

A pathology of the challenges and problems of girls in rural communities (Case study: Mahidasht Region of Kermanshah County)

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Abstract

Human resources development is a key factor and a pre-requisite for achieving sustainable rural development. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to rural women and girls, as half of the human resource potential of rural communities. Women and girls form an important part of society toward rural sustainability development because of their role as future mothers. So, improving their situation leads to improve the situation of rural communities in the future. Also, it is crucial to solve their problems to achieve sustainable growth and development in these communities. Therefore, pathology of the challenges and problems of girls in the rural communities is the main concern of the current study. A total of 3600 girls (N=3600) in Mahdasht reign were selected based on simple random sampling (n= 132), among ten villages by assigning appropriate method. Research instrument was a questionnaire the reliability of which was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha coefficients ($\alpha= 0.7$). Factor analysis was used to analyze the data. Research findings indicated five factors including psychological trauma, less education– welfare, social pathologies, economic– health poverty and the girls facing challenges in the marriage, to form 65.53 percent of total variance of girls' problems.

Keywords

factor analysis, Mahidasht Reign, pathology, rural girls.

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A qualitative study on terms and conditions of women's temporary marriage

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Abstract

Although temporary marriage is a form of legitimate marriages in conformity with legal and religious institutions of the Iranian society, in this study it has been considered as a social tradition and customary recitation of a religious order. In this study, the perception of respondents about the conditions and motives that lead to temporary marriage has been investigated. Qualitative method and emic approach have been applied for this aim. Data is collected through depth interviews with 26 women who reside in the city of Tehran (whether they have practiced mut'a or not). Concluding points of depth interviews revealed that "social strain", "religious facilitation", "cultural strain", "a feeling of essential need", "deficiency of marital interaction", "lack of opportunity for permanent marriage", "escape from permanent marriage and its commitments", "relative preference of temporary marriage over illegal relationship" and preparation of the stage for permanent marriage are conditions which affect the temporary marriage for women. It should be mentioned that the results of this study are largely exploratory and do not attempt to generalize in any way, due to the small sample size.

Keywords

temporary marriage, permanent marriage, qualitative method, women.

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Measurement of effective demographic factors on women's economic participation in urban areas of Iran

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Abstract

Nowadays, the female participation rate is known as one of the reasons of societies' development. Hence, this study explores some of the effective factors such as education, marital status, age, and female-headed households on female participation probability in labor market. To achieve this goal, by using micro data of household survey in 2011, which is carried out by the Statistical Center of Iran, Panel Data with Limited Dependent Variable Models is estimated with maximum likelihood approach. Based on the obtained results, in the urban area of Iran, low levels of education (primary and secondary), could not cause the entry of women into the labor market, higher levels of education, however, especially university education, would cause the entry of women into the labor market. Divorced and single women have a positive effect on the probability of female participation rate, but widows have shown to have a negative effect. The relationship between age and the likelihood of participation of women is an inverted U; that is, at a young age, women are more likely to take part in the labor market than middle-age women. Being female-headed households also has a positive effect on the probability of female participation.

Keywords

education, marital status, female participation rate, household survey data, panel data with limited dependent variable models, urban areas of Iran.

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Measuring factors affecting Female entrepreneur's business performance in rural areas of Mianeh County

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Abstract

The main purpose of this applied research is to investigate the factors affecting rural female entrepreneur's business performance. Based on theoretical literature, business performance is affected by several factors such as demographic characteristics, environmental factors, motives, social networks, skills, human capital and social learning. This research has been conducted applying a surveying technique by using questionnaire as the main tool. The population consists of 111 rural women who owned business in Mianeh County. The analysis and structural equation modeling showed the significant relationship between independent variables such as rural women's goals, motives, planning skill, business skills and their business performance. Based on the research results, straightening these variables can enhance rural women entrepreneurship development.

Keywords

business, entrepreneurship, performance, rural women.

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Typology of friendships between both sexes (Case study: young girls in Kermanshah)

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Abstract

The current research aims to present a typology of relationships with the opposite sex among young girls. The research was conducted using qualitative methods and grounded theory in addition to applying Semi-Structure and Interactive Interview techniques. The population consists of young girls aged 19-30 who live in the city of Kermanshah. Using purposive and theoretical sampling, 48 girls, who were involved in these types of relationships, were interviewed. Results of the study revealed six types of relationship with the opposite sex among girls including: pure relationship, relationships of convenience, passionate relationship, Marriage-oriented relationship, instrumental relationships and liquid relationship. According to the findings, all types of relationships (other than pure relationship) have been influenced by postmodern discourse with features such as: fluidity, fragility, temporality, lack of commitment and pluralism in friendship. Pure relationship is also influenced by the modern discourse with features such as: commitment and emotional attachment, love, sex and non-instrumental approach to the relationship.

Keywords

friendship between both sexes, instability, liquid love, liquid modernity, pure relationship, young girls.

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The factors affecting women's environmentalism in Iran

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Abstract

Environmental crisis is one of the most important global problems. Dealing with this crisis as a collective effort requires formation of environmentalism attitudes among people. What is considerable in this field is to identify the factors affecting people's attitudes towards environmentalism especially women. Since, based on two main perspectives of *ecofeminism*; *i.e.* women's relationship with the environment and their role in solving ecological problems, women have a privileged position in regard to the environment. On the other hand, women status is notable due to their roles in nurturing children and transmitting knowledge and culture to the future generation; therefore, they have the most important role for protecting environment. Accordingly, study of the factors affecting women's environmentalism can pave the way to attract women to participate in activities of protecting environment. The current study aims to identify the factors which affect Iranian women's environmentalism. We have used ecofeminism, secondary analysis of fifth wave data and empirical literature for this purpose. In Iran, a sample size of 2667 subjects with multi-stage probability sampling was studied. Findings have shown that such variables as social participation, religious practice, environment knowledge, age and level of education have significant relationship with women's environmentalism but economic class has shown to have no effect. The research findings showed that three variables including environmental awareness, religiosity and participation explain 82% of the dependent variable variance.

Keywords

ecofeminism, environmentalism, environmental awareness, religiosity, participation.

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Ecotourism and empowerment of rural women (Case study: Shibderaz village, Qeshm Island)

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Abstract

Regarding gender inequality in many communities, empowerment of women has become an important subject and received more attention in recent years. Results of many researches show that tourism especially ecotourism affects women empowerment in its different aspects by making them interested in participating tourism activities. Based on findings of previous researches, the current study aims to assess the role of ecotourism development on empowerment of rural women using a descriptive survey method. The population consists of women of Shib-Deraz in Qeshm Island who participate in environmental plan of "conservation of Eretmochelys Embricate "with an emphasis on ecotourism and handicrafts". A questionnaire was designed based on a theoretical framework. Results show that development of ecotourism can influence social, psychological and economic empowerment of rural women.

Keywords

ecotourism, empowerment, rural women, Shibderaz village

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Explaining burnout of working women with an emphasis on the role of organizational and psychological variables (Case study: Technical & Vocational and Islamic Azad University of Shiraz)

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Abstract

Burnout syndrome includes aspects of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and decrement of personal accomplishment to which staffs vulnerable to because of their exposure to physical and psychological stressors. The necessity of this research is related to inadequate research on women. The current research aims to explain burnout of working women with an emphasis on the role of organizational and psychological variables in Technical & Vocational and Islamic Azad University of Shiraz. The research was conducted based on a descriptive-correlational method. The population includes all women employed at technical and vocational & Islamic Azad university of Shiraz (N=225). According to the Cochran formula, the sample size was 143 women who were selected by multi-stage cluster random sampling method. Data was collected using Maslach burnout inventory, Allen and Meyer's organizational commitment questionnaire, Lu et al role- conflict and ambiguity questionnaire, Colquitt's organizational justice questionnaire. Data was analyzed using descriptive-statistic method that includes Pearson correlation coefficient and path analysis. The results show that justice and organizational commitment through role conflict and ambiguity mediation have indirect and negative effect on burnout. The results showed that organizational commitment has both direct and indirect effect on burnout via the mediation of role conflict and role ambiguity. Organizational justice has also both direct and indirect effect on burnout via the mediation of role conflict and role ambiguity. Role conflict and role ambiguity have shown to have direct effect on burnout. According to the fitted indices, the final model of the study has a relatively good fit.

Keywords

burnout, organizational commitment, organizational justice, role ambiguity, role conflict, women.

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