

Content policies of making drama; focusing on Islamic Family

Mohammad Reza Taghavipour^{1*}, Mohsen Esmaili², Siavosh Salavatian³

Abstract

Family is the most important pivot of a society that paves the way of its prosperity or causes its misery; an institution which has currently and unfortunately lost its stability, with its referring to Islamic life style being its panacea. Therefore, it is useful to present a suitable pattern of Islamic family through showing productions. To this end, the present study seeks examine the content policies of the desired representation of Islamic life style of family within show productions. This study has been carried out in two stages. In the first stage, the content of 7 books (including 21 volumes) on Islamic family was examined, through qualitative content analysis. The analysis in this stage resulted in 725 codes classified in 93 concepts and 12 categories, and finally presented as the comprehensive pattern of Islamic family with 3 axes: theoretical perspectives of Islam on family, practical solutions for strengthening family, and family instability factors. In the second stage, with the questions designed based on the pattern obtained in the first stage, the experts and professors in 4 areas, namely management and policy making, family and Islamic life style, TV production, and communication science were interviewed. The interviewees were selected through purposeful sampling and the interview itself was conducted in a semi-structured form. The results obtained from the interviews were codified and categorized. Finally, the results of the study were presented in two parts. The first part titled as “objectives, axes, and priorities” included 7 categories namely, “marriage and making family”, “outlining the position of family members”, “the economy of family”, “the desired environment ruling on family”, “visiting relatives”, “the duty of family members”, and “dealing with family instability factors”. The second part also titled as “content policies and rules” included 35 content propositions concerning the desired representation of family in show products under Islamic life style.

Keywords

Iranian family, Islamic life style, IRIB drama, media policy making, semi-structured interview.

-
1. MA, University of Seda va Sima
taghavipour69@gmail.com
 2. Associate Professor, University of Tehran
esmaeil1344@ut.ac.ir
 3. Assistant Professor, University of Seda va Sima
salavatian@gmail.com

Received: March 11, 2017 Accepted: June 19, 2017

Representation of gender in television programs A comparative study on “*Colah Ghermezi*” New Year Series & “*Big hero 6*” Animation

Mohammad Mahdi Forghani¹, Setareh Mohammad kamal^{2*}

Abstract

In cultural and media studies, investigating how social roles, ethnicity, sub-cultures and specially men and women are represented, holds great significance. One of the educational functions of the media with respect to children is role representation and gender stereotypes. This article aims to compare Iranian and foreign child-audience TV programs considering “gender” focusing on “*Kolah Ghermezi*” New Year Puppet Series and Disney Animations. Examining how gender is represented in “*Kolah Ghermezi* Puppet Series (Version 2015) and “*Big Hero 6*” animation, this research also shows what kind of concepts and values are presented to the audience. Accordingly, applying social constructionism theories of representation elaborated by Stuart Hall and based on gender stereotype concept, the author qualitatively analyzes media texts through semiotic approach. In doing so, the latest version of “*Kolah Ghermezi*” New Year puppet series- version 2015- and “*Big Hero 6*” animation were purposefully selected. The results are indicative of the fact that women are less represented in both programs. In the former, the mentioned representation occurs through traditional stereotypes, and in the latter, the same goes along with deconstruction of gender stereotypes. Moreover, in both programs “positive” concepts and values are more represented than negative ones. However, “*Big hero 6*” holds a greater role in this regard.

Keywords

Representation of gender, television, children, *Colah Ghermezi* puppet TV show, Disney Animations.

1. Associate Professor, Allameh Tabatabaei University
mmforghani@yahoo.com

2. MA, Allameh Tabatabaei University
star_k17@yahoo.com

Received: May 26, 2016 Accepted: June 21, 2017

Phenomenology of spouse selection of young women in Mashhad

Ahmadreza AsgharpourMasouleh¹, Mahdi Kermani², Zahra BaradaranKashani^{3*}

Abstract

In each community, there are certain criteria and norms for selection of a spouse according to the conditions and requirements of society. In other words, selection of a spouse is a social affair, greatly influenced by the dominant values of society. More researches in this area have used deductive strategies and quantitative methods to investigate the phenomenon. However, this phenomenon has subjective dimensions and diverse objective manifestations in life experience of social actors that are complex at the same time. This research is based on a phenomenological approach to explore the meaning of choosing a spouse among young women as a social phenomenon. This phenomenological study was carried out with the participation of fifteen young girls married in the city of Mashhad who were chosen purposefully. The results showed that there are three dominant patterns for the selection of a spouse: style based on traditional patterns, style based on friendly interactions, intermediate style (friendly interactions under the supervision of family). Also the criteria making, control of criteria, adaptation, acceptance and final selection represent the original dimensions of spouse selection common in life experience of participants under study.

Keywords

Spouse selection, phenomenology, marriage, Mashhad.

1. Assistant Professor of Sociology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad
asgharpour@um.ac.ir

2. Assistant Professor of Sociology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad
m-kermani@um.ac.ir

3. MA Student in Social Science Research, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad
zahra.baradarankashani@mail.um.ac.ir

Received: February 21, 2017 Accepted: June 19, 2017

Applying the concept of "fantasy love" of Lacan for explanation of divorce as a social problem

Marzieh Shahriary¹, Maryam Mokhtari^{2*}

Abstract

In the last century, with the growth and development of societies, the massive increase in the types of social injuries occurred in different societies. Divorce is as a injury in Iranian society. Today, human subjects make fantasy for themselves to show their imaginary position in the social structure. The purpose of this paper is to use the concept of love and fantasy of Lacan in order to explain the social problem of divorce. The conceptual framework of the current study is inspired by the theories of Jacques Lacan and sex fantasy about love and divorce in Lacan's discussions. The unconscious aspect of divorce occurrence was analyzed for 9 divorced women with using fantasy of Lacan. The data were collected through in-depth interviews. The research findings show that the subject, based on a fantasy scenario and a constructed desire tries to find the fantasy in the society. But when accessing, the subject faces to unpleasant experiences of reality, and she/he gets objective speculative of fantasy as a ordinary person who has nothing share with his/her imaginary picture.

Keyword

Fantasy, class status, physical attractiveness, sexual fantasy, fantasy's appeal.

1. PhD student in Yasouj university& teacher in Chamran university
tkta68@yahoo.com

2. Associate Professor, Yasouj University
mokhtari1380@yahoo.com

Received: January 13, 2017 Accepted: June 13, 2017

The representation of Nahid's supernatural tasks from artwork's narrative

Azadeh Pashootanzadeh¹

Abstract

There is always a spiritual and intellectual power in primeval art which connects our world with supernatural world. The foundation-stone is agricultural lifestyle and farming archetypes in Iran ancient civilization; so, enrichment subject-matter or enhancement idea is a fair question for ancient culture. The generative idea plays a vital role that is connected with goddesses. These forms, shapes and metaphysical functions of goddesses are composed of natural elements like: The Zodiac (Stars), plants, animals or music instruments. The Iranian goddess named Anahita/ Nahid, is the symbol of generative idea and the kingdom of Seas. People regarded goddess of the waters/Nahid as very respectable and many Temples are built for her by people. They gave gifts to her temples. Gifts were the valuable works of art having some pictures of Nahid on them. These images showed her supernatural tasks inspired by religious texts and books. So we have reviewed religious literatures of Iranian Ancient centuries. If we pay attention to these ancient texts, we do not make mistakes in our interpretation from Nahid's image. Research method of the current study is based on library and documentation from works of art using comparative study of art. The author tried to find points of similarity between Anahita and other goddesses in matriarchal and ancient civilization, and illustrate and analyze the roots of their shapes for finding common denominator. We can see their pictures and mutual effects in art.

Keywords

Anahita, goddess, animals, Zodiac (stars/Zohre), plants and music instruments.

1. Assistant Professor at the Cultural Heritage and Tourism Research Center
pashootanzadeh@gmail.com

Received: February 13, 2017 Accepted: June 6, 2017

An examination of the subject of “Woman” in poetic discourse of Boshra Bustani

Ezzat Molla Ebrahimi^{1*}, Hossein Elyasi²

Abstract

Language has long been associated with social issues, and it is impossible to establish a relationship between the two. In fact, the emphasis on the social context of critical discourse analysis shows the inseparable connection. The subject of woman as the most important social issue has been given great attention in the works of thinkers, Boshra Al-Bustani, for example, is known for her study on the issue of women. In her poems, she defends the human rights of women. She rejects patriarchy and the culture of death of women while seeking a balance and equality between men and women. In her poem, Boshra applies expressive language mixed with tradition in order to show her ideology. Moreover, she is looking for change by using functional words and technical illustrations.

Keywords

Boshra al-Bustani, poetic discourse, the subject of women.

1. Associate Professor, University of Tehran
mebrahimi@ut.ac.ir

2. PhD Student, University of Tehran
hsn_elyasi@ut.ac.ir

Received: May 1, 2017

Accepted: June 26, 2017

The Islamic Republic of Iran and the issue of Bad-Hijab

Mohammad Javad Javid¹, Esmat Shahmoradi^{2*}

Abstract

Hijab has turned into a major concern for the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the recent decades. Since the Revolution, the obligatory hijab and considering it to be in line with the human morales has served as the major reason for maintenance of this legal obligation. Over certain periods, there has been ups and downs regarding objections and criticisms concerning hijab but such criticisms have never stopped. There is a competing hypothesis which necessitates observance of the fundamental human rights of the Iranian citizens. In contrast, the government seeks recourse to the need for observance of the majority of Iranian citizens as Muslims to defend hijab as a legal (rather than mere religious) requirement. Due to the relative success of this hypothesis, the Islamic government is required to review in theory and practice the implementation of such legal requirement, while at the same time defending the legal stance of hijab. The present article seeks to adopt a practical perspective and provide an academic report to investigate the truth of hijab and the governing rules with respect to the legal, social and political ideas to portray a more realistic future for policy making concerning hijab in Islamic Republic of Iran.

Keywords

Hijab, chastity, the Islamic Republic of Iran, bad-hijab, legal requirements.

1. Associate Professor, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Tehran
jjavid@ut.ac.ir

2. PhD, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Tehran
eshahmoradi@ut.ac.ir

Received: April 4, 2017 Accepted: June 12, 2017