






Formulation of Social Integration Studies During the Last Three Decades

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Received: 27.05.2024

Accepted: 06.07.2024

Abstract

Social integration is related to one's position in the social topography and one's capabilities and opportunities to apply those capabilities. Also, it is important to consider the position or position a person ascribes to himself in the social topography and how he perceives himself in the social context. The variable of social integration includes sense of belonging and perceived social support. The purpose of this article is to know the social convergence and the factors affecting it, despite the large volume of articles, books and writings about policy making and ethnic management in Iran, a general analysis of these researches has not been done so far. Accordingly, the method of the article is meta-analysis-quantitative. The purpose of this method is to integrate, systematically review and unify the studies conducted in a specific research field. Its statistical population is 46 studies, of which 37 samples of research documents were selected with the aim of combining and identifying its impact.

Data analysis in the form of social convergence index and 9 dimensions showed that the variables with a significant impact include religiosity and national cohesion, - ethnic relations and national security, - social, political, cultural and historical factors, - social capital, - ethnic divergence and religious, tourism situation, collective identity, national unity and variables without significant influence including the social exclusion of women and barriers to integration, theoretical debates on integration.

Keywords: Social Integration, Meta-analysis, Social Capital, Ethnic and Religious Divergence, Ethnic and Religious Convergence

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Introduction

Social convergence is related to one's position in the social topography and one's opportunities to employ those capabilities. Also, it is important to consider the position or position one ascribes to oneself in the social topography and how one perceives oneself in the social context. Changes in social integration include a sense of belonging and social support. These are distinct concepts, but they cover similar aspects of social integration. Belonging is defined as the degree to which individuals feel valued, accepted, and included in a social system or environment. Becoming happy, happy and relaxed and rejected or ignored causes feelings of worry, depression, sadness, jealousy and loneliness. Social rejection and lack of belonging are believed to be the most common and important causes of anxiety. Lack of belonging is also associated with higher levels of mental and physical illness and greater vulnerability to behavioral problems such as crime and suicide (Cooper et al., 2022). Social support is the degree to which a person feels they need support (Stack-Cutler et al., 2015). It is important to note that welfare support is much more important than the actual degree of support. Higher social support is associated with higher levels of happiness, self-esteem, and self-efficacy, as well as lower levels of stress, stress, and anxiety (Jiang et al., 2020). Convergence on the one hand means entering people into a social and cultural environment, and on the other hand, it means absorbing social and cultural values and norms in their personality and life. In the nine integration or integration, a person and the environment, the attraction of the person by the environment or the internal attraction of the environment by the person and the environment can be compared to the environment as a member of the related and very important responsible (Berez et al., 2018).

Coherence is a category that is inevitable, fluid, relative, and spontaneous, which is faced by people with the like-mindedness, cooperation, and coordination of community volunteers in various cultural, religious, social, economic, and political relationships. Coherence is a situation in which members of the society are connected to each other with a common and cultural society. Social takes form and meaning in a certain social society. The diversity of the Iranian society has been influenced in different ways for the possibility and resilience of social cohesion. The concept of national and social cohesion as a success-making lever and the basis of society's identity and credibility is a great blessing (Farahmand et al., 2014). Ethnic, religious and linguistic divisions due to the nature of their identity, since they are the source of demands that are very difficult and in some cases impossible through dialogue, can be the source of violence in the realm of politics and the instability of the political system. Drawing the situation of heterogeneous societies shows that ethnic, religious and linguistic divisions have been one of the most important sources of conflict and political conflict in them.

As to the importance of this article, it can be said that the cultural-religious and legal challenges of those who reject the feeling can increase barriers and deprivation for individuals. In the meantime, if individuals are prevented from social (convergence), they will subsequently have a type of rejection that will then become a factor in inefficiency, low -income or protest movements. These conditions, on the one hand, disrupt the stability and order of society, and on the other hand it brings important mobility and creativity and important innovation in political life.

Part of the situation of social exclusion could be derived from the existence of environmental, geographical, political, cultural, and security damages, with the support and stimulation of regional and transnational aliens. On the other hand, other influential factors such as economic and cultural poverty, lack of development, a sense of discrimination, and the existence of misconceptions and Wahhabi misconceptions among some Sunnis have been added.



In summarizing past research around the subject under study, it can be said that many research has been examining ethnic / religious convergence and divergence since the last two decades. These research focused on the state of divergence and ethnic / religious convergence from a particular perspective. In this study, the criterion for categorizing research is subject. The studied research can be categorized into 9 topics.

- 1- Research that emphasized the role of Islam and religiosity on ethnic convergence and national cohesion: Suleimani (1400), Rahmani (1397), Gardener (2015), Moradi Haghghi (2015)
- 2- Research that emphasized the relationship between ethnic and national security: Barzegar (1398), Amin Saremi (1395), Toloui (1395), Bar Sultan (2015), Mir Malamfi (2015), Bahramian (2012), Khademi (1388((
- 3- Research that emphasized socio-political-cultural and historical factors and their impact on ethnic and religious convergence: Safa'i (1400), Qassim (1398), Bahramian (2012), Safavi (2010), Kazemi (2011(
- 4- Research that emphasized the relationship between social capital and ethnic convergence: Basri (1396), Server (2014)
- 5- Research that emphasized the theoretical discussions of convergence: Khanjar Khan (1400), Motaghi (1396), Gohari Moghaddam (1396), Karimi (2009), Khalili Iraqi (2006), Peterburk (1997(
- 6- Researchs that emphasized the status of divergence and ethnic and religious convergence: Jokar (1399), Rezaian (1398), Aminizadeh (2016(
- 7- Lotfi and Spiritual Research (2015) emphasized the status of tourism and the creation of collective convergence.
- 8- Research of Khazr (2014), preacher (2010) and Tavassoli (2002) emphasized collective identity, national unity and convergence.
- 9- Firouzabadi (2016) Research (2016) emphasized the social exclusion status of women, Bashirian (2009), the role of democracy in development and Kulai (1996), the barriers to convergence in Eco.

Methodology

In this study, little intelligence has been used. To receive and collect articles from the Norms, Civilica, Iran Duck and Mag Iran site with the above keyword, at the time of 2000 to 1403, identified 51 research with a sample size and after control over the method, validity, validity and scientific findings, 37 documents Scientific enters the software and the final effect of each research and the final effect of the whole is estimated by the Fisher and Cohen formula. After the initial categorization of the studies, theology and its description, the research variables, which have been repeated more than 2 times in the studies, entered the CMA2 to determine the size of the effect and its correlation coefficient.

Research Findings

In 2015, the highest social convergence research (16.3 %) was carried out.

48.7 % of the research is done with little research.

51.3% of the research is targeted sampling.

32.5 % of the research was in the field of social sciences.

Writers' disciplines (history, sociology, law enforcement, security, psychology, political science, management, political geography, crisis management, social studies, political sociology, general policy, social sciences, education, law, economics, science Social communication has been social science research.



21 % of the research was among the Turkish-Azari people.

Conclusion

Descriptive findings of the research over the period (1375-1402) specified: The highest abundance of social integration research in Iran in 2015 with (16.7%), Studies: Social Sciences (31%), Turkish Ethnic identity (21%), Method Quantitative research (50%) and targeted sampling (50%).

Research data analysis is presented in Table 6 in the form of an index of social convergence and 9 dimensions. Accordingly, variables with meaningful impact include religion and national cohesion (0.241 = Effect Size), -Ethnicity and National Security (0.304 = Effect Size), -Social, Political, Cultural and Historical Factors (0.321 = Effect Size), Social (0.316 = Effect Size), -Ethical and Religious Vegetation (0.373 = Effect Size), -Tourism Situations (0.323 = Effect Size), -Collective Hydration, National Unity (0.328 = Effect Size) and non -influential variables containing meaningful reversal status. Social Women and Barriers to Convergence (0.192 = Effect Size) - Theoretical Convergence (0.186 = Effect Size) has been cited as the basic axes and concepts of each relevant sources.



