

Cultural Settings of Economic Development and Related Social Factors

A.R. Adhami¹

A. Hatefi²

Abstract

In the process of economic development, consideration of cultural and social foundations is the most important factor. Accordingly, attention should be paid to the approaches that lead to economic development. The purpose of this research was recognizing effective social factors in cultural settings of economic development in Northwest of Iran. The variables of the research include social trust, social empathy, governmental protection, social justice and literacy; the dependent variable was economic development. Various theories have been used such as Lerner, Coleman, Mirdall and Giddenz. The method of data collection was surveying and the results obtained through questionnaire via Cronbach's alpha and factor analysis which represent high validity and reliability of the questions. Target population included industrial agents of Tabriz and Urmia that were chosen in 10-50 workshops 462 persons selected through Proportional Stratified-Sampling and random sampling method. Pearson was applied for analyzing bivariate and Regression for multivariate. The results showed the correlation between dependent and independent variables. In multivariate analysis, the literacy variable removed

1- Associate Professor and Faculty Member of the Social Sciences Development- Islamic Azad University of Tehran North Branch (Corresponding Author),
E-mail:adhamiab@yahoo.com.

2- Ph.D. Candidate of Sociology of Economics and Development- Islamic Azad University of Tehran North Branch, E-mail:abbashatefi@yahoo.com.

for its weak effect on dependent variable and trust variable selected as the most effective on dependent variable. In other words mutual social trust among industrial agents was the most effective social factor in cultural setting of economic development.

Keywords: Development, Economic development, Social development, Cultural development.

The Study of the Effect of House Price on Fertility Rate in Rural Area's of Iran

H. Panahi¹

T. Aghayari Hir²

S. A. Aleemran³

Abstract

The population and its issues are one of the multidimensional and complex issues of human societies, Fertility is one of the important dimensions of the population movement which all countries apply incentive or control policies according to their demographic, social and economic conditions. But then, the important issue that has recently been focused by researchers is the issue of house price and its effect on fertility decisions of family. Therefore, the objective of this research is to study of the effect of house price on fertility rate in rural area's of Iran during the first quarter of 1996 to fourth quarter of 2015 by using Johansen-Juselius cointegration method. The results indicate that, house price has a significant negative impact on fertility rate in rural area's of Iran. Given that the majority of rural people's livelihoods are through farming and animal husbandry, parents in rural areas need more children to help them in these activities. Accordingly, it is suggested that economic policymakers, with proper control of supply and demand factors, would reduce housing prices in rural areas, and

1- Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, Management and Business, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran (Corresponding Author),
Email:panahi@tabrizu.ac.ir.

2- Asistant Professor, Department of Social Science, Faculty of Law & Social Sciences, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran, Email:t.aghayari@tabrizu.ac.ir.

3- Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, Management and Business, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran,
Email:s.a.aleemran@tabrizu.ac.ir.

subsequently increase fertility in these areas in order to promote agricultural and husbandry activities and increase products.

Keywords: Rural Total Fertility Rate, Rural House Price, Johansen-Juselius Method.

A Survey on the Relationship between Parenting Styles and Youth Entrepreneurial Personality (Case Study of Tehran)

M. Jalali¹

Abstract

The family is the basic structure of childrens socialization. Personality shaping is depend to how person to train in family. Power structure types in family are effective in childrens different manner in social life. In fact, family is first factor of persons socialization. This research, with the aim of evaluating the parenting styles on entrepreneurial personality of Tehranian youth, has been done. To this end, survey and questionnaire have been used. According to the target population of study, 385 Tehranian youth were selected a sample size. Entrepreneurial personality included 6 dimensions namely: creativity, internal locus of control, risk taking, drive to achieve, tolerance for ambiguity and drive to independence. Also parenting style are Authoritarian Parenting, Democratic parenting and Permissive Parenting. The results show that there is a significant relationship between independent variable of parenting style and variable entrepreneurial personality youth and there are special relation between each parenting styles and entrepreneurship personality.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Personality; Parenting styles; Authoritarian Parenting; Democratic parenting; Permissive Parenting.

1- Ph.D. candidate of Sociology of Social Issues, Shahid Beheshti University of Tehran, Iran, Email: mahdi_jalali_aze@yahoo.com.

***A Systematic Review of Tax Culture Studies and its effective
Factors in Iran***

M. Heydari¹

V. Ghassemi²

M. Renani³

M.T. Iman⁴

Abstract

In the modern world, tax culture is one of the most important components of tax and taxation. Therefore, tax efficiency could not be possible without consideration and strengthening of tax culture by economic policy makers and tax systems. This study is a systematic review of fourteen studies on tax culture and related factors to it in Iran. The research findings express that methodologically, dominant approach in these studies is quantitative methodology or in the other words, hypothetic-deductive approach. In the tax culture studies the population consists of taxpayers, tax auditors and tax experts. In this research, the measurement of tax culture is based on subjective dimensions (tax attitude), objective dimensions (action and tax behavior) and combination of these two dimensions. The related factors of tax culture in the previous studies can be divided into institutional (structural) factors and the factors associated with agent (agency).

1-Ph.D. candidate of sociology of economics and development, Faculty Human Sciences, University of Isfahan, Iran.

2-Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Literature and Human Sciences, University of Isfahan, Iran. (Corresponding Author)

Email: v.ghasemi@litr.ui.ac.ir.

3-Professor of Economics, Faculty of Economics, University of Isfahan, Iran,
Email: renani@ase.ui.ac.ir.

4-Professor of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Shiraz University, Iran,
Email: iman@shirazu.ac.ir.

These factors can be categorized into outside and inside of tax sphere and also deterrent and protective factors.

Keywords: Tax, Tax Culture, Iran, Systematic Review.

The Study of the Relationship between Organizational Social Capital and Work Ethics (Normative, Social Norms)

Case study: Employees of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology

A. Kamali¹

M. Mousavi Khamaneh²

R. Azimi Segin Sara³

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is the expansion of humane and Islamic values, this requires employees with high work ethics and high social standards, Also concentration is on relationship between organizational social capital and its three dimensional, structural and cognitive dimensions with the ethics of work in two dimensions of ethical norms and social norms. The research method is survey and its target population was 800 employees of the Ministry of Science. The sample size was estimated 154 by Cochran formula, selected by stratified sampling method in 1394. The Extracted data from this sample was analyzed using SPSS software and Pearson correlation test, regression analysis and path analysis. The findings show that the average work ethic in this study was 8.72 out of .10 The results of regression show that social and cognitive social capital has a significant effect on work ethics, and in general, organizational social capital. 22% of the changes in work ethics has determined.

1- Assistant Professor, Sociology Department, Al-Zahra University, Iran,
Email: afsane_kamali@yahoo.com.

2- Assistant Professor, Sociology Department, Al-Zahra University, Iran,
Email:m.mousavi@alzahra.ac.ir.

3- Graduate Master of Social Sciences Research, Sociology Department, Al-Zahra University, Iran, (Corresponding Author), Email:azimirog@yahoo.com .

Keywords: Social capital, Relationship, Social capital, Social capital structure, Work ethic (normative, social norm).

***Justice Discursive Change in Iran: A Case Study of
Ahmadinejad and Rouhani Governments***

F. Goreyshi¹

M.B. Alizadeh Aghdam²

R. Zayer Kabea³

Abstract

The subject of this research is the extraction of the elements of the discourse of justice in Ahmadinejad and Rouhani, based on the discourse analysis by Laclau and Mouffe (1985), as well as the study of the dimensions of justice in the three dimensions of economic, social-cultural and political affairs in the above-mentioned governments. The basis of the review and analysis of discourse in this study is presidential speeches, the main regulatory bills of the two governments, including bills of five-year development plans, official government reports and executive actions of the governments under review. According to studies, "supporting the lower masses" is the nodal point of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's government discourse and "moderation and development" as the nodal point of the government's discourse, Hassan Rouhani. These two discourses are from a higher perspective as two different scores or readings different from the discourse of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. According to the general critique of the government's thinking and hope in the presidential election of 2013, this issue can be regarded as an

1- Professor of International Relations, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Tehran, (Corresponding Author), Email: ghoraiishi583@ut.ac.ir.

2- Associate Professor of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Tabriz University, Iran, Email: m_alizadeh@tabrizu.ac.ir.

3- Ph.D. candidate of sociology of economics and development, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of Tabriz University, (Corresponding Author), Email: rahimzayer@yahoo.com.

indicator of the development of the discourse of justice in the political system of the Islamic Republic Iran remembered.

Keywords: Discourse, Justice, Ahmadinajad governments, Rouhani governments.