Investigating the Legitimacy of Power in the Process of Academic Research[1]

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Abstract

Introduction: Power is the truth of academic life and is an important element in all organizations. Gaining power and applying it effectively is essential for the survival of the system in today's environment. Power and its application as a basic component and tool in the direction of organizational behavior and thus play a key role in achieving the effectiveness of the organization. Since research requires the creation of a social relationship in which power is clearly and tangible and all forms of power can be explored through the lens of legitimacy, the purpose of the research was to examine the actors' perceptions of the legitimacy of the power exercised in the research process and their possible reactions.

Method: Since the exploration and description of the experiences of students and graduates from the exercise of power in the research process has been the purpose of the research, the research plan is qualitative. In this research, graduate students have formed the study population; because students are mainly targeted by the power of professors, and the legitimacy of power is understood through the perspective of the targets and audiences of power. The sampling method of the present study is non-targeted and criterion-based. Based on this, students and graduates participated in this research to have the criterion of team research experience, availability and agreement to conduct the interview. A semi-structured interview was conducted with 19 students and graduates of the University of Tehran. In order to analyze the data, the Stokes-Colaizzi-Kane analysis method was used.

1. The present study is taken from a doctoral thesis entitled "Conceptualizing Power Relationships in the Process of Academic Research" which is being conducted at the Faculty of Education & Psychology in Shahid Beheshti University of Tehran.
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Therefore, a combination of textual and structural descriptions has been done in the research process.

Finding: The findings of the study showed Students and graduates of Tehran University understood the applied power legitimate on the basis of ethics, experience and expertise, rationality and efficiency and illegitimate on the basis of ethics, economic values, experience and expertise, religion, justice, custom, rationality, law and efficiency. Also, Avoiding exposure to bullying positions, hidden curriculum, subjection, commitment, anger and discomfort, adaptation, resistance, and cooperation have been the actors' reactions to the power applied in the research process.

Results & Conclusion: The objectives and witnesses of the exercise of power evaluate the applied power according to their values, views, principles, knowledge, experience, and other resources and assess its legitimacy. If they see the power of the agent as legitimate, they will obediently obey him, and if his power Understand illegitimately and have relatively equal power over the agent, resist it. If they can't resist but can take it away, they try to avoid it. Also, if they think of the power of the agent much more than their power and see their self-esteem weakened, they will seek to compromise with the agent. If they are forced to accept and obey the agent, despite their inner desire and inability to deal with it, they will show their sadness; Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the actors' understanding and evaluation of the power of the agents, because if they do not evaluate the power of the agents legitimately, will lead to deviation from the research policies by disobedience or obedience with reluctance. Since negative reactions such as anger and discomfort to applied power were more than positive reactions such as commitment, the findings of the study indicate the illegitimacy or low legitimacy of the power of agents and policymakers in the research process. This doubles the necessity of open policy-making in higher education and paying attention to the voice of students and their involvement in the research policy-making process.

Keywords: Power, Legitimacy of Power, Research, University, Phenomenology.

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The Role of Illusory Truth Effect in Believing the False News of Cyberspace

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Abstract

Introduction: Why do so many people believe fake cyberspace news? What are the mechanisms underlying these misconceptions? Current research tests a possible answer to this question: previous encounters (being familiar) with false news. Because news are so easily spread in cyberspace, people see news in different contexts of cyberspace (such as Instagram, Telegram, Twitter, Facebook, etc.), and this means that they see one news more than once.

Method: The study included 1,455 participants with that the mean and standard deviation of their age was 27.10 and 3.88, respectively, with a range of 18 to 39 years, and 631 of whom were male. The instrument of this study were 24 false news headlines. With a dependent true experimental design (or repeated measures), the participants were tested in a four-step experiment: In the familiarizing phase, eight false news headlines were shown to the subjects and they were asked if they wanted to share the news with other; In the assessment phase, sixteen false news headlines were shown to the subjects, that eight of them had been seen in the familiarizing phase and eight headlines were new, and the subjects were asked to rate the familiarity and accuracy of each news; In the follow-up phase, twenty-four false news headlines were shown to the subjects, that eight of them had been seen in familiarizing phase and in assessment phase (i.e., twice), eight of them had been seen only in the evaluation phase (i.e., once), and eight headlines were new, and subjects were asked to rate the familiarity and accuracy of each news.

Findings: Repeated measures ANOVA showed that the confrontation effect was significant, i.e., the familiarized news were rated more accurate than the non-familiarized news. Additionally, in the follow-up phase, repeated measures ANOVA showed that the effect of the confrontation was significant, so that were rated more familiar than once familiarized news and non-familiarized news.

Results & Conclusion: The current study showed that the familiarized news were more believable than the new news. The impact of confrontation on believing the news not only lasted for ten days, but also increased with the second confrontation. The mechanism of illusory truth effect is that human beings seek the easiest way to judge the rightness /wrongness of propositions, and one of these easy ways is the processing fluency, i.e., the human beings easily believe whatever they easily understand, and being familiar with propositions helps to easily understand them.

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Water Supply Crisis in Zayandehrud Watershed; Social Issues and Solutions to Manage it (Demonstrations of 2011 to 2014)

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Abstract

Introduction: Famine and water shortage is a tangible reality in the country and its importance increases day by day as a result of the population growth, the need to supply the population necessities and the growth of industry and the underground cultivation. In the meantime, unfortunately the watershed of Zayandehrood, located in Isfahan, being on the drought line, has been struggling with water crisis and eventually facing water shortage in the long run. The water crisis in this part has lead to other important social consequences as well as the current crisis of fresh water supply, agricultural and industrial, and providing the fresh water of Yazd. The bitter events that reached their peak in February, 2013 develops the scientific and practical importance on solving the problem of water crisis, particularly in this specific region which is of great importance.

Method: This article aims to suggest the methods to properly managing the similar crises of the future by investigating the social aspects of this crisis and the natural and human factors in its occurrence and severity.

Finding: The findings and results of this examination show that water shortage or the reduction of accessing to fresh water resources leads to tensions in acute districts; thus the demonstrations of 2011 to 2014 in some districts of Isfahan took place because of the water crisis of Zayandehrood district.

Results & Conclusion: Providing the scientific and proper logistics of the land, the management of Zayandehrood district, the establishment of planning counsel and the management of water supply under the control of ministry of Interior and ministry of Energy and with the participation of all of the water consuming parts such as farmers, citizens, the manufacturers and the related institutions, the acts of the ministry of agriculture in developing the traditional methods of irrigation, making a change in managing the natural space of the cities, using the new technologies in water desalination process and its conveyance to the related milieus, are considered the useful methods of solving the problem of water crisis in Zayandehrood and lessening the social disadvantages in this particular context.

Keywords: Famine, watershed, Zayandehrood, water conveyance, social disadvantages.

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A Criticism of Conventional Sociological Dualities through Analysis on Socioeconomic Structure of Startup Companies

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Abstract

Introduction: In the current situation, despite the various social objections and crises, most of the officials and social and economical policymakers recommend the policies that, in the past, have been frequently adopted and resulted in numerous social dissatisfactions. They still promote ideas and discourses that criticize state-owned and pseudo-state-owned companies and institutions, describing them as non-competitive and traditional/ outdated structures. These structures seem to have little economic efficiency and incapable of providing their customers with high-quality products at reasonable prices. On the other hand, most policymakers and economists argue that New technology-based environments have a great capacity to meet the demands of a wide range of tastes, due to their more rational and up to date structure. This is despite the fact that internet-based businesses, especially startups, can respond to these increasing demands, thus contributing to economic growth. According to this research, common sociological dualities like tradition/modern or rational/irrational which have made the large number of sociologist and philosophers align with the new capitalist structures, are not simply theoretical or epistemological concepts. Rather these dualities are parts of reality of capitalist society which have produced and perpetuated them. On the other hand, we can argue that the complexity of today's problems, and the subjective/objective abstraction that governs society, makes the conventional use of the sociological conceptual dualities such as rationality/irrationality, tradition/modernity inappropriate for criticizing the existing trends - the trends which have currently replaced the industry with the different forms of financial capitals such as startups, and also the political and cultural public sphere with cyberspace and social network.

Method: following Adorno's immanent critique method/theory, this research, using a concrete structure (i.e the structure of startup companies), shows that one-sided and non-dialectical approach towards these concepts is not suitable to comprehend/criticize the current social situation and its problems.

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Finding: The results of this study indicate that these dualities are not just epistemological issues developed by sociologists and theorists to analyze social reality, but they are forming the present social order - an order which under critical/ irrational conditions including present conditions, is the mediation for a variety of regressions toward the forms of pre-modern politics and society and give rise to more complicated social and financial risks.

Results & Conclusion: startups have helped to promote the neoliberal discourse by reshaping privatization and deregulation policies, especially in the monetary sphere and the development of financial markets. This discourse has been implemented in quite diverse forms in different countries over the past few decades; but despite its uneven geographical development, it has a general tendency to contribute to social inequality and to expose most individuals and social classes to recurring financial crises.

Keywords: Startup companies, rationality/ irrationality, tradition/ modern issues, entrepreneur, financial capital.

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Livelihood Patterns of Nomadic Households in Drought Conditions (Case Study: Nomadic Households of Sistan and Balochistan Province)

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Abstracts

Introduction: The nomadic livelihood patterns are directly related to the conditions of their living environment, and so the main issue of the present article was how the situation of these patterns is in drought conditions between the Sistan and Balochistan Nomadic tribes.

Method: The present study was conducted with a combined methodological approach. Therefore, we have used qualitative techniques such as observation, conversation and documentary studies, as well as quantitative techniques such as survey.

Finding: According to the findings of this study, it is now possible to name at least six major livelihood patterns in this region and among its tribes: 1) Livelihood pattern of ranch; 2) Livelihood pattern of farming; 3) Livelihood pattern based on local industries and by-products sales; 4) livelihood pattern of labor-based; 5) Livelihood pattern based on service activities; 6) livelihood pattern based on receiving government support. The results of the study show that the current livestock and agriculture among the semi-inhabitants of the region is practically a marginal and declining activity. Local industries, mainly produced by nomadic women, are often responsive to their own needs, but they are forced to sell a part of it to help the family, which of course has no significant income; the production of other by-products, such as the mat, which is directly dependent on environmental facilities, is also scarce. Subsequent droughts have brought nomads into activities that are not commensurate with their cultural identity and personality, and they do so in spite of their inner desire and satisfaction; these include laboring and other services such as grocery shopping, and so on. In addition, the nomads now find it very difficult to survive without government support, and they see every help from the support agencies as the savior of their lives.

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Results & Conclusion: In general, it seems that the nomadic communities of Sistan and Balochistan have become more and more distant from the old living patterns -which was also the basis for their differentiation and identification- and have been forced to accept patterns that are incompatible with their social structure and cultural context. Of course, it is clear that the current situation is due to several underlying factors and cannot be reduced to a single natural factor. On the other hand, we know that this society is full of capacity, and paying attention to them can play an important role in the development of the whole country and, of course, in improving their own situation. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the dimensions of the problem, and to take advantage of the active participation of the nomads, as soon as possible, carried out a series of compensatory measures, more than before.

Keywords: Nomadic tribes, Nomadic Households, Livelihood Patterns, Drought, Sistan and Balochistan.

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Identity Transformation and Changing the Person's Name;Observing Social Changes in the Field of Social Onomastics

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Abstract

Introduction: This study investigates the phenomenon of globalization and its relevance to changing the names of university students to see the tendency of new identity in both sexes and to identify the motivations of changing the names according to the field of onomastics in both groups of university students.

Method: The population of the study is the students of the university of Tehran. The research is quantitative survey with descriptive approach and the method done for choosing the universities of Tehran was purposive and for university students was convenience sampling.The statistical sample is 1609 questionnaires and among the 1609 questionnaire gathered from university students, it is shown that the second name was choosen by 459 of them. Two questionnaires of naming and identity tendency were used to collect data, in order to see which identity (national, ethnical , religious or transnational identity) is the favorite one for students. In the identity card questionnaire, students participating in the survey were asked to identify the name of the identity and, if they had a second name instead of their main name, specify the changed name and the motive for it. The identity questionnaire given to the students was according to the Likert scale with 110 items and the answers were given on a 4-point Likert scale ; (strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree). The independent variable of research is (gender; male and female) and the dependent variable is choosing a new name (naming).

Findings: The research findings indicated that among those who changed their names were 22.5 % of the boys and 77.5 % of the girls. The results showed that there is a tendency for national identity in boys and transnational identity in girl students . There is also a shift in the name from the old religious names to the new

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one as well as to the national identity of the boys , while on the other hand, female students tended to shift from national and religious to transnational one. For the motivations stated among the male and girl students respectively , personal interest and also to have Iranian names (intrinsinc and extrinsic motivation) and promotion of prestige, then beutifulness (intrinsic motivation) was the most important factor.

Discussion: One of the useful ways to identify cultural changes in a country and in different historical periods is the use of "names" and the process of naming transformations. The consequences of globalization as a pervasive process can affect all aspects of individual life .The nationa, ethnical and religious identity on the basis of the transformation of political system , and changing the cultural beliefs and its openness to other culture , has undergone serious transformation and will change attitude and behavior. Social onomastics is one of the attractive field which plays an important role, Because the names are seen as a sign that through analysis of these signs in each community ,a large extent can be traced to the attitudes ,thoughts ,and mood of the society .This study showed that socio- linguistics ,and especially social onomastics, is capable of observing social transformations including identity changes and can answer the questions of linguists and sociologists.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, social onomastics, naming, identity , globalization.

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Appeal Index (Tawassul-Joei), a Supplement to the Religious Measurement Models in Iran: Experimental Research in Yazd City

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Abstract

Introduction: A review of all models and items designed to measure religiosity in Iran shows that none of these models regularly and methodically show the specific features of the Shiite religion. To address this shortcoming, in this article, relying on the views of Henry Corbin, we have highlighted one of the special aspects of Shiism, namely, "the continuity and continuity of man's relationship with God through the Imams and the saints and by extracting the concept of "Appeal (Tawassul-Joei)", it provides its operational definition in three dimensions: "belief", "ritual (practical)" and "experimental" for use in religious assessment surveys, and in the experimental part, this concept is measured in Yazd.

Method: This study is quantitative and survey. The statistical population of all men and women is 15 to 64 years old in Yazd city, which according to the 2016 census, includes 365298 people. Based on the Cochran's formula, 384 people were identified as the sample. Due to the number of variables in this study and the random sampling of multistage clusters and the need to access more samples, the sample size increased to 400 people and men and women to an equal number were selected. The data collection tool was a questionnaire and the research data were collected in a three-month period in the summer of 2016 by directing the researcher to the selected samples in Yazd city and conducting interviews and completing the questionnaires.

Finding: The results of the research show that the level of recourse in the study community is relatively high and the pattern of responses to recourse measures is very similar to the pattern of Iranians' responses to religiosity measures. Also, the type and intensity of the relationship between recourse to contextual variables is similar to the type and intensity of the relationship between religiosity and contextual variables. The field findings of the study show that the rate of recourse is

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higher among women than men and among married people more than single people. In this study, a significant and inverse relationship was observed between the social class and the rate of recourse, so that the recourse of the lower class was reported more than the upper class. The more selective the treatment of religion and the more privatized the religion among individuals, the lower the rate of recourse. The inverse and significant relationship between lifestyle and the rate of recourse means that the more religious people are, the more traditional and non-modern lifestyles become.

Results & Conclusion: Although the results of this study indicate a relatively similar resemblance of the response model to "recourse" measures with the response model to religiosity measures in other research in this field, it is still not possible to be innovative about these measures and their strength in measuring differences. The subtleties of Shiite religiosity were carefully judged. Certainly the metrics designed here, while being critiqued by other researchers, should be tested in multiple experimental studies, with different statistical communities, and the results of this research should be consistent with the results of other metrics. Religiosity should be compared, and then one can judge how well the proposed measures here have been able to shed new light on the research of religiosity in Iran.

Keywords: Religiosity assessment, Shiism, Henry Corbin, Appeal (Tawassul-Joei), Yazd city.

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Effective Conditions on Female-headed Households' Life in Iran and Solutions to Reduce Injuries[1]

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Abstracts

Introduction: The increase in the number of female-headed households and, consequently, their injuries and problems in recent years has been one of the most important changes in Iranian society in the field of women and family, which has turned the issue of female-headed households into a serious research issue and there has been an increase in research in this area. The aim of this study was to identify the conditions affecting the living conditions of female-headed households and to provide solutions to reduce vulnerability and improve the living conditions of female-headed households.

   Method: Using qualitative meta-analysis method, the present study investigated 110 selected research works including scientific-research articles, Master's theses, doctoral dissertations and research projects in the period 1385-98 and the variables studied in the researches are divided into two categories, including the conditions affecting the increase and decrease of the desirability of the living conditions of women heads of households.

   Finding: Effective conditions on reducing the desirability of living conditions of female-headed households including economic insecurity, unfavorable employment status, low level of education, stress of work-family roles pressure, unfavorable physical health status unfavorable mental health status, unfavorable social security and social health status, unfavorable state of mental health of children, social exclusion and functional challenges of responsible organizations. Also economic empowerment, job empowerment trainings, psychological empowerment trainings, general trainings, counseling services, family support, social support, social capital

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and social security were identified as effective conditions on increasing desirability of the living conditions of female-headed households.

Results and Conclusion: Based on the effective conditions extracted from the researched studies, solutions in 9 axes of economic empowerment including financial support, insurance support and Providing house, job empowerment including information promotion In the field of employment, vocational training for employment, paving the way for stable and sufficient income and providing entrepreneurship conditions for women heads of households, physical empowerment including raising awareness in the field of physical health, providing food security, Encouraging sports activities and providing health insurance facilities, psychological empowerment including providing psychological education and counseling and social work services, cultural empowerment including raising awareness and level of education of female-headed households, social empowerment including Strengthening family and local support networks, utilizing the capacity of non-governmental organizations, increasing the social capital of female-headed households and raising social awareness towards female-headed households, legal empowerment including increasing legal awareness, reforming and developing protection laws And providing the conditions for the realization of the rights of female-headed households, empowerment of children, including Children's psychological empowerment, educational empowerment and Improving Children's professional skills, organizational empowerment including promoting organizational efficiency, careful and comprehensive planning and modifying the method of organizational support in order to reduce harm and improve the living conditions of female-headed households have been suggested.

Keywords: female-headed households, meta-analysis, Effective conditions, solutions.

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Investigating the Comparison of Physical-Spatial and Social-Economic Mehr Houses from the Perspective of Residents (Case Study: Sahand New City of Tabriz and Golbahar City of Mashhad)

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Abstract

Introduction: The Mehr Housing Project in Iran, is the largest government initiative in the field of urban housing since the Islamic Revolution, which has been implemented with the aim of helping to provide housing for low income groups. With the implementation of the "Mehr Housing" policy, in order to provide housing for the low-income groups, structural-physical and socio-economic problems emerged; Feelings of social inequality and spatial segregation (due to dependence on the neighboring metropolis) of residents are among the issues that have been less researched despite their importance. This study aims to identify the relationship between the physical structure of Mehr housing complex and its socio-economic structure, and explores the relevant responses of residents.

Method: The research was performed by comparative method in two independent samples with a volume of 50 (Mehr housing in the new city of Sahand Tabriz and Golbahar city of Mashhad) by cluster method in different phases of the project. The data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially using SPSS.20 software. First, to test the normality of the data, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used and the test results confirmed that the data were normal. Therefore, the main hypothesis of the research was tested by t-test.

Finding : According to the findings, there is a direct and significant relationship between spatial structure of Mehr housing development (25 main items) and its social structure (14 main items) (Pearson coefficient 0.68). The study of the samples with t-test shows that despite the significant difference in data in social and environmental dimensions (with more mean in Golbahar-sample) and service and economic dimensions (with higher mean in Sahand sample), but physical dimensions has a relatively similar condition in the samples. Also, in general,

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according to the computational averages of t-test, there was no significant difference between the components of "physical-spatial " and "socio-economic" structures, and despite the average to low computational score in both groups, in the Golbahar sample with a small difference, a higher score was estimated.

Results & Conclusion: Residents' expectations of physical-spatial construction and socio- economic construction, according to what has been formed in these housing complexes, since it is lower than the average, so can't be a confirmation of the lack of socio-economic inequality and segregation of this housing development pattern. Based on the results, significant discrimination in providing services and access to urban facilities, along with spatial remoteness, has played an important role in the formation and intensification of feelings of social inequality and spatial separation of these complexes. Therefore, it seems that providing cheap shelter in the suburbs, does not necessarily provide justice. The policy of Mehr Housing Projects, with the aim of expanding social justice and providing easy access to government support housing for low income people, in the form of affordable housing, has led to the reproduction of social- spatial inequality.

Keywords: Mehr Housing, Housing Planning, Social Inequality, Spatial Separation, Physical structure, Social structure.

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Academic Social Capital:
Comparison of Iranian Students Studying in Iran and India

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Abstracts

Introduction: This study examines the status of the 13 components of academic social capital and compares it among 190 PhD students studying in 3 universities of Tehran, Tarbiat Modares and Ferdowsi of Mashhad (as Iranian sample) and Iranian doctoral students studying at the University of Mysore in India (as abroad sample).

Method: This study was conducted through a researcher-made questionnaire and was conducted using the survey method among students of Iranian universities and Mysore University of India. The classified random sampling method has been performed. The content validity and validity of the means of measuring and defining the items defining the 13 dimensions of social capital have been obtained through documentary studies and the participation of elites and experts in the relevant panels and finally by exploratory factor analysis and calculation of Cronbach's odds.

Findings: The results show that the status of academic social capital among Iranian doctoral students is moderate to low. Among the four groups of students studied, family ties are more prevalent than cyberspace interactions. Among the four types of trust measured in this study, trust to professors among doctoral students compared to other trusts is at the highest level. Networking during high school and undergraduate education is estimated to be the lowest level of social capital. Comparison of students studying in Iran and India shows that the standardized average of 13 indicators among PhD students studying at University of Mysore is somewhat higher than students studying at 3 Iranian universities. Relationships with family and networking during high school have been rated higher among Iranian students abroad than among Iranian students.

Results & Conclusion These findings indicate the fact that social capital among Iranian students studying abroad is related to two key concepts, including family and networking. The facts also show that the world of Iranians living abroad is to some extent related to this important fact in their lives. Their families support them, and high school has been a golden age for them and a time full of social capital. Students studying in the country stand out in terms of social capital components that ensure their success within Iranian society to some extent, such as trust to news sources, trust to friends and interactions in cyberspace. Accordingly, both groups of students are influenced by some components of social and cultural capital, but each of these resources, depending on its type and nature, mediates their adaptation to the surrounding bio-world. Consequently, given the differences in the biological world

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of Iranian students at home with Iranian students studying abroad, there are differences in their ability to exploit social capital resources.

Keyword: Social capital, trust, networking, interactions, academic socialization, PhD students.

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