

***A Qualitative Study of Representation of Border Economy
Consequences in the Life of Kurdistan Border Residents***

R. Ahmadrash¹
S. Abdehzadeh²

Abstract

This paper seeks to study the negative consequences of different economic policies in the Kurdistan boundary regions, with an emphasis on border markets. A qualitative research method and interview and observation techniques have been used for data collection. The data are analyzed in both the descriptive and explanatory sections. The findings such as age, education, are described by descriptive and interviews are analyzed based on the paradigmatic model of the main research outcomes. The results show that the border regions are not balanced in terms of employment rate. Earnings were much better in the early years than they are today and their incomes have fallen sharply. The smuggling of goods has declined sharply before the implementation of economic policies, while due to policies such as closing markets, the smuggling has not disappeared, and it is more or less continuing. Small-scale manufacturing-industrial jobs have been severely affected and have seen as a negative factor. Another consequence of these policies is the quantitative and qualitative decline in youth education, coinciding with the booming of cross-border trade and commerce. The other negative consequence of economic policies is the social debate of the monetary subjectivity of the people, in which areas of money and personal property have become the source of social value, dignity and empowerment. The growth of the rentier petty bourgeoisie and the fragility of the socio-economic life of the border residents is the central category

Keywords: Life Experiences, Economic Policies, Boundary Markets, Kurdistan

1 . Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Farhangian University, Tehran, Iran.

2 . PhD candidate in Local Development Sociology, University of Tehran

Meta-analysis of research in NGOs

Kh.Hatami¹
M. Ghazinejad²
S. Bastani³
F. Rad⁴

Abstract

In today's modern societies, NGOs are regarded as the third pillar of society, the symbol of civil society and the primary means of people's participation in various social areas. Since these organizations are formed based on the public participation and their continuity depends on the permanence of the members' activities, identifying, investigating the causes and reasons for attracting and participating people in these organizations will be an important issue. The purpose of this study is to review and evaluate the research papers and theses conducted in this field and to collect and integrate the results of the mentioned researches in two axes: 1- to provide a general overview of the researches carried out in the field of NGOs. The tendency has been to make people involve in NGOs and to measure and evaluate the impact of each of the factors under discussion using the meta-analysis model. This is conducted using a survey method using a questionnaire tool in different statistical societies and based on reliable metrics. The coefficients of variables were evaluated using software, CMA2 and online meta-analysis site. The results show that the effect size alienation and material values were respectively 38.0 – 36.0 which according to Cohen's system, it was moderate. With the exception of the two variables mentioned above and the marital status variable, the other variables have weak influence intensity. Also, the age, socioeconomic status, education and social trust variables are respectively among the most frequent variables in the conducted researches.

Keywords: NGOs, participation, meta-analysis, effect size

1 .PhD candidate in Sociology, Al-Zahra University, (Corresponding author), hatamielm@yahoo.com

2. Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Al-Zahra University, maghazinejad@yahoo.com

3 . Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Al-Zahra University, bastani_susan@yahoo.com

4 . Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Payame Noor University, rad-291@yahoo.com

***Social construction of marketers' economic actions' consequences
in network marketing companies***

A. Rouhani,¹
S. Haji Heidari,²

Abstract

Life has become unimaginable without the exchange with the increasing grows of economic of societies, and we can see different kinds of bargain in every fields and actions. Because of extension and specialty of economic relationship, context of human relations have increased and marketers must follow it the best result and success in selling and customers satisfaction. This kind of relation in context of profit-base which is common in every society, takes an instrumental and commodity form. Network marketing obeys from this form. In this paper, with the help of critical ethnography and five-step Carspecken approach, it was tried to study the social construction of unequal distribution of power and wealth. To do that, one year hidden participation observation was taken place and also deep interviews were done with cancellation members. The extracted themes includes norms pressure for coercive dealing, maximization of profit, curiosity about products, popular selling strategies, chimerical selling, hegemonic normal buying and extreme self-blaming. The results show that network marketing companies follow this principle. The maximization of profit and marketers not only has no profit but also it tolerates enormous social and economic losses.

Key words: network marketing, network marketing companies, critical ethnography, economic actions, profit maximization.

1 . Assistant professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Yazd University,
aliruhani@yazd.ac.ir

2 . MA in Social Science Research, Yazd University,
Soheylahajiheydari@gmail.com

***The Relationship between Consumerism and Value Orientations
with Environmental Citizenship (cases study: citizens of Tabriz)***

B. Zare¹

K. Habibpour Getabi²

I. Abedini³

Abstract

Environmental Citizenship is a multidimensional concept of (individual and social) tasks that bring citizens to environmental issues in various dimensions: environmental awareness, environmental attitudes, environmental behavior, responsible and sustainable consumption, environmental concerns. Environmental and environmental ethics has become more sensitive and has led to the expansion of environmental citizenship demands and favorable environmental behaviors in the individual, social, cultural, political, material and transnational dimensions. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between consumerism and value orientation with environmental citizenship among Tabriz citizens. The method used in the present study is a survey. A researcher-made questionnaire was used. The target population of this study included between 15-64 year old people in Tabriz metropolis from whom 407 people were selected based on Cochran sampling formula and cluster sampling method. The results show that there is a significant and negative correlation between consumerism and environmental citizenship -0.48 and a significant and negative correlation between value orientation and environmental citizenship was observed -0.54.

Keywords: Environmental Citizenship, Consumerism and Value Orientations

1. Professor of Sociology, Kharazmi University, dr_bizhanzare@yahoo.com

2. Professor of Sociology, Kharazmi University, karamhabibpour@yahoo.com

3. PhD candidate of Cultural Policy Making, Kharazmi University (Corresponding Author), esaabedini@gmail.com

Sociological analysis of the attitude of young and middle-aged people in Tehran towards money in 2019

S. Zarei,¹

S. V. Aghili,²

M. Vosoughi,³

Abstract

Studying people's attitudes on money will predict their behavior and reaction. The efficiency of money in a society mainly depends on people's expectations and attitudes towards money and people's thinking reflects the collective thinking of a society. This study is practical in terms of purpose, descriptive in terms of method and mixed in terms of data collection and analysis. To do this, the Q method, which is one of the mixed methods (quantitative- qualitative), has been used. A total of 41 terms were extracted from interviews, theoretical foundations, and previous researches, shaped the discourse space of the study. For sorting the Q sample phrases, 30 young people were selected by purposeful method in Tehran method. Then, in the quantitative section, by completing the Q tables and analyzing the obtained data by factor analysis, the mentality of the individuals in each group was identified and analyzed. The results of this study show four mentalities of youth in Tehran with communicating, social, cultural and moral dimensions.

Keywords: Youth, Money, Attitude, Tehran

1 . PhD in Sociology of Social Groups, Islamic Azad University of Tehran, science and research Branch, Iran, sepidehzarei@yahoo.com

2 . Associate Professor and Faculty Member, Department of Communication, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran, Seyed_vahid_aqli@yahoo.com

3 . Professor of Sociology, Research Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran .

***Analysis of Sociological backgrounds of Development of Justice
Discourse in Khatami, Ahmadinejad and Rouhani States***

R. Zair Kaabe¹,
F. Qureshi²,
M. B. Alizadehaqdam³,

Abstract

One of the basic goals of the Islamic Revolution of Iran has been to achieve justice, but the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran have shaped different discourses about the concept of justice and its practical realization. This means that any government that has come into action has created a special discourse on justice that was different from the discourse of justice in previous governments. In other words, with the change of governments, the discourse of justice has also undergone a change. In this paper, the discourse of justice in the three governments of Khatami, Ahmadinejad and Rouhani has been examined and this important question is raised: Which social grounds have led to the development of the discourse of justice in the above-mentioned governments? In response to this question, a hypothesis is proposed that contains two main variables, the "structure of the mass society" and "relative inefficiency of governments in the establishment of justice policies". The two main variables are measured by sub-variables. So that the variable of mass society based on two sub-variables "exclusion and foregrounding" and "availability" and the inefficient variables of governments are also measured based on three sub-variables "inefficiency of justice in the three areas of economic, political and socio-cultural". To examine the hypothesis, the elements of justice discourse are firstly analyzed in each government using discourse analysis method. Then, the hypothesis variables are analyzed using a historical deductive method. The results indicate that the above hypothesis is valid.

Keywords: Justice, Discourse, Khatami, Ahmadinejad, Rouhani

1 .PhD in Economic Sociology and Development, Department of Social Sciences, University of Tabriz, (Corresponding Author), Iran, rahimzayer@yahoo.com

2 .Professor, Department of International Relations, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Tehran, Iran, ghoreishi.3583@ut.ac.ir

3 .Professor of Sociology, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Tabriz, m_alizadeh@tabrizu.ac.ir

Studying the Relationship between Managers' Strategic Thinking Level and Employee tendency towards Entrepreneurship, with an Emphasis on the mediating role of Emotional capability of the Organization (Case Study: Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade)

S. A. Sajjadi Jaghergh¹
H. Afshari²

Abstract

Organizational entrepreneurship is one of the desirable mechanisms to respond the changes happening in the business environment. Entrepreneurial organizations create dynamism within the organization by institutionalizing the entrepreneurship. The constructs are related to a number of factors from which the present study investigated the level of managers' strategic thinking among employees of the Ministry of Industry, Mining and trade and emphasizes on the mediating role of organizational emotional capability. The research method is a survey and the target population includes 1873 staff of the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade, according to the Deputy Director of Human Resources Development in 2017. Sample size includes 320 people selected by a systematic sampling method. The validity of the measurement tool was tested by the content validity and Cronbach's alpha technique was used to estimate the reliability. Also, SPSS and Amos software were used for data analysis. The findings of the present study indicate that on the one hand, strategic thinking has a direct and significant impact on the organizational emotional capacity of staff in the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade and on the other hand, it has an indirect effect on entrepreneurship considering the mediating role of organizational emotional capacity.

Keywords: Organizational Strategic Thinking, Emotional capacity, Entrepreneurial Culture, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade

1 . Assistant Professor, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch of Tehran, e-mail: asadadjady@yahoo.com

2 . PhD Student in Organizational Entrepreneurship, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin Branch, e-mail: afsharihossein49@gmail.com

Economic and social effects of targeted subsidy scheme on household welfare level (Case Study: Tabriz City)

A. Soltani¹

A. Heidari Monavar²

Abstract

Subsidies are one of the economic policies to promote the economic and social justice in society, as well as to support producers and consumers in many countries. Since subsidizing has been at the forefront of government economic transformation plans in recent years, it has affected the society. This research is a descriptive-analytical research that has been done to evaluate the economic and social effects of targeted subsidies scheme on household welfare. The statistical population includes 384 households residing in Tabriz. Multistage cluster sampling method was used for sampling. Data collection was done using a researcher-made questionnaire in which the formal and content validity were verified by a group of experts. The collected data were processed and analyzed using SPSS software. The k-square test and one sample T-test were also used to test the hypotheses. Finally, the results showed that, in the economic dimension, law enforcement had a negative relationship with the power of household subsidies. In addition, in the social dimension, the project has been positively associated with the cohesion of families, and has also been negatively associated with a decrease in the sense of social inequality.

Keywords: Subsidy, Tabriz, Welfare, Economic, Social

1 . PhD in International Relations, Assistant Professor, Islamic Azad University, Central Branch, (Corresponding Author), soltani12@gmail.com

2 . PhD student in Political Science, Public Policy, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, aliheidarimonavvar1358@gmail.com

A Qualitative Study of Entrepreneurship Capability of Graduate Students in the Humanities by Grounded Theory (The case study University of Tabriz students)

S. Soltani Bahram,¹

A. Kabiri²

M. Jafari Nejad,³

Abstract

With the transition from first-generation (education-based) universities to third-generation universities (entrepreneurs), the importance of exploring entrepreneurship in order to foster creative and innovative power, strengthen industry linkages, and commercialize scientific findings and ensure the job safety of college graduates has attracted the attention of social scientists. The purpose of this study was to investigate the entrepreneurship potential of graduate students using the grounded theory approach. For gathering the data, 20 semi-structured interviews were conducted among the graduate students of Tabriz University. Considering the systematic procedures of Strauss and Corbin, the data were analyzed in three stages of open, axial and selective coding, semantic units, core categories, and central core were identified. Its validity has also been provided through continuous comparative methods, member control and accurate parallel information acquisition. The findings show that semantic units derived from the central coding include discovering the abilities and talents, building capacity for self and others, having supportive factors for idea creation, idea creation ability, and finally, by using selective central core coding, the ‘idea objectification’ was identified. Also, the central core of the emerging areas of entrepreneurial was discovered as “demand” capability and the central core of the entrepreneurial capability implications as “feeling effective. As a result, it can be stated that the objectification of the idea by the multiple demand can have a feeling of effectiveness among graduate students.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Capability, idea objectification, feeling effective, Graduate Students in the Humanities, Grounded Theory

1 . Assistant Professor of Sociology, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Urmia University (Corresponding Author), e-mail: s.soltani@urmia.ac.ir

2 . Assistant Professor of Sociology, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Urmia University , e-mail: a.kabiri@urmia.ac.ir

3 .MA in Sociology, University of Tabriz, e-mail: jafarinezhad89@yahoo.com

***Analyzing Hofstede Cultural Indices and Its Impact on
Entrepreneurship in Knowledge-based Entrepreneurship Ecosystem
(Case Study: Sistan and Baluchestan Province)***

M. Sheihakitash¹
L. Mansouri²

Abstract

Entrepreneurship ecosystems are a mixture of cultural, economic, political and social elements within which interact with each other as an environment conducive to lead to entrepreneurial activity. The purpose of this research was to analyze the cultural nature of the society under study and the impact of cultural influences on the effects of the entrepreneurial process based on the Hofstede's Cultural Dimension in Sistan and Baluchistan province. This is an applied research in terms of its purpose and a descriptive method and correlation in terms of collecting the data by a survey method. The data-gathering tool was a questionnaire, distributed by simple random sampling method. The target population was considered as the entire population of Sistan and Baluchestan province. The sample size included 384 people who were chosen through Cochran sampling formula. Based on the experience, 450 questionnaires distributed to ensure that 390 cases that were correctly answered were finally used. Validity of the questionnaire was confirmed based on factor analysis and its total reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha (96%). The results showed that the society is masculinity and is individualized and has a short-term vision of the future. The level of risk taking is high. The level of power distribution in society is fair. The correlation between the other Hofstede cultural backgrounds was confirmed. Based on analyzes, the province culture supports the entrepreneurial processes.

Keywords: Culture, Hofstede Cultural Dimensions, Knowledge Based Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

1 . Assistant Professor of Faculty of Management and Economics, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, e-mail: mohimtash@entp.usb.ac.ir

2 . MA in Entrepreneurship Management, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, e-mail: lmansori@gmail.com

Designing Iran Development Pattern Using Delphi Method

M. Bastaminejad¹

A. Talebpour²

Kh. Mirzaei³

Abstract

The aim of this study was to achieve an appropriate development model for Iran. According to the research objectives, the qualitative approach and Delphi method have been used. The participants of this research included all those who were in the field of development and had a book, article or research effect. Using a targeted and information-oriented sampling method, 15 of these people were selected. The results indicated that the contributing scholars in this study considered the role of domestic obstacles in the development of the country more important and considered "domestic maladministration and the lack of a decent management" in the country as the main cause, and also believe that lack of sovereignty of science, the lack of rule of law, the existence of a rentier state, and the lack of real democracy in the country have intensified the situation. What is clear is that, given the current conditions of the world that meet the needs and aspirations of diverse citizens, governments need new models to meet the community's capacity and strengthen the accountability and transparency, participation and legitimacy, control corruption. According to the results and considering the specific conditions and characteristics, identifying the main development agent in country, the establishment of an independent judiciary, the widespread participation of people in government and the emergence of a development-oriented government using the good governance strategies, are identified as the most promising measures to achieve the development in Iran.

Keywords: Development Model, Good Governance, Delphi Method, Qualitative Approach, Government.

1 . Ph. D candidate of Sociology, Islamic Azad University, science & research branch. E-mail: bastamimahmood@yahoo.com

2 . Associate Professor in sociology, Alzahra University, (Corresponding Author), e-mail; talebpour110@yahoo.com.

3 . Associate Professor in sociology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch.e-mail: mirzaeikhalilr@yahoo.com

Poverty and Chronic Pain: A Qualitative Research in Mukrian, Kurdistan

A. A. Vedadhir¹
Z. Anvari²
L. Shamsi³,
H. Farrokh Eslamloo⁴

Abstract

Giving voice to the Social Determinants of Health (SDH) Approach, this article examines the relationship between poverty and chronic pain using qualitative research methods including narrative ethnography and conducting observations and interviews with patients with chronic pain. Multi-sources data obtained from prolonged engagement in the research field (over nine months) and the data were analyzed using thematic narrative analysis and Miles and Huberman's flow model. The findings show that the special geography position of the Mukrian area with cultural belief systems that support subcultures in poverty force people to engage in hard-working and erosive activities that make them susceptible to chronic skeletal illness. In addition, the economic poverty caused by low-income jobs, being unemployed due to pain and illness and lack of social support from one hand, and the underdevelopment, lack of medical facilities and services on the other hand, has challenged the life of chronic skeletal pain in patients.

Keywords: Chronic Pain; Poverty; Ethnography; Anthropology of Pain; Social Determinants of Pain

1 .Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, (Corresponding Author), e-mail: vedadha@ut.ac.ir

2 .Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, e-mail: anvaari.zohreh@gmail.com

3 .PhD candidate in Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, e- Mail: loghman.sh@gmail.com

4 .Professor of Public Health, Health Faculty, Medical Sciences University of Urmia, hamidfarrokh@gmail.com