

Assaluyeh women's perception of corporate social responsibility : Ethnographic Study

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Abstract

South Pars Assaluyeh region is one of the most heavily trafficked industrial regions in the Mideast. profoundly affecting the lives of local people, specifically women. The important issue that must be taken into consideration is the corporate social responsibility which, due to the presence of large petrochemical complex companies, could have a positive impact on the lives of people, especially women. Social interpretive approach is applied in this research, considering the semantic understanding of local women from corporate social responsibility towards external stakeholders. We used a qualitative methodology and approach of critical ethnography with semi-structured interview technique and observation considering age, occupation, marital status. Also 15 women were selected as native elements for purposive sampling for interviews .The data obtained from the interviews were classified into 4 categories: social pathology, women's empowerment, health and environment, development and social welfare. These categories were analyzed and then theoretical scheme was established. The results showed that the women living near the area have a positive assessment of the flourishing economic condition and the other ongoing circumstances associated with women's empowerment. But the firm performance has been negatively evaluated in terms of corporate social responsibility. On the other hand, women believed that companies must have both a corrective intervention and peer-reviewed programs and the sense of responsibility for the social, cultural and economic consequences of their activities.

Keywords

corporate social responsibility, development, health, critical ethnography, industrialization, social change.

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Received: June 2, 2015, Accepted: September 6, 2015

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A survey of the adaptation of Urmia Urban Public Spaces to the needs of women

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Abstract

One of the main goals of designing urban space is that the urban public spaces provide a place for all age, employment and gender groups. Designing an effective model for consolidation and the presence of actors as active citizens is not possible without identifying features and their needs. Therefore, this study is conducted to evaluate the adaptation of Urmia urban spaces to the needs of women. In this regard, first of all a conceptual model and a self-made questionnaire was designed using the theory of utility of space, and distributed among 400 women in Urmia who were selected using Cochran formula based on classified samples. Validity of questionnaire was provided using formal validity and divergent validity obtained through factor analysis; Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used for determining its reliability. The amount of this coefficient was equal to 0.87 the reliability of which is desirable. In this study, the SPSS software has been used as a tool of analyzing and evaluating the data. The results of this study indicate that there is not general satisfaction in the field of physical measures, access and security in urban public spaces while women's satisfaction from cultural and social measures, based on criteria of the study, is observed.

Keywords

adaption, gender justice, needs of women, public urban space, Urmia.

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Received: April 20, 2015, Accepted: August 31, 2015

Effectiveness of family-based education on mental health and resiliency of women with addicted husband (Case study: Sabzevar)

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Abstract

Women with addicted husband suffer more than other women from mental disorders and they are less resilient. Family-based education with purpose of promoting mental health and resiliency can solve the problems of women with addicted husband. The purpose of this research is to study the effect of family-based education on mental health and resiliency of women with addicted husband in Sabzevar. The present research applied a semi-experimental method with pretest–posttest and control group. Population included women with addicted husband who were under treatment of addiction treatment centers of Sabzevar in 2014. Thirty six women volunteered to participate in educational program; then, they were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. Data were collected using demographic questionnaire, General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) and Connor and Davidson Resilience Scale (RSA). Covariance analysis was used to analyze the data. The results showed that the family-based education has a significant positive effect on mental health ($F=7.46$, $P<0.001$) and resiliency ($F=8.11$, $P<0.001$) of women with addicted husband. Therefore, family-based education improves mental health and resiliency of women with addicted husband.

Keywords

addict, family-based education, mental health, resiliency.

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Received: May 30, 2015, Accepted: August 31, 2015

The challenges of political socialization of female students (providing a Grounded Theory)

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Abstract

Using social interpretivism approach, this research studies the process of political socialization of female students and its main agents. The process of political socialization is important because all political thoughts and attitudes of people are shaped through this process. Grounded theory is applied and data have been collected by in-depth interviews. Based on purposive sampling and also taking into consideration the theoretical saturation, twenty female students from Shiraz Islamic Azad University participated in this study. The findings indicate that in a cultural sphere whereby the political socialization is marginal and while agents such as media, educational institutions and friendship groups are inefficient, family, as the only reliable institution, bears the burden of the socialization process.

Keywords

educational institutions, family, female students, grounded theory, political socialization.

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Received: March 3, 2015, Accepted: September 8, 2015

The impact of emotional intelligence on entrepreneurial orientation of female university students: The moderating role of cognitive style

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Abstract

At present, entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial orientation are considered as a competitive advantage in organizations. Emotional intelligence process plays a critical role in the formulation and activation of entrepreneurial orientation of firms and organization. Therefore, this paper aims at studying the impact of emotional intelligence on the entrepreneurial orientation of female university students with the moderating effect of cognitive style. To gather data, questionnaires were distributed among a sample of 290 female students in Farabi College of Tehran University. The results showed that emotional intelligence has a positive and significant effect on entrepreneurial orientation. Also the moderating effect of cognitive style on the relationship between emotional intelligence and entrepreneurial orientation of female students was confirmed.

Keywords

cognitive style, emotional intelligence, entrepreneurial orientation, students.

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Received: March 6, 2015, Accepted: Agust 23, 2015

Assessing the scientific quota of academic women in social sciences (with an emphasis on membership in academic departments and scientific research journals)

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Abstract

Recently, gender differences in scientific production has increasingly been focused on by science sociologists. Awareness of scientific priorities, technology and human resources based on gender is one of the determining factors for science policy making and the success of plans. The present study aimed to examine the status and quota of women in academic departments and social science research journals. Quantitative method and secondary analysis were used in this study. To this end, from the archive of 18 journals from 2009 to 2013, 89 journals were selected for analysis i.e. one journal was randomly selected from each year. The results showed that, from among the examined journals, 22% of women (4 journals) were directors, and 28% (8 journals) were chief editors. Out of a total of 224 members of editorial board, women comprised 21% i.e. 47 women members. Out of a total of 685 articles published in the selected journals, 19% of women were first authors and 23% were second authors. 4% of the articles were single-authored and 6.7% were co-authored by women. In other words, the number of articles written by women only (whether single-authored or co-authored) included almost 11% of the articles (i.e. 75 articles). In general, women had a decisive role in the production of knowledge and ideas i.e. equivalent to 42% of the articles published despite their little presence in the areas mentioned above. The results indicate gender inequality in academic departments and social science research journals and inadequate policy-making within the science institution in this area.

Keywords

gender, science, social sciences, scientific research journals, women.

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Received: July 20, 2015, Accepted: September 13, 2015

The impact of personal characteristics on rural women entrepreneurs' success in Hamedan Province

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Abstract

Today, women play an important role in rural area and their capacities in entrepreneurship and employment can enhance rural economics development. Accordingly, the present study seeks to identify the personal characteristics of rural women and investigate the effect of this characteristics on entrepreneurial success in Hamedan province. This study in terms of the aim, is an applied research and, in terms of research, is descriptive–correlative that has been conducted through a surveying methodology by using questionnaire as a main tool. The statistical population of this study consists of 117 rural women entrepreneurs in Hamedan province. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient which was calculated for personal characteristics and levels of rural women entrepreneurship success were 0/80 and 0/81. Level of rural women success was measured by 10 variables like income growth, increasing production level, using new production tools and methods, using new and various methods in distribution and sale and job opportunities creation. Based on the results of research, among the personal characteristics, commitment and responsibility (M= 4.76), hard work (M= 4.74) and achievement (M= 4.69) were the most important entrepreneurial characteristics of rural women. Also, the results showed a significant positive relationship between personal characteristics of rural women and level of their entrepreneurial success.

Keywords

entrepreneurial success, entrepreneurship, personal characteristics, rural women.

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Received: April 14, 2015, Accepted: August 19, 2015

An assessment of the effect of citizenship education on empowering women (Case study: Tehran 6th district)

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Abstract

Following a neighborhood-oriented approach, Tehran municipality provided citizenship education with the purpose of empowering women. In spite of the large coverage of the project and its high costs, comprehensive studies haven't been conducted in this area yet. Thus, the present study primarily tries to examine the relationship between provided education and the level of empowerment. The research methodology is survey. Research population consists of 700 female inhabitants of Jihad neighborhood in 6th municipality district. The study sample, randomly selected, includes 384 females (divided in two equal groups of educated and uneducated women). Information was collected through a questionnaire which had already been shown to have an acceptable alpha coefficient. Results from independent T test suggest that there's a significant relation between educated and uneducated women in terms of participation, hygiene awareness, citizenship rights and duties and life skills, i.e. educated women have higher scores. However, no significant relation was found between educated and uneducated women in terms of health and social harms. Results from correlation test indicated that education is strongly and positively related to women's empowerment. Additionally, test results revealed that marital status and employment status are not related to the extent of the influence of education on empowering women.

Keywords

citizenship education, citizenship rights and duties, Jihad neighborhood, neighborhood-orientation, participation, women empowerment.

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Received: April 19, 2015, Accepted: September 9, 2015