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Comparison of Social Factors Affecting the Health-Oriented Lifestyle of Mothers and Daughters of Sirjan City

Mohammad Ayatimehr *, Fardin Beigi **, Razegh Naghizadeh ***

* Assistant Professor, Department of Management, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran (Corresponding Author)
Email: *(m.ayati@scu.ac.ir)*

** Master's student in Entrepreneurship Management, Ahvaz Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Iran
Email: *(fardin.perim.beigi6610@gmail.com)*

*** Ph.D student in management entrepreneurship, Islamic Azad University, Dehaghan Branch, Dehaghan, Iran.
Email: *(razegh.naghizadeh@gmail.com)*

Postal address: *Ahvaz, Golestan Boulevard, Shahid Chamran University, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, Department of Management*

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION:

The category of social security is as old as human history and all human progress is due to the existence of security. In terms of genealogy, the concept of security has a longer history than the concepts of "justice" and "society". On this basis, social security is the peace and comfort of mind that every society is obliged to create for its members, and it is often divided into occupational, economic, political, judicial, cultural, psychological and police security. Every society needs security in order to achieve its goals, and in this regard, the institutions and organizations of the society must realize the goals of the society in a calm and safe environment, without worries and disturbing factors. If the institutions of a society do not benefit from this security, they will face many problems unintentionally in order to achieve their goals; which will have harmful and irreparable effects on the society. Transitional factors in the society can challenge this security, an important aspect of which is the use of weapons. Keeping, carrying and using weapons is rooted in the existence of a right called "the right to have weapons". Such a right can be considered for two groups of people: the government and citizens. The right to have weapons for the government and the people who are employed in the government body is accepted despite the conditions. The basis of such a right is so clear that we do not need to explain it. Defending the country against enemies, fighting evildoers and criminals, establishing order and security; In front, there are citizens. The acceptance of the right to have weapons by citizens has always been the subject of challenging discussions. Theoretically, in the extreme acceptance of this right, citizens are free to have all kinds of weapons and use them when necessary. In the case of excessive acceptance, the right to own weapons is generally prohibited by citizens. In our country, Iran, far from being extreme, there are flexible laws in this matter. For example, the possession of firearms for those people who are concerned about their personal safety due to their work and life conditions, is given a legal license with the commitment to comply with the conditions of use. Thus, in Iran, according to Article 151 of the Iranian Constitution, the unauthorized carrying and use of weapons is considered a crime and is punishable. Despite this; The Islamic Republic of Iran, in cases such as the legitimate

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defense of the subject of Article 156 of the Islamic Penal Code approved in 2013 (regardless of the ban on carrying and using it), only refers to its use in special circumstances. For example, due to tribal and tribal culture in Khuzestan province; Guns and the use of weapons have always been part of the necessities of this type of life and have been used as a means of maintaining security and defense.

METHODOLOGY:

Research can be classified in terms of the way of collecting data, the nature of data and the purpose of the research. The current research is classified as a descriptive and survey research in terms of its practical-exploratory purpose and in terms of data collection. Also, in terms of the nature of the data, this study is a mixed type of research. The statistical population of this study is a group of expert professors in the field of the research subject at Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz. data; They have been collected in two ways, library and field. In the library section, in order to review the research literature and its background, domestic and foreign articles, books and theses have been used. In the field section, considering that the current study has two qualitative and quantitative phases, the data collection tool for the qualitative phase is a semi-structured interview (in-depth interview) and in the quantitative phase as well; The questionnaire was created by the researcher. In the qualitative phase of the research, in order to select the samples, the purposeful sampling method was used according to the important property of theoretical saturation (theoretical adequacy). The interviews reached theoretical adequacy after selecting 18 samples. In the quantitative phase of the research, to determine the sample size, it was limited to the most referenced answers, which were 7 valid questionnaires. It should be noted that the data of the qualitative phase were analyzed using the content analysis method, and the text of the interviews using this method; It was coded, conceptualized and categorized, then using the best-worst method in the quantitative phase of the research, the data collected through the questionnaire was analyzed and the categories of the qualitative phase were ranked. In order to determine the validity of the qualitative phase data, the reliability method between two coders was used, and in order to determine the validity of the quantitative phase data, the relationship provided by Rezaei (2015), which is known as the consistency rate, was used.

FINDINGS:

In the present study, the data have been examined and analyzed in two qualitative and quantitative phases. In the qualitative phase of the research

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to identify the complications of using weapons in Khuzestan province; A semi-structured interview has been used. After conducting interviews with experts, a total of 110 codes were identified, after removing 37 duplicate codes, 73 codes were recorded according to Table 4 of codes as follows. After coding the interviews, it is time to conceptualize and categorize them. concepts; They are a set of similar experiences that are identified by the researcher in field and library research. Concepts are obtained by putting together codes that have close and similar meanings. Categorizing is also the process of classifying the constituent elements of a set by differentiation and then grouping based on similarity and pre-defined criteria. Categorization is actually a method of structuring content. The extracted categories must have two important features: first, that a code should not be placed in more than one category, and then the categories should be extracted in such a way that no code is without a category. After identifying the complications of using weapons, we have determined their priority. To determine the priorities in this study, the best-worst method is used. In the first step, the identified complications were considered as research criteria, then a questionnaire based on the best-worst method was designed and sent to the experts. After receiving the questionnaire, the experts determined the best and worst criterion from their point of view and finally determined the preference of the best criterion over other criteria and the preference of other criteria over the worst criterion using a 9-hour scale. In order to achieve the optimal weights in this study for each of the questionnaires according to the instructions given by Rezaei (2015), nonlinear modeling was done; in the best-worst method; Pairwise comparisons and preferences of different decision makers are merged and then the problem is integrated and weights are obtained. Another method is agreement between individual priorities (AIP). In the AIP method, a weighted vector is first calculated for each of the decision makers and then the results are combined to obtain a single weighted vector for group decision making. To obtain the final weighted vector, the most common method is to use the arithmetic mean. Both AIP and AIJ methods lead to the creation of a weighted vector that shows the preferences of the whole group. In the present study, we have obtained the arithmetic mean of the weights to get a general view of the opinions of all the respondents. Based on the opinion of the respondents, the criterion of social complications has the greatest relative importance (with a weight of 0.21); Also, the criterion of environmental complications has the least relative importance (with a weight of 0.085).

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CONCLUSION:

The findings of the research show that one of the basic problems in our society is anger that leads to quarrels and conflicts. The use of weapons can lead to an increase in conflict and violence and thus deprive the society of social order and peace. From an economic point of view, it was found that the use of weapons in the first place can lead to smuggling. Due to the fact that our country is in a resistance economy, smuggling can lead to doing business with foreigners and profiting by the country's enemies. With the increase in smuggling, the rate of underground exchange increases and the government's economic indicators continue to decline, and this in turn causes an increase in inflation, high prices, a decrease in employment and unemployment. The respondents believed that the use of weapons can provide grounds for corruption, rent and money laundering.

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