

Research Article

THE ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVE FACTORS ON WOMEN'S SOCIAL RECOGNITION IN PASARGADAE IN 2014

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ABSTRACT

Women's social recognition has always been one of the most important issues in Iran. Today, women's social recognition has changed and lost its stability because the traditional agencies are still powerful and modern agencies have entered in the society. This complication causes the women face different challenges, and their status is instable and subject to different problems. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the effect of effective factors on women's social recognition in Pasargad. This study was a dynamic type of study. The correspondents of the study include three hundred seventy seven (377) women from eighteen (18) to sixty four (64) years old. The study tools included Giden and Tagfel's theories with four components namely: women's Age, Marital status, Education, and Employment. The relation of these components was statistically tested by t-test and regression. The findings of the study showed that's all four components have great effect on women's social recognition.

Keywords: *Women's Social Recognition*

INTRODUCTION

Iran society is dynamic type and it is changing rapidly. This social change and the evolution of old tradition to modern society have caused some problems. In this relation, women's social recognition has become a critical issue due to this transition of old tradition to modernization (Azad-Armaki, 1998). The term identity or recognition is Arabic in nature. Recognition is defined as what the individual relates to himself (herself to know who he / she are and what he / she want (Heydari, 2002). Recognition indicates the differences among the individuals. Group recognition, belonging, loved by others and their continuity are important elements that make the individual feel different from each other (Taghavi-Nasab, 2008). Recognition is the social need and the base of every individual's social life. The nature of social life depends widely on stable relationship with others. This can be resulted from any kind of social recognition. Without social recognition people look very much alike and cannot make sufficient communication (Gol-Mohammadi, 2005). Lack of social recognition endangers the social life and makes it somehow impossible. Without social recognition, a proper society cannot be made. The people cannot communicate well and their social roles are not recognized (Saedi, 2008). In dynamic societies old traditions and values have lost their stabilities and the modern traditions are not well sustained. This complication between the modernization and the traditional values have made the new societies so heterogeneous (Rajaei, 2004). In Iran society with an Islamic nature, modern cultural elements and cultural changes should be based on Islamic values. Modern cultural recognition changes have found significant attention. This attention can be observed and supported with the participation of women in all social economical, political and cultural fields (Altaee, 2003). Due to the importance of women's social recognition in Iran, the researcher conducted this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology and Study Tools

This was a dynamic – descriptive type of study. The correspondents of the study included three hundred seventy seven (377) women from eighteen (18) to sixty four (64) years old. The study tools included the Giden and Tagfel's questionnaire. This questionnaire was composed of four components of women's age, Marital status, Educational qualification and Employment. The questionnaire was distributed among the correspondents. The gathered data was then statistically analyzed by t-test and regression.

Research Article

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Discussion and Findings

In order to analyze the effect of the effective elements on women's social recognition in pasargad. The researcher hypothesized the four following hypothesis.

1. Women's age significantly affects their social recognition.
2. Women's marital status significantly affects their social recognition.
3. Women's educational qualifications significantly affect their social recognition.
4. Women's employment significantly affects their social recognition.

To verify the four hypotheses the respondents' responses were statistically analyzed. The descriptive statistical information is presented in the following tables. Table-I presents the descriptive information of women's age.

Table I: Women's Age Descriptive Information

Age Group Ranges	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 22 years old	49	% 12.99
23 – 27 years old	82*	% 21.75
28 – 32 years old	76	% 20.15
33 – 37 years old	80	% 21.22
38 – 42 years old	46	% 12.20
43 – 47 years old	9	% 2.38
48 – 53 years old	10	% 2.65
53 above	19	% 5.03
Total	371	% 98

As it is shown in table-I, six (6) women did not answer to this part of questionnaire and based on the (F = 82) majority of the women were between 23 to 27 years old.

Table-II, presents the descriptive statistical information of women's marital status.

Table II: Descriptive Information of Women's Marital Status

Merital Status	Frequency (F)	Percentage %
Single	89	23.60
Married	282*	74.80
Divorsy and widow	2	0.5
Total	373	98.90

As it is shown in table-II, Four women did not answer this part of the questionnaire, and majority of the women were marries. (F = 282).

Table-III presents the descriptive statistical information of women's Educational qualifications.

Table III: Descriptive Information of Women's Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Frequency (F)	Percentage %
Elementary Graduate	52	13.99
Intermediate School Gradate	33	8.90
High School Graduate	168	44.64
B.S. Degree Graduate	109	28.90
M.A/M.S and Above	8	2.10
Total	370	98.53

As it is shown in table-III, seven (7) women did not respond to this part of the questionnaire and the majority of the women were high school graduate (F = 168).

Research Article

Table-IV, presents the descriptive statistical information of women's employment.

Table IV: Descriptive Information of Women's Employment

Employment	Frequency (F)	Percentage %
Full Time Student	73	19.20
Working at home	197*	52.00
Full Time Employed	55	14.40
Part Time Employed	41	10.70
Total	366	96.30

As it is shown in table-IV, Eleven (11) women did not respond to this part of the questionnaire and majority of the women were either housewife or working at home (F = 197).

Table – V presents the analytical statistics information of women's age.

Table V: The Analytical Statistics Information of Women's Age

Variable	R	R ²	Balanced (R)	SD	B	Beta.coep	F	T	θ
Women's Age	0.15	0.023	0.019	9.15	0.08	0.15	6.99	2.64	0.009

As it is shown in table-V, Based on the t-test value (t = 2.64) and level of **significance** ($\theta = 0.009 < 0.05$). There is a significant relationship between the women's age and their social recognition. This further indicates that as women grow older they find higher social recognition.

Table-VI, presents the analytical statistics information of women's marital status.

Table VI: Analytical Statistics Information of Women's Marital status

Marital Status	Frequency (F)	Mean \bar{X}	SD	df	T-Value	Sig (θ)
Single, Divorcee and widow	91	155.66	17.74	373	3.3	0.001
Married	282	162.58	15.07			

As it is shown in table-VI, based on the level of significancy ($\theta = 0.001 < 0.05$). There is a significant relationship between the women's marital status and their social recognition. This further indicates that married women have higher social recognition than single, divorcee and widow. ($R = 162.58 > 155.66$).

Table-VII, presents the analytical statistics information of women's educational qualification.

Table VII: Analytical Statistics Information of Women's Educational Qualification

Variable	R	R ²	Balanced (R)	SD	B	B.coep	F	T	Sig (θ)
Women's Educational Qualification	0.12	0.014	0.011	15.66	0.46	0.12	3.81	1.94	0.04

As it is shown in table-VII, Based on the computed T-Value (t = 1.94) there is a significant relationship between the women's educational qualification and their social recognition. This further indicates the more educated women have higher social recognition.

Table VIII, presents the analytical statistics information of women's employment.

Research Article

Table VIII: Analytical Statistics Information of Women's Employment

Marital Status	Frequency (F)	Mean Scote \bar{X}	SD	df	T-Value	Sig (θ)
Full Student	73	155.35	17.54	4	4.27	0.002
Working At home	197	162.54	15.74			
Full Time Employed	55	160.91	15.36			
Part Time Employed	41	166.84	16.57			

As it is shown in table-VIII, Based on the level of significancy. ($\theta = 0.002 < 0.05$) which is lower than 0.05, There is a significant relationship between the women's employment and their social recognition. This further indicates that employed women have higher social recognition.

Conclusion

The careful analysis of the findings of the study resulted to these conclusions:

1. Women's age significantly affects their social recognition ($t = 2.64$ $\theta = ???$). As women grow older they find higher social recognition. This finding is parallel to the findings of (Sarookhani *et al.*, 2005).
2. Women's marital status significantly affects their social recognition ($t = 3.3$ & $\theta = 0.001$). This finding jibes with the findings of (Adibi *et al.*, 2002).
3. Women's educational qualifications significantly affects their social recognition ($t = 1.94$ & $\theta = 0.04$). This further indicates that women with higher educational qualifications have higher social recognition.
4. Women's employment significantly affects their social recognition ($F = 4.27$ & $\theta = 0.002$). Finally it is concluded that women in Iran are gaining more and more social recognition because the number of women entering in colleges are more than the men and marital age is increasing.

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