1. (2014)

(2014). Fundamentalism or pluralism: Iranian youth's orientation, Routledge. **36:** 298-314.

Islamic fundamentalism is an extreme perception of Islam that views 'the "Other" as the enemy demonized' against the 'West', which also views the Muslim 'enemy within'. In contrast, pluralism perceives 'others' as different people, with different values from us. While the fundamentalist seeks to engage in war with the enemy/other, pluralism tolerates difference/conflict with others in peace and in the spirit of mutual acceptance. This article spells out the potential contributions to research regarding fundamentalism stemming from different approaches in Iran. Drawing on data collected from 31 individual in-depth interviews with Tehranian high school students and 206 questionnaires that were filled in by students who were randomly selected from 4 of 19 zones of Education in Tehran, their perceptions about pluralism and fundamentalism will be presented. The aim is to help move debate about fundamentalism beyond the pejorative labelling and to explore the concept of fundamentalism and pluralism in an Iranian context. As a case study, Tehranian pre-university students' point of view about fundamentalism and pluralism will be discussed, in order to comprehend attitudes to fundamentalism and pluralism on the part of Iranian young people. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

PDF: YES
Comment:
This article was about two approachs of fundamentalism and pluralism in Iran. The method that was used in this article was interview with pre-university students in Tehran. The Author was trying to analyze and address the interviewees' point of view about this issue. The Article was interesting to me for couple of reasons; First, in addition to bringing the whole summary of interviews, the author also mentioned around 10 point of views of interviewees in detail. Second, I was able to know more about young Tehranians' culture and approaches. Third, the chosen population was really close to my thesis' population that I can use some its information in my work.

2. (Mehrdadi, Sadeghian et al. 2016)

Mehrdadi, A., et al. (2016). "Factors Affecting Happiness: A Cross-Sectional Study in the Iranian Youth." Journal of Clinical & Diagnostic Research **10**(5): 1-3.

Introduction: Happiness is one of the most important concepts in the mental health that has an impact on different aspects of young people. Aim: The present study was conducted to identify the factors influencing on happiness among young persons in Liam, Iran during 2014. Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among young population 15-29-year-old. Multistage cluster random sampling method was used to select the participants. Data were collected using two demographic and Oxford Happiness Inventory. SPSS software Package 14 was used to analyse the data. Results: A total of 500 young people, including 272 men and 228 women were enrolled. The Mean $\pm$ SD of the participants' age was 20 ± 2.18 years. There was a significant relationship between the happiness score and location in urban and rural, employment status and physical activity. There was not a significant relationship between gender, marital status and

education level with happiness score among participants. Conclusion: The age groups, type of occupation, physical activity and place of residence were factors associated with happiness in young persons. However, there was not significant relationship between gender, marital status and education level with a happiness score among study participants. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

PDF: Yes

Comment:

This article was about happiness through Iranian youth. It introduced the factors of human happiness and amount of their effectiveness on the happiness of youth population. The author pointed out some interesting matters from collected data such as there was not significant relationship between gender, marital status and education level (as effective factors of human happiness) with a happiness score among study participants. I like this article because of its interesting subject and above all its population. Overall, I think I got some important points about Iranian youth that can be helpful to my thesis.

3. (Payandeh Najafabadi, Najafabadi et al. 2013)

Payandeh Najafabadi, A. T., et al. (2013). "Factors contributing to academic achievement: a Bayesian structure equation modelling study." International Journal of Mathematical Education in Science & Technology **44**(4): 490-500.

In Iran, high school graduates enter university after taking a very difficult entrance exam called the Konkoor. Therefore, only the top-performing students are admitted by universities to continue their bachelor's education in statistics. Surprisingly, statistically, most of such students fall into the following categories: (1) do not succeed in their education despite their excellent performance on the Konkoor and in high school; (2) graduate with a grade point average (GPA) that is considerably lower than their high school GPA; (3) continue their master's education in majors other than statistics and (4) try to find jobs unrelated to statistics. This article employs the well-known and powerful statistical technique, the Bayesian structural equation modelling (SEM), to study the academic success of recent graduates who have studied statistics at Shahid Beheshti University in Iran. This research: (i) considered academic success as a latent variable, which was measured by GPA and other academic success (see below) of students in the target population; (ii) employed the Bayesian SEM, which works properly for small sample sizes and ordinal variables; (iii), which is taken from the literature, developed five main factors that affected academic success and (iv) considered several standard psychological tests and measured characteristics such as 'self-esteem' and 'anxiety'. We then study the impact of such factors on the academic success of the target population. Six factors that positively impact student academic success were identified in the following order of relative impact (from greatest to least): 'Teaching–Evaluation', 'Learner', 'Environment', 'Family', 'Curriculum' and 'Teaching Knowledge'. Particularly, influential variables within each factor have also been noted. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

PDF: Yes

Comment:

The context of this article was about "Konkoor" exam which is a national university entrance exam in Iran. Also, it pointed out the positive factors that have impact on the student academic success: Family factor is one of the important factors that affects the student academic success specially those who live with their parents. The author of this article mentioned interesting point about university environment: "University entertainment facilities provide an attractive environment in which students can relax, reduce their anxiety, socialize and discuss their goals.". The mentioned point gives us a quick overview about university environment in bachelor level in Iran and also it will be a kind of proof of the cornerstone my thesis. In addition, the statistic information was really helpful to me for citing them in my thesis.

4. (Jafari 2007)

Jafari, A. (2007). "Two Tales of a City: An Exploratory Study of Cultural Consumption among Iranian Youth." Iranian Studies **40**(3): 367-383.

The complexity of the issues of youth has made this broad subject a focal theme for a large number of researchers and scholars who have looked at it from different perspectives (e.g., anthropology, sociology, psychology, and politics). Positioned in consumer culture theory, this paper is another attempt to explore a different dimension of the youth's world: cultural consumption among Iranian youth. The article, therefore, follows two objectives: First, within the context of cultural consumption among young Iranians, it seeks to demonstrate the complexity of consumption as a creative process of reflecting and constructing identities, meanings, and values. Second, it examines the impact of cultural globalization on the identity of such consumers and the varying relationships between their consumption patterns and identity construction. In so doing, the first part of the paper will concisely elaborate on consumer culture. Then, cultural globalization will be briefly defined and, within this framework, consumer culture among Iranian youth will be discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

PDF: Yes

Comment:

This article was about cultural consumption among Iranian youth. The method that they used was interview with young Iranians. The aim of this study was to analyze and address different approaches to this issue. In the following, author explains that there is an increasing awareness about individuality and individual identity among these youths. Such awareness has two main reasons: First, as a result of comparing themselves with other individuals in other cultures. Second, modernity opens up the project of the self. In this study, in addition to bringing the whole summary of interviews, the author also mentioned around 8 point of views of interviewees in detail. The article was really helpful to me because I was able to know more about young Iranian culture in terms of their passion of their country or their perception and approaches about the place which they live. I could extract good points from youth's opinion during of reading this article.

5. (Sheykhi 1995)

Sheykhi, M. T. (1995). "THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF FAMILY PLANNING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IRAN: A THEORETICAL APPRAISAL." International Sociology **10**(1): 71-82.

> Iran's explosive population growth, which increases the country's population by about 1.9 million people annually, is causing a considerable strain on resources and the environments and the coming generations will be facing a serious situation unless this trend is reversed. The strength of cultural values has not encouraged a declining population growth rate in parallel with the Iranian wave of modernisation before and after the revolution. A special cultural revolution is the prerenuisite for a demographic revolution. This study is placing the main emphasis on the social and psychological factors involved in family planning. The general findings of surveys conducted so far demonstrate that few people know anything about family planning and methods of contraception. Social, cultural and religious institutions seem to inhibit the expansion of family planning. Moreover, the lack of economic and social security promotes a large family size and prevents contraceptive use. However, social change in Iranian society will eventually be brought about by urbanisation, industrialisation and education, and the ensuing modernisation of values is expected to increase the use of contraceptives and lead to changes in the associated social and cultural institutions. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

PDF: Yes

Comment:

This article was focused on addressing the social and psychological factors involved in family planning. It intrduced some effective factors on family planing and also it mentioned some important negative value orientations that prevent the acceptance and practice of family planning. I liked the article because I was able to know more about Iranian family culture from the past. Also It mentioned some facts about Iran which are going to support some of the claims that I mentioned in my thesis.

6. (Mazaheri, Sadeghi et al. 2008)

Mazaheri, A., et al. (2008). "A Comparison of Family Structure Perception and Ideal Between Parents and Their Young Children." <u>Journal of Family Research</u> **4**(4): 329-351.

> The present study is aimed to compare family structure percepted and ideal between parents and their young adult children. 367 families (n =1128) including father, mother, and a young adult child (15-29) were selected randomly through cluster sampling among families inhabited in Tehran, Isfahan, Tabriz, Sanandaj, and Khoramabad. All three members completed Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale (third version, FACES-III, Olson et al., 1985) separately. Before carrying out the questionnaires, demographic information of family members

> was adopted by an interview. The results of the present study indicate that there is no significant generation gap in the field of family structure and function (at perceived and ideal levels) and most of the families are placed in a balanced family system. Although, from the perceived family structure point of view, both fathers and mothers have perceived their family structure as "flexible-cohesive", their young children have perceived their real family structure as "disorganizedcohesive". Also, a general addup of the five cities being studied revealed that all three members, including father, mother, and child, described their ideal family structure as "disorganizedcohesive". In other words, they wish more cohesion and flexibility. Moreover, comparing the results is indicative of significant differences between perceived and ideal conditions of youth as well as perceived and ideal conditions of parents. In order to explain the placement of family in a balanced condition and the absence of generation gap, we relied on the balanced family system with a more positive condition in comparison to other family systems and leads to balance and healthy family function. Appropriate adaptability and cohesion in these systems are among the healthy functioning and family structure criteria in circumplex theory of Olson and many other structural theories of family. They might be of the important factors of intergenerational solidarity and agreement. Yet, while explaining parents' and children's differences in cohesion and adaptability conditions, investigators believe that several factors result in different or contrast parent-child views regarding communication (real or hypothetical): different experience of stressors, social environment, different expectations.

PDF: Yes

Comment:

In this article, authors discussed the relationship between family and their young children and amount of understanding from each other. Since I read the title and its abstract, I liked it and I thought it might be very helpful to me because of the population that they chose and their method for collecting data. Also, authors pointed out some key points about the relationship between family and their children and their life style and culture. For example, they mentioned that the age of young population that they chose, are between 15 to 29 who live with their family and are supported by them. I could extract good points from this article in order to use them in my thesis.

7. (Sheykhi 2016)

Sheykhi, M. T. (2016). "Youth Ageing vs Income-expenditure Imbalance in Iran: A Sociological Appraisal of Youth Ageing and Finance." <u>Middle East Journal of Age & Ageing</u> **13**(1): 12-21.

> The article explores the mutual relationship between youth through ageing and their financial status in Tehran City. The youth, or so to say, age groups 18-29 are socio-economically very vulnerable

due to the imbalance being faced by them as their expenditures are moving ahead of their income. Many young men and women, while ageing, and in their 20s, are financially dependent on their parents' income. Such a scenario contributes to youth vulnerabilities in various ways. The article investigates how creating a balance between income and expenditure will result in improved and healthy ageing of the youth, not only in Iran, but in other developing countries too. Iran, with a young population structure of about 33% at age groups 15-29, needs to do more to create secure and sustainable openings for its youth to bridge the income-expenditure gap. Among other problems contributing to youth unemployment or underemployment, is marriage delay for both genders. In conducting the research, some 555 youth samples were examined through questionnaires in different districts of Tehran City. The research is based on the main hypothesis that: "reasonable permanent income determines the propensity to consume". Similarly, in the theoretical section of the research, relevant theories were consulted. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

PDF: Yes

Comment:

This article was about the financial status of young Tehranians. The Article was interesting to me for couple of reasons; First, the author mentioned that the high percentage of this population are financially dependent on their parents' income which gives me a good clue about Tehranian family culture. Second, the author mentioned the Iran's national census which is really useful to me as a reference. Third, there are some important tables which are very helpful and interesting to me for using them in my thesis' population section.

8. (Mahdi 2007)

Mahdi, A. A. (2007). "Tehran Blues: Youth Culture in Iran/Warring Souls; Youth, Media, and Martyrdom in Post-Revolution Iran." Middle East Journal **61**(1): 158-162.

> The article reviews two books including "Tehran Blues: Youth Culture in Iran," by Kaveh Basmenji and "Warring Souls; Youth, Media, and Martyrdom in Post-Revolution Iran," by Roxanne Varzi.

PDF: Yes

Comment:

This article was more about comparing the youth's activities and freedom in two different presidency periods in Iran. This article was interesting to me because I was able to understand how political status and religious restrictions can effect on youth's passion, motivation, perception and life style. In addition, after

reading this article, I was able to know more about young Iranians culture. I hope that I can use some of the extracted data from this article in my thesis' population section.

9. (Mousavi 2004)

Mousavi, S. K. (2004). "Power & Leadership in Iranian Family; A Sociological Approach." The International Journal of Humanities **11**(3): 123-132.

> People usually associate power with military force, multinational corporations, as well as ele-vated political positions. However, marriage and family are not exempted from power strug-gles too; couples often encounter power issues. Present article discusses power in families with focussing on power between married partners or conjugal power.The paper also high-lights some of the questions like, what are the sources of conjugal power? what are the deci-sion-making areas? what are the analytical models of power relation among Iranian fami-lies?and tries to find out answer of these questions. At the beginning, it discusses some classic theories and studies about decision making in marriage and family life and then look at what new generations of social scientists say about conjugal power. Finally, taking advantage of document and comparative analysis as the main methods used in this paper, it tries to exam-ine the structure of power relations in Iranian contemporary family.

PDF: Yes

Comment:

The author of this article discussed the power in families with focussing on power between married partners or conjugal power. This article explain more about family structure and family role. I could extract some good points from this article that might be useful for my thesis in terms of the population's family culture.

10. (Nassehi-Behnam 1985)

Nassehi-Behnam, V. (1985). "Change and the Iranian family." Current Anthropology: 557-562.

> THE IRANIAN FAMILY HAS EVOLVED over the centuries in its own way. Based on Shi'ite Islamic law, it has managed to preserve pre-Islamic traditions and the influence of the Turk- ish and Mongol kinship systems. In discussing its evolution, I shall begin by defining the traditional family, a number of whose characteristics have been preserved up to the present, partly through a brief look at the treatment of the subject in the ancient Persian ethical literature. Then I shall attempt to as- sess the impact of modernization on the family,. discuss the importance of the kinship network and the changes that have taken place within it, and offer a typology of the Iranian family today.

PDF: Yes

Comment:

This article was more about the changing process in Iranian families. The author compared the family traditions from past till now. Also he demostrated that now, there is a horizontal relationships between husband, wife and child. I liked this article because of its trend and also its useful information about traditions in family.

11. (Düzenli, Mumcu et al. 2012)

Düzenli, T., et al. (2012). "Analyzing Youth's Activity Patterns in Campus Open Spaces Depending on Their Personal and Social Needs." Journal of Adult Development **19**(4): 201-214.

Abstract

Campus open spaces play an important role in meeting socialization and personal development needs of youth. Various studies have shown that space use of youth is different from that of general society: particularly their psychosocial nature and the activities they carry out toward this nature differ from those of the children and adults. However, only a limited number of studies have produced findings on the needs of youth toward obtaining gains related to development of psychosocial nature required to carry out the activities aimed at meeting such needs. This study analyzed the use of campus open spaces by youth. The most preferred 3 places in study area have been chosen, and with behavioral observation, the activity types occurred in these places were identified. Which of these activities are for personal development and which of them are for social development were determined.

Pdf: Yes

Comment:

This article uses behavior observation for studying the youth population in campuses. This paper is in accordance with my study. It emphasizes that how the way the youth use spaces are different from rest of the society consisting adults and children. There aren't many studies like this one and it was very useful for me because of its alignment with my topic. It shows how when suitable spaces are created for young people, their relationship with the environment, their chances to become socialized and their skill-development levels improve and increase.

12. (Gray and Manning 2014)

Gray, D. and R. Manning (2014). "'Oh my god, we're not doing nothing': Young people's experiences of spatial regulation." British Journal of Social Psychology **53**(4): 640-655.

Abstract

Social psychologists have become increasingly concerned with examining the ways in which social practices are interrelated with their location. Critical perspectives have highlighted the traditional lack of attention given to both the collective aspects of spatial identities, together with the discursive practices that construct the relationships between people and places. In this article, we draw together the developing discursive work on place with work on children's geographies, in order to examine young people's accounts of spatial regulation. Adopting a discursive approach to the analysis of focus group discussion, we illustrate a variety of concerns managed in relation to spatial practices by 41 young people living in a large city in the South of England. Our findings suggest that everyday use of public space by young people is constructed at a nexus of competing concerns around childhood/adulthood, freedom, and citizenship, and illustrate the dynamic nature of place, and its regulation, as a resource for constructing identities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Pdf: Yes

Comment:

The purpose of this research was to analyze the relationship between discourses of place and discourses of citizenship in public space. In addition, addressing how the spatial regulations have an influence on exclusion of young people. This article was really useful because it arises an issue that is design of public space for different type of users by tolerance and diversity. This study involved focus groups with 41 young people aged between twelve and sixteen who are living in a big city in the South of England. In this paper people discussed about their experiences and perceptions of spatial restriction in the places which they visited. This article is really interesting for me because it addressed the dynamic nature of place with considering all aspects of environmental restrictions.

13. (Koohsari, Mavoa et al. 2015)

Koohsari, M. J., et al. (2015). "Public open space, physical activity, urban design and public health: Concepts, methods and research agenda." Health & place **33**: 75-82.

Abstract:

Public open spaces such as parks and green spaces are key built environment elements within neighbourhoods for encouraging a variety of physical activity behaviours. Over the past decade, there has been a burgeoning number of active living research studies examining the influence of public open space on physical activity. However, the evidence shows mixed associations between different aspects of public open space (e.g., proximity, size, quality) and physical activity. These inconsistencies hinder the development of specific evidence-based guidelines for urban designers and policy-makers for (re)designing public open space to encourage physical activity. This paper aims to move this research agenda forward, by identifying key conceptual and methodological issues that may contribute to inconsistencies in research examining relations between public open space and physical activity.

Pdf: Yes

Comment:

Authors of this paper used other papers as a basis for gathering information. They use this data to examine associations between public open spaces and physical activity. This paper is useful to understand how public spaces affect physical activity of individuals.

14. (Hamilton-Baillie, 2008)

Hamilton-Baillie, B. (2008). "Towards shared space." Urban Design International **13**(2): 130-138.

Abstract:

The streets and spaces that constitute the majority of our public realm play an increasingly important role in the economic and social foundations of towns and cities. Simultaneously, public dissatisfaction with the clutter and barriers associated with conventional traffic engineering is growing. There is also growing recognition of the links between health and the quality of the built environment. New approaches to reconciling the relationship between traffic and the public realm represent a significant challenge to long- standing assumptions underpinning the conventional segregation of traffic from civic space associated with established policy and practice. Often labelled 'shared space', such schemes raise important questions about risk and safety, the role of government in regulating and controlling behavior and the conventional professional boundaries of urban designers and traffic engineers. A radical review of the role of government in regulating and controlling street design, combined with decisive changes in the organizational structure and processes employed by highway authorities is implied if the benefits for safety, traffic capacity, health and economic vitality from shared space are to be realized. This paper outlines the background and principles underpinning shared space, and describes some of the significant examples in the UK and mainland Europe.

Pdf: Yes

Comment:
This paper uses case studies and observations from around the world as an example of integration of all aspects of movement and interaction into the design and management of streets. One interesting point is that reduction in the speed of traffic is the single most important measure to permit the multiple uses of

streets and public spaces and this article uses many previous studies on this matter. This article is interesting in the way it tries to use street as share space between pedestrians and vehicles.

Note: the following articles have to be read

1. (Khodaee, Rafieian et al. 2015)

Khodaee, Z., et al. (2015). "Effective Factors on Youth Satisfaction from Public Urban Spaces in Tehran." Residential Treatment for Children & Youth **32**(1): 19-36.

The present research aims to study youth satisfaction from public urban environments and to identify the factors effective on youth satisfaction. The main question of the research is: What factors can affect youth satisfaction from public urban environments? This research has been performed by analytical–descriptive method. The statistical population consists of all youngsters in the age group of 13–17 years old in the city of Tehran, which was selected based on systematic random sampling method with a size of 333 persons. Based on the research findings, there is a significant relationship between the four variables of research, that is, "Service Access," "Social Security," "Dwelling Record," and the secondary variable of "Physical Specifications of Dwelling Place" with dependent variable of "Youth Satisfaction" ($p < 0.01$). Only the variable of "Socio-Economic Origin" did not have any significant relationship, and was rejected. Youth satisfaction from public environment in the area under study was estimated in a lower threshold ($5 > 2.82 > 1$ with theoretical equal to 3). Moreover, the variable of "Service Access" with causative effect of 0.396 has the highest correlation with youth satisfaction from the neighborhood. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

2. (Seyed Mohammad, Smetana et al. 2011)

Seyed Mohammad, A., et al. (2011). "Beliefs about parental authority, parenting styles, and parent-adolescent conflict among Iranian mothers of middle adolescents." <u>International Journal of Behavioral Development</u> **35**(5): 424-431.

Associations among parenting styles, parental authority beliefs, and adolescent—parent conflict were examined in 426 mothers of middle adolescents from 3 cities in Iran. Consistent with past research, mothers judged parental authority as less legitimate for personal than for conventional or prudential issues. Poorer, less educated mothers were more authoritarian in their parenting, and more authoritarian and less authoritative parenting and poorer maternal mental health were uniquely associated with more frequent and more intense conflicts. Conflicts were more frequent among mothers who evaluated parental authority as less legitimate for prudential issues and more legitimate for personal issues, particularly among mothers of boys. Despite broad variation in mothers' education and social class, conflicts reflected concerns about drawing boundaries between mothers' legitimate authority and adolescents' personal jurisdiction. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]