

## Divisions in art activities based on gender in Iran of 80s

Azam Ravadrad<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This article is written from sociology of art point of view. The role of social factors influencing people to become artist is an important issue in this field. One of these social factors is one's gender which is studied here. In this article, female artists are studied in terms of their appearance in different artistic fields. The main factor important in this appearance is considered to be gender. The question is whether or not the number of women artists has increased recently? The second question is whether or not the presence of women artists in different artistic fields is the same? Research method for this study is documentary and many pieces of research are used in order to collect data. These include works previously done on different artistic fields in Iran comparing the number of men and women active in each artistic field in different periods of time. The findings show that first the number of women artists has increased and second this increase has not been the same in different artistic fields. Based on findings of the article, the population of women directors in film industry and in theater in Iran is much smaller than other fields. Instead, the population of Iranian women painters, musicians and writers is bigger than other fields. The question raised here is if there are social factors which influence men and women doing different artistic activities with different degrees of competence. The article discusses that the main reason contributing to increase of the number of Iranian women in some artistic fields is the possibility of doing those artistic activities in private locations and by oneself; in contrast, their number decreases if they require to work outdoor and in group situation.

### Keywords

artists, sociology of art, women.

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1. Professor, Department of Communications, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, Iran

Ravadrad@ut.ac.ir

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## The image of Goddess in narration of Bahram Beizaei

Roghayeh Vahabi Daryakenari <sup>1\*</sup>, Maryam Hoseini<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

Bahram Beizaie pays special attention to Iran's honorable old ages. He chooses one feature of the golden age "matriarchy" period depicting it in some of his plays. The purpose of this research is to discuss the dependence of heroines and Iranian goddess, and to analyze this dependence in some of Beyzaeis' works. Plays and screenplays that are considered in this study include: "Saljuk istgah", "Parde nei", "Parde khane", Shabe 1001(1)", Shabe 1001(3)" and "Fath name kalat". The research is descriptive - analytical, so that at first, Beyzaeis models in merging heroines and goddess would be specified and then his works would be analyzed on this basis. Conclusions show that Beyzaei uses the goddesses of "kindness", "birth", "love", "courage" and the most important one the goddess of "wisdom" to create his heroines. Based on analysis of these works, the presence of wise goddess such as goddess "Chista" most in Beizaeis works even more than "Anahita".

### Keywords

Bahram Beizaei, heroines, goddess, play, script.

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1. PhD, Department of Persian Language & Literature, Al- Zahra University, Iran  
m.vahabi@alzahra.ac.ir

2. Professor, Department of Persian Language & Literature, Al- Zahra University, Iran  
drhoseini@alzahra.ac.ir

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## **Evaluating the relationship between socialization and gender identity (Case study: Female students of Dezfoul Payme Noor University)**

**Dariush Rezapour<sup>1\*</sup>, Hassan Chenani Nasab<sup>2</sup>, Rahman Bagheri<sup>3</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The current study aims to investigate the relationship between socialization and gender identity between female students from the University of Dezfoul Payme Noor. The methodology of this study was survey using a questionnaire. Population of this study consisted of all female students at Dezfoul Payme Noor University and 384 persons were selected as the sample size using Lin table. The method of sampling was a multi-stage stratified random sampling. The Results show that the dependent variable (gender identity) and some independent variables are correlated. Multivariate regression analysis showed that three variables including social awareness, social networks, and decision-making power explain a total of 1.22% of the variation in the dependent variable of gender identity. Stepwise regression analysis showed that social awareness, social networks, and decision-making power are the most influential factors on gender identity.

### **Keywords**

gender identity, PNU Dezfoul, social awareness, social networks, socialization.

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1. Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, Payme Noor Univesity, Tehran, Iran  
d.rezapour@gmail.com

2. PhD Student of Sociology, Mazandaran University, Iran  
chenani6464@yahoo.com

3. Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, Payme Noor Univesity, Tehran, Iran  
Bagherirahman26@yahoo.com

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## Evaluation of the relationships in the national epic of Iran from the perspective of structuralist anthropology

Reza Satari<sup>1</sup>, Marzieh Haghighi<sup>2\*</sup>, Shahram Ahmadi<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

Regarded as one of the most important concepts in Structuralism, the Theory of Binary Opposition has long been used as a yardstick against which Structuralists measure their researches in the wide realms of Linguistics, Narratives, Philosophy, Cultural Studies, Anthropology, and Psychology. Employing Binary Opposition in Structural Anthropology, Lévi-Strauss aimed to discover human's cognitive structure in mythology and other various cultural practices, believing that such inevitable oppositions tend to be the first steps of human being taken to appreciate the world around him. One of the most widely-discussed oppositions in Strauss' theory tends to be the one between culture and nature. Regarded as the primary social bond and the outset of human culture, family and kinship, according to Strauss, is against the nature. He discusses that the opposition between exogamy and endogamy (when the members of the same family marry each other) exemplifies the culture/nature opposition. Owing to the high frequency of exogamy in Shah nameh and the following national epics, the present study aimed to examine the afore-said trend in Persian epics applying the theories of Lévi-Strauss in the analysis of such oppositions. Through these approaches, the social background, religion, life, social relationships and kinship contracts governing the society have been investigated. In this regard, according to the structural anthropology theory and the principle of binary oppositions which is the main basis of this theory, oppositions between Iran/Aniran, male/female, patriarchy/matriarchy, father/mother originality and some kinship oppositions between father/son, father/daughter and mother/son have been studied.

### Keywords

Lévi-Strauss, kinship system, marriage, national epics, structural anthropology.

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1. Associate Professor, Department of Persian Language and Literature, University of Mazandaran, Iran

rezasatari@yahoo.com

2. PhD in Persian Language and Literature, University of Mazandaran, Iran

marziehhaghighi865@yahoo.com

3. Assistant Professor, Department of Persian Language and Literature, University of Mazandaran, Iran

sh.ahmadi@umz.ac.ir

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## Representation of woman's image in miniatures from the Berlas Khamseh according to Bordio's Square theory

Fatemeh Shirazi<sup>1</sup>, Zeynab Saber<sup>2\*</sup>, Mohammad Reza Hassani<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

Since the eighth century, much attention has been given by painters to Khamseh works due to its romantic and lyric stories. Female is a heroine who plays a significant role in most of Khamseh works showing its contributions to Nezami's works. Unlike common negative view about women in society, Nezami considered a high social level for them. In different periods, these stories, especially Lily and Majnoon, Khosrow and Shirin and Haftgonbad Bahram'gour in which women's presence is highlighted, have received much attention from painters. The current study reviews the images of women in the Khamseh during different periods. In the present study, the female representation in Khamseh works has been investigated based on Berlas Khamseh (ninth century) according to Bordio's art sociology. The conclusion is that females views are more affected by public society and public culture in Berlas Khamseh due to Behzads artistic style and his attention to social realism.

### Keywords

Khamseh Berlas, Nezami, Persian painting, Square theory, woman.

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1. M.Sc., University of Isfahan, Iran  
fatemehshirazi\_90@yahoo.com

2. Assistant Professor, University of Isfahan, Iran  
saber\_zb@yahoo.com

3. Professor, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Iran  
m.r.hassani@arts.usb.ac.ir

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## Marriage and its requirements in Islam and Zoroastrianism: a comparative study

Kolsom Ghazanfari<sup>1</sup>, Hossein Badamchi<sup>2</sup>, Parvin Davari<sup>3\*</sup>

### Abstract

The formation of marriage which is the foundation of family in both Islam and Zoroastrianism depends on certain requirements or conditions. The comparative study of these requirements or conditions shows certain similarities and differences between the two religions, and examining these issues can shed light on the common tradition and shared heritage between the two. The present essay will first study the conditions of marriage from perspective of Zoroastrianism and then compares that standpoint to the Islamic law. The study shows that there are important differences between the two religions. This research deals with one problem from the perspective of the Zoroastrianism and then examines the same problem from the Islamic point of view. Common characteristics in conditions of marriage (age, consent of the guardian, consent of the girl and boy, and their social equality) and in the marriage contract itself (offer and acceptance, representation, witnesses and bride-wealth) between the two legal systems are noteworthy.

### Keywords

family, Islam, marriage, Zoroastrian law.

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1. Assistant Professor, University of Tehran, Iran  
k.ghazanfari@ut.ac.ir

2. Assistant Professor, University of Tehran, Iran  
hbadamchi@ut.ac.ir

3. M.A., University of Tehran, Iran  
p.davari92@ut.ac.ir

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## A review of the theme of "Hysterectomy and Unnatural Childbirth" in myths

Zolfaghar Alami<sup>1\*</sup>, Elnaz Khojasteh<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

Archetype, as an innate factor in collective unconscious, is deeply associated with myth. In fact, the myth is a kind of archetype whose reasons of formation are reviewed according to collective unconscious. According to Jung's opinion, every myth is created based a collection of factors and innate reasons. Accordingly, different kinds of unnatural childbirth are very important mythological subjects that are tangled with story of hero's birth in various nations. There are many archetypes of Hysterectomy and unnatural childbirth in mythology including: Rostam's story and stories of "Arthur" and "Hercules" and several gods such as "Andre", "Mehr", "Metra", "Aton", "Monrovia", "Sanasar & Baghdasar", "Uziris" or "Uzirmag", "Batrazd", "Mashi & Mashiane", "Buda", "Brahma", and "Sushiant". The current research aims to unveil the reasons of these birth myths and gods using descriptive– analytic method while explaining the function of archetype for these heroes. Accordingly, unnatural birth is a kind of "showing future of narration sighting". This technique shows prominence and dignity of heroes and myths.

### Keywords

Archetype, myth, hysterectomy, unnatural child birth.

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1. Associate Professor, Al-Zahra University, Iran  
zalami@alzahra.ac.ir

2. PhD Student, Al-Zahra University, Iran  
ekhojaste92@yahoo.com

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## **Role and function of women in the first and second periods of the Iranian parliament**

Noureddin Nemati<sup>1\*</sup>, Samaneh Esfandiary<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

In Iranian history, women have been given important roles in political, social, cultural, and economic areas. After the constitutional revolution in Iran, women have been promoted to important positions in executive and legislative branches of governments. After Islamic revolution, however, women's role was not diminished but has increased significantly. Women in this period dedicated themselves to the Islamic Regime and in this area the women's role in the Iranian Parliament is of special importance. The present paper studies the role and function of women in the first two periods of the Iranian Parliament after Islamic Revolution and how their condition improved in the country. This research works on the hypothesis that the women in the first two parliaments improved the women's conditions by developing protective legal measures working within the legal structure of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

### **Keywords**

female MPs, Iranian Parliament, protective legal measures, women.

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1. Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Tehran, Iran  
n.nemati@ut.ac.ir

2. M.A. of History, University of Tehran, Iran  
esfandiarykothar@yahoo.com

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