

The Situation of Types of Capital in Generational Sustainability of Family Farming System

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Abstract

Results of the most conducted studies in the case of family farming system in Iran implies the economic instability of these units and, thus, the recognition of stability fields of these units has become one of the important matters that attracted the focus of researchers and planners. Regarding this issue, and while government policy and bias is more targeted towards large-scale operation units, the main question is that what factors have contributed to the resilience of family farming in the study covered area. To answer the research question, the conceptual space derived from Bourdieu's social theory was used to provide a different sociological analysis of the reproduction mechanisms and survival of the family farming system. Data were collected using semi-structured interview technique with members of the 14 farmer families (35 interviews), and for data analysis, the qualitative content analysis strategy "the method of deductive category application" and the hypothetical coding technique were used. In the data analysis phase, the MAXQDA 2018 quality data analysis software was used and its "intercoder agreement" toolbar was utilized to increase the reliability. Findings analysis shows that members of the farmer families use various forms of economic, cultural, social, and symbolic capital to survive operation units, in which the role of symbolic capital is remarkable. The transformation of various forms of capital, together with the strategies for reproduction and re-conversion, ultimately leads to continuity (survival, transformation), or the end of the unit's activity. Results reinforce the assumption that we must consider the element 'family' when investigating the family farming system. In fact, this paper, studying how to help all people involved in the business (farmer family members) to maintain a family-owned business, rather than concentrating solely on the role of the unit's chief (based on literature review in Iran), shows that in the family farm field, different levels of people's capital are used in ways that preserve the family farming system, and relationships between family members can also be affected by the different levels of capital. By increasing awareness of the function of various people's capital, the family operation unit can make more use of these funds, especially if the use of capital is beneficial to the 'transformation' of family agriculture.

Keywords: Family Farming System, Generational Sustainability, Rural Family, Types of Capital, Unpaid Family Workers.

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Temperament Genre: An Explanatory View

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Abstract

In the past and present, among Iranians and foreigners, there were people who, based on their observations, have written about the Iranian temperament. Those judgments, which were mostly negative, gradually constituted an explanatory matrix, so that, in explaining many bad circumstances among many Iranian people, it has been said that they derived from Iranian temperament or Iran's culture. About how valid are observational propositions such as "Iranians have this or that quality", and explanatory propositions such as "this or that quality or behavior is the effect of this or that temperament" there are some critical discussions, especially concerning inexactness of some generalizations as well as some probable dangers of the acceptance of such judgments. This paper is to criticize this kind of propositions from an analytical point of view. It will demonstrate that the difficulty of explaining the cause of these qualities among Iranians suggests that the main problem is not in proving the prevalence of these traits among Iranians, but in proving its absence among non-Iranians. The hypothesis is that most of the cases known as Iranians temperaments, to the extent that they are approved as Iranians temperaments, are not because of Iranian culture but its level. This level of culture is not something special to Iranians, but it can be found among many nations, and everywhere it introduces almost the same temperament

Keywords: Content of Culture, Iranian Temperament, Level of Culture, Third World.

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Lived Experience of Loneliness by Tabriz's labor Children: A Phenomenological Study

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Abstract

Family is a social system whose impairment in its members can disrupt it whole. A proper understanding of the problems of labor Children's family not only helps the children and their families, but also the community as well. One of the factors that affect the quality of life of labor Children's life is loneliness. Therefore, this paper describes and explains the experiences of labor Children's experience from loneliness. This paper was conducted through qualitative and phenomenological method, and purposive sampling. After deep interviewing with 15 children, the interviews were recorded and analyzed by Strabernet and Carpenter method. Findings from the experiences of labor Children's of loneliness were identified in four main themes including: perceived feelings, types of loneliness, the consequences of loneliness, and ways to overcome loneliness. Labor children are exposed to a variety of loneliness and especially existential loneliness, and in their lives feel meaningless, frustrated, and abandoned by adopting that can be solved by policies such as improving social interaction, providing education, teaching social skills, and spirituality.

Keywords: Labor Children, Lived Experience, Loneliness, Phenomenological Research.

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Representation of the Presence and Role of Women in the Cinema before and after the Islamic Revolution

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Abstract

This paper answers to the question that what changes has been made in the position of cinematic women in the cinema before and after the Islamic Revolution (1968–2013). Research findings based on the reflection approach and documentary method show that in the 10-year period before the revolution, the presence of women in the cinema, except for the music and to some extent acting, was lower than in the post-revolution. During the Holy Defense period, despite the reduction in the number of films produced, women were featured in some of the important positions, such as directing and producing films; but in both parts of music and acting, their participation rate was significantly reduced. The considerable characteristic of the construction period is increasing the participation of women in most positions than before. In the reformations period, despite the reduction in the number of films produced, the presence of women in all positions except for acting in comparison to the previous period has increased. During the justice period, the total presence of women in various fields of film production has fallen in comparison with the previous period and in comparison with the total produced films. In addition, during this period, we have seen a significant decrease in the presence of women in three areas of music, acting, and voice compared to the two previous periods. But in the two domains of writing and directing, the presence of women is slightly higher than in the previous period.

Keywords: Cinema, Content Analysis, Gender, Representation, Women.

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Spatial Analysis of the Marriage Pattern among the Disabled in Iran

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Abstract

The most important social affairs during the human life is marriage, which has a direct impact on the demographic changes of the land. Spatial analysis of the marriage pattern requires evaluations and monitoring of this phenomenon. Therefore, due to the inherent need for marriage, the disabled population of the country also has the right to marry, but it has its own model and organization, which is unknown. This model in the present study is equivalent to the spatial analysis of the pattern of the marriage of the disabled population in Iran. Therefore, recognizing the spatial pattern of the proposed problem will have a direct effect on the country's planning. Accordingly, this study is to investigate the spatial pattern of disability marriage in the country. The information sources of the research were obtained from the statistics of Statistics Center of Iran, and ArcGIS was used for spatial analysis of disability marital criteria in the country using statistical tools including spatial self-correlation, high and low clustering, hot spots and inverted distance were used. Results of spatial analysis of the marriage of disabled people in Iran showed that the dispersion rate of the disabled was unsteady in the country, and compared to the total marriage of the community, the norm of some cities for marital disability was higher and in some cities it was less. The rate of index of single due to the spouse death is constant. Yet, the rate of index of single due to divorce shows a difference. These theories do not justify all the characteristics of the marriage pattern. But each section may more or less affect the economic or social factors.

Keywords: Disabled, Disabled Marriage, Iran, Marital Pattern, Spatial Analysis.

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Qualitative Study of Social Backgrounds of Girls Willing to Premarital Relationships (Case Study: Dorm Female Students in Urmia City)

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Abstract

Pre-marital relationships among adults have a great influence on changing their attitudes toward marriage and family formation, and this change in attitude can make changes in the family's structure, including the rising age of marriage, pessimism and distrust towards the opposite gender, the formation of new patterns of communication with the opposite gender, etc. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to investigate the social backgrounds affecting the tendency towards premarital intimate relationships with the opposite gender among women. The research method is qualitative. Deep interview technique was used for collecting data. By using purposive and snowball sampling and the theoretical saturation, 17 dormitory female students in Urmia city were studied. For analyzing data, thematic analysis and coding were used. Findings indicated that there was a significant relationship between the goals/reasons that girls had in their minds and their tendency toward such relationships. For example, some girls find the opposite gender to be true if it is intended for marriage, and some tend to have such relationships in order to gain experience and knowledge before marriage, and others to respond to feelings or transient needs. Findings indicated that for most participants, emotional and sexual need, fear of being single as individual issues, and impact of social networks and peer pressure and reduction of family monitoring, changing attitudes and values were the social determinants of their attitude towards the opposite gender.

Keywords: Attitude, Family, Gender, Media, Premarital Relationships.

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Investigating the Role of Social, Cultural, and Economic Capital on Citizens' Tendency toward Exhilaration-Oriented Lifestyle

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Abstract

Exhilaration-oriented lifestyle is a valuable resource for promoting the lifestyle in a community. The purpose of this paper is to study exploration and documentation of various dimensions of exhilaration-centered lifestyle, and provide a comprehensive definition of this concept as well as its effective factors. The statistical population of this paper is Tehran citizens. The research method is a survey which has been distributed in a multi-stage sampling method among 750 citizens. In order to define this concept, experts and researchers as well as Tehran citizens were interviewed and, finally, results were obtained through exploratory factor analysis and Cronbach's coefficient of validity. Results show that citizens with exhilaration-oriented lifestyle have active leisure time, generally tend to manifestation consumption, in terms of cultural consumption, they use satirical books and happier music, tend to have group and aerobic exercises, consume protein food, care about their appearance, use bright colored clothes, and have a good physical and mental health. Results of statistical tests confirmed the role of social capital, cultural capital, and economic capital in creating and strengthening an exhilaration-oriented lifestyle. Based on the regression model, 47% of the exhilaration-oriented lifestyle variable is explained by cultural capital, social capital, and contextual variable.

Keywords: Citizens of Tehran, Cultural Capital, Economic Capital, Exhilaration-Oriented Lifestyle, Social Capital.

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The Sociological Explanation of Violence against Women (An Experimental Study)

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Abstract

This paper by survey method investigates the factors of violence against women. Statistical population in this research includes married women of Ghaemshahr city. Data gathering tool is questionnaire, and the required data was gathered from 320 married women of Ghaemshahr city (the sample in this study). After data collection and data entry in SPSS, data was analyzed through two descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. The research theoretical framework is a combination of three theories, namely social learning theory, theory of power and dominance, and conflict theory. Based on this theoretical framework, 11 hypotheses have been tested in this study. In bio-variables analysis, there are significant relationship between 10 variables including age, domicile, women's occupational position, men's occupational position, educational level of men and women, experience of violence, men's peremptoriness, negative attitude toward women, and interest conflict with dependent variable (violence against women). However, no significant relationship between economic status and violence against women has been observed. In multivariable analysis, only three variables have been put into the regression equation: 1) negative attitudes toward women, 2) interest conflict between married couples and, 3) age. These three variables altogether explain 46% of changes in the dependent variable (violence against women).

Keywords: Social Learning, Violence, Violence against Women, Women.

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