

Analyzing of Urban Social Capital Pattern base on Arbaeen Phenomenon

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(Received: August 9, 2017; Accepted: December 3, 2017)

Abstract

Urban managers are seeking ways to solve urban issues and improve its indicators toward an ideal utopia, so that studying Arbaeen phenomena with focusing on urban issues shows that most of these issues are solved during Arbaeen's pilgrimage and moreover Arbaeen moves its citizens toward premier goals with progress and group spirituality. In this regard this research is seeking different and specific aspects of Arbaeen's phenomenon and codification of social capitals' pattern specially recently because this movement has changed from an individual pilgrimage activity to a knowingly massive group movements. The research is theoretical and based on qualitative research method; dimensions of the research are texts, books, researches and speeches around Arbaeen and elements of social capital. Data gathering is by the aid of library and filed studies and from expert of relevant fields and Arbaeen's participants. The samples were selected by snowball sampling and sample size required amount is based on theoretical saturation criterion. Interview transcripts and gathered texts were analyzed by thematic method and mains themes were respectively identified related to questions. As a result different aspects of Arbaeen and also codification of social capitals detected and also some suggestion to use them in current urban managements submitted.

Keywords

Arbaeen phenomenon, Social capital, Urban management.

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Investigating the Relationship between Social Capital and Organizational Forgetting (The Case of Employees of the University of Isfahan)

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(Received: August 22, 2017; Accepted: February 17, 2018)

Abstract

Nowadays, organizations acknowledged the importance of social capital and its role to develop organizational and human resources. On the other hand, organizational forgetting is a new concept drawing the researchers' attention. The present descriptive- survey study aims to explain the relationship between social capital and organizational forgetting. 200 staff of university of Isfahan were selected as sample by using Sample Power software. Two questionnaires of social capital and organizational forgetting were used as research tools. Pearson correlation coefficient and multivariate regression were used in this research. The results suggested that, there is a positive and significant relationship between social capital and intentional organizational forgetting, while a negative and significant relationship exists between social capital and accidental organizational forgetting. Data analysis showed a positive and significant relationship between social capital and organizational forgetting, that is, by using social capital, individuals can participate in decision making, so that they accept and implement the forgetting plan with awareness and confidence to its goals. This acceptance leads to decrease in resistance toward changes, decrease in knowledge waste, enhancement of absorption coefficient in organizations, development of stored knowledge, and finally improvement of organization.

Keywords

Organizational forgetting, Purposeful forgetting, Random forgetting, Social capital.

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Effect of Ambidextrous Leadership on Work Attitudes; Moderating Role of Social Capital and Self-efficacy

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(Received: September 26, 2017; Accepted: February 12, 2018)

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of ambidextrous leadership on work attitudes in which the moderating role of social capital and self-efficacy were considered as well. Research method is of descriptive- correctional surveys. Statistical population consisted 1520 employees of Telecommunications Infrastructure Company which a random sample of them was selected which consisted 307 employees. Data were collected via questionnaires that have been used in previous researches. Collected data were analyzed according to structural equation modeling using AMOS software. Results show that ambidextrous leadership has a positive effect on job satisfaction and emotional commitment as the main work attitudes. Meanwhile, findings show that social capital and self-efficacy play the moderating roles in this relationship. Therefore, ambidextrous leadership behaviors would have greater positive effect on employees' work attitudes if they enjoy social capital and self-efficacy.

Keywords

Ambidextrous leadership, Self-efficacy, Social Capital, Work Attitudes.

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Social Capital, Entrepreneurship Marketing and Mediated Role of Shared Knowledge

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(Received: November 28, 2017; Accepted: February 17, 2018)

Abstract

Home-based businesses have a hidden and key role in the development of indigenous economies. The importance of maintaining these companies in competitive environments has made marketing a vital part of them. Therefore, the social capital of the manager / staff in these businesses can be an incentive for the proper use of entrepreneurial marketing for the development and improvement of these firms, and since the use of entrepreneurial marketing requires rich and multifaceted knowledge, knowledge sharing can be a tool for improvement. This research studies the home-based businesses in Isfahan province. For data analysis, structural equation modeling and Smart PLS 2 software have been used. The results indicate that the existence of social capital is predictive of the use of entrepreneurial marketing dimensions in these businesses. It was also found that higher levels of social capital could increase the likelihood of knowledge sharing. And finally, the promotion of knowledge sharing culture can be a stimulus to employ entrepreneurial marketing.

Keywords

Home-based businesses, Entrepreneurship marketing, Shared knowledge, Social capital.

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Promoting Citizens' Public Trust: Studying the Role of Good Governance and E-Government Services

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(Received: November 16, 2017; Accepted: February 18, 2018)

Abstract

By more complexity of societies, types of trust are manifested including public trust, trust in state and trust in political entities. IT has made confronted communication more limiter, and build trust among citizens is more difficult. The aim of present research is to study the role of e-government services and good governance in creating citizens' public trust. This is an applied research with correlation – descriptive method based on SEM. Research population consists of all 18-65 year-old citizens who have used government' e-services at least one time. Finally, 89 were selected as sample by Morgan table and simple sampling method. Data collection tool is a questionnaire that its reliability was confirmed by mix reliability and Cronbach's alpha methods while its validity was confirmed by convergent and divergent methods upon confirmation by elites. Data analysis was conducted by SEM and using Amos22 software package. The findings indicate that the quality of e-services and good governance impacts on public trust positively and significantly while good governance plays a moderating role in the relationship between e-government and public trust. By expanding the quality of government' e-services, communications, coordination and standardization of information and services provided on the side of accountability and transparency mechanisms to increase citizens' trust and consequently it is.

Keywords

E-government services, Good governance, Governance, Public trust, Trust.

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Analyzing and Evaluating the Social Resilience against Natural Disasters in Deteriorate Texture of Tehran's District 12

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(Received: December 3, 2017; Accepted: February 27, 2018)

Abstract

Today, vulnerability of cities, especially old and deteriorate texture, has become a global problem for various experts. Problem of the research: according to the effects that situation of deteriorate texture of Tehran's District 12 has in the economic and cultural development of Tehran metropolis, and lack of attention and proper consideration, social dimension of resilience in the district is a situation of trouble. Purpose of the research is measurement social resilience in order to favorable against natural disasters. Research method: The present research is an applied and descriptive-analytic study. The sample amount was estimated using the Cochran formula which equivalent to 400 people by random selection. In order to data analysis, we used statistical methods of SPSS that is one-sample T-test and Structural equations with PLS software. Result of the research shows that the condition of social resilience in deteriorate texture of Tehran's District 12 is an unfavorable situation, it should be noted that this affair have done by survey and evaluation three factors: citizenship education, social participation and belong sense of place which factor of belong sense of place in this district is more fragile situation.

Keywords

Deteriorate texture, Natural disasters, Resilience, Social resilience.

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The Winners and Losers of Brain Drain in the Middle East Countries; With Emphasize on Human Capital

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(Received: November 3, 2017; Accepted: March 5, 2018)

Abstract

For some years now, the phenomenon of brain drain in developing countries, and especially in the countries of the Middle East, has attracted the attention of economists. According to economic theories about the economic consequences of brain drain, there are two traditional views. The traditional view of brain drain is considered as a direct reduction of human capital, but in the new perspective, in addition to those considered in traditional perspectives, the positive effects of brain drain are also considered. The main reason for the discussion here is the positive role of brain drain in increasing the motivation to acquire education in the community, the transfer of knowledge and technology through the return of short-term immigration, the formation of the effects of immigration networks and returning income to countries of origin versus The negative impact of brain drain is the reduction of human capital in the country of origin. Therefore, in this research, the clarity of the importance and importance of the effects of brain drain on human capital accumulation, as well as judgments about the traditional and modern perspectives on the brain drain literature in Middle Eastern countries during the period 1991-2010, has been addressed. The results of the study show that the brain drain has a positive effect on the accumulation of human capital in the studied countries and at existing rates of brain drain, 9 countries benefited from brain drain and 5 affected countries. In addition, considering that Iran is suffering from brain drain, it is suggested that by creating favorable conditions for the elites, it is suggested that their survival coefficient in the country be provided.

Keywords

Brain drain, Human capital accumulation, Human capital, Traditional and modern brain drain perspectives.

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