

Femininity and Construction of Masculine Ideals: Ethnography amongst the Men born in 1990s in Tehran

Nafiseh Sharifi¹, Emilia Nercissians²

Abstract

This paper is based on an ethnographic study on the sexual experiences of 15 male university students born in 1990s in Tehran. Through conducting in-depth interviews with men to understand their sexual experiences at an intersection with their socio-cultural, economic, and religious backgrounds, we highlight the role of female virginity in reconstructing hegemonic as well as "tormented," "ethical," and "loose" masculinities. By applying Connell's theory of "Hegemonic Masculinity," this paper analyses the differences and similarities between each type and argues masculinity not as a unified meaning but as a spectrum. On one end of the range is the hegemonic masculinity, which acts upon the double standard of virginity and finds it an essential feature in defining manhood. Along with that, there is a type that this paper calls "Tormented Masculinity," which considers virginity significant, and while has pre-marital sexual relations with virgin girls, feels guilty for it. Next in the spectrum is a type with a more complex approach named "Ethical Masculinity". It takes responsibility for its sexual conduct by evaluating women's social contexts and the importance of virginity for their family and future husbands. However, this study argues that this masculinity still defines itself by controlling female sexuality, similar to hegemonic masculinity. On the other end of the spectrum, "Loose Masculinity" ignores the norm of female virginity and position himself against it. In general, by showing interviewees' different attitudes and reactions, this paper argues the multiple meanings of the norm of female virginity for this generation and the diverse range of masculine ideals that it constructs.

Keywords

gender, ethnography, masculinity, masculinity studies, virginity.

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The synergistic leadership style of women and its effects on the development of sustainable human capital; by analyzing the mediating role of maturity level of employees' ability

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Abstract

Today, in developing countries, women participation in higher levels of organizations is lower than men. Hence, the theory of synergistic leadership has a far-reaching approach to leadership that conceptualizes the presence of women in the leadership position of the organization as a factor of synergy. On the other hand, considering the importance of the level of maturity of employees' capabilities and the sustainability of human capital in organizations, the main purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of women-oriented leadership style on the development of sustainability of human capital. In this regard, the level of maturity of employees' capabilities has been studied as a mediating variable. The present research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive survey in terms of research method. For data collection, Curtis (2009) Employees' Capacity Maturity Model Questionnaire, Synergistic leadership Questionnaire of elahi and Isfahani Aybaghi (2016) and Aybaghi et al. (2017) Human Capital Sustainability Questionnaire were used in this research. The validity of the questionnaires was calculated based on content validity and their reliability by Cronbach's alpha test with 0.84, 0.89 and 0.91, respectively. Data analysis was performed using structural equation modeling and Amos software. The statistical population of the study is 443 people of all officials, experts and medical staff of Besat Nahaja Medical, Educational and Research Center. The required statistical sample size was determined through Krejcie and Morgan table of 210 people and the sample was selected using random sampling method. The results of this study showed that the Synergistic female leadership style has a positive and significant effect on the level of maturity of employees and the development of sustainability of human capital and also the level of maturity of capability of employees on the development of sustainability of human capital.

Keywords

Synergistic leadership, sustainability of human capital, maturity level of staff capability, Besat Nahaja Medical, Educational and Research Center.

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Discourses and Narratives of Gender Justice Policy-making in Iran: Investigating the Causes and Directions of the Multiplicity of Programs and Policies

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Abstract

Being entangled with the political and social discourses and currents, the policy-making process for women and the family in the field of gender justice has faced high level of complexity in Iran. As a result, many fragmented and conflicting policies has been developed especially over the last two decades. In this way, by focusing on the role of policy actors, this study aims to investigate the discursive causes of this obvious inconsistency in the relevant policy-making process. To do so, by using Laclau and Mouffe's critical discourse analysis theory, we initially analyzed the dominant discourses as manifested in policy documents in order to represent the existing fragmentation. Then, based on the policy subsystems theory and its arguments about the effect of policy subsystems on the directions of policies, we explore the policy narratives of the supporting and allied actors in the policy making process. Findings show that the gender justice policies in many cases suffer from the untamed fragmentation affected by the multiplicity of the policy subsystems' discourses, specifically, when the nodal points of the formal policies' discourses are compared with the policy narratives used by the actors, the influences of discourse coalitions in the relevant problem-solving process.

Keyword

gender justice policymaking, fragmentation, policy subsystems theory.

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Academic Women and Conflict of Work and Family

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Abstract

The accumulation of multiple responsibilities of jobs and family roles poses conflicts for academic women. In this paper, we intended to answer two important questions about “What are the main features of academic women’s job? What are the most important conflicts experienced by women at work and in the family? To answer these questions has taken advantage of a qualitative approach, in-depth and semi-structured interviews with 26 academic women, and finally a thematic analysis using Max Q.D.A 2018. In this study, many theories like a framework for explaining a favorite job for women and many theories of work-life conflicts have been used to understand the final findings. The findings indicate the extraction of 2 main themes, 6 subthemes, 25 concepts and 282 conceptual codes. In addition, the nature of job as a faculty member brings advantages like: good payment, social presence, but some disadvantages such as the task based, the steady and demanding job which make academic women always worried and stressful, to have time pressure, and to experience torment of mother, forgetfulness of role and so on. In fact, academic women experience conflicts related to their motherhood, the role of spouse, relationships with parents and relatives, and personal priorities.

Keywords

Work-Life Conflict, Academic Women, Thematic Analysis

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Explaining the model of institutional drivers of women's entrepreneurial business success with the mediating effects of entrepreneurial self-efficacy (Case study, women entrepreneurs in Khuzestan province)

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is a process that plays a vital role in the continuation of national growth and development and even the global economy. The improvement of entrepreneurship creates new economic opportunities and businesses in society. Today, evidence shows that women entrepreneurship, given that women make up half of the active population, can increase production and sales, increase capital, economic prosperity, competitiveness and exports, and overall economic development and help women flourish themselves. The present study was performed to assess the effect of Institutional Proponents of Women's Entrepreneurial Business success through the Mediating Effect of Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy in Entrepreneurial Women of Khuzestan Province. The sampling method was a simple random sampling technique and data were collected using questionnaire. A total of 283 questionnaires were administered to the participants. Data were analyzed using version 22.0 of SPSS and AMOS 18 software. A positive and significant relationship was observed between institutional proponents and women's entrepreneurial business success. Entrepreneurial self-Efficacy plays a mediating role in the relationship between institutional proponents and women's Entrepreneurial Business success. At the end of the study, research implications and limitations were discussed for future studies.

Keywords

Entrepreneurship, Business success, Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy, Formal institutions, Informal institutions.

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Comparative analysis of the concepts of violence in gender, women, family research in Iran and developed countries based on the co-words analysis

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study is to identify and compare the thematic trend of the concepts of violence in research about gender, women and family between developed countries and Iran in three periods based on co-word, network analysis and science visualization tools. Bibliometric methodology and social network analysis are used in the method. Population comprises 3246 records in developed countries from Web of Knowledge and 1295 records from Women and Family Institute engine research. The results indicate that the core words before 2001 included 4 keywords, in 2011 -2010, 14 keywords and 22 keywords in 2011-2020. The keywords of the 2001-2010 (second period) were 42% different from the period before 2001 and 62% different from that of the 2011-2020 (third period). The overall result of these three decades confirms that research in field of violence in women and the family studies, with general topics started before 2001 and in the 2001-2010s and 2011-2020s. In developed countries, the most important clusters before 2001 were violence against women, in the 2001-2010s ethnic clusters, and in the 2010-2020, domestic violence. In Iran, the period before the 2001s was the most important clusters as domestic violence against women, 2001-2010 gender inequalities and 2010-2020 domestic violence and sexual violence. In Iran and developed countries clusters of domestic violence and domestic violence against women are located in the adult and central regions.

Keywords

Violence, Women, domestic violence against women, domestic violence, Co-word analysis, Knowledge structure.

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Analysis of the Factors Affecting Emotional Divorce in Married Women of Tonekabon

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Abstract

Dissatisfaction with married life, reduced intimacy and emotional distance between couples leads to emotional divorce. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the factors affecting emotional divorce and strategies to deal with that using the basic theory method among women in Tonekabon. Using purposive sampling method, 21 women involved in emotional divorce referred to counseling centers in Tonekabon were selected and the necessary information was collected using in-depth interviews. The data is encoded and analyzed in 3 steps. The results show that categories such as men's neglect of women, irresponsibility, violence, communication and sexual problems, lack of effective presence at home and lack of proper leisure programs cause emotional divorce based on factors such as family conditions and base interventions. Socioeconomic status of the individual, occupation, income, duration of marriage, and age of the couple at the time of marriage exacerbate the causal factors affecting emotional divorce. Therefore, the strategy to get rid of this situation has been proposed at both individual and social levels.

Keywords

emotional divorce, women, marital relationship, Tonekabon city.

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