

## **An Analysis of the Causes of Internal Migration of the Census of 2006 and 2012**

Ali Ghasemi Ardahae<sup>1</sup>  
Hossein Mahmoudian<sup>2</sup>  
Reza Nowbakht<sup>3</sup>

Received: December 25, 2016      Accepted: August 31, 2017

### **Abstract**

Internal migration is one of the most important issues currently on the Iranian population that is done for several reasons. In this study, a secondary analysis of data on population and housing censuses in 2006 and 2012, the major causes of internal migration in Iran, along with its explanatory factors have been identified. The main cause of migration is to obey the family (a general and vague reason), and the next reasons are employment, education and graduation, access to more affordable housing, and the end of military service, which can be classified in two general categories of subordinating and economic migration. Immigrants in urban and rural areas, male and female immigrants, immigrants of different age, have enumerated different reasons for immigration. Multivariate analysis showed that immigrants' gender and age (as demographic variables) explain the very strong possibility of consequential and economic migration, and then the education, migration flows, migration type and level of development of destination is the goal. The two types of migrations have different outcomes for the source and the destination. By studying its causes, one can plan for internal migrations in Iran.

**Keywords:** Economic Migration, Iran Internal Migration, Migration Causes, Migration Determinants, Subordinated Migration.

---

1. Assistant professor of demography, Payame Noor University (Corresponding author), ghasemi33@yahoo.com

2. Associate professor, Tehran University, hmahmoud@ut.ac.ir

3. PhD candidate of demography, Payame Noor University, rznobakht@gmail.com

## **A Study of Energy Literacy Status among the Region 19 Citizens of Tehran and its Relationship with Cultural Consumption**

Ahmad Naderi<sup>1</sup>

Ebrahim Shir-Ali<sup>2</sup>

Mahdi Shahbazi<sup>3</sup>

Received: April 16, 2017

Accepted: September 19, 2017

### **Abstract**

Social phenomena due to its dynamic features, always are subject to the interplay of various factors in the context of society. “Energy literacy” as a concept and a social variable placed in the same direction. One of the socio-cultural variables that can affect the “energy literacy”, is “cultural consumption”. Thus check the status of energy literacy among the citizens of District 19 of Tehran Municipality and its relationship with the main purpose of this form of cultural consumption. To achieve this objective survey method was used. The population of adults 15 to 65 years, which amounts to 189 000 people are included. Cochran's sample size of 400 is considered among 19th District Tehran people. The findings of the research shows that the energy literacy rate among respondents in cognitive dimension is low, and this rate (energy literacy) in behavioral and effectiveness dimensions are relatively high. There is correlation between energy literacy (efficiency, behavioral and cognitive dimension) and cultural consumption, Also there is correlation among responding people between “public acceptance of new technologies of energy” and “cultural consumption”. Therefore, we conclude that cultural consumption is one of the variables that associated with energy literacy in three dimensions (efficiency, behavioral and cognitive dimension).

**Keywords:** Cultural Consumption, Energy Literacy, Public Acceptance, Renewable Energy, Tehran.

---

1. Assistant professor of Anthropology, Tehran University (Corresponding author), anaderi@ut.ac.ir

2. MSc of social welfare planning, Tehran University, Senior Researcher of ISPA, ebrahim.shirali@ut.ac.ir

3. MSc of Sociology, Shahed University, shahbazi767@gmail.com

## **Burial as a Bureaucratic Phenomenon Death Rituals in Behesht-e-Zahra Cemetery**

Jabbar Rahmani<sup>1</sup>  
Hajar Ghorbani<sup>2</sup>

Received: January 6, 2017

Accepted: August 16, 2017

### **Abstract**

Iran, as a society in the transitional stage, has undergone significant transformation, particularly over the recent fifty years. Likewise, rituals around the death phenomenon have recently experienced dramatic changes in Iran. Despite their importance and their implications for the cultural studies, there has been little scholarship that aims to investigate and explain these changes. More precisely, the previous research has been particularly inattentive to the effects of the modernity on the death rituals in Iran. This paper will try to scrutinize such effect. We have conducted fieldwork, including participatory observations, in Tehran's main cemetery, *Behesht-e Zahra*. In addition, this study utilized deep-interviews with people who have attended death ceremonies. Results showed that while in the pre-modern Iran, the death rituals and practices were performed in a simple way and had been fulfilled mainly by the survivors, they had been transformed to a complex process in more recent years, within which survivors had little control over. It was also indicated that modernity not only had influenced the death culture, but also had changed people attitudes toward the concept of death in Iran.

**Keywords:** Behesht-e-Zahra, Bureaucracy, Cemetery, Culture, Death Rituals, Labor of Davison.

---

1. Assistant professor of anthropology, Research center for Social and Cultural Studies (Corresponding author), rahmani@s3c.ir  
2. MA of art researches, Tehran University of Art, Hajar.ghorbani64@gmail.com

## Weaknesses of IRIB Religious Talk Shows Based on Young Audiences' Reading

Siavash Salavatian<sup>1</sup>  
Zahra Tarkashvand<sup>2</sup>

Received: October 27, 2016

Accepted: May 24, 2017

### Abstract

Although a huge number of programs, especially religious talk shows are produced with aim of actualizing the Islamic lifestyle criteria in people's lives by IRIB, questionnaires worrying records about the youth lack of tendency in watching religious talk shows. Accordingly, this study was conducted to discover the elements leading to the young generation's unwillingness in choosing religious talk shows as their favorite choice. In order to achieve useful findings, the qualitative method of researching was chosen. Then, in order for gathering practical information, the researchers decided on in-depth interviews with young audiences in order to scrutinize the weak points of religious talk shows. Through the interviewees' viewpoints of the probable defects of these programs, were clarified and some of their major shortcomings were listed; such as lack of creativity, invention and attraction in all parts of the programs, providing the programs in a monotonous way during several years, and ignoring the youth generation demands and motifs in the production procedure. Concentrating on the results of this research and trying to apply the suggestions, will bring about interest in young audiences to oppose the Islamic theology, and to use them in different aspects of social and individual lives.

**Keywords:** Attraction, IRIB, Religious Talk Shows, Weaknesses, Young Audiences.

---

1. Assistant professor of Communication and Media Faculty, IRIB University (Corresponding author), salavatian@iribu.ac.ir

2. MSc. of Propaganda and Cultural Communications, Sooreh University, zahra.tarkashvand@gmail.com

## **A Survey of Male-Pattern Rural Administrating among Female Rural Administrators in Isfahan Province**

Leila Arabsorkhi<sup>1</sup>

Hossein Imani Jajarmi<sup>2</sup>

Received: March 4, 2017 Accepted: September 11, 2017

### **Abstract**

Comparing to men, the short background of women's presence in rural administration leads to the formation of administrative work in manly space. Therefore, a minority of women in the rank of managers are required to cooperate with a majority of men who are mastering work, and additionally make the work space norms. This research is to study the women experience in dealing with the manly space in rural management. To this end, among qualitative research methods, grounded theory was undertaken. Based on the findings, man-centered pattern of work is created due to a traditional gender-based approach to executive work, society's belief in women inability and perceiving execution as a political work. In this situation, the female managers, having regard to their gender, marital status and their age, have been influenced by gender division according to their individual and administrative capabilities and their feeling of independence. To adopt strategies such as pretending to be male and preserve personal autonomy leading to a man's feelings, the self-esteem and female colleagues, avoidance of women's demands, acceptance of manhood, sense of alignment and superiority to men.

**Keywords:** Female Administrator, Gender, Gender Division of Labor, Grounded Theory, Manhood.

---

1. PhD candidate of sociology, University of Tehran, leilaarabsorkhi@ut.ac.ir

2. Associate professor of rural development, University of Tehran (Corresponding author), imanijajarmi@ut.ac.ir

## **Study on the Shared Activities with Spouse and Its Correlation with Marital Stability**

Fatemeh Modiri<sup>1</sup>

Received: February 9, 2017

Accepted: October 11, 2017

### **Abstract**

This paper examines the relationship between shared activities with spouse and related components of marital stability (marital happiness and tendency to divorce) and generational trend. Statistical population of survey was married in Tehran, and 1736 samples were selected by Multi-stage cluster sampling. Results showed that the amount of shared activities with spouse was not the same in all of dimensions. In the spending time outdoor and social contact are more than the spending time indoor, talk together and spending money. There are correlations between shared activities and marital happiness, and invert correlation with tendency to divorce. In social contact and spending time indoor, shared activities with spouse in the first generation is more than other generations, and in talk together is less than others. There aren't generational differences in spending time outdoor and spending money. Shared activities with spouse are more important for young generation, and there is probability of more serious reactions without its realization in this generation. In general, one can say that individualism is not common among the couples in Tehran. Although it does not confirm the ascending break in various aspects of relations between couples, recognizing the young generation and the factors affecting on shared activities with spouse, is more important.

**Keywords:** Generation, Marital Happiness, Marital Stability, Shared Activities with Spouse, Tendency to Divorce,

---

1. Assistant professor of family studies, National population studies and comprehensive management Institute, fateme.modiri@psri.ac.ir

## **An Evaluation of the National Solidarity among Ethnics of Azeri and Turkmen**

Neda Khojasteh Nejad<sup>1</sup>

Ebrahim Hajiani<sup>2</sup>

Seyed Reza Salehi Amiri<sup>3</sup>

Nematullah Fazeli<sup>4</sup>

Received: February 26, 2017

Accepted: August 27, 2017

### **Abstract**

This paper examines the concept of nation solidarity in Iran. According to policymaking view, solidarity is a set of procedures for increasing people's sense of belonging to their societies. In Iran, the ethnical diversity is considered very crucial. National solidarity has two important dimensions, the security and the coherence. This paper studies the important cultural variables of affections, national commitment, social interactions cooperation and collaboration, consensus in values, and political system. These variables were examined among two Iranian cities: Tabriz for Azeris and Gonbad Kavus for Turkmens. The research was conducted using a mix method with a sample of 384 people. Also in this research, there were examined the relationship between respondents national solidarity and ethnic tropism. Results showed that the National Solidarity and Ethnic Tropism are very intense between Azari and Turkman ethnics. Also, based on the results, trust in the political system had some weaknesses among Azeris and Turkmens ethnics.

**Keywords:** Ethnic Tropism, National Commitment, National Solidarity, Trust.

---

1. PhD candidate of management and cultural planning, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch (Corresponding author), Tehran, nkhojaste@yahoo.com

2. Associate professor of cultural planning, Center for Strategic Researches, ebhajiani@gmail.com

3. Assistant professor of cultural Planning, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, daftar1393@gmail.com

4. Associate professor of Institute for Humanities Studies, nfazeli@hotmail.com

## The Consequences of Imprisonment on Prisoners' Families

Emadeddin Baghi<sup>1</sup>

Mir-Taher Moussavi<sup>2</sup>

Received: December 16, 2016

Accepted: October 10, 2017

### Abstract

One of the country strategic policies is to strengthen the institution of the family against its various internal and external weakening factors. In this paper, the implications of the imprisoned individuals for their families have been considered. The method of this research is documentary and librarian, in which participatory observation has been used to formulate new sociological inferences. According to the data, it can be said that there are at least one million constant and circulating prisoners throughout Iran during the year, and given that the average household size in Iran is 3.55, each year there are about 5 million Iranian people who are affected directly by consequences of the phenomenon. This shows the extent of the impact of imprisonment on families and the problems of the prisoners' families in Iran. Imprisonment has a set of consequences: individual and personal, social, economic, cultural, and political. One of the important issues is the relationship between the type of crime and the length of the imprisonment sentence with family cohesion. The status of the families of drug defendants and the convicts' families is different from killing, evildoing, theft, financial crimes, and so on. Five effective strategies are presented in this paper: 1. Determining the criminal model, 2. Humanizing prison conditions in light of the effects of the physical environment on the individuals' psyche and ethics, 3. Open prison, 4. Alternative prison methods, 5. The presence of civil and supportive institutions.

**Keywords:** Familial Consequences of Imprisonment, Economic Consequences of Imprisonment, Prison, Prisoner's Family, Social Consequences of Imprisonment.

---

1. Sociologist, author and scholar, ebaghi@gmail.com

2. Assistant professor of social welfare management research center, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences (Corresponding author), tr\_mousavi@yahoo.com