic activities, weakness in financing tourism-oriented businesses, public distrust to officials and managers for entrepreneurial tourism activities, no information about tourism jobs, no consulting bodies, the low risk taking of people entering into tourism activities, and strict environmental laws are considered among the top ten barriers to the realization of rural tourism in the county of Kiyar.

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Conflict Analysis in Social Policy Field: A Study of Comprehensive Welfare and Social Security Act

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Abstract

Planning of the Comprehensive Welfare and Social Security System Act was first discussed in 1998, but it took about six years to complete. This Act is a type of constitutional law, with the adoption of bodies such as the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security and the Supreme Council of Welfare and Social Security. But the law faced with major challenges in its implementation. This article focuses on analysis of the nature of the conflict in the process of drafting this law, and the main question is what the factors are causing the conflict for different actors around different parts of the law and what strategies have these actors selected to deal with it. Based on the Critical Interpretive Methodology approach, the research data were collected through interviews with key stakeholders in designing the Comprehensive System and reviewing the negotiations of the Islamic Consultative Assembly at the time of adoption of the bill and were analyzed by content analysis technique. According to the findings of the study, structural and interest conflicts have a great overlap with the most impact on the design process of the system structure.

Keywords: social policy, conflict, strategy, conflict orientation, comprehensive system.

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