The Process of forming Corruption in Iran after the Revolution
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Abstract
In Iran after the revolution there has been corruption and it has specially increased after the war. The article studies the formation process of the corruption in Iran after the revolution. The analytical framework of the type of domination, social groups conflict, importance of cultural dimension, differentiation of affairs, and separation of bureaucracy by politic that are extracted from the ideal type of Weber theory, have been used (a library method and the document analysis is used. Document includes analysis and evidence of Iranian society provided by Iranian theorists. Results show that Iranian society has three Iranian, Islamic and Western cultural dimensions. In historical period, a sphere has been dominated with other domains. To do one-dimension cultural sphere or cultural authoritarianism causes political obstruction and ultimately it creates an economic monopoly. The cultural domination, by eliminating other groups, created a politicization of bureaucracy or political blockade which eventually ended up in the formation of corruption in the government. The corruption after the revolution with several changes occurred in policies of distributive, consumerism and commercial capitalism government economy, and the currency issue. These were heavily influenced by cultural authoritarianism and political obstruction.

Keywords: Iranian society, Corruption, Cultural authoritarianism, Political obstruction, Economic monopoly.

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Abstracts

Investigating the Effects of Khatounabad Copper Smelter Factory on the Development of Surrounding Areas

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Abstract

Industrialization is a dynamic factor for development process, while industrialization projects in addition to provide parts of human needs, cause different intended and unintended effects. Thus, the purpose of this research was to investigate Khatounabad Copper Smelter Factory's effects on the development of surrounding areas. A causal-comparative research method was used for this purpose. Target population included the residents of two regions of Shahre-Bbak County that about 150 ones of them were selected and studied using Bartlet Sampling Table and Random Sampling procedure. The face validity of the data gathering tool (questionnaire) was verified via specialists' reviews. The reliability of the supposed questionnaire was also verified calculating Cronbach's Alpha Internal Consistency Coefficient obtained from a pilot study (from 0.773 to 0.892) and SPSS software was used to analyze data. The results of comparing after and before factory establishment (current situation vs six years ago), showed that there were statistically significant differences between areas with and without factory in terms of social and environmental factors, but the differences were not statistically significant about economic factors. To ensure this conclusion, the covariance analysis was also used. This analysis also verified the supposed conclusion. Finally, the effect size analysis showed that Khatounabad Copper Smelter Factory had an increasing effect (= 0.3%) on economic factors, and decreasing effects including 6.4% on social and 13.8% on environmental factors.

Keywords: Factory, Copper smelter, Khatounabad, Regional development.

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Enlightenment, Narrative knowledge, Power (Criticism and Analysis of two Eurocentric Development Historians)

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Abstract

Enlightenment engendered many preconception of “the west” and “the rest” discourse. In framework of social science that was rooted in enlightenment presumptions, a narration of history was presented that in which the west was conceived as a pattern and criterion of social development, rationality and revolution, and the rest was perceived as opposite to whatever the west was its symbol. Based on this, this study claims that works of eminent historians of the west are prejudiced ideologically and has tried to illustrate functions of this ideological prejudice for the western man. This research is based on the hypothesis that philosophy history of Enlightenment based on values of dualism has two important functions. First, answers the need for meaningfulness of modern life in the absence of religion. Second, confirmed advantage of the western identity over the other civilization identities. In this regard, works of two important and influential western historians namely Max Weber and Jared Diamond, with the aim of exposing the Eurocentric narratives existing in them has been studied and has been tried to illustrate discredit of this narratives.

Keywords: Enlightenment, Eurocentric, Max Weber, Jared Diamond.

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Sociological Analysis on the Entrepreneurial Role of Tehran's Azarbaijanian with Emphasis on the Daryans

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One of the social and objective manifestations of entrepreneurship in relation to social groups is the emergence of a kind of ethnic and network entrepreneurship. In this paper, it has been tried to explain the economic and social dimensions of the performance of the Azeri seafood in the supermarket and chain stores of Tehran. Based on the qualitative research method was used on this research. In this method, we have tried to explain the logic of entrepreneurial behavior logic coding. The target population of this study was Tehran's supermarket seagrass and 30 people were selected as "available sampling" for the interview. The results show that the entrepreneurial behavior of the seas was influenced by the early pioneers of the dyke. Not only did they have a high entrepreneurial spirit, but they were able to institutionalize this spirit and help establish a kind of ethnic entrepreneurship. For this group, entrepreneurship has been the objective embodiment of the "resource mix" and by migrating to Tehran, settling in the new Daryan neighborhood, purchasing Dober shops and creating hometown associations to support networking and network performance, has also played its part in the supermarket and store sector. Chains of "Dairy Fellows", and through its "Money Transfer to the Founder" (Daryan Village), will develop it.

Keywords: Ethnic Entrepreneurship, Network Entrepreneurship, Daryans, Supermarket, Chain Store.

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Discursive Construction of Language Policy in Iran: Case Study, Kaveh Journal, 1294-1301 (SH)

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Abstract
Iran is a Multi-ethnic and multi-lingual country. During the Pahlavi I Government era, the constructed language policy has moved from taking Persian as a lingua-franca Language to Persian as the only legitimate language of Iran. By adopting this language policy, Persian language was promoted as formal language and was allowed to proliferate; but other Languages in Iran were excluded from being used in educational, official and other formal fields. Regarding discursive nature of language policy and considering it as a social construct and assuming that the Kaveh magazine has been one of the discourse constructing journals prior to new order in Iran, this research has adopted Mouffe & Laclau approach to discourse theory and by using text analysis techniques of CDA has analyzed all of the magazines. Research has found that linguistic unitarism is a nodal point in Iranian Identity discourse and has explained the way that this discourse has become hegemonic.

Keywords: Language policy, Kaveh Magazine, Discourse Analysis, Multiculturalism, Modernization.

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Investigating the Effective Social and Cultural Factors in Wasting Drinking Water (Case Study: Dehloran City)

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Abstract

In recent years, there has been a particular focus on water along with an approach change from a purely natural issue to a bioenvironmental and social one. The way of consuming drinking water is mostly depended on attitudes and in general on culture. Therefore, the main objective of the present study was to examine the role of cultural and social factors in wasting drinking water. The target population consisted of Dehloran’s citizens with a sample size of 390 individuals. In addition, multi-stage cluster sampling was used as the sampling method. A researcher-ade questionnaire was used for data collection, and the total Cronbach's alpha for the questionnaire was calculated to be 90%. In order to analyze the hypotheses, independent t-test, one-way analysis of variance, and structural equations (Lisrel software) were used. The results showed that the cultural, social, and economic factors have the most effect on wasting drinking water, respectively. Moreover, the background variables including gender, marital status, education, and occupation have a relationship with the dependent variable.

Keywords: Culture, Social factors, Water consumption, Citizens, Attitudes.

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