

Review of Fifth Planning Program During Pahlavi and Islamic Revolution of Iran

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Abstract

Although the political dimensions of the crisis of the government of king, Mohammad Reza, was apparently important, its economical dimension was more continues and deeper. The main and important economical policies of king during his government were: A) five- developmental program and B) Land reforming. These resulted in developing of Capitalism in Iran. Nevertheless, disregarding its political and social aspects could cause a lot of problem for the regime. The balance of social classes was consequently disordered. In the years leading up to the revolution, the regime found itself in the crisis of legitimacy. The main element of this crisis was planning and decision-making at the level of macro-economy. In addition to this, another element that increased the role of government in national economy in terms of investment, management, and decision-making was oil phenomenon. However, the ruling elite and the king, in the head, neglected one element during industrialization and economical development was the risk of unrealizing those above-mentioned goals which were followed during 1328 to 1356. Finally, this risk was accomplished.

Keywords: Political dimensions, Economic dimension, Planning program, Pahlavi government, Islamic Revolution.

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The Study of Graduates Women's Employment

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Abstract

Positive or negative feature of female employment outside the home, family are significant. However, most studies have examined women in the form of a fabric which are not considered. The aim of this study is looking at the employment status of graduates women. Method of this study, were documentary, and survey. Target was population University undergraduate women living in 22 districts of Tehran. According to Morgan table, chosen sample size was 500. Sampling method was Cluster Sampling. Cronbach's alpha coefficient, for 11-item questionnaire, was 0.87. The half participants, nearly were single, and with regard to the application of more people to moderate their economic status. Nearly a quarter of the girls were working in the private sector. Although more than half of the subjects tended to change jobs, but given the importance of the rights and benefits of employment, behavioral traits were tolerated by his colleagues. This can be a warning sign in the space available for young girls.

Keywords: Employment, Outdoors, Women, Graduate.

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***The Exploration Qualitative Ways to Improve Work Culture
Case Study: University of Boroojerd Experts***

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Abstract

Upgrade country and national productivity made possible in the light of shadowing work and it can be achieved through the man's efforts, work demands, and progressive work culture. Advanced work culture can be appropriate for hard work, creativity, innovation, commitment and responsibility. Social consciousness and discipline among the people. This study seeks to improve understanding of various aspects of the work culture of academic experts through the constructionism approach and grounded theory. The target population of research is all the experts of Borujerd University. By using purposive and theoretical sampling, 40 people were selected. The research data is collected using semi structured interviews. Results show that eight categories of participation, recognition, reward system, job qualification, empowerment, acculturation, innovation and negotiation about the role are the solutions for increasing work culture. Then, aspects of the nuclear issue as a "DeconStruction Strategic work space" were drawn and discussed. Among which, acculturation and reward systems have the greatest impact.

Keywords: Work culture, Solutions to increase work culture, Qualitative Research, Experts, Borujerd University.

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***Studying the Role of Social Capital in Increasing the Potential of
Entrepreneurship (Case Study: the University of Tabriz
Students)***

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is one of the influential factors in social sustainable development. Since that through a focus on the creative characteristics of the entrepreneurs, we can prepare the necessary base for their growth and development. The aim of this paper is to assess the effect of social capital and its dimensions on the potential of entrepreneurship among the students. To do this, the main hypothesis is defined as a significant relationship between the social capital and its dimensions with the entrepreneurship potential. The target population includes the whole students in University of Tabriz in 2013-2014 from whom 404 were chosen using random stratified sampling method. To analyze the data, the Pearson correlation test and regression analysis were used. The results show that there is a significant relationship between the social capital and its dimensions with the entrepreneurship potential. That is, with an increase in social capital, the level of entrepreneurship potential will increase. The findings also show that the mean of students in entrepreneurship potential is more than the average and it was average for social capital. Pragmatism among the dimensions of entrepreneurship and social norm among the dimensions of social capital had the highest mean. According to the results of research, entrepreneurship potential has mainly affected by the social norm. Then social trust and social networks had the main role in explaining the changes of dependent variable.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Social capital, Social norm, Students of University Tabriz.

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Relationship between Consumption Patterns and Mental Well-being in Tehran

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Abstract

Since the consumption patterns of markers to define the values, attitudes, behaviors of individuals and subsequent situations are explained and their importance for social analysis increases day by day, they can play an important role in determining individual assessments of their life (mental welfare). This study in addition to examining the role and importance of consumption patterns and mental well-being also examine the relation of these two concepts. Target population of this study includes all residents over 15 years in Tehran which the researchers, 400 of them were select questionnaires was used to collect data. The results show 92.3 percent of people who have traditional consumption pattern with low subjective well-being, 88.8 percent of people who have a combination of subjective well-being, and 89 percent of people who have had a high subjective well-being modern consumption patterns, a total 19.9% of the variance of independent variables to explain their mental well-being.

Keywords: Consumption patterns, Tehran, Welfare, Mental well-being, Mental welfare.

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Analysis of Reactions and Counterarguments with Development Strategies after the Islamic Revolution

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Abstract

Different and sometimes contradictory development strategies in Iran after the Islamic Revolution has been designed and implemented numerous implications in the community. Any arguments against this strategy which some of the arguments are contrary, more influential and development strategies have been pushed to the margins. In this paper, based on the theory of Alberto Hirschman, the rhetoric of reaction: perversity, futility, jeopardy analysis techniques-documents, techniques and strategies of opposition arguments have been analyzed. Results show the futility of arguing over other arguments to marginalized structural adjustment strategy, jeopardy argument, the most powerful argument that eventually led to the isolation of civil society strategy.

Keywords: Development strategies, Structural adjustment, Civil society, Futility, Jeopardy.

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