

Investigating the impact of youth differentiation with the mediating role of hegemony on satisfaction with national identity among Iranian ethnic groups

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Abstract

Satisfaction with Iranian national identity includes a person's attitude and his general evaluation towards his identity as a whole or some aspects of his life. In this research, the relationship between self-differentiation, ethnic hegemony and satisfaction with national identity was investigated. The aim is to determine the relationship between self-differentiation and the mediating role of ethnic hegemony on satisfaction with the national identity of Iranian ethnicities. The present research is a descriptive-applicative and correlational survey, the statistical population of which consists of men and women from five ethnicities: Persian, Arab, Baloch, Kurdish and Azari. The sample size of this research includes 645 people in the young age group (15-30) who were selected based on Cochran's formula. In this research, proportional stratified sampling was done. The most important criterion for entering the research was the ethnicity of the people. The data was collected based on Skorn and Friedland's own differentiation questionnaire and researcher-made questionnaire. The findings of the research regarding the three hypotheses proposed in this research indicate the confirmation of all three hypotheses. The results show that self-differentiation is effective on ethnic hegemony and ethnic hegemony is also effective on satisfaction with Iranian national identity. Examining the direct relationship between self-differentiation and satisfaction with national identity showed that although this

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relationship is effective, it is not as effective on national identity satisfaction as ethnic hegemony, so in the general conclusion of the path analysis, it can be stated that The three mentioned variables are self-differentiation, ethnic hegemony and satisfaction with national identity. Ethnic hegemony has the greatest effect on satisfaction with Iranian national identity.

Keywords: Self-differentiation, Ethnic Hegemony, Satisfaction with national identity.

1. Introduction

The study of human behavior and the recognition of factors that strengthen or change it has been one of the topics studied by sociologists and behaviorists, because one of the important issues is the discussion of commitment and attachment to the basic principles and laws governing the society in terms of national identity. Undoubtedly, social commitment to the national identity is impossible without gaining awareness, attachment and satisfaction with it, and as we know, the coordination of the components of the social system to achieve the goals of the system is one of the important features of the ideal society, and this is achieved when the members That society, as the constituent elements of the social system, should recognize and fulfill their duties and also consider themselves responsible to their fellows. It is clear that identity is the answer to what and who people are, which can simultaneously be explained in individual, collective, historical, religious, national, ethnic and religious dimensions. From the ontological point of view, identity shows what and who a person is, which has both the meaning of similarity and the meaning of dissimilarity. Of course, this way of looking at oneself or one's group has existed since the beginning of human collective life and has become more intense in recent centuries (Hijazi and Bahramizaei, 2023:92).

Identity, with its positive and negative characteristics, forms the boundary between "us" and "others" (Haq Panah, 2010: 88). According to the definition of UNESCO, the core identity is the central individual and collective personality that shapes the main actions, behaviors and decisions of an individual or a group (ethnicity, nationality) (Salimi (2009); quoted by Masoudnia et al., 2015:143). First of all, the Iranian identity is compared with the concept of the land of Iran. The country that is now called Iran is actually a

part of historical Iran, where different ethnic groups have always entered and grown, and each of them has left their marks and signs in the culture. And they left its civilization (Rekavian et al., 2018: 60) Every person is a member of a group or society and searches for his identity beyond its values, and as a result of this membership, he accepts norms and values and grows up with them, observes principles and accepts roles according to those norms. And based on this, the level of people's sense of responsibility towards these roles, which can be interpreted as the level of commitment and social attachment of people. The roots of people's obligations are considered based on their level of satisfaction, and in fact, social obligations arise from ideas that can be described to some extent between social agents and also the relationship that these agents can have with themselves (Iman and Moradi 2010) Flor and Kramer (2001) also consider the social obligations of individuals as the trust between individuals in a multifactorial system. (Flor and Karam; 2004: 204) Many researchers of social and behavioral sciences have focused a large part of their studies on the study of social satisfaction among different ethnic groups and society and believe that the level of social satisfaction of individuals is based on their social commitment to a set of It is made of ideas, thoughts and beliefs, which in fact make the real identity of people and people form their social relationships based on them. and they have low group commitment compared to people for whom group membership is more important and who have high commitment, they are less likely to behave in accordance with group norms (Dosaj et al.; 1999, quoted by Iman and Moradi; 2018).

Ethnicity is the framework of social bonds and group differences that are created based on the determination of ingroup and outgroup members. Ethnic communities are determined based on different standards, in which the two categories of culture and geography are mostly emphasized (Masoudnia et al., 2018: 518). Therefore, an ethnic group has a distinction and demarcation with other ethnic groups, which has a different identity for itself, based on which it behaves (Haqqanah, 2010: 84). In fact, ethnicity is a powerful source for defining and finding meaning in the context of common historical roots such as common beliefs, language or culture (Zlatnik et al. (2010); quoted by Sardarnia and Safizadeh, 2019: 98). Ethnic diversity is a relatively comprehensive and

global reality, and ethnic groups play a significant role in the progress and peace or internal and external conflicts of countries (Barsultan, 2016: 154).

By understanding this importance, in the multi-ethnic country of Iran, the issue of ethnic identity and its relationship with national identity is one of the important issues of interest to researchers as well as policy makers and planners. In the last few decades, the topic of national identity and ethnic identity and the investigation of issues related to identity and its dimensions have become one of the main and central topics of humanities. Since the intellectual and identity foundations of a society are very important in shaping and directing the political and social developments of that society, and the course of society's movement is determined based on this. On the other hand, social political developments are also effective in the development of identities; Therefore, ignoring this issue can prevent societies from being organized in the political, social, economic and cultural fields and create the ground for important challenges. In addition to this, managing ethnic differences, increasing national identity, realizing national unity within the framework of the sense of belonging, solidarity and loyalty of different ethnic groups and groups to the land, history, culture, nation and government, as well as creating a general consensus on major political and social issues requires the amount The participation and role of ethnic identity in the most important historical event of the Islamic Revolution during the holy defense period should be observed. On the other hand, individual issues such as self-differentiation can strongly lead to satisfaction with the common national identity between ethnic groups, as Barth also defines ethnic identity based on the element of self-awareness and emphasizing the cultural elements of a group (Amosi and Fakuhi). 2009); Sardarnia and Safizadeh, 2022:98).

But achieving national identity requires adopting a suitable strategy for linguistic, racial, religious, and other minorities. This type of strategy can fluctuate from various assimilation tactics to multiculturalism (social engineering) and although national identity is the most important and legitimate form of collective identity, other trends such as ethnic, religious, religious and gender identity are also important (Khalili and Mehraban Inche, Broun,2022:34). In general, identity as a fluid and multifaceted phenomenon is

the result of a continuous historical process which, under the influence of environmental conditions, is always connected with the political and social developments of human societies and continues like a flowing river in the bed of time and space. It has and at the same time it is changing (Rekabian et al., 2018: 53) therefore, social attachment to national identity is necessary to satisfy the needs of society members and as a result of social solidarity and cohesion, and its formation leads to an increase in the sense of security of society members and It is the reduction of cognitive inconsistencies of different ethnic groups and, consequently, the members of each ethnic group, which ultimately causes the stability of the behavior of each member of the macro-society. This can be seen during the Iran-Iraq war. The Iran-Iraq war took place in a situation where the nascent Islamic revolution and many social and economic problems were plaguing the new political system of Iran, and of course Iraq was a highly calculated choice as the initiator of the war. This country was known as an ally of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc, and Iraq's involvement with Iran would naturally put the Soviet Union and the communists in support of Saddam alongside the United States and Europe, eliminating possible tensions (Mahmoudi et al., 2014: 105). Therefore, it was necessary to defend and resist the aggressions of Saddam and his internal and external supporters, unity and cohesion, and a high level of belonging and national identity among all ethnic groups and followers of religions in Iran. Therefore, the victory in the eight-year war imposed Farah's legacyIt is an expensive negativity and politics that was created by all ethnic groups and religious minorities and all of them (Azeris, Kurds, Baloch, Arabs, Turkmens, etc.) (being Iranian and Islamic) had a pivotal role in its creation. This successful experience could lead to unfavorable results like some countries.

Therefore, ethnicism is one of the sensitive issues that is directly related to the national interests of all countries (Armand, 2015, 2) and the principle of differentiation has an effect on the intensity and reduction of ethnic and national identity. Because in the first place, if a person reaches an individual balance regarding his individuality with the prevailing social system, he can form better relations at the ethnic and national level, while it seems that the concept of ethnic hegemony means establishing superiority over this issue and

as a result The common national identity should be effective. Differentiation refers to the ability to create a balance between intellectual forces and emotional processes at the inner level and to create a balance between maintaining individuality along with the experience of intimacy at the social level (Fale Kar et al., 2019: 28). with the other, while maintaining "self-perception" (Kazhemian Moghadam et al., 2017:72). Therefore, the concept of differentiation is the foundation of all the relationships that humans have with themselves, society and others throughout their lives. Differentiation has two levels of individual and interpersonal functioning, which individual function includes the ability to separate emotional processes from rational processes, as well as the function Interpersonal is the ability to experience intimacy along with maintaining independence in social relationships (Fedai et al., 2018:2).

Patrick et al. (2007), believe that differentiation is an integral component of a person's ability to develop intimacy, and the level of differentiation seems to be related to the level of social satisfaction. For example, people with low levels of differentiation who are mixed may be less able to understand what they want from society to improve their relationships, which ultimately leads to lower levels of social satisfaction (Kazhemian Moghadam et al., 73: 2015). For this reason, Dinir (2000), believes that in most cultures, special attention has been paid to differentiation at the individual and social level (Nofarsti and Ganji, 2021: 104). Therefore, paying attention to the issue of self-differentiation and its effect on satisfaction with national identity can increase the level of social satisfaction and ultimately improve the effectiveness of national identity. In fact, people look at things with a clear perspective, actively try to solve their problems, identify problems in time and ask others for help (Haidari and Saedi, 2019: 193). Hill (2008) in the study of the relationship between differentiation and satisfaction showed that differentiation is significantly related to satisfaction, and people with high differentiation reported higher family satisfaction. Houghton (2004) concluded in a research that differentiated people have a greater sense of self-control and worthiness, because they are more successful in controlling negative emotions and act responsibly (Homaei and Dasht Bohori, 2019: 59).

Therefore, the issue of the effect of differentiation and, as a result, the best possible fertility of the common national identity under the influence of ethnic hegemony, can have an effect on the issue of social cohesion in the field of national identity of our country, Iran, which is formed from different Iranian ethnic groups. Because in researches such as Pourhasan and Bagherabadi (2009), the reason why ethnic nationalist movement has not taken place in Kermanshah, the city that has the largest Kurdish population among the Kurdish cities of Iran, was investigated and the findings showed that Kermanshah elites with The symbolization of elements of national identity has led to the reconstruction of national identity in Kermanshah and one of the reasons for the non-formation of ethnic movements in Kermanshah, in fact, the hegemony ruling the thinking of people in this city has caused the common sense of national identity to prevail. Also, the results of Salah and Amiri's research (2015) It investigates the role of Baloch fighters in the eight years of holy defense, examines the role and assistance with the help of the concept of national identity, and the results show that the Baloch ethnicity provided the most assistance and sent fighters to the front during the Zang years, and this is a sign of their high solidarity with Others are compatriots and the reason can also be found in the ethnic hegemony ruling over these people. Therefore, to what extent the discussion of differentiation under the influence of ethnic hegemony can affect the Iranian national identity of Iranian ethnic groups is a problem that we will reach at the end of this article.

2.Review of Literature

The internal research conducted in this regard can be listed in several cases. Iman and Moradi's research (2010) with the title of examining the relationship between social satisfaction and national identity with the social commitment of the youth of Shiraz with the aim of investigating the relationship between social satisfaction and national identity with social commitment among the youth in the city of Shiraz, where the exchange approach with a focus on The theories of Lawler and Yun have been used. The results of this research showed that the relationship between the two constructs of social satisfaction and national identity with social commitment is significant at the 95%

confidence level. Beheshti and Haqmoradi (2016) regarding the sense of belonging to Iran among Iranian ethnic groups, using the secondary analysis of data related to 2667 Iranians in the fifth wave of the global values study, showed that in general, all ethnic groups have a strong sense of belonging to Iran, and what in some ethnic groups such as Sunni Arabs and Kurds reduce the level of this affiliation due to their feeling of inequality and their low participation in political power, as well as their inappropriate share of development compared to other ethnic groups. The sense of belongingness of the Sunni Baloch people towards Iran is worthy of attention in many of the indicators studied in this research.

Hajiani (2007) has also studied the relationship and ratio of tendency towards ethnic identity and tendency towards national identity among Iranian ethnic groups. Based on the chosen analytical framework, which is the theory of symbolic interaction, it has been determined that the identity of Iranians is multidimensional or hybrid, and there is no contradiction, conflict, or incompatibility between the dimensions or sources of identity of the Iranian society. The individual observation unit and the analysis unit included six main (Iranian) ethnic groups: Kurds, Baluchs, Azeris, Arabs, Turkmens, and Lors. The statistical population includes people aged 18 and over living in 9 major ethnic cities of the country, and the samples were selected by multi-stage sampling method. The results show that ethnic and national identity among Iranian ethnic groups are both strong and prominent, and there is no conflicting and polar relationship between them. It should also be mentioned that there is a positive and strong relationship between the cultural and social dimensions of ethnic and national identity; But the political dimensions of these two types of identity have a negative relationship with each other. Payandeh and Jafarzadepour have investigated the national and ethnic identity among the youth of Dehdasht in a research using a survey method and a questionnaire. The results show that national and ethnic identity are two types of collective identity that people make internal and part of their personality during the process of socialization and use them in appropriate situations; Therefore, people do not perceive a contradiction between these two types of identity (Payandeh and Jafarzadehpour, 2011: 101).

Regarding external research, the research that was presented in the British Social Issues Research Center in 2007, has studied social belonging and identity with regard to new changes, especially the discussion of globalization, communication technology, and the virtual world. The results of this research showed that more than one third of the respondents considered nationality as the most important part of their belonging. Professional or job belonging and team spirit and common interests are also increasing and even the team belonging of people has been more than political, religious, class, ethnicity and political affiliation. There were six categories of factors to which people belonged more; Family, friends, lifestyle, nationality, professional identity, team spirit. Also, belonging online and the virtual space of the Internet has become very important in the new era (quoted by Bidel and Mahmudzadeh 2011: 38). Ziauddin Ahmad in a book entitled "Looking at the Arab Nationalism Movement" considers the rise of Arab nationalism to be the result of Western colonialism, which was designed to turn Muslims away from their religion and as a result dominate them. According to the researcher, the three tools for the development of the Arab nationalism movement are: 1- the press; 2- Education centers; 3- Organized parties, associations and groups. By citing evidence, the researcher attributes the press of Egypt, Lebanon and Syria to mercenary for foreigners. Thus, the researcher concludes that the idea of nationalism is actually the expansion of the Western domination system (Ziauddin Ahmad, 2015).

Rinkavski (1997) points out in his research that ethnic identity is very strong among the ethnic groups of this country. In an essay titled "The Construction of Globalized Ethnicity," Pelus examines the ethnic identity of immigrants from India who immigrated to Hong Kong. According to Plos, globalization makes ethnic identity flexible because the process of globalization changes people's opinions about themselves (Plos, 2005). By analyzing interviews with perpetrators of ethnic violence during the Lebanese civil war, Creedy and Monroe (2006) conclude that identity imposes tasks on all individuals regardless of their ideological or demographic and economic social backgrounds. Their findings challenge the rationalist approaches of conflict theory and rational choice theory, and the institutional claims of

participatory democracy, and show the great power of identity and self-perception in adopting political action towards others.

2.1. Differentiate yourself

In order to distinguish the four components of emotional reactivity, my place, emotional avoidance and integration with others, the thinkers put forward as follows:

Emotional responsiveness: It is a state in which a person's emotions prevail over his reason and logic, and a person's decisions are made only based on emotional reactions. So the tendency to automatic emotional response to environmental stimuli that may appear as indifference or extreme sensitivity.

My position: having a clear description of myself, valuing one's beliefs and beliefs and maintaining them even when facing group pressure.

Emotional avoidance or emotional detachment: feeling threatened in intimate relationships, fear of intimacy and vulnerability. In close relationships, it is revealed by emotional distancing from others. Mixing with others: emotional conflict with important people in life and extreme identification with them (Hamidi et al., 2013:59).

Therefore, differentiation has been proposed in family therapy and people with this feature will increase the quality of their social relations with their family (wife and children) and will play an important role in getting out of tension. Undifferentiated people are not able to maintain their individuality and independence from their paternal family or ethnicities and it is more likely that they will face more problems. (Homai and Dasht Boori, 2018:58). According to Goldenberg, the concept of differentiation refers to a situation where a family member differentiates his rational function from his emotional function and avoids mixing with dominant emotions (Arafi et al., 2015: 90). Therefore, the theory of differentiation emphasizes more on the primary relationships in the family environment and considers it effective in later social relationships. This theory explains how multigenerational factors and existing variables; They can affect the person and his future social relations (Arafi et al., 2015: 91). Therefore, paying attention to a person's lack of differentiation is rooted in his unhealthy interpersonal relationships with his family and those around him

in the first place (Goldenberg and Goldenberg; 2012 and Skowron and Stanley; 2009)) Self-differentiation is actually in interaction with different types of social communication in relation and at higher levels of differentiation, people have better communication health. (Hooper and De Puy; 2010 and Cheng and Gill; 2006; Williamson, Sandage and Lee; 2005).

2.2. Ethnic Hegemony

The concept of hegemony is extremely important in explaining the discourse theory. Hegemony comes from the power of persuasion of the ruled classes by the ruling class. There is a hegemonic position all over the society and it is intertwined with it. Laclau and Mouffe use a much more generic meaning of hegemony compared to Gramsci. This concept refers to who is superior in the field of politics and society. In other words, which political force will decide on the dominant forms of behavior in the society. If they accept the general ideas of meaning for a sign even for a while, then that sign becomes hegemonic. The hegemonic of other signifiers means the hegemonic of the whole system of meaning and finally our speech and its identity. Fixing temporary identities is the most important function of hegemony. Another function of hegemony is to substitute power instead of normal and natural force, showing power and showing it in accordance with reality (Moghadami, 2012, 103). In relation to the hegemonic factors of the discourse according to Laclau Mouffe, four factors can be found that are effective in the hegemonic of a discourse or its decline, therefore the three most important factors are as follows:

1. Political actors: According to Laclau, the emergence of discourses and their dominance depends on the playing of the basic roles of some political actors who lead the political conflict. This is because the discourses and structures are never stabilized and their randomness always causes some kind of instability and crisis in them and we witness the emergence of political actors. In other words, when a dominant discourse becomes weak and cannot give identity to social actors, the possibility of political actors emerges and these actors can cause its hegemony by creating a new division around a central signifier. Therefore, achieving hegemony in the political struggles of

discourses is the result of the achievement of political actors in the time of crisis of identities and meanings (Hijazi and Bahrami, 7:2020).

2. Credibility and access: Lacla and Mouffe use these two concepts to explain the success rate of a discourse and show how during crises, some discourses are more welcome and successful than others. The availability feature is defined by the need for floating signifiers. In this situation, discourses that can put an end to the existing ambiguity and void of meaning by absorbing these signs and make them available to social actors, the possibility of becoming hegemonic is provided (Manochehri (2012); quoted by Hijazi and Bahrami, 7:2020).

3. Exclusion and highlighting: Another factor that is of fundamental importance in the hegemonic and deterioration of discourses, in fact, these two concepts are related to the concept of hostility and alienation. In discursive conflicts, each discourse tries to create unattainable auras of power around itself by highlighting its own strengths and rival's weaknesses and marginalizing its own weaknesses and rival's strengths. Highlighting and marginalization is a way to maintain and continue the power and durability of the hegemonic discourse (Moghadami (2010); quoted by Hijazi and Bahrami, 2018:7).

2.3. Research assumptions

Based on the current research problem, Dale's assumptions were formulated:

- There is a significant effect between the level of self-differentiation and the level of ethnic hegemony.
- The degree of ethnic hegemony is effective on the level of satisfaction with the national identity of Iranian peoples.
- There is a positive and direct effect between the level of self-differentiation and the level of satisfaction with the national identity of Iranian peoples.

3. Methodology

The type of current research is applied and the method used in this research is descriptive-survey, according to the nature of the subject and research objectives. The method of data collection is through documents, library. The

data collection tool is a questionnaire based on the Likert scale. Cronbach's alpha method was used to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. The value of Cronbach's alpha is calculated between zero and one, if a questionnaire is valid if the value of Cronbach's alpha is greater than 0.7, the closer the value is to one, it indicates the high reliability of the questionnaire. In this research, by using standard self-differentiation questionnaires (DSI-2), and a researcher-made questionnaire on satisfaction with national and ethnic identity, the required information was collected, and Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated through SPSS software was calculated for each of the questionnaires as follows.

The coefficient obtained for the standard differentiation questionnaire was equal to 0.76, and the coefficient obtained for the satisfaction questionnaire was equal to 0.92, and the coefficient for the ethnic hegemony questionnaire was equal to 0.90. Content validity has been used to determine the validity of the questionnaire. In this research, according to the standardization and localization done on the questionnaires and the opinions of the supervisors, the content validity of the questionnaires was confirmed. In this research, the statistical population included all women and men from five Iranian ethnic groups, including Kurds, Azeri, Arabs, Baloch and Persians living in Iran, and the sample size in this research was selected through the Cochran formula and based on proportional stratified sampling. A statistical sample is: a limited number of members of the statistical population that express the main characteristics of the society. Probability sampling with regular and systematic technique according to Cochran's formula includes 645 people. Finally, after collecting the information, SPS and Lisrel statistical software were used to analyze the software research data, and descriptive and inferential statistics were used to express the results.

4. Findings

To determine the frequency distribution of the data, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical test is used, if the data is normal, parametric statistical tests are used, otherwise, non-parametric statistical tests are used. The data are tested in the form of this hypothesis:

- ✓ Null hypothesis: the frequency of data follows a normal distribution.
- ✓ Reciprocal hypothesis: the frequency of data does not follow a normal distribution.

Table 1: Data normality test

meaningful	standard deviation	Average	Number	Research structures
0.048	0.676	3.88	540	Differentiate yourself
0.039	0.505	1.76	521	hegemony
0.000	0.413	3.26	521	Satisfaction with national identity

The significance level obtained for all factors is more than 5%, so we can accept 95% normality of data distribution in different dimensions. Therefore, according to the normality of data distribution, parametric statistics method was used for data analysis. Also, in order to determine the most effective factors in national satisfaction, the path analysis test was used. In the present study, the data of 645 Iranian people were examined, and based on the findings, the average national satisfaction of the studied population was 50.22 with a standard deviation of 9.69. The mean of hegemony was 50.39 with a standard deviation of 14.47. The average self-differentiation was 69.37 with a standard deviation of 12.82.

Table 2: Descriptive state of the data

Differentiate yourself		hegemony		National identity satisfaction	
69.37	Average	50.390	Average	50.22	Average
69.00	Middle	50.00	Middle	51.00	Middle
66.00	fashion	49.00	Fashion	51.00	fashion
12.82	S.D	14.47	S.D	9.69	S.D

After the normality of the research structures is ensured, the relationships of these structures become possible to test the research hypotheses. The relationship between the investigated variables in each of the research hypotheses has been tested based on a causal structure with the path analysis technique. The general research model is shown at the end of the text. The summary of the results related to the standard factor load of the variables is provided. Beta statistic is also used to measure the significance of relationships.

Table 3: The results of examining the hypotheses with the Pearson correlation test

Result	Error rate	Sam ple size	The value of the correlation coefficient	Research hypotheses
proving a theory	0.000	645	0.79	There is a significant effect between the level of self-differentiation and the level of ethnic hegemony. The level of ethnic hegemony is effective on the level of satisfaction with the national identity of Iranian peoples.
proving a theory	0.000	645	0.455	
proving a theory	0.000	645	0.450	There is a positive and direct effect between the level of self-differentiation and the level of satisfaction with the national identity of Iranian peoples.

Based on data, it can be seen that the regression model is statistically significant. Considering that (Sig = 0.000), we can accept a significant relationship between the variables.

Table 4: Standardized and non-standardized impact coefficients in multiple regression

Sig	t	Standardized coefficients	Not standardized coefficients		Regression stages
		Impact factorBeta	standard error	Impact B	
000/0	594/22	---	115/0	606/2	Constant
000/0	331/9	447/0	0309/0	363/0	Ethnic hegemony
839/0	203/0	010/0	028/0	006/0	Differentiate yourself

The detection coefficient value is used to calculate the error. The detection coefficient is specified by R Square (R2) in the table and is used to calculate the error with the formula $\sqrt{1-R2}$:

$$e = \sqrt{1 - 0.202} = 0.798$$

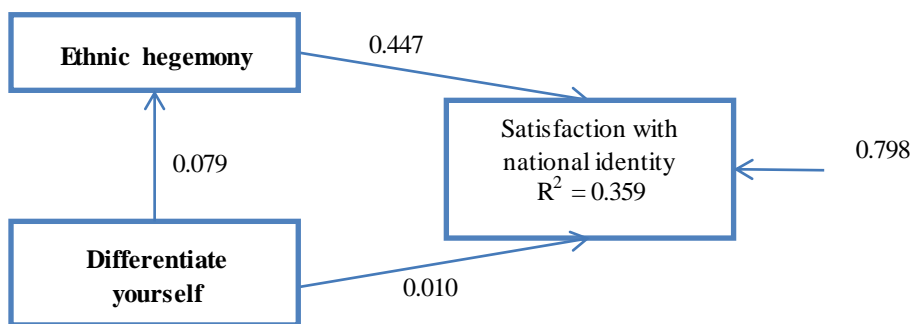


Figure 1: The path analysis model of ethnic hegemony and self-differentiation on satisfaction with national identity

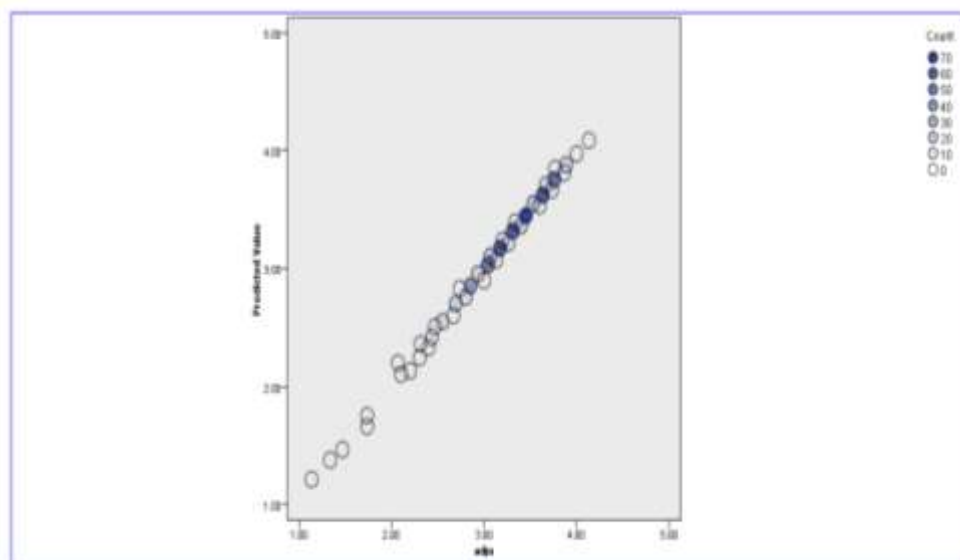


Figure 2: Regression of satisfaction with national identity based on predictor variables

Based on the predictor variables, i.e. hegemony and self-differentiation, it can be seen that according to the regression correlation diagram, predictor variables have an effect on satisfaction with national identity in men and women from five ethnic groups in Iran, namely Arab, Baluch, Kurdish, Azeri and Farsi.

This study was conducted with the aim of investigating the relationship between self-differentiation and ethnic hegemony with satisfaction with the national identity of Iranian ethnic groups in the country's young generation. The results of the regression analysis show that in the last step of the regression, the intensity of the effect of the ethnic hegemony variable on satisfaction with the Iranian national identity is 0.447, according to Bowen's theory, it includes self-differentiation, emotional, cognitive separation and independence from others, and In the process of individualization, people gain an understanding of their identity. Therefore, this distinction enables them to accept the responsibility of their thoughts, feelings, perceptions and actions. In other words, a distinguished person has the ability to deal with issues and problems in life rationally and can avoid dealing with issues emotionally.

Therefore, this group of people has the ability to solve problems peacefully. On the opposite point, people who have a low level of differentiation have higher anxiety and a greater fusion between their intellect and emotions and experience emotional tensions in their relationships with society.

Therefore, according to Bowen's theory, it can be said that people who have a low level of differentiation have less ability to make rational decisions when dealing with issues and problems, and on the other hand, these people have problems due to their dependence on the ethnic system and the main ethnic prejudices and the interference between the two systems. which increases conflicts and problems and finally dissatisfaction with national identity (Fale Kar et al., 2019: 32) the severity of the research results showed that the components of self-differentiation as one of the important predictors of satisfaction with National identity and ethnic hegemony are investigated. The effect of the differentiation variable is equal to 0.010. Therefore, according to the model, the largest effect is related to the variable of ethnic hegemony, where for each unit of increase in ethnic hegemony, we see 0.447 units of increase in the level of satisfaction with national identity.

5. Conclusion

Considering the importance of investigating factors related to satisfaction with Iranian national identity, the role of self-differentiation and ethnic hegemony with satisfaction with national identity was investigated in the present study. In this research, the researcher tried to deal with the issue of Iranian national identity with a process from the inside out, because according to the researcher, the more people grow from within the culture of their families with a higher level of differentiation, the more they will be able to overcome the hegemony of ethnicity. and achieve their Iranian national identity in a better way. What is certain is that the ethnic groups in Iran also have different values and norms from each other, which in case of lack of proper education in the young generation and national neglect, will be in conflict with the national norms.

Therefore, by examining the roots of creating national commitment, it is possible to increase the amount of social commitment and satisfaction resulting

from it, and based on that, provide suitable conditions for training people with high social commitment. Since the lack of commitment and trust between people and families in different ethnicities leads to the separation of social relations between people and especially the youth, it is possible that economic and social factors are related to social commitment, and since in the text and culture of the society It has existed and has not disappeared, and ultimately it may be derived from cultural factors, since commitment has a normative status in society and is legal, it is a social phenomenon, and since it takes on a pathological state and increases, it becomes a problem. become social. (Franj; 1995 and Pascuer; 2004) If this issue is neglected, this issue will become a social phenomenon among young people, and its solution is to strengthen national identity and attachment to it.

In fact, according to the researcher, if the youth and people grow at a low level in terms of differentiation, they will not be able to properly understand these issues when dealing with ethnic and national differences and problems, and therefore we will face many problems at the macro level and national identity. And this is confirmed by the results of the present research. The findings showed that self-differentiation has a significant relationship with satisfaction with national identity and ethnic hegemony among young people. Differentiation means how much a person has gained emotional independence and less dependence in his main family (which is the ethnic group at the macro level and forms the main family at the micro level). That is, they are mostly dependent on their family and ethnicity, but if this difference in the dependence and differentiation of people is too much, people's social relations will probably suffer. Bowen's multigenerational therapy is one of the therapeutic methods that emphasizes the role of intergenerational processes in the smallest social institution, the family.

These findings will be especially useful for social therapists who emphasize the role of intergenerational transfer processes. In many cities of Iran, especially Kurdistan, Khuzestan, there are many ethnic problems, such as the imbalance between individual, ethnic and national values and tendencies, which is one of the main reasons for the weak development and independence of the individual from the reference ethnicity or ethnic hegemony. . Therefore,

it seems that the emphasis on self-differentiation can be effective in strengthening the foundations of Iranian national identity in these cities. In this research, self-differentiation was studied as a predictive variable. However, some factors are effective on differentiation and can be checked and controlled. For example, cultural individualism/collectivism, which seems to be better to be considered in future studies.

This issue has been considered in few studies. The present approach in this research is the psychological approach. It is a social phenomenon. And its various dimensions have been investigated separately by many researchers. For example, research like (Mirza and Qazlesflo, 2019: 476). Birami et al.(2013), Fallah Chai and Zarei (2013), Talebi and Ghobari Bonab (2013), Barzegar Kohnmoui et al. 2015), Kazemian Moghadam et al. (2015), Yousefi and Azizi (2017), Homai and Dasht-e-Gorgi (2017), Fale Kar et al. , Ora (2008), Hill (2008), Peleg and Itzhak (2010), Tina and Margaret (2011), Gableman (2013), Likani (2013), Biadsi and Peleg (2013), Kim and Jung (2015), all They have investigated the relationship between differentiation and social or family adaptation or conflicts arising from it, and in the field of political sociology, the researches of Salah and Amiri (2015), Armand and Pisure (2015), Barsultan (2014), Shahriari (2015), Ghasemi et al. (2019) and most importantly Milfant et al. (2020) have considered the social identity of individuals and individual identity and the impact of hegemony on it and as a result the formation of national identity, but the combination of these two categories with each other by the researcher It was investigated in depth in this research. The suggestions of this research are as follows:

✓ Due to the lack of objective measurement of the variables (based on self-assessment), the lack of control of other influential variables, the correlation scheme, and as a result, the uncertainty of the causal relationship, are among the limitations of the current research that should be controlled in future research.

✓ In future studies, factors affecting self-differentiation, such as the role of individualism/collectivism in self-differentiation, should be investigated.

✓ In order to more accurately measure the relationship between self-differentiation and satisfaction with national identity, the role of mediating

variables (such as religion, lifestyles, modernism, etc.) should be investigated in future studies.

✓ Self-differentiation should be checked by controlling cultural variables and collective values.

✓ In future studies, the relationship between self-differentiation and satisfaction with national identity should be studied by focusing on gender differences.

✓ In order to increase social solidarity and cohesion as much as possible, social psychologists should try to lead people to a high level of differentiation with the approach of adding coherence to the Iranian national identity and solving the problems of ethnic conflicts with the national identity. It is effective.

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