

A psychological approach to girls' maturity

Shiva Khalili

PH.D in Educational Sciences

Tehran Educational Sciences

Ameneh Bakhtiyari

M.A in Educational Psychology

Abstract

Maturity is critical stage in which the basis of one's life in adulthood is founded. In all areas of the world with respect to natural and social situations, girls reach the age of natural maturity sooner than boys. Thus, there is a great difference between boys and girls at beginning of maturity. It is important to know the sexual, psychological, and social changes of girls in this critical stage of their life. As a result, on the basis of a documentary study this paper pathologically studies girls' maturity and the disharmony between the rate of physical-sexual maturity and that of socio-cultural maturity and the resultant social problems. On the basis of the results of this research, the best method to confront with the crisis in this stage is an educational-cultural method along with providing the family with non-official trainings.

Keywords

girls, maturity, sexual maturity, psychological maturity, social maturity, parents, family.

An assessment of pre-university school girls' trends towards police jobs

Ali Akbar Qahramani

PH.D in Sociology

Disciplinary Sciences University

Abstract

This research studies job trends of pre-university school girls in Tehran towards disciplinary jobs. One of the important goals of this paper is identification of the factor influencing on the rate of job trends of school girls towards disciplinary jobs. The statistical population included all the pre-university daily school girls in Tehran, among whom 379 people were chosen through random cluster sampling. The research method was a survey performed by means of collecting information through a questionnaire designed by the researcher. In addition, the relationship between the independent variable (personal and familial characteristics of students, knowledge of police and their social status, police behavior) and dependant variable (trends of girl students towards police job). The major results attained from the study show that there is a meaningful relationship between independent variables such students' average grade, residence area, their familial characteristics (social and economic), the social status of police, knowledge of police, the behavior of police toward the public and the dependent variable, i.e. the students' trend towards police job. No meaningful relationship was found between age and field of study and the students' job trends.

Keywords

disciplinary forces, job trends, high school students, knowledge of police job, social status of police, women police, police behavior.

Girls and the use of internet

Maryam Farahmand

M.A in Women Studies

Academy of Human Sciences and Cultural Studies

Abstract

Internet, as one of the most efficient global media for establishing global relations and interactions, has a pivotal role in transferring culture and information. Concerning the use of this technology, world countries can be divided into producer and consumer countries. Nowadays, youths have the most share in using this medium and internet technology, on the other hand, has the most positive and negative influence on youths, especially, on girls. Thus, studying these influences with respect to sex is inevitable. Through documentary study, this paper evaluates the rate of use by different sexes, the type of use and the various influences of internet on adolescent and young girls. The results of the study show the following aftermaths: internet as a threat to the identity of girls, internet addiction, acculturation through internet, involvement into unreal love, and sexual abuse.

Keywords

adolescents, girls, internet, information technology, identity, gender differences.

An assessment of the socio-cultural needs of high-school girls in Isfahan

Reza Esma'ili

PH.D in Sociology

Islamic Azad University

Khurasgan Branch

Kamran Rabi'i

PH.D Student in Sociology

Abstract

Socio-cultural needs are among the most conspicuous spiritual needs drawing the attention of governments, organizations, and socio-cultural institutions that try to answer these needs by means of a wide range of different programs. The success of these institutions is primarily dependent on access to accurate knowledge of needs felt and expressed by addresses. As a result, to perform various studies it is necessary to assess the needs of different groups of people. Thus, this paper identifies and classifies the needs of middle and high school girls in Isfahan on the basis of survey method and a sample of 502 people. The results show that emotional and psychological needs are at the first level, social needs at the second level, economic needs at the third level, and cultural needs at the fourth. The adolescent girls declared participating in recreational activities as their first recreational need. Family is girls' most important reference group and they are willing to be attended more by their families. In other words, empathy and intimate relationships are more important for the girls than money and other facilities.

Keywords

socio-cultural needs, spare time, adolescent girls, Isfahan, family.

A sociological analysis of secret language among girls

Shida Etezadi

PH.D student in Linguistics

Fatemeh Sadat Alamdar

M.A student in Sociology

Abstract

In some circumstances, verbal communication in society creates a new phenomenon called secret language (argo) influenced by social abnormalities. Studying the language will reveal the taboo and sacred meaning domains of language-users. The use of such vocabulary by youths and its influence as a subculture create a special type of verbal communication among them which needs to be studied scientifically. As a result, on the basis of a documentary study, this paper investigates the causes and way of the infiltration and spread of secret language, the impact of gender on it, the way in enters into the subculture of young Iranian girls. The results of the study show that the youth, including the girls, incline towards using secret language to conceal their opinions and ideas because explicit use of some words is at odd with the norms, customs, and atmosphere of a society. Friends groups, parties, SMSs, weblogs, etc are areas in which secret language is used and spread. The increase in the use of such words is a threat for Farsi and may lead to a linguistic anarchy. Preventing the phenomenon is possible only through a scholarly critique of the present situation.

Keywords

secret language, girls, argo, linguistic taboo, gender, sociolinguistics, youth subculture.

A study of marriage limitations in Iran

(On basis of 2006 Head Count)

Vakil Ahmadi

PH.D Student in Demography

Isfahan University

Sociology Department

Reza Hemmati

PH.D Student in Demography

Isfahan University

Sociology Department

Abstract

The paper is to study the status of marriage and its limitations on the basis of secondary analysis and the data obtained from the 2006 head count. The results show that the ratio of unmarried population is different concerning age groups, and urban and rural areas. In addition, with the rise of level of education, the level of unmarried population increases, though this increase for both sexes in rural areas is more than that in urban areas. The results of calculating marriage limitations too show that up to 2011 the girls have limitations, while 2011- 2021 the boys will have such limitations. However, this limitation is not much intense and the youths will be able to cope with the flexible market of marriage and the age-based distribution of the available partners.

Keywords

marriage, marriage limitations, women, education, sex ratio, 2006 head count.

Body management and its relationship with social acceptance of body

(A case study of Shirazi women)

Abolqasem Fatehi

PH.D in Sociology

Isfahan University

Social Sciences Department

Ebrahim Ekhlas

M.A in Sociology

Abstract

The present research paper aims at studying the relationship between body management and the social acceptance of body, evaluating the meaningful relationship between them on the basis of survey method. The samples, selected through multistage simple random cluster sampling, included 400 women, 18-40 years old, living in eight districts in Shiraz, Iran. Theoretically, the paper is based on ideas of Erving Goffman, Bourdieu, Giddens, and Exchange Theory. The results of the paper, obtained through descriptive and inferential statistics, shows that the average of body management is 62.8% which is indicative of a high rate of women's attention to body in all respects. In addition, there is a direct and meaningful relationship between the variables of media consumption, social acceptance of body, socio-economic status and body management, with the relationship being reverse between the level religiosity and body management.

Keywords

body management, Shirazi women, consumption society, social acceptance of body.