

The Look of Sociological Factors Influencing Financial Performance of Organizations and Companies with a Meta-analysis Approach

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Abstract

The increasing importance of financial performance in an organizations and companies has led to the conduction of many studies on the factors influencing financial performance. Because of this fact, the present study intends to examine the most important factors affecting financial performance in Iran. This study is a meta-analysis and includes all the articles written on financial performance during 2001-2017. To this end, 37 studies were selected and analyzed by CMA₂ software. The results of the systematic review showed that so far, 26 variables have been examined on this issue. The results also revealed that among the factors affecting financial performance, Institutional ownership (0/51), Intellectual capital (0/47) and innovation (0/46) were the most influential ones.

Keywords: Financial performance, Institutional ownership, Intellectual capital, Innovation, Meta-analysis.

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***Spatial Analysis of the Impact of Targeted Subsidies Law on
Household Energy Consumption
(Case Study: Electricity Consumption - Isfahan City)***

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Abstract

Based on the official statistics of Iran, the higher deciles of the community have assigned a greater share of energy consumption and subsidy to themselves in comparison to lower deciles. Accordingly, one of the main goals of the 9th government to execute targeted subsidies law has been establishing the required infrastructures for more equitable distribution of energy consumption in the household sector. With an emphasis on geographical segregation of social classes in urban communities, the current research has spatially analyzed the impact of targeted subsidies law on household electricity consumption in 14 districts of Isfahan city after passing about 3 years of executing this law (the end of the first phase). To this purpose, first, using *TOPSIS* method for multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) and entropy weight, Isfahan urban districts were ranked in terms of Social-Economical Status of the household sector through 32 measures in the form of 3 main criteria (Socio-economical, infrastructural - residential and cultural-educational), and then using hierarchical clustering method, Isfahan metropolitan *districts* were clustered at

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five levels. After that, inferential statistical tests were used in order to explain differences amongst clusters in terms of the reduction of household electricity consumption after the execution of targeted subsidies law. In addition to field study method, the required data were gathered using organizational documents and evidence by referring to Isfahan Electricity Distribution Company. The selected sample in attitude survey method consisted of 103 households and in efficiency survey method consisted of 365 households living in Isfahan city *districts* which have been selected through random clustering method. Results obtained from this research showed no significant differences between 5 clusters of Isfahan metropolitan in terms of the reduction of household electricity consumption after law execution. This shows that targeted subsidies law has not successfully acted to attain one of its most important goals in the first executive phase.

Keywords: Spatial Analysis, Targeted Subsidies Law, Energy Consumption, Social-Economical Status of the household, Isfahan City.

Investigating the Relationship of Mass Media on Social Development (Case Study: Youth of Islamabad Abad-Gharb)

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Abstract

Social development one of the main elements of development, is to achieve a conceptual space through the index it is possible the achievement of these indicators and the concept of social development when realized that all knowledge and technologies, potential community effectively spreads among the people of that communication plays a central role. Development literature shows that the mass media play an important role in social change, strengthening social capital, quality of life and social development in urban and rural areas. This study was to investigate the effect of mass media on social development in Muslim garb based on the objectives and research questions, indicators of social development indicators of social cohesion, quality of life and the ethics of social development is discussed. Survey method by questionnaire was used to collect data. The population 18 to 35 years old 47/453 people in this age group are using multi-stage cluster sampling and simple random sample of 380 students has been chosen as a example. The descriptive results show that the average social development among youth as one of the influential groups in the social dynamics and the lower limit is not strictly limited. That: shows the relationship between variables, the use of mass media

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and social development in its two dimensions, quality of life, ethics, social development, there is a positive correlation. Also, operational strategies to promote social development is provided.

Keywords: Social media, Social development, Social cohesion, Quality of life, Social ethics.

***Gender Development in the Pahlavi Era, with Emphasis on
Women's Educational Opportunities***

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Abstract

This study responds to the ambiguity of how was gender equality in education for women in the first Pahlavi era. The theoretical framework is the concept of gender equality refers to the equal enjoyment by females and males of rights, opportunities, services, resources and rewards. One of the indicators of gender equality is educational opportunities, in this period gender attitude in educational system was supported by society's attitudinal support strengthened male breadwinner model and subordination of women. Educational system by promoting and institutionalizing gender roles through gender segregation was obstacle for women's empowerment, this factor reduces women's job opportunities to low-paid jobs, such as nursing, midwifery and teach, that reflection of women's gender traditional roles and the conventional gender stereotypes in the division of labor are less challenging and this was due to nature of Iranian agricultural society. The data gathering is based on library documents and the method is descriptive- analytical.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Education, Women, First Pahlavi Era.

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Measuring the Quality of Life of People in Tehran Based on the WHO Standard Questionnaire

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper was to measure the quality of life of people in Tehran based on WHOQOL-BREF WHO standard questionnaire. This questionnaire was developed by the World Health Organization's Quality of Life Group in four domains. (physical health, mental health, social relationships, and environment) with 26 items and its validity and reliability have been measured in different countries of the world. In this paper, the target population includes citizens over 18 years old that living in 22 areas of Tehran during the research period (1393). The sampling method is multi-stage cluster and the sample size is 1515. Findings and results of the research indicate that the total score of quality of life in the range (0-100) is 54.5 and in the range (20-4) is 12.7. There was no significant difference between quality of life variable and gender and marital status. There is a significant relationship between education and quality of life; people with university education have higher quality of life than non-university students. Also, there is a significant difference between age groups and quality of life; 21-30 year olds in Tehran have the highest quality of life compared to other age groups.

Keywords: Quality of Life, World Health Organization, Tehran City.

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***Sociological Study of Women's Agency: Case Study in
Kermanshah***

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Abstract

One of the issues of interest to sociologists is the attention to the agency and the role of women in everyday social activities and, in general, in social behaviors. The main goal of this study is the sociological study of women's Agency with emphasis on Kermanshah. This descriptive-analytical study was performed on 400 women in Kermanshah using a questionnaire. SPSS software was used to analyze the data, and to compare the means and correlation coefficient. In this study, issues such as decision-making power after marriage, independence and freedom, ownership and ability to go to different places for women were examined. The results show that variables such as age ($r=0.26$), makeup ($r=-0.33$), use of mass media ($r=0.33$), marital status ($f=13.5$), Place of birth ($512.5=f$), leisure time ($r=-0.31$) has a significant effect on women's agency. Implementing strategies such as financial services strategy, employment strategy and life skills strategy and social support can strengthen women's empowerment in society.

Keywords: Women's empowerment, Women Agency, Decision-making power, Independence and freedom.

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