



ABSTRACTS

URBAN CHANGES AFTER SLAMIC REVOLUTION IN IRAN. Zareh Fanni

In this period, occurred many transformations and reforms in the Iranian society. One of the most important of these, was changes in urban systems. Population was rapidly grown and there was an increase in number of cities too. Iranian urban systems which taking impression by capitalist relations since 1960, approximately after Islamic revolution that situation led to overthrowing of traditional connections between cities and villages. This condition has been worse after war with Iraq. Increases in population, economic and social differences and inequalities among cities together and between cities villages were only parts of these results. Nevertheless, urban and rural conditions has been improved as compared with before Islamic Revolution. The main aim of this paper is to investigate the geographical and spatial distribution and interaction among cities. Furthermore this research will also compare cities in relation to population growth. The main result of this study, shows the differences between capital city(Tehran) and other cities has been increased. The most reason for this difference is referred to urban mismanagement. Key words: urban planning, population growth, urban management, spatial distribution system.

Information technology and software export. Iran's case study. Ali Sanayei

In the new millennium, Information Technology (IT) comes out very effective and is becoming evident in the both developed and developing countries. These areas especially within the fields of information gathering in the broadest sense as well as developing and strengthening networks both internal and external to the surrounding environment.

Today, more and more companies, organizations and government offices are using the Internet to publicize or sell information about their particular area of expertise or interest. Secondly, the speed with which information can be exchanged, e.g. between subsidiaries in a conglomerate, makes it attractive for the companies to tie these together and from networks in which experience, knowledge and resources can be easily shared across borders. Finally, access to a computer, a telephone line, and a modem is financially attainable to an increasingly large part of the population.

In this paper, we will discuss the impact of IT on Software Export, by using the experience of developing countries such as India, and rest of the world that have expanded their investment on IT and Information & Communication Technology (ICT), and finally we will explain both external and internal software export barriers and give some suggestions for overcome the barriers, and expanding IT in Less Developing Countries (LDCs) like Iran.

Psychological paradoxes in Iranian traditional musician. Ali Papoli Yazdi

F.Tonis in his typology of modern society has used two terms of "Gemeinschaft" and "Gesellschaft". These terms are translated to "community" and "society". The first is the result of natural intention (Wesenwille) and the second is based on purposed instrumental rationality intention (Kürwille). Movement towards modernization causes the change of community to society and the change of thought structures follows it. In Iran, a visible movement toward "Gesellschaft" from "Gemeinschaft" has been begun especially after constitutionalism with the entrance of western culture and modernism appearances. This change in social structure has transformed all cultural subsystems related to "Gemeinschaft". According to this, Iranian traditional music, as a "Gemeinschaft" cultural subsystem, has been encountered with different political - economical relationships. The idealism which is based on "Gesellschaft" negates unrational structures. Iranian traditional music especially its repertoire (Radif) has an unrational structure. The competence of the structure of this music mostly proved in theologian discussion rather than theoretical studies. What is observed in the thought structure of traditional Iranian musicians is the opposition of two opposite thoughts: a part of their thought structure and character is related to "Gemeinschaft" and the other to "Gesellschaft". This opposition is the parameter, which has caused psychological paradoxes in these musicians. Traditional musicians' tendency to conserve traditional music as a national sign and observable tendency to "Gesellschaft" encounter them with psychological - behavioral paradoxes. In this text, the author attempts to describe this opposition and its formation process factually. Tehran university department of music professors as the oldest center for traditional musicians educating in Iran are the case of study in this article.