



Sociology of Education

Sociologically Investigating the Impact of Cultural Factors on the National Identity Reproduction in Students

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Purpose: Many experts in the fields of sociology and psychology believe that adolescence is the beginning of the stage of identity formation and one of the duties of social institutions is to help national identity reproduction in the adolescent and young generation. Therefore, the current research was conducted with the aim of sociologically investigating the impact of cultural factors on the national identity reproduction in students.

Keywords:

Sociologically, Cultural Factors, National Identity Reproduction, Expansion of Virtual Space, Students.

Methodology: This study in terms of purpose was applied and in terms of implementation method was cross-sectional from type of correlation. The research population consisted of all adolescents aged 13-16 years in Kohgiluyeh and Boyar-Ahmad provinces with number of 51339 people, which the sample size was considered with using Cochran's formula to be 400 people, and this number was selected by multi-stage cluster sampling method. The research tool was a researcher-made questionnaire (93 questions) which whose face and content validity was confirmed and its reliability using Cronbach's alpha method was estimated above 0.70. Data were analyzed by path analysis in SPSS and AMOS software.

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Findings: The findings showed that ethnic identity and adherence to customs had a positive and significant correlation with the national identity reproduction in students and the expansion of the culture of tolerance, family disorganization and expansion of virtual space had a negative and significant correlation with the national identity reproduction in them ($P < 0.001$). Also, the sociologically model of the impact of cultural factors on the national identity reproduction in students had a good fit, and in this model, cultural factors had a direct and significant effect on the national identity reproduction in students ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, the cultural factors had a significant impact on the national identity reproduction in students. Therefore, to national identity reproduce in students it is possible to prepare the ground for the improvement of cultural factors.



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Extended Abstract

Purpose: Identity is one of the central concepts and topics of researches in different fields and a means through which it communicates with the society; In a way that shows who a person is in the cultural context and gives unity and organization to separate components and features in a meaningful and understandable way. Individual and group identity is an important part of each person's personality, which is largely associated with self-awareness, and national identity is the awareness of society's people towards what they are, belong to, and are recognized by. Social identity has three dimensions of cognitive (a person's awareness of belonging to a group), value (positive or negative value consequences resulting from group and social membership) and emotional (emotions and feelings towards the group and towards the individuals of the group). Therefore, group identity has characteristics such as being a member of a particular group, being aware of one's membership, a person's perception of being a member of a group, having a positive emotional and affective evaluation towards the group, understanding one's destiny, and etc. National identity is a gathering force of material and cultural entities that, beyond ethnic ties, class ties and geographic ties, brings together people or individuals in a geographical land under the title of nation. National identity is a set of characteristics and common values of an independent nation, which the members of the nation are self-aware, and through them, they feel a sense of belonging to each other, and in addition, it differentiates nations from each other. National identity is based on components such as culture, society, politics, history, language, and etc., and by creating solidarity among the people of a society, it brings them together and separates them from other societies. This identity indicated a social that is formed by common belief and mutual commitment, historical background, active nature, dependence on a specific territory and differentiation from other communities by a specific public culture. National identity in terms of sociology, as the highest level of collective and group identity is a kind of feeling of commitment and emotional belonging to a set of national commonalities of the society that causes unity and cohesion and has different dimensions of national, religious, social and human subculture. One of the important issues and topics in national identity is the issue and topic of national identity reproduction in different generations; That is, those things that indicate national identity and able to transfer this identity to the next generations. The national identity reproduction means the constant reinterpretation and reproduction of the pattern of values, institutions, memories, myths and traditions that constitute the distinctive heritage of nations. What helps to national identity reproduction is the social and communication interaction of humans with each other on the one hand and with urban symbols and signs on the other hand. Therefore, both social interaction in the discussion of national identity is of fundamental importance and both identity and national meanings are important. In fact, it is the interaction between these two dimensions that can reproduce the national identity. One of the effective factors in the national identity reproduction is the sociological study of cultural factors. Sociology refers to the foundations, roots, contexts, platforms and social factors that are obtained from the scientific study of the meaningful and systematic behavior of a person with fellow humans and plays an important role in the socialization of people, and socialization based on sociological foundations refers to how a person or people are connected to society. Also, culture is the extract of social life which all thoughts, ideas, norms, values and individual and social activities are reflected in it. Cultural factors and elements were include three parts of material (including technical skills, arts, tools and material objects used by members of society), cognitive (including beliefs, myths, ideologies, values and knowledge) and basic rules (including people's ways of life, customs and traditions, rules and regulations, systems and rituals followed by the people of the society). Many experts in the fields of sociology and psychology believe that adolescence is the beginning of the stage of identity formation and one of the duties of social institutions is to help national identity reproduction in the adolescent and young generation. Therefore, the current research was conducted with the aim of sociologically investigating the impact of cultural factors on the national identity reproduction in students.

Methodology: This study in terms of purpose was applied and in terms of implementation method was cross-sectional from type of correlation. The research population consisted of all adolescents aged 13-16 years in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province with number of 51339 people, which the sample size was considered with using Cochran's formula to be 400 people, and this number was selected by multi-stage cluster sampling method. In this study, there were 27,499 male adolescent students and 23,480 female adolescent students which in the multi-stage cluster sampling method, first the Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad provinces province were divided into five parts of north, south, east, west and central, and from each part were selected two junior high schools (one boys and one girl) and from each school a number of classes randomly were selected as a sample and the students of the selected classes asked to respond to the research tools. The research tool was a researcher-made questionnaire (93 questions) which whose face and content validity was confirmed and its reliability using Cronbach's alpha method was estimated above 0.70. Data were analyzed by path analysis in SPSS and AMOS software.

Findings: In this study, there were 400 adolescent girls and boys in the junior high school with an average age of 14.06 years, which most of the students were male (52%), ninth grade (38%), parents education was university (80% and 62%, respectively), father's occupation was free and market (60%), mother's occupation was housewife (40%) and urban residence (66%). The findings showed that ethnic identity and adherence to customs had a positive and significant correlation with the national identity reproduction in students and the expansion of the culture of tolerance, family disorganization and expansion of virtual space had a negative and significant correlation with the national identity reproduction in them ($P < 0.001$). Also, the sociologically model of the impact of cultural factors on the national identity reproduction in students had a good fit, and in this model, cultural factors had a direct and significant effect on the national identity reproduction in students ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, the cultural factors had a significant impact on the national identity reproduction in students. Therefore, to national identity reproduce in students it is possible to prepare the ground for the improvement of cultural factors.