

Analysis of Women's Attitudes and Beliefs towards Money under the influence of Employment and Personality (Case: Employed and Unemployed Women in Kashan)

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Abstract

Despite the fact that money plays an important role in people lives, attitudes and behaviors, there are little empirical research to examine the factors influencing these attitudes and the beliefs of individuals about their money and their behavioral styles. The psychology of money is one of the neglected fields of the science of psychology and communication. On the other hand, with regards to the increased willingness of women to have a job in recent years, this study aims to explore the attitudes towards money in employed and unemployed women in Kashan city and examine the impact of demographic and personality traits on that. The results of this study show that women consider the money as a source of security, not power, and that the amount of money reflects their efforts for that. Also, tendency of employed women to retain money is more than that of unemployed women. In addition, women over 40 years are more likely than women in other groups for retention of money. Therefore, higher income groups significantly believe their income is reflecting their efforts. The results revealed significant but weak relationship between personality and money attitudes.

Keywords

Women, Employed and Unemployed, Attitudes and Beliefs about Money, Personality, Kashan City.

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Women and Future Transformations; an Analysis of the Images of the Future in the Minds of Women Born in 1990s

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Abstract

In a world where changes are inevitable rule, generational changes are faster and the term "generation" has become a concept only used for a decade. Each generation has different lifestyles and their needs are different with a variety of desires and wishes. From this perspective, the study of the characteristics and attitudes of a generations and intergenerational studies is essential for a better understanding of social behaviors and the way in which future social reality is constructed. The present study as a futuristic study explores the images of the future in the minds of female students born in the decade 1990s. The data of this research were obtained through semi-structured interviews and analyzed by qualitative methods of thematic and narrative analysis. The results of the research show that 8 macro narratives create images of the future in the minds of interviewees. These macro narratives are as follows: i) small steps and gradual changes; ii) the transition from traditional to modern life; iii) social without future; iv) color properties; v) Paradise Homeland; vi) Female participation; vii) future without gender and viii) Mother forever. The findings of this paper show that although interviewees, like most young people in the world, are faced with two categories of social disappointment and individualism as negative images of the future; however, 3 narratives include future without gender, acceptance of the role of motherhood and a positive image of Iran's future reflecting the constructive role of women born in the 1370s in the future of the country.

Keywords

women; futures studies; images of the future; generational changes; qualitative analysis.

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The Impact of Social Capital and Economic Factors on Women Happiness (An econometric analysis of women in Tehran)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of social capital and economic factors on women's happiness. The statistical population of this research includes 18-65 years old women in Tehran. As sample of this study, 384 people were selected based on Cochran formula through multistage cluster sampling method from 22 regions of Tehran. The data gathering tool was a modified standard Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI) test. Estimating the effect of variables on women's happiness has been conducted by Eviews software to estimate the cross-sectional regression by the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimator. The results of regression analysis show that among economic variables, household income has a positive effect on women's happiness and is reliable at 90% confidence level. Research findings also show that social coherence, social participation, social trust as the variables studied in relation to social capital, has a meaningful positive relationship with the happiness. Hence, it can be concluded that with the rise of social capital in women, their happiness increases accordingly. In addition, studying the effect of education shows that this variable has a significant and inverse relationship with women's happiness. So, with the increase in the education level of the women, their happiness levels are reduced.

Keywords

Women happiness, social capital, income, employment.

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Modeling the Evaluation of Women's Science and Technology Policies (Case Studies: Supporting Women Researchers in Research and Technology)

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Seyed Asghar Jafari⁴, Abolfazl Bagheri⁵**

Abstract

Women make up half of the country's educated population and have an important contribution to development of society. Due to the importance of science and technology in the country's development, policymakers have adopted policies for the participation of women in this area. However, so far, a model for evaluating these policies has not been presented. In this paper, initially, by reviewing the subject literature and carrying out expert interviews, the dimensions and components of policy evaluation were considered and the initial model was proposed. This model was tested through a questionnaire using 43 female researchers and 36 policy makers. Accordingly, the final model consists of seven dimensions (policy objectives, policy assumptions, institutional matching, policy design, policy implementation, resource adequacy, and outcomes), and a total of 15 components and 41 indicators. The research method is applied, cross-sectional, descriptive, survey and hybrid, which has been developed by generating distribution tables using SPSS. The results of the mean tests showed that the model was approved for both societies. Finally, based on this research, policy recommendations were presented.

Keywords

Policy evaluation, policy evaluation model, science and technology.

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Investigating Effective Constructs on Improving Participation of Rural Women in Promoting Household Food Security

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Abstract

This research was conducted with the general purpose of investigating the effective constructs on improving the participation of rural women in promoting household food security. The statistical population of the study included all rural women in Tarom Olia (N = 10796) out of which 398 people were selected based on Kerjeci and Morgan sampling table and via stratified random sampling method for interviewing as the respondents. The main data gathering instrument of this study was a questionnaire. The validity of the instrument was confirmed by a panel of food safety experts and faculty members of the Department of Agricultural Management and Development in University of Tehran and its reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Data analysis was performed in two sections of descriptive and inferential statistics using SPSSwin18 and Lisrel8.54 software. The results of the study indicated the prevalence of poor food security status, and low participation of rural women in promoting food security. The results of correlation analysis showed that economic, social and psychological constructs have a positive and significant relationship with the improvement of women's participation in promoting food security. In addition, the results of structural equation modeling showed that the (economic, social and psychological) constructs with a coefficient of 81% ($\gamma = 0.99$, $t = 7.92$) had a positive and significant effect on improving the participation of rural women in promoting Household food security.

Keywords

food security, food insecurity, improvement of participation, rural women.

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Application of Future Studies in System Analysis to Evaluate Consequences of the Conventional Strategy of Economic Empowerment among Female Heads of Household, Ilam Province

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Abstract

The traditional strategy of economic empowerment of female heads of households in the form of microfinance and credit granting has positive and negative effects and consequences. The present study employed a structural analysis method to study the opinions of the experts. The main purpose of this paper is to identify the positive and negative consequences of the empowerment strategy in the regional (provincial) scale to analyze their influence and dependence. In order to collect information, deep interviewing method was initially used with 28 knowledgeable experts in the field of empowerment of women in different institutions of the province. The qualitative data were collected through a researcher-made cross-sectional analysis matrix. Triangulation method and documentary and library information, direct observation and deep interviewing were used to ensure the reliability of qualitative data. After the first and second phases, the experts are provided with the designed questionnaires to examine the relationship between the variables in the cross-sectional matrix and the interrelationship between them. Micmac software has been used to analyze the data. The results showed that in the future, the most important positive indicators for the system analysis of the consequences of the traditional strategy of empowerment of female headed households were "job creation", "access to resources", "increase in production" and "entrepreneurship". The negative consequences include the variables of "waste of financial resources due to misuse of loans and microfinance", "major attention (and merely) of institutions to pay loans" and "increased false consumerism". According to the results, the conventional economic empowerment program for female-headed households in the future should be managed and organized in a way that has minimal negative impact and maximum positive effects. Therefore, the aforementioned empowerment system should reinforce and maximize the positive impacts and minimize the negative impacts.

Keywords

empowerment, female heads of households, system analysis, future study, Ilam province.

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Meta-analysis of Divorce Researches in Iran in the Last Two Decades (1998-2018) to Reduce Divorce and Its Negative Consequences for Women and Children

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Abstract

The growth of divorce in Iranian society and its negative consequences have made it necessary to pay attention to this social problem. The purpose of this study is to present strategies to reduce divorce and its negative consequences. For this purpose, we have used qualitative meta-analysis method, by examining 70 selected divorce studies in the last two decades (1998-2018), it has classified the factors of divorce and its negative consequences and then presented strategies for reducing the divorce and its negative consequences. Based on the findings, the factors of divorce can be classified into four categories of incorrect spouse choice, lack of knowledge and skills of spouses and maladaptation, bad performance of spouses, and adverse economic conditions. Accordingly, we can propose solutions based on training courses and consulting services by the responsible entities, and obligation of spouses to participation. We have also studied the negative consequences of divorce for women and children. Solutions to reduce these consequences are including eliminate legal challenges, teaching parents to minimize divorce harms for children, providing counseling services, culturalization and family support for divorced women, and reforming society's attitude to divorced women and their children.

Keywords

divorce, meta-analysis, factors, consequences, solutions.

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