

# **Conditions and strategies of crystal (Methamphetamine) consumption among addicted women (Case study: Kerman City)**

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## **Abstract**

Addiction is one of the important social problems in Iran, and is considered a masculine problem. Nevertheless, women are also facing this phenomenon. Now we are witness to the tendency of women to industrial drug misuse. Since few studies have been conducted in this regard, especially qualitative studies, this article aims to study the conditions (causal, intervening, and contextual conditions) and strategies of crystal (Methamphetamine) consumption by addicted women in the City of Kerman. Given that discovery and understanding of addiction to crystal among women is a sensitive phenomenon that requires interaction and dialogue, Grounded Theory methodology was used as the research approach. 12 addicted women were selected as the participants, following qualitative purposive sampling and theoretical saturation criterion and their life experiences were analyzed. In-depth open ended interview was used to collect data. Generally, data coding culminated in 13 categories and 18 subcategories which indicate conditions and strategies of crystal consumption, including: life tensions, facilitator beliefs of consumption, sex and crystal (Methamphetamine) consumption, knowledge of using crystal, strategies of providing drug's cost, etc. Finally, extracted categories were presented in a model of conditions and strategies of crystal consumption. Generally, participants encountered several challenges during the process of crystal misuse. Different conditions led them to misuse. They adopted various and dangerous strategies to obtain crystal. These strategies ranged from borrowing money to sexual exploitation and beggary.

## **Keywords**

methamphetamine, addiction, women, strategies, conditions.

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## Identification and analysis of the influential factors on women's presence in public space (Case Study: Shoosh Park in Tehran)

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### Abstract

In urban spaces, the presence of different social groups always faces a constant flow of exclusion and inclusion. The dual stream which is a spatial competition finally results in the rejection or acceptance and the presence or absence of one of the parties. Today, despite multiple investigations under different names in relation to gender, urban spaces in our society has not been obtained for both men and women as expected. Therefore, this article investigates and analyzes the effectiveness of gender on the exclusion and inclusion of people of Shoosh Park. Then, reproduction of these codes and metaphorical borders of the landscape and urban space as well as their manifestation in the behavior of individuals in this space is studied. This article aims to answer the following question using qualitative analysis method and such techniques as participant observation and interviews with 21 people who are associated with the Shoosh Park: "What kind of spatial differences is caused by different genders in the Shoosh Park?" The results show that, in the Shoosh Park, component of gender is the most important component that causes the presence of different groups in space. In other words, some people are excluded from Park space because of their gender, while some others are included. Strengthening and preparing the context for active participation of women in local scale is the most important proposed policy that mostly considers historical roots and social status of women's presence in the urban space. Accordingly, it looks for implementation strategies not only in spatial changes, but also in socio-cultural and historical context of women's presence in social spaces.

### Keywords

spatial relationships, sexuality, reproduction power, Shoosh Park.

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## Gender and care ethics in feminist ethics

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### Abstract

Exploring the relationship between gender and ethics is the common concern of some feminist scholars. From this perspective, feminists criticize the traditional morality for ignoring the importance of cultural values as well as the moral experience of women with a view of patriarchy. Therefore, they express various approaches and ideas, trying to address a new formulation of moral relations and system appropriate to gender. Female attitudes to ethics emphasize on personal relationships and the ethics of care, engaging in the value of human relationships. Besides, maternal approaches assert the special relationship between mother and child as a moral and interactive pattern. For this reason, these gender-based approaches unlike traditional morality which contains the general rules of morality, impartiality and rational ideas are non-holistic, context-driven, objective, and emotion-oriented.

### Keywords

ethics, gender and ethics, feminist ethic, morality care.

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## Qualitative study of the problems of rural girls of Baladarband Rural District city of Kermanshah

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### Abstract

In our country, there are many obstacles for active participation of rural girls in development; rural girls can be considered as the most deprived members in rural communities. Identification of rural girls' difficulties could help remove the barriers of rural youth empowerment. The current research aims to identify the difficulties of rural girls using grounded theory method. The study population consisted of rural girls of one rural area in Kermanshah city. The data of this study were collected by deep interview and direct observation that continued until theoretical saturation. The findings of study showed that rural girls are faced by many different problems. In this study, unemployment was identified as a central problem, and context, causes, interventions and connected strategies of which were analyzed. Moreover, some consequences were pointed the destructive effects of which will be observed in both rural and urban areas if no measure is taken to improve the current condition.

### Keywords

rural girls, Kermanshah city, Grounded Theory.

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## The Role of gender in citizens' political consumerism

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### Abstract

In the new age, the canon of people's attention to politics have been moving from public domains to private ones, from collective belongingness to personal one, and from homogenizing ideologies to personal identities. In addition, new policies offer a new method of participation which contradicts the existing communication channels via questioning legitimacy of the existing structures. Thus, one of the methods of new policies is political consumerism. Political consumers are individuals who select their required goods and services based on their societies' political and moral considerations and not the nature of the goods themselves. The current study aims to investigate the relationship between gender and political consumerism of citizens of Sabzevar. The data collection and analysis method is survey research. This study was conducted on 416 male and female citizens of Sabzevar City. To collect data, a questionnaire was employed. The validity of the questionnaire was evaluated formally and its reliability was assessed via the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Considering three aspects of political consumerism, behaviors, motivations, and habits, it was observed that there is significant differences in the degree of political consumerism of male and female respondents. In addition, women have more tendency to use political consumerism for influencing public decisions in the society.

### Keywords

gender gap, political participation, political consumerism.

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## **Study women's leisure in rural community (Case Study: Hasan Abad village in the Delfan)**

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### **Abstract**

The theme of leisure, spent by different groups of people, and its possible consequences, suggest new ways in human life. Leisure with all cultural, social, political and economic aspects, is important free time spent in different time periods and spaces by all groups of society in many ways. Understanding how to spend leisure time among different people can be a basis for the analysis of social trends and changes. Women's Leisure in rural community has less been considered. In the present study, the situation of rural women's leisure in Hasan Abad in the Delfan was studied. In this study, leisure time among different generations and with respect to having agricultural land and water was assessed using qualitative method. Techniques such as participant observation, interviews and focus group discussions with twenty-two of the rural women for data collection and thematic analysis were used for data analysis. Based on the results, the change of seasons, possession of farmland, water, livestock and poultry determine the amount of leisure time in rural women. The types of leisure activities and the amount of time allocated to them in different generations of rural women in comparison to the past have changed. As young rural women have little interest in carrying out agricultural activities because of changing values compared to other generations, there is more leisure time for them. Also, the type of leisure activities as a result of new developments, have changed. Middle-aged women in productive activities, market and non-market have the greatest participation, and consequently, their leisure activities are mainly focused on refreshment. Older women are involved in productive activities, market and non-market, and their leisure activities are focused on facilitation life in the village. They, in their leisure time, produce skin rugs, cotton and yarn.

### **Keywords**

rural women, leisure time, leisure activities, agriculture.

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## **Comparative study of the women's status in the Islamic countries of the Middle East and North Africa**

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### **Abstract**

Women's status has experienced significant progress in most parts of the world in recent decades. However, the gender gap still exists in many countries. This study investigates the status of women in the Islamic countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region from a comparative perspective. It uses such international indices as Gender Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, and Gender Gap Index. The methodology of the study is a secondary analysis using descriptive exploratory analysis and cluster analysis techniques on international data. Generally speaking, the results of this analysis highlight two key patterns. First, while all the MENA women are considered within one single category, they tend to hold a relatively lower level of gender outcomes and represent more visible gender gap in global comparison. Second, more detailed analysis emphasizes the substantial heterogeneity of the MENA women, suggesting that there is a significantly wide range of socio-economic patterns associated with women's status by individual country in the region. This diversity needs to be carefully considered in order to provide an appropriate explanation on patterns and determinants associated with the MENA women's status.

### **Keywords**

women's status, MENA region, Islamic context, gender gap, socio-economic characteristics.

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