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Glocalization and Reflexivity in Women's Identity A Case Study of Hawraman-e-Takht

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Abstract

The main subject of this study is the investigating of glocalization and its reflexivity on Women's identity in Hawraman. It can be said that one of the most significant current discussions in transitional societies is having an understanding of the encounter between local and global elements and, investigating the impact of this encounter. Because there is an ongoing, complex interaction between global forces and long run patterns of culture and identity. In such situation Hawraman women had a tendency towards reflexive actions regarding their traditional roles and functions. For this reason glocalization and reflexive modernity theories have been used as theoretical guidance. The method employed in this study is the qualitative method. Participatory and depth interviews have been used as the main means of collecting qualitative data. Then the results of qualitative data have shown in a model based on grounded theory principles. The findings of study show that Women's identity concerning tendency to education and specially regarding home-work has changed based on global values, but in relation to work in out of home and having independence in decision making, traditional and local values has maintain their roles on Women's identity. As well as, the results of study indicated that glocalization of Women's identity had occurred through an interaction between local and global values.

Keywords: Traditional Identity, Women, Value System, Glocalization of Identity, Hawraman.

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Abstract

Migration, Extended Communities and Rural Well-being in the Shabestar County

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Abstract

The present study has been what has led to the rural well-being in the Shabestar County and how the emigrants through the strategies and ways involved in the rural development and rural well-being in the County. This research is a qualitative study and the grounded theory method is used. Data using the techniques of interview and group discussion, observation, oral histories and documents have been collected. The results of this study indicate that factors affecting the well-being of the the Shabestar county are located in five areas; "supporting and developmental institutions", "emigrant and local elite/ entrepreneurs", "social solidarity", "Changes in culture and values" and " belonging to hometown/ community attachment". This type of development encompassed the "development actors", "development institutions" and "developmental attitudes and developmental capabilities and relationships". Development actors of the type of development are extended community people, Local managers will participate and emigrant and local elite/ entrepreneurs; Development institutions are "hometown associations" and other supporting and charitable institutions amongst the people; And developmental attitudes and developmental capabilities and relationships are also the social solidarity and belonging to hometown/ community attachment. "Extended community-based development", changes (improvement / promotion) of rural well-being has led to the following consequences. "support", "remittances", "investment to hometown", "Interest in improving rural condition", "transfer of innovation, ideas and capital ", "rural constructions improvement", "encourage the active public participation", "living a second home in the rural", "development activities", "importance of science and culture" , "improvement of living conditions", "compassion for the region" and in such cases.

Keywords: Rural Well-being, Changes of Well-being, Extended Communities, Migration, Shabestar County.

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Social Cohesion; Origins of Economic Development

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Abstract

The importance of Institutions in economic development have been confirmed by all economists in the manner that the question before policy makers therefore is no longer "do institutions matter?" but "which institutions matter and how does one acquire them?" So the purpose of this paper is to analysis what kind of social orders is need to institutional changes and economic development. In this direction, social cohesion due to increasing capacity and capability of society through setting shared mental model in society is known as a necessary condition for economic development. Social Cohesion is the situation which all elements of society be joined in a manner that makes an effective union. In other words, Societies with high social cohesion have important advantages in creation and duration of effective institutions and better economic performance through increase of collaboration and collective interest in social norms and mental models of the people. All of these have positive relation with economic growth and development.

Key words: Social Cohesion, Mental Model, Institutions, Economic Development.

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Abstract

The Urbanization of rural areas and juridicalization of disputes a study on the experience and dispute resolution in urban-rural spaces

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Abstract

The globalizing processes indicate some deep changes in time-space relations. These processes at the same time have eradicated most of the phenomena, ideas and people. One of these ideas and spheres eradicated are rural areas. In the conceptual space of globalization, it is not defendable to speak of the duality of urban-rural in contemporary social sciences. dispute and the ways of its solution in rural areas is one of the phenomena which has been disemed. This article is an attempt to investigate the dispute and the ways of solution in rural areas. The main theoretical assumption is that ways of dispute resolution in rural areas show the eradication of rurality in the age of globalization. We used grounded theory to uncover the lived experiences of respondents. The sample includes Tehran and the rural areas around. The findings show that people in rural areas have abandoned their main cultural traits. The juridicalization of disputes and the loss of traditional social mediations in rural disputes necessitate reviewing conceptualization of urban-rural. The juridicalization of disputes in rural areas and abandoning the traditional ways of dispute resolution which are recently taken in some countries due to defeat of juridicalization, is one the sign of reviewing the urban-rural duality.

Key words: Rural areas, Controversy, Globalization, Juridicalization, Urban-Rural Duality.

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Study of Policy and Administrative Barriers in Beneficiary's Participation in Keznar Dam Water Use Cooperative

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Abstract

Purpose of this article is study of analyzing the policy and administrative barriers in farmer's participation in Keznar Dam Water use cooperative. Statistical population is all of the beneficiaries that resident in Keznar dam area (Aligoodarz County). Method of simple random sampling was used for sampling method. Questionnaire was used for data collection and Data were analyzed by SPSS. result show that five factors including "Negligence of authorities ", " Improper distribution mechanism ', " Lack of consultation with the people ", " Infringement " and "Authorities meet their commitments " can explain 71.85% total variances of variables. The data are all beneficiaries of the dam are Aligoodarz Kznar city. Were randomly sampled data by a questionnaire whose validity and reliability had been confirmed, were collected. Analysis software SPSS for factor analysis was used to analyze the data. research results of factor analysis show that five neglect "officials," "improper water distribution mechanism," "failure to consult with people", "perfect law" and "officials meet their commitments." including administrative barriers - lack of effective political participation of farmers in water users cooperatives were formed in all these five factors could 85/71% of the total variance of variables to explain. In this context, community participation and intersectional collaboration at all levels and stages and coordination among relevant bureaus and institutions were recommended.

Keywords: Administrative Barriers, Policy Barriers, Non-Participation, Water Users Cooperative, Keznar Area.

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Abstract

Analysis the Economic Effects on Industry Establishment for Developing the Rural Areas. Case Study: Assaluyeh Rural District

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Abstract

The establishment of the big and national industries of Assaluyeh by the government in the rural areas was not for the industrialization or the rural. But it was for the industrial development and has been developed without considering the rural environment. This event has caused changes in economic structures and other related efforts before industry entrance. This current survey has been done with the population of 244 persons in Assaluyeh rural district. And is intending to answer this question that it industrial establishment mountainous regions has weakened the rural economy? The results show that there is a significant connection among the industry entrance to under surveying area and industrial development and effective economic changes on rural economy. In such a way the industry has made many changes in economic activities, the amount of income and other rural economic components, including: soil and water resources, the way of agriculture, using the facilities and agricultural machinery.

Keywords: Industrialization, Economic Impacts, Bushehr Province, Rural Development.

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Modeling of Effective Institutions for Iranian Smallholder Agriculture Development from Experts' Viewpoint; with Emphasis on NGOs

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Abstract

Institutional capacity-building is one of the important strategies affect on developing justice-oriented agriculture and good governance. Experience in other countries showed that efficient institutions have a vital role in promoting smallholder agriculture and sustainable management in natural resources. But Iranian agricultural policy makers and managers neglected it in spite of the importance of institutions in agricultural Smallholder developing, because of lack holistic attitude on whole parts of agricultural development. Hence the main purpose of this quality research was to modeling of Effective Institutions for smallholder agriculture development with emphasis on NGOs using grounded theory. In this regard, samples selected using purposive and theoretical sampling. Semi-structured interviews used to data collection and the average interview lengthen 70 minutes. Also data pluralism and participants feedback used for approving of reliability and validity. Data analysis showed that developing of “small and medium enterprises” and performing of functions including “research, development and encouraging local innovation”; “advising and generating idea and plan”; “identify entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial support”; “land contracting services”; and “insurance-financial services”. These structures should be considered in the plan of non-governmental institutional capacity-building in agricultural sector.

Key words: Institutional Capacity-Building, Smallholder Agriculture, Poverty Alleviation, Grounded Theory.

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Abstract

Consequences of Water Deficiency Crisis and Become Dry of Zayande-Roud in Rural Areas, a Case Study Baraan Plain in Eastern Isfahan

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Abstract

Shortage of natural and finance resources, integrated poverty, unemployment, immigration and depopulation of villages from young and efficient population, are some of disadvantages and deep rooted barriers which expanding the differences between rural and urban communities and leading the rural communities' sustainability and development to fail consequently. Proliferation and application of such mismanagements to only aquifer Zayande-Roud water basin of central Iran in recent years, accompanied by exacerbation of climatic deficiencies and continuation of droughts, have intensified the water deficit crisis so that conducted to becoming dry the Zayande-roud River and tensing the livelihood and dwelling situations of inferior rural communities of the basin. Investigation and assessing of socio-economical and environmental impacts of this phenomenon in a completely rural region, called Baraan, located at the east of Isfahan metropolitan is the main purpose of this study. The statistical population was also all of the rural family heads populated and agriculturally occupied in the region. To gather the needed data, a detailed questionnaire was designed, validated and completed by interviewing the sample of family heads, which randomly sampled and proportionally assigned to selected villages. The main impacts of recent occurred droughts water deficiency crisis in the studied rural area, have been related to social structure, economical fundamentals and opportunities of agriculture sector and finally the environmental dimensions about the management and qualities of land resources. The dominant type of the region's farming systems has been the integrated up to 5 hectare farms. Environmental damages and vulnerabilities due to droughts have been considerable and more significant in small size and disperse farm types. Modification of cropping pattern and application of new and more efficient irrigation and water conveyance methods, as the adaptation and compatibility approaches against the drought and water deficiency crisis, are unfortunately impossible or unperceived obligatory by many of farmers due to their demographic and farming style properties. Due to the disincentive roles of the small size integrated farms up to 5 hectare and senescence and illiteracy or low literacy of farmers, awareness, adoption and application of such innovative actions require vast and well programmed and presented extension and education services.

Keywords: Water Deficit, Mismanagement, Zayande-Roud, Rural Communities, Baraan.

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