

## **The investigation on social factors affecting addiction among married people in Aran Bidgol**

Asadollah Babaeifard<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Shahmirzaie Bidgoli<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

In this study, the relationship between drug addiction and some social factors, among married drug users in Aran & Bidgol city is investigated by using survey methods. Population sample, using Cochran formula, is 300 people. Data for this study were collected from January to March 2011. Statistical tests showed that there is a significant relationship between gender, occupation, residence, income, education, social abnormal conditions, poor family relationships, wrong dating, social failure, and addiction. There was no significant relationship between age, household size, lack of leisure and addiction. In multivariate analysis and path analysis, it was observed that among the four independent variables that have a significant relationship with the dependent variable of the study, i.e. wrong dating, poor family relationships, social abnormal conditions and social failure, variables of wrong dating and poor family relationships have a direct impact on drug addiction.

**Keywords:** drug abuse, lack of leisure, poor family relationships, social abnormal conditions, social failure, wrong dating.

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1. Assitant Professor, Sociology, University of Kashan, Iran (Corresponding Author: saeedbfm@yahoo.com)

2. BA in Social Science Research

## **Social factors influencing depression (Case study: Gilan and Tehran Provinces)**

Masoud Chalabi<sup>1</sup>, Hoda Yaghouti<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

Depression is one of the most prevalent psychological diseases in which social factors play a major role. In this paper, adopting a sociological perspective, the authors have tried to conduct a comparative analysis of depression in Tehran and Gilan provinces. To collect the needed information, a number of 300 people living in Tehran, Rasht, Sowme-Sara, and Lahijan were surveyed. According to Sama Scale, the average degree of depression among our sample (based on a range of 0-100) reaches 26.27, indicating a minor level. A multiple regression analysis indicates that the construct of lack of social tie, including two variables of lack of social support and social isolation, contributes to depression more than other independent variables. Economic failure, moral abnormality consisted of lack of social trust, anomie and insecurity emotion were identified as the next important variables influencing depression respectively.

**Keywords:** depression, economic failure, lack of social tie, moral abnormality, social factors.

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1. Professor, Sociology, Shahid Beheshti University, Iran (Corresponding Author: M-chalabi@sbu.ac.ir)
  2. M.A., Social Research, Shahid Beheshti University, Iran (Hoda.yaghouti@yahoo.com)

## **An investigation of social and psychological factors contributing to suicidal tendency (Case study: 16-40 years women in Yasuj)**

Arman Haydari<sup>1</sup>, Kayhan Rasaeeport<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

Suicide is a multidimensional and processing phenomenon which includes unhappiness, suicidal tendencies, attempted suicide, and complete suicide. Most of the previous researches have analysed the issue based on mere sociological or psychological variables, relying on official statistics and time series data, and concentrated on complete suicides, neglecting suicidal tendencies. Thus, to fill some of the gaps in the suicide studies, this paper aimed at investigating the suicide tendency among 16-40 year-old women in Yasuj City. To this end, a sample of 370 women from Yasuj was drawn using classified random sampling to fill out the questionnaires. The results indicated that the unmarried, the youth, the unemployed, and university students had more suicidal tendencies compared with the married, the middle aged, the employed, and housewives. The variables of religiosity and depression had negative and positive correlations with suicide tendency respectively. Depression was the most effective variable in suicidal tendency, and the effect of religiousness on suicide has been mostly indirect. Finally, two variables of depression and singleness could explain over the half of the total variance (53%) of respondents' suicide tendencies. In sum, this study suggests a mediating effect of depression on the relationship between religiosity variables and suicidal tendency.

**Keywords:** depression, housewife women, religiosity, singleness, suicide tendency, working women, Yasouj .

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1. Assistant Professor, Sociology, University of Yausuj, Iran (Corresponding Author: alheidari2011@yu.ac.ir)
  2. MA., Demographics, Allame Tabatabaee University, Iran

## The effect of social capital on social health considering social happiness and social support

Mansour Vosoughi<sup>1</sup>, Seyed Mohammad Sadegh Mahdavi<sup>2</sup>, Ehsan Rahmani Khalili<sup>3</sup>  
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### Abstract

Social health as just one dimension of health in the society, along with other dimensions including mental, moral, and medical health, has a significant role in preventing social pathology and encouraging public participation in all community affairs. One's individual social health depends upon how one act in the meshwork of societal institutions and in the context of societal customs and rituals, how one interacts with others, and how others react to one. The fundamental question of the present study is formulated as follows: Given its significance, can social capital be recognized as a factor influencing social health? And if so, what are the impacts of social capital on social health with respect to social support and social happiness as the two variables? Enjoying a positivistic approach, this study is in fact a descriptive-causal survey. To measure the variables, we used Keyes Index for Social Health, Integrated Questionnaire for the Measurement of Social Capital (SC-IQ), Lindenberg Indices for Social Happiness, and Wellman and Fischer Indices for Social Support. After considering validity and reliability of the study, the questionnaires were applied to 810 households in five districts of Tehran in 2013 CE which were selected based on stratified sampling and cluster multistage sample design and utilizing Cochran formula to evaluate the sample volume. The results of our study indicate that social capital, social happiness, and social support, as three variables in this study, affect social health; that social capital has the greatest impact. As variables, social happiness and social support also affect social capital. And finally, social support causes an increase in social happiness .

**Keyword:** Tehran citizens, social capital, social happiness, social health, social support .

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1. Professor, Sociology Department, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research, Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author: voosoghi\_mn@yahoo.com)
  2. Professor, Sociology Department, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research, Tehran, Iran (sms\_mahdavi@yahoo.de)
  3. PhD Candidate, Sociology Department, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research, Tehran, Iran (ehsan5171@gmail.com)

## **Examination of Relationship between Social Exclusion and Delinquency in social exclusion and delinquency among female students of Yazd University**

Akbar Zareshahabadi<sup>1</sup>, Mastaneh Belgorian<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

Social exclusion is a process through which the relationship between individuals and the society in which they live is undermined and, as a consequence, excluded people face economic, social and cultural perils. Since youth activities in social arenas are conditioned on acceptance from other people and social groups, social exclusion can lead to the youth delinquency. Regarding the mentioned point, this paper examines the relationship between social exclusion and delinquency among female students of Yazd University. To gather the needed data, a sample of 100 female students was surveyed. Our findings show that the place of residence and marital position have no significant relationship with social exclusion and delinquency but family status has statistical significant relationship with delinquency and social exclusion respectively. Furthermore, according to our analysis, the rate of delinquency is higher among those who feel more exclusion. Regression analysis shows that 14.5 percent of dependent variable (delinquency) is described by social exclusion.

**Keywords:** delinquency, female students, social exclusion, University of Yazd .

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1. Associate Professor, Sociology, University of Yazd, Iran (Corresponding Author: a\_zare@yazduni.ac.ir)
  2. MA. in Sociology, University of Yazd, Iran (Belgorian\_m@yahoo.com)

## **Role of attitudes, perceived efficacy and environmental value on electricity consumption behavior**

Sadegh Salehi<sup>1</sup>, Loghman Emamgholi<sup>2</sup>  
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### **Abstract**

This study tries to examine the role of attitudes, perceived efficacy and environmental value on electricity consumption behavior with sociological orientation. It seeks to answer to this question that what extent theory of planned behavior might explain electricity consumption behavior at home? According to the theory of planned behavior, an individual initially is influenced by his/her attitude toward energy consumption first, then by perceived efficacy toward energy consumption behavior and finally, by environmental values. The population of this study is consisted of household electricity customers in urban area serviced by Cooperation of Electricity Distribution in West Mazandaran in 2014. Using random sampling method, 437 customers were selected to complete the questionnaires. Validity and reliability of the instrument were confirmed by local expertise and Alpha respectively. The results of the study show that there is a relationship among three components of the theory of planned behavior and electricity consumption management. The study concludes to suggest future researcher to apply different sociological theories to explain customers' electricity consumption.

**Keywords:** attitudes towards energy consumption, energy consumption behavior, environmental value, perceived efficacy, theory of planned behavior, West Mazandaran.

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1. Faculty Member, University of Mazandaran, Iran (Corresponding Author: s.salehi@umz.ac.ir)
  2. PhD Candidate, University of Mazandaran, Iran (lughman.1360@yahoo.com)

## A phenomenological study on lived experiences of singlehood stigma among over 30 year girls in Isfahan and Yazd

Farzane Ghane Ezzabadi<sup>1</sup>, Masod Kianpor<sup>2</sup>, Vahid Ghasemi<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

Stigma, a theoretical concept originally comes from Erving Goffman's writings, is a social phenomenon that is dependent on time and place. It is also a social pressure which a closed society with a prevailing culture creates and attaches to those who violate the common and accepted norms by that society. Paying too much attention to the role of marriage in our society, particularly in regions where traditional and masculine values are still effective, results in attaching singlehood stigma to those girls who have left behind the desired marriage age. Hence, the aim of the present study is approaching the social world of over 30 year girls and providing a picture of their lived experiences from a phenomenological perspective. Here, our central concept is stigma due to singlehood. To gather the relevant data, following a snowball procedure, 24 single girls at the age of 30 or more living in Yazd and Isfahan were interviewed in-depth. Our findings indicate that the feeling of stigma due to being unmarried is heavily understandable from the individuals' lived experiences. Others' heavy gazes, unnecessary pathos, never-ending questions and curiosities, families' rebuke, feelings of being a burden, undue flaws and inappropriate labels, irritable sneer and cruel sarcasm are among the social consequences of being stigmatized as a single and unmarried individual.

**Keywords:** cultural capital, phenomenology, singlehood, social capital.

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1. Master Student, Sociology, University of Isfahan, Iran (Corresponding Author: f.ghanee@gmail.com)
  2. Faculty Member, Department of Social Sciences, University of Isfahan, Iran (m.kianpour@ltr.ui.ac.ir)
  3. Faculty Member, Department of Social Sciences, University of Isfahan, Iran (v.ghasemi@ltr.ui.ac.ir)

## The analysis of urban sustainable development indicators in Tehran

Sattar parvin<sup>1</sup>, Abdolhosein Kalantari<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

This paper is to Sociological study of urban sustainable development indicators in Tehran city. Method research is combination of Documentary method and analysis present Data. Indicators of urban sustainability are divided environmental, social and economic Indicators. In environmental Indicator, High levels of air pollution as well as high energy consumption and high waste production, shows the status of sustainable development is undesirable. The findings suggest that in social indicator, Social participation and social justice are not desirable and finally indicators such as high unemployment and the deterioration of buildings in some areas shows Economic indicators have poor condition.

**Keywords:** economic indicators, environmental indicators, social indicators, sustainable urban development .

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1. Assistant Professor, University of Allameh Tabataba'i, Iran (Corresponding Author: sparvin1359@gmail.com)
  2. Assistant Professor, University of Tehran, Iran (abkalantari@ut.ac.ir)