

A Comparative Study of the News Coverage of Hijab Removal in the News Media

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Purpose: News media play an important role in attitudes towards various issues, including wearing hijab and its removal. As a result, this paper aimed to compare the news coverage of hijab removal in the news media.

Methodology: This study was applied in terms of purpose and quantitative in terms of execution method. The research population was the hijab removal news in the news media of Entekhab (reformist), Fars (fundamentalist), Khabar Online (moderate), BBC Persian Television (affiliated with the United Kingdom) and Voice of America (affiliated with the United States of America) during 2017 and 2018, which were selected through the total population sampling method. The research tool was to observe and record the news of the hijab removal in Persian news media or the Persian section of foreign news media, and the face validity of the information was confirmed by the opinion of experts and its reliability was obtained 0.89 by the inter-coder agreement method. Finally, the data were analyzed with non-parametric chi-square test in SPSS-20.

Findings: Results showed that there was a significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC Persian Television and Voice of America in terms of amount of news, news style, news value, news source, news bias and news type ($P < 0.05$). However, there was no significant difference between the five mentioned media in terms of the headline type ($P > 0.05$). In other words, in terms of the amount of news about the hijab removal, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC Persian Television, Entekhab and Voice of America reported the most news. In terms of news style, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online and Voice of America used mostly news style and BBC Persian Television used mostly report style. Also, in terms of news value, Entekhab, BBC Persian Television and Voice of America used encountering value, Fars used the proximity value and Khabar Online used mostly two values of encountering and reputation. In terms of the news source, Entekhab and Fars used the media reporter's source more, Khabar Online used the domestic news agencies more, BBC and Voice of America used the unknown source frequently. In addition, in terms of the news bias, Entekhab, Fars and Khabar Online used the bias of condemning the event, the BBC used the neutral bias and the Voice of America used the bias of sympathy and support for the event more frequently. In terms of the type of news, Entekhab, Fars and Voice of America mostly used the event-oriented type, and the Khabar Online and BBC Persian Television mostly used the process-oriented type. On the other hand, in terms of the type of headlines, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC Persian Television and Voice of America used more inferential headlines and there was no significant difference among them.

Conclusion: The results showed that BBC Persian Television and Voice of America had a more positive view on the phenomenon of hijab removal and mostly reported the news from unknown news sources. The results indicated that the aforementioned news media are harmful to families in terms of the phenomenon of hijab removal.

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1. Introduction

The revival and promotion of Islamic values is a necessary condition for the rule of the holy law of Islam in the Islamic Republic system, and the religion of Islam has considered comprehensive instructions and worthy and superior models for human life in the material and spiritual dimension so that humans can use them in the path of their construction and evolution and get the happiness of this world and the hereafter. In the meantime, having a proper hijab, especially in public, is one of the concerns of religious societies, especially the Islamic society of Iran, and the lack of tendency to wear a proper hijab in accordance with Islamic norms is considered one of the current dilemmas of Iranian society (Atashzadeh-Shoorideh, Mohtashami, Abdoljabbari and Karamkhani, 2016). The issue of covering and hijab has a high place in the topics of today's world and the process of globalization and postmodernity; so that the borders between East and West have been crushed. Hijab has a high place in the topics of today's world and the process of globalization and postmodernity, so that it has ripped through the borders between East and West. Hijab is one of the main strongholds of women and one of the most important and beneficial mandatory laws of creation for them in society, and wearing improper hijab is one of the social problems and harms that have been shown on the outer surface and layers and the inner and lower layers of society (Nikbakhsh, 2019). Hijab is not specific to a specific society, but a global issue that is in a way related to the body. That is, the outer covering of people, especially women, is called hijab, which prevents them from being seen by strangers. Of course, hijab is not only for women, but men must also observe hijab. From the Islamic point of view, someone who has no hijab or wears improper hijab is not the one who does not comply with the mandatory limits of Sharia. Because it is possible that someone fully complies with this limit, but still her appearance, her behavior, the way she speaks, the way she walks, and even the way she looks, and briefly, her communication behavior in society is such that she attracts the attention of the strangers (Askarian Bidgoli, Athari and Sattar, 2018). Hijab in a general sense refers to the outer covering of women and one of the symbols of Islamic societies. Hijab - the Islamic covering of women - has two positive and negative dimensions, the positive dimension of which is the presence of body covering, and the negative dimension of which is the prohibition of showing off to strangers, and these two dimensions must be together in order for the Islamic hijab to be realized (Mahdavi and Sayed Sherafat, 2018). Hijab is used in Persian culture in three meanings, which are veil, niqab that women cover their face with, and chador that women cover their head to toe with. Also, hijab literally means a covering that covers the body parts of the woman normally; the parts of body that are prominent and it is in accordance with the orders of the Islamic religion (Nikbakhsh, 2019).

The mandatory removal of hijab of Iranian women in 1935 by resorting to force and pressure and encroaching on the most private part of Iranian women's lives resulted in numerous consequences. Reza Shah's hijab removal was part of his modernist policies, which were based on the ideology of nationalism and secularism based on the monarchy. In line with the full implementation of this policy, the government ordered women to follow the women of the royal family who appear without the hijab in official ceremonies and banquets, and for this purpose, there were celebrations throughout the country to celebrate hijab removal in January and February 1935 and newspapers published reports of these celebrations every day with the aim of removing hijab (Tavakoli, 2010). Hijab removal was a decree issued by Reza Shah on January 17, 1935, according to which women were prohibited from wearing hijab in public. On the other hand, the discussion about the mandatory hijab ruling was the focus of many political and social activists from the first days of the victory of the Islamic Revolution, and it was heavily discussed on March 15-27, 1978, but no specific decision was made about it until 1983. Finally, in 1984, the Islamic Council of Iran passed the mandatory hijab decree and the Islamic Penal Code, according to Article 102 of this law, a person who does not observe the hijab in public will be sentenced to 72 lashes (Sharifi and Darigh Gofar, 2017). The lack of inclination towards appropriate hijab and in accordance with Islamic norms is one of the most important issues of the Islamic communities, and compliance with Islamic standards and proper covering is one of the most important current concerns of Iranian society. Because the hijab of women provides the basis for their health and the society and prevents perversions, psychoses and abnormalities (Molaei and Yousefvand, 2013). In fact, the women's hijab is a

cultural phenomenon that appears in the form of normative disorders of society as normative polarization, normative conflict, normative instability, normative weakness and abnormality, and can be explained and interpreted in the growth-oriented security discourse in the process of value changes from metamaterial to material as a result of rapid, exogenous and unbalanced development after the end of imposed war. In such an atmosphere, we are facing one of the social and cultural issues of women called hijab, which is formed in the context of social relations and in the field of interpersonal relations. The hijab removal and improper hijab is one of the social harms that appear at the outer layers of society and is a sign and symbol of social harms and problems at the inner and deep layers of society (Sharepour, Taghawi and Mohammadi, 2012). According to many experts, the spread of improper hijab or its removal among the young generation can have many complications and consequences, such as the spread of lewdness and prostitution, the destruction of the family unit, psychological consequences (such as the fall of personality and making men obsessive) and cultural consequences (such as being exposed to miseducation, the destruction of national and Islamic culture and change of reference groups) (Molaei and Yousefvand, 2013). Failure to observe hijab and chastity threatens the foundation of the family, which is the most important core of society in the education and socialization of the human race, affects social relations and causes stagnation of activities in various social fields (Khoshfar, Bagheri, Barzegar and Nourmohammadi, 2015).

The adherence of a person towards observing the culture of hijab and chastity is not one-dimensional and it is necessary to examine this issue from different perspectives, including the influence of the media. As one of the social institutions, the media is responsible for the transfer of the sociocultural heritage and the values of the societies. In today's era, considering the prominent role they play in the society and cultural and social issues, they are trying to impose new patterns on the society to replace the Islamic culture and religious values (Nematifar and Safoorai Parizi, 2019). People's attitude towards hijab throughout their life is influenced by many factors, and it can be said that in this context, the influence of external factors such as the social environment and social culture of the society, advertisements and the media and the like on the attitude towards hijab has been more tangible, noticeable and bolder than other factors (Mahdavi and Sayed Sherafat, 2018). One of the very important factors in promoting the religious culture of the society, including adherence to public modesty, is the media, and in this context, the national media can be very effective in promoting the status of women in the Islamic society and institutionalizing the culture of chastity and hijab. For this reason, it is necessary to analyze the policies of the national media about the hijab in cultural formation for Islamic clothing. Because sometimes the programs promote the culture of mixing in the relationship between men and women, which is one of the factors that weaken the chastity and hijab and observing the Sharia frameworks in the clothing and makeup of women in the society. An important hidden harm in Iranian media is the portrayal of women in morally abnormal roles with Islamic hijab. In series and films, some women inevitably play negative roles such as murderers, morally corrupt or other criminals. According to the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the producers try to show even these women in full religious hijab, in this case, the Islamic hijab is associated with a set of moral vices in the individual. Therefore, in the perception of the audience, not only this woman's hijab is considered worthless, but also the principle of hijab's value is distorted and weakened unconsciously (Salarifar, Bayati and Salaripour, 2017). The role of the media in the public opinion is actually the construction and transmission of values and the perception of each person of the obvious facts, but it should be noted that the media are involved in all aspects of human life, in many cases their impact is not noticeable and it becomes apparent in the long term (Sippola, Kingumets and Tuhkanen, 2022). The media causes change and transformation in the nature of people's lives and in the process of modeling them in the field of wearing hijab and hijab removal (Hassim, 2014).

Literature review

Alipour, Shiri and Mohammad Taheri (2021) in a research entitled "Comparative investigation of white marriage news based on effective news components in the Farsi section of Al-Alam news, BBC and Voice of America" concluded that BBC has the most emphasis and Al-Alam had the least emphasis on white marriage

based on the component of the amount of news, and there was a significant difference between them in terms of the components of content presentation style, news brand, news values, news elements, news sources, news orientation, content bias, news type, news volume, and news tactics, but there was no significant difference between the three news media in terms of emphasis on white marriage based on the inductive load component of the headline.

Nematifar and Safoorai Parizi (2019) conducted a research on the effect of using social networks on hijab of users, emphasizing the dimensions of religiosity, and concluded that there was an inverse effect between the amount of use of social networks, the level of satisfaction and trust in social networks with users' hijab, but the amount of dimensions of religiosity including beliefs, rituals, consequences, cognitive and emotional dimensions had a positive direct effect on users' hijab.

Nikbakhsh (2019) conducted a research on the sociological analysis of factors affecting the tendency to wear hijab and concluded that the variable of foreign mass media had no significant relationship with the tendency to wear hijab, but other variables such as occupation, religiosity, family upbringing and age had a significant positive relationship with the tendency to wear the hijab.

Khodadadi Sangdeh and Ahmadi (2016) while researching the role of cultural and media factors in predicting women's hijab: a national study, concluded that cultural and media factors including Westernization, use of satellite, vulgar movies, illegal websites, feminist tendencies, Facebook and Chatroom had a significant positive relationship with improper hijab, and nationalism had a significant negative relationship with improper hijab, and cultural and media factors had a significant role in predicting women's hijab.

Molaei and Yousefvand (2013) conducted a research on the sociological investigation of the influencing factors on the tendency to wear hijab and concluded that there was a relationship between the use of foreign mass media, body image, religious beliefs and the socioeconomic base of the family and the tendency to wear hijab in female students and the mentioned variables were able to explain 65% of the changes in their tendency to wear hijab.

Rastegar Khaled, Mohammadi and Nagipour Eivaky (2012) in a research entitled "social actions of women and girls regarding hijab and its relationship with internet and satellite usage", concluded that the most important style of social action effective in observing hijab is religious value action and the most important social action style effective in hijab removal was a secular value action. Other results showed that the use of internet and satellite was effective in the style of religious and secular value action. In this way, with the increase of consumption hours with the purpose of fun and entertainment, the religious value action towards the hijab decreases and the secular value action increases in relation to it.

In the years after the revolution, due to the internal vulnerability of the society and external threats, the cultural transmission of the hijab has been disrupted, and the non-observance of the Islamic hijab has wounded the public conscience and turned it into a public issue. Therefore, spreading the culture of chastity and hijab and correcting anomalies related to this field has always been one of the most important concerns of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Gholipour, Beygi and Saadabadi, 2017). The Holy Qur'an considers the desire to be covered as one of the natural and internal affairs of human, which has been deposited in the human nature since the creation of Adam and Eve. In addition, hijab is one of the important components of religiosity in Islamic societies (Rastegar Khaled et al, 2012). Hijab plays an important role in maintaining family unity and improving various cultural, social and political situations of family and society, and one of the important harms for those is news media. Today, the role of news media is much more important than before, and the number of news media users is increasing every day, and some media play a destructive role in preserving Islamic values, such as preserving and honoring the hijab, which requires a lot of diverse research to understand them. The results of this research can help specialists and planners in designing programs to improve the state of hijab and help people in the society to know different media and to know their goals. In this research, an attempt is made to analyze the news of the hijab removal in five news media - Entekhab (reformist), Fars (fundamentalist), Khabar Online (moderate), BBC (affiliated with the United Kingdom) and Voice of America (affiliated with the United States) so as to use appropriate solutions to deal with them with

its results. As a result, considering the increasing role of news media in the life and cultural, social and religious values of the people and the importance of hijab and maintaining it for the Iranian society and its role in maintaining religious and national beliefs and convictions, this research aims to compare news coverage about hijab removal in the news media.

2. Methodology

This study is applied in terms of purpose and quantitative in terms of execution method. The research community is the hijab removal news in the news media of Entekhab (reformist), Fars (fundamentalist), Khabar Online (moderate), BBC Persian Television (affiliated the United Kingdom) and Voice of America (affiliated with the United States) during 2017 and 2018, which was carried out with the total population sampling method. In the total population sampling method, the size of sample and population are equal and the entire population is selected as a sample.

The research procedure was as follows: the researcher, with the help of a research associate, examined the hijab removal news in five news media - Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA - within a period of two years in terms of the amount of news, news style, news value, news source, news bias, news type and headline type and the mentioned components were identified as the most important components in news media with the help of supervisors and consultants and interviews with several experts in the field of news media. In the next stage and in a research collaboration, summarized the recorded information together and analyzed the frequency of each of the components for Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA using a computer.

The research tool was observation and recording the hijab removal news in Persian news media or the Persian section of foreign news media. For data collection, coding sheets corresponding to the components of news amount, news style, news value, news source, news bias, news type and headline type were used. To better understand this, it is necessary to explain several terms. Coding is a step in which raw data are systematically converted into meaningful units to accurately describe the characteristics of the content. The unit of analysis means the units that are statistically analyzed to answer the research hypotheses and questions. In the counting unit, the data are described numerically in terms of frequency of occurrence or in terms of space or time of propagation. In other words, quantitative units are the same as counting units. The recording unit is a specific part of the content that is determined by being placed in a certain category, which according to Holstie, is divided into five classification units including word or symbol, subject, character, sentence or paragraph, and title. The counting and recording unit can be the same. The component or sub-component are actually patterns or themes that are directly mentioned in the text or interview. In the current research, news content is considered as the unit of analysis, the number of news content as the counting unit, and the components and sub-components as the recording unit. Validity and reliability were calculated for the current research tool, which is to observe and record news about the hijab removal in Persian news media or the Persian section of foreign news media. So that the face validity of the data was confirmed by the opinion of experts and its reliability was obtained 0.89 by the inter-coder agreement method. Finally, the data were analyzed with non-parametric chi-square test in SPSS version 20 at a significance level of 0.05.

3. Findings

In this research, the news of hijab removal in five news media, including Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA, were investigated based on seven components of news amount, news style, news value, news source, news bias, news type, and headline type in a comparative manner and their results are reported below. In Table 1, the results of the comparative study of the news coverage of the hijab removal according to the component of the amount of news in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA were reported based on the chi-square test.

Table 1. The results of a comparative study of the news coverage of hijab removal according to the component of the amount of news in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA based on chi-square test

News media	Observed frequency	Expected frequency	Frequency difference
Entekhab	42	$20/47 = (5 \div 236)$	20/5-
Fars	67	20/47	80/19
Khabar Online	59	20/47	80/11
BBC Persian TV	44	20/47	20/3-
VOA	24	20/47	20/23-
Total	236	-----	-----
Test	chi-square = 23.44 (P = 0.000)		

According to the results of Table 1, there was a significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA in terms of the amount of news ($P < 0.05$). In other words, in terms of the amount of news about hijab removal, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, Entekhab and VOA reported the most news, respectively. In Table 2, the results of a comparative study of the news coverage of the hijab removal according to the news style component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA were reported based on the chi-square test.

Table 2. The results of a comparative study of the news coverage of hijab removal according to the news style component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA based on the chi-square test

News media	News style			Total
Entekhab	news	Report	Analytical	
Fars	22	19	1	42
Khabar Online	41	21	5	67
BBC Persian TV	26	24	9	59
VOA	15	23	6	44
Total	18	5	1	24
News media	122	92	22	236
Test	Chi-square = 69.18 (P = 0.017/0)			

According to the results of Table 2, there was a significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA in terms of the news style component ($P < 0.05$). In other words, in terms of the news style, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online and VOA used more news style and BBC used report style more. In Table 3, the results of a comparative study of the news coverage of hijab removal according to the news value component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA were reported based on the chi-square test.

Table 3. The results of a comparative study of the news coverage of the veil removal according to the news value component in the news media of Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA based on the chi-square test

News media	News value							Total
	Novelty	Universality + reputation	Encountering + reputation	Proximity	Reputation	Universality	Encountering	
Entekhab	0	0	12	0	11	4	15	42
Fars	2	0	2	26	13	14	10	67
Khabar Online	0	1	8	7	16	11	16	59
BBC Persian TV	0	11	14	0	0	2	17	44
VOA	0	0	4	0	0	4	16	24
Total	2	12	40	33	40	35	74	236
Test	Chi-square = 11.150 (P = 0.000)							

According to the results of Table 3, there was a significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA in terms of news value component ($P < 0.05$). In other words, in terms of the news value, Entekhab, BBC and VOA used encountering value more, Fars used value of proximity and Khabar Online used two values of encountering and reputation. In Table 4, the results of a comparative study of the news coverage of hijab removal according to the news source component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA were reported based on the chi-square test.

Table 4. The results of a comparative study of the news coverage of hijab removal according to the news source component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA based on the chi-square test

News media	News source								Total
	Citizens	American press	Arabic news agency	Unknown	Institutions' public relations	Domestic press	Domestic news agencies	Media reporter	
Entekhab	0	0	0	9	4	4	12	13	42
Fars	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	61	67
Khabar Online	0	0	0	10	0	11	27	11	59
BBC Persian TV	5	0	0	22	3	1	12	1	44
VOA	0	2	1	18	0	0	0	3	24
Total	5	2	1	59	12	16	52	89	236
Test	Chi-square = 85.238 (P = 0.000)								

According to the results of Table 4, there was a significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA news media in terms of news source component ($P < 0.05$). In other words, in terms of the news source, Entekhab and Fars used media reporters more, Khabar Online used domestic news agencies, BBC and VOA used unknown sources more frequently. In Table 5, the results of the comparative study of the news coverage of hijab removal according to the news bias component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA were reported based on the chi-square test.

Table 5. The results of a comparative study of news coverage of hijab removal according to the news bias component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA based on the chi-square test

News media	News bias			Total
	Empathy and support for the event	Condemning the event	Neutral	
Entekhab	10	31	1	42
Fars	0	54	13	67
Khabar Online	13	36	10	59
BBC Persian TV	16	0	28	44
VOA	24	0	0	24
Total	63	121	52	236
Test	Chi-square = 82.167 ($P = 0.000$)			

According to the results of Table 5, there was a significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA in terms of the news bias component ($P < 0.05$). In other words, in terms of the news bias, Entekhab, Fars and Khabar Online used the bias of condemning the event, BBC used neutral bias and VOA used bias of sympathy and support for the event. In Table 6, the results of the comparative study of the news coverage of the hijab removal according to the type of news component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA were reported based on the chi-square test.

Table 6. The results of a comparative study of the news coverage of hijab removal according to the type of news component in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA based on the chi-square test

News media	News type		Total
	Process-oriented	Event-oriented	
Entekhab	16	26	42
Fars	17	50	67
Khabar Online	35	24	59
BBC Persian TV	29	15	44
VOA	4	20	24
Total	101	135	236
Test	Chi-square = 56.31 ($P = 0.000$)		

According to the results of Table 6, there was a significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA in terms of the news type component ($P < 0.05$). In other words, in terms of the news type, Entekhab, Fars, and VOA mostly used the event-oriented type of news, and Khabar online and BBC used process-oriented type more frequently. In Table 7, the results of the comparative study of the news coverage of hijab removal according to the component of the headline type in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA were reported based on the chi-square test.

Table 7. The results of a comparative study of news coverage of hijab removal according to the component of the headline type in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA based on the chi-square test

News media	Headline type		Total
	Inferential	Persuasive – propaganda	
Entekhab	37	5	42
Fars	58	9	67
Khabar Online	46	13	59
BBC Persian TV	41	3	44
VOA	17	7	24
Total	199	37	236
Test	Chi-square = 42.08 ($P = 0.077$)		

According to the results of Table 7, there was no significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA in terms of the headline type component ($P > 0.05$). In other words, in terms of headline type, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA used more inferential headlines and there was no significant difference between them.

4. Discussion

One of the important topics in Islamic countries is hijab. The media can play an effective role in strengthening wearing hijab or its removal, and for this purpose, covering the news of the hijab removal were analyzed comparatively according to the effective news components, including the amount of news, news style, news value, news source, news bias, news type and headline type from the point of view of five news media, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA.

The results of this research showed that there was a significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA in terms of the amount of news, news style, news value, news source, news bias and news type, but there was no significant difference in the type of headline between the five mentioned media. In other words, in terms of the amount of news about the hijab removal, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, Entekhab and VOA reported the most news, respectively. In terms of news style, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online and VOA used news style and BBC used report style more frequently. Also, in terms of news value, Entekhab, BBC and VOA used encountering value more, while Fars used proximity value and Khabar Online used two values of encountering and reputation more frequently. In terms of the news source, Entekhab and Fars used the media reporter's source, Khabar Online used domestic news agencies, BBC and VOA used the unknown sources more frequently. In addition, in terms of the news bias, Entekhab, Fars and Khabar Online used bias of condemning the event, the BBC used the neutral bias and VOA used the bias of sympathy and support for the event more frequently. In terms of the news type, Entekhab, Fars and VOA mostly used the event-oriented type, and Khabar Online and BBC mostly used the process-oriented type. On the other hand, in terms of the headline type, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA used more inferential headlines and there was no significant difference between them. Even though no research was found on the comparison of the news of hijab removal in the news media based on the effective news components, including the amount of news, news style, news value, news source, news bias, news type and headline type, but the results of the

current research can be aligned with the results of other researches like Alipour et al (2021), Nematifar and Safoorai Parizi (2019), Nikbakhsh (2019), Khodadadi Sangdeh and Ahmadi (2016), Molaei and Yousefvand (2013) and Rastegar Khaled et al (2012) to name a few.

The results showed that there was a significant difference between the news media based on the amount of news. So that Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, Entekhab and VOA had the most emphasis on the hijab removal based on the component of the amount of news, respectively. In the interpretation and description of these results, it can be said that based on the highlighting theory, news media play an important role in determining the important topics of the audience and creating their intellectual priorities. This theory states that if an issue is highlighted in the media over a period of time, it can persuade the audience that the highlighted issue is important. Almost all studies on highlighting assumed that repetition of the subject increases its importance. Therefore, although Fars media coverage was more than other media, they should be examined in terms of other effective news components so that the goals of the mentioned media can be better understood by covering the news of hijab removal.

Other results showed that there was a significant difference between news media based on the news style component. So that in terms of the news style, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online and VOA used a news style more frequently and BBC used report style more. In the interpretation and explanation of these results, it can be said that in the news media, styles and formats of information are a solution for representing news and providing better and more appropriate information to the audience. In fact, by using these styles, news media can provide awareness and information in the best way. The dominant style of the BBC Persian news media is in the form of reports, and the approach of this media was more focused on explaining and describing the event, which dealt with the details of its occurrence with the help of news or narrating the event and presented new information in a descriptive manner. In contrast, the way of presenting the content in Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online and VOA was in the form of news, and the approach of these media was more focused on the summary and accurate reporting of this event through the lens of the political and social world.

Other results showed that there was a significant difference between news media based on the news value component. So that in terms of the news value, Entekhab, BBC and VOA used more encountering value, Fars used the value of proximity and Khabar Online used two values of encountering and reputation more frequently. In the interpretation and explanation of these results, it can be said that one of the news indicators which is the intrinsic nature of news and above all is effective on selecting the event and highlighting it is news value. Therefore, news value is one of the effective factors in news selection, which gives identity to the news and forms the structure of the news. News value refers to the flow that deals with the selection, construction and appropriate presentation of news.

In addition, the results showed that there was a significant difference between the news media based on the news source component; So that in terms of the news source, Entekhab and Fars used the media reporters more frequently, Khabar Online used domestic news agencies, and BBC and VOA used unknown sources more frequently. In the interpretation and description of these results, it can be said that every media should present its message by citing a reliable news source so that the readers accept it. Having a news source is considered the audience's natural need and right, so that in this way he can evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the published news according to the history and credibility of the news source. Broadcasting specific news creates a responsibility for each source, and in many cases, due to the possibility of denying the news and losing the credibility of the source, the media are forced to present their message from unknown or ambiguous sources. Saying words like informed observers and analysts of the issue and the like is a tactic that the media uses to both convey the message and it will not be responsible for it any more. On the other hand, the discussion of news sources has always been very important for the media, and the more reliable and trustworthy the sources of news and information are, the more important the audience will be to those news. According to the mentioned contents, the domestic media used the media reporter (Entekhab and Fars) and domestic news agencies (Khabar Online), but the two BBC and VOA used unknown source for their news transmission more frequently.

Other results showed that there was a significant difference between news media based on the component of news bias. So that in terms of the news bias, Entekhab, Fars and Khabar Online, used the bias of condemning the event more, BBC used neutral bias, and VOA used bias of sympathy and support for the event more frequently. In the interpretation and description of these results, it can be said that among the factors affecting the news bias of the media, we can mention the government, the power and wealth of the owners of the news media, and their approach and point of view to the investigated phenomenon (hijab removal). Therefore, the news media like Entekhab, Fars and Khabar Online dealt with the phenomenon of the hijab removal in the form of condemning the event, but BBC and VOA faced this phenomenon with biases like neutral, sympathy and support for the event, respectively.

Also, the results showed that there was a significant difference between news media based on the type of news component. So that in terms of the type of news, Entekhab, Fars and VOA mostly used the event-oriented type, and Khabar Online and BBC mostly used the process-oriented type. In the interpretation and explanation of these results, it can be said that it is necessary to divide the news into two parts, event-oriented and process-oriented, to facilitate news coverage. Process-oriented news is one that starts from the past, is prominent in the present and will have consequences in the future. This type of news affects the lives of most people in the community, both small and large groups, and causes changes in their lives, and the purpose of this type of news is to make people more aware. On the other hand, event-oriented news are rarely influential in the public life of societies, and for their selection, the most emphasis is placed on news value, attractiveness, surprise, and novelty. In this type of news, the most effort is done to stimulate the audience's curiosity, not to investigate world events and what is happening around people.

Other results showed that there was no significant difference between news media based on the headline type component. So that in terms of the type of headline, Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA used more inferential headlines and less persuasive-propaganda headlines. In the interpretation and description of these results, it can be said that writing a beautiful and attractive headline is one of the best things that news media can do to attract users to read and listen to the news. The title and headline is the very place that advertises its content. Therefore, the headline should be chosen in such a way as to encourage the audience to read the content, and all the five news media acted the same in this regard, and all of them put the most emphasis on inferential headlines and the least emphasis on persuasive-propaganda headlines. Because the purpose of the headline type is to make the audience interested in following the content, all the mentioned news media used a method that they think was more effective, i.e. the inferential headline type, and it seems logical that there was no significant difference between Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC and VOA in terms of headline type.

Although the issue of hijab and its removal is one of the important issues for Iranian society, but few researches have been conducted about it and no research has investigated the role of different news media in terms of addressing the hijab removal based on effective news components, which makes this research to not be able to compare and explain the results well with the results of previous researches. Therefore, it is suggested to carry out more research on the hijab removal and spread of hijab with the aim of providing solutions to prevent the hijab removal and to strengthen the spread of hijab. Also, due to the existence of different domestic and foreign news media, it is suggested that in the future, researchers should conduct a comparative study of how to cover the news of the hijab removal and other variables such as white marriage, etc. The results of this research, which examined and compared the five news media of Entekhab, Fars, Khabar Online, BBC, and VOA, in terms of effective news components, including news amount, news style, news value, news source, news bias, news type, and headline type, it has many practical implications. The results showed that BBC and VOA had a more positive view on the phenomenon of hijab removal and reported the news from unknown news sources more frequently. The results indicated that the aforementioned news media are harmful to families through the phenomenon of the hijab removal. Therefore, the cultural and religious officials and planners of the country can inform the people about the goals and consequences of different news media through reporting the results of scientific and practical researches and take into account the cultural

and religious context of the country and design realistic, attractive and accurate news media to increase the desire of people in to watch them and decrease watching harmful news media.

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