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The Socio-Historical Study of Emergence of Pan-Turkism in Azerbaijan, Iran

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Abstract

The main question of this article is how pan-Turkism was formed in Iran. To answer this question, we divided the Iranian contemporary history into three eras and studied the characteristics of Azeri movements in those eras. To gather the data, we used the path dependence method. Based on this method when a phenomenon is shaped in a historical point, it is hard or impossible to go back to the previous condition. The study showed that the state of Azerbaijan was relatively independent in Qajar period. However, following modernization process by Reza Shah, made Azeris focus on their own language, ethnicity, and culture. That is why after the Shah was exiled, pan-Turkism emerged in our history for the first time.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Pan-Turkism, Path dependence, Pahlavi period, Qajar period.

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Islamic Revolution and the Transformation of Social Stratification System in Balochistan of Iran

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Abstract

Social stratification and inequality is a phenomenon that has been from long times ago at human societies, while its quality and quantity at different societies have taken various forms. Social stratification at Balochistan has taken pseudo caste form which despite India's caste system, had been supported via underlying factors not religion. Our purpose at this study was considering the revolution transformational role at social stratification situation at Balochistan. The current research is important because, yet, hasn't been considered independently to the revolution and social stratification topic. Documentary method and interviewing with key informed persons at the article have been used. At this article, in addition to refer to aspects of some classic and modern sociologists, we employed some modern theories. Based on the results, by Islamic revolution incidence, the current regime made effort to omit from power equations the previous regime agents and then take into effort favorable forces with regime. At first years of revolution, three groups of khavanin (tribal chief), religion schools educates (Molavies) and academic educates tried to have portion at power equations which among them, Molavies were more success. During occurrence of several national religious and regional ideological actions and arising of contrast between people Molaves and new regime, efforts had done for boycotting Molavies and take to work khavanin. Emergence of wealthy groups at Balochistan influenced most of power equations and made triple groups to rely on it. The results showed that the revolution incidence, made fundamental transformation at Balochistan stratification hierarchy.

Keywords: Revolution, Social stratification, Islamic Revolution, Balochistan.

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Sociological Study of the Causes of Historical Collectivism in the Nomadic Tribes of Iran

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Abstract

The Iranian community has ecosystems and ethnic subcultures that share their identity in the nomadic system. The identity of nomadic communities is characterized by three traits, traps, humans, and pastures. Actions are affected by the structure of power, the ecosystem, livelihoods, and the traditional sense of meaning. The main objective of the present study is the sociological investigation of the reasons for the historic collectivism in the subculture of the nomadic tribes of Iran. The study try to answer that what has led to the consolidation of nomadic tribalism in relation to group comprehension and dispersion?. Research findings show that economic factors (such as scarcity of resources such as food, forage, water and livestock affiliation, livestock and pasture increase, increase of biological territory), social factors (including threats and robbery, honorary matters, collective conscience , cultural factors (such as the spirit of warfare, nervousness, authoritarianism, isolationism, conscientiousness, patriarchy, common defense, the bottom of the level of desire and social consciousness, the future of the future) , Localism, fanaticism, alien phobia, power of attitude) and historical factors (including the prophet Ed historical fate of peoples, historical disputes, collective memory, social elite performance, the lack of security the central government, and feudal management system), mechanisms and contexts of social life have created the basis for collectivization among the Iranian tribes.

Keywords: Iranian tribes, Nomadic Subcultures, Historical Affinity.

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A Sociological Explanation of Baloch Women's Social Position on their Mental Health: Case Study of Zahedan Women

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the sociological effects of women's social status on mental health in Zahedan, as well as identifying the relationship between ethnicity, socio-economic base, social support, deprivation and stress levels. The method of research, survey and data gathering tool was questionnaire. Using a multi-stage cluster sampling method in Zahedan, a population of over 30 years old, including Baluchi, Fars and Sistani ethnicities, was selected as a sample of 400 individuals. In order to measure mental health, social support, stress levels, GHQ-28, Zimm and Whiton tests, and for other variables, were used as researcher-made constructors. According to the results, there was a direct and significant relationship between mental health and social support and socio-economic variables, and there was an inverse and significant relationship between mental health, stress and feelings of relative deprivation. In addition, the results showed that Baluch women had a lower socioeconomic status and lower socio-political background than Fars and Sistani women, and that the mental health of women of Baluch ethnicity was lower than that of Fars and Sistani women. The results of multivariate regression showed that socio-economic base and social support increase mental health and feel the relative deprivation and stress levels decrease mental health in women. It is imperative that policy makers focus on ways to promote social protection, reduce stress and feel the relative deprivation and fair distribution of benefits among different ethnic groups, and pay special attention to mental health, important steps to reduce poverty and deprivation in Sistan and Balochistan.

Keywords: Mental Health, Economic and Social Status, Relative Deprivation, Stress.

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Study of the Causes, Dimensions and Consequences of Social Exclusion based on Gender: Case Study of Gypsy Women in Cheshmeh Kaboud

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Abstract

The main of this study was to investigate the reasons, aspects, and consequences of gypsy's women's exclusion in the "Cheshmeh Kaboud" in Ilam County. This research is based on qualitative methods (ethnography). Data collected through participatory observation and interview. In addition, data analyzed using thematic analysis method. We are sampling from 12 native women (recourse of exclusion) and 18 gypsies women (Target of exclusion). The results have shown that native women's exclude gypsies women because of these reasons: stereotypical beliefs, lack following sanitary rules, the behavior of gypsies child in school, a common sight in the community, violence among gypsies. Inattention to religious values. Inattention to native cultural values. Gypsies have believed that the most important reasons for their exclusion are these: Special events, Effect of technology on their life, stigmatization, gender stereotypes. The aspects of gypsies' women's exclusion in this research are the exclusion of facilities, institutional distrust, exclusion of social relevancies, and exclusion of protection. The consequences of this problem are financial deprivation, informational deprivation, celibacy of gypsy's girls. The gypsy's women made some strategies against social exclusion: mutual reaction, choosing the name, seclusion, resistance against natives, special lifestyle, hiding identity, transition of making tools.

Keywords: Social exclusion, Gender, Ethnicity, Ilam.

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A Semiotic Study of Balochi Food and Religion in Iranian Balochistan

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Abstract

Food as a sign system signifies the identity and culture of a nation as well as such items like religious beliefs and values, gender, climate, geographic location, generation status, age, job order, race, social norms, aesthetics and the amount of income. This research is an attempt to investigate the semiotics of Baloch people's food living in Iranian Baluchestan based on Barthes' (1957, 1987) levels of signification and show that Balochi food has semantic and semiotic readings according to religion. To this end, in gathering the research data, the techniques of interviewing, questionnaire and direct observation of Balochi food samples were used. The food questionnaire has been written based on religion variable and related categories and then distributed among 62 Baloch participants (32 females and 30 males) from Khash, Iranshahr, Sarawan, Sarbaz, Nikshahr, and Chabahar cities. The analysis of the data has been carried out by SPSS and EXCEL softwares. The research results show that Iranian Balochi food not only serve as a sign system which has a close relationship with religion in accordance with the categories under study including: Halal and Haram, Islam's emphasis on correct and healthy nutrition, food in religious Eves and the Holy month of Ramadan, food and hospitality and Islam's emphasis on honor of guest, eating habits, respect for food and blame for food waste in Islam but enjoys religious semantic and semiotic readings as well.

Keywords: Balochi food, Sign, Religion, Iranian Balochistan.

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Table of Contents

Articles

A Semiotic Study of Balochi Food and Religion in Iranian Balochistan

Abbas Ali Ahangar, Nahid Mohammadalinejad, Pakzad Yousefian & Moosa Mahmoodzahi

Study of the Causes, Dimensions and Consequences of Social Exclusion based on Gender: Case Study of Gypsy Women in Cheshmeh Kaboud

Zeynab Khoshroo, Seyed Ahmad Firouzabadi & Zahra Farzizadeh

A Sociological Explanation of Baloch Women's Social Position on their Mental Health: Case Study of Zahedan Women

Mohammad Esmail Riyahi, Mohammad Osman Hosseinbor, Osman Kord & Somayeh Rigi

Sociological Study of the Causes of Historical Collectivism in the Nomadic Tribes of Iran

Taha Ashayeri, Mehdi Hosseinzadeh Feremi & Fatemeh Namiyan

Islamic Revolution and the Transformation of Social Stratification System in Balochistan of Iran

Dariush Mobaraki & Hasan Mohaddesi

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