Abstracts

Strategies of Cyber Crimes in Virtual Social Networks
Preventing (Case Study: University Students of Golestan) ☀

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Objectives: This research intends to analyze the strategies to prevent cyber crimes in virtual social networks. Method: Research methodology was descriptive survey and its approach is applied. The study population included university students of Golestan (4007) who are studying in 2016-2017. By using Cochran formula, 165 of them as the sample size estimated and proportional to size random sampling were selected from among departments. Instrument is measuring by questionnaire and is valid and reliable and the results have been analyzed using descriptive and inferential results: The main findings of the study indicate that the viewpoints of students among the three effective strategies on cyber crime prevention in social networks: Government strategy with an average of 4/21, the most, and strategies for non-governmental (private organizations) with an average of 3/62, have minimal impact on prevention of crimes in social networks. Among government strategies, "education and awareness of families through: national media, schools, universities and other public media", "create or strengthen national information network" and "the creation and development of indigenous social networks" have the greatest impact. Conclusion: The authors of the research conclude that Government, with proper planning and implementation, will have the greatest impact on crime prevention in virtual social networks.

Key words: social networking, cyber, prevention, crime, strategy.

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Current Situation of Interest, Awareness and Adherence of Female Students to the Islamic Hijab

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Objectives: The present research aims at studying the current situation of interest, awareness and adherence of female students to the hijab and the reasons of inappropriate covering in the society. Method: The method of the research is applicable and descriptive research method from the comparison and solidarity type. Statistical population is the B.A female students of the University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, 2015-2016. Results: From the student point of view, covering has been inappropriate in the society and university and there must be logical rules and supervision. Appropriate covering or hijab will lead the society to a mental security and its unfitness is more because of imitation and emotional shortages. Inappropriate hijab is a personal duty but not all the people believe that it has something to do with the objection to the society or religion; but it is because of the generation's gap, objection to the family and its existing situation. Conclusion: The article concluded not being interested in islamic hijab is a result of unawareness and not having enough knowledge about the religious values and the youth should be educated and aware of the appropriate hijab. Negative view toward Chador [female's islamic covering] by the increase of the semesters indicates the negative effect of scientific and knowledge environments; however, seeing the inappropriate situation of the hijab of the society and being satisfied with your hijab indicates temporariness of it that takes a bit more contemplation into account.

Key words: hijab, university, university’s students.
Explaining Procrastination Students based on Religious Structures - Moral Patience
(Structural Equation Modeling) ♦

Khormaei, F. *
Azadi Dehbidi, F.**

Objectives: The aim of this study is to investigate the role of ethical patience (transcendence, tolerance, persistence, consent and delay) as religious structures in predicting academic procrastination among students. Method: Methods of this descriptive study is correlational. Participants included 250 university students (110 females and 140 males) who were selected from Shiraz University using random cluster sampling and academic procrastination Questionnaire and patience components scale responded. The reliability of the research instruments is determined by Cronbach’s alpha coefficient and their validity is determined by internal correlation. The results indicated acceptable reliability and validity of the instruments. Results: The results of the structural equation modeling using AMOS software components of the patience showed that a significant predictor of academic procrastination was negative. Conclusion: The author of the research concluded the impact of ethical religious structures patience on negligence students. So patience education programs for students can reduce their negligence.

Key words: patience, tolerance, persistence & academic procrastination.

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Major Cultural-Psychological Problems among Male and Female University Students

Mohammadzadeh, A.*

Objectives: Pathologic studies are essential step to determine the vulnerability of young people and immunizing them against changes in values and cultures. The aim of this study is to study the major cultural-psychological problems among male and female university students. Methods: The current study is conducted in cross-sectional context, 1369 and university students from East Azerbaijan Payame Noor University took part in this study. Results: Factor analysis extracted eight major pathology that consisted of: lack of religious beliefs, feelings of worthlessness, west-illegality related issues, tendency in psychotropic drugs, hopelessness – depression, marriage-friendship with the opposite sex issues, issues relating to leisure, and fashion and attract the attention tendency. The results indicate that the highest prevalence rate among the students are west and illegality, marriage and friendship with the opposite sex and despair and depression. Male gain more scores in about all factors. Conclusion: The results suggested that the three priorities of the university cultural programming to be done in order are on western tendencies and law violence issues, marriage and friendship with the opposite sex, and hopelessness and depression respectively.

Key words: culture, cultural-psychological problems, cultural engineering.
Comparison of the Effectiveness of Two Training Methods of Resiliency and Communicative Skills on Student’s Marital Adjustment

Rahimpour, F. *
Sobhi Gharamohammadi, N.**
Narimani, M.

Objectives: The purpose of this research is to study the comparison of the effectiveness of two training methods of resiliency and communicative skills on student’s marital adjustment. Methods: The method of the present survey is experimental with pretest-posttest control group. The statistical society of current research consisted of all students' couples who lived in Saveh province (Markazi) in 2014 that they remained in their marriage lives between 1 to 7 years. The sample was consisted of 72 participants who had low adjustment that were selected according to public announcement and they were randomly assigned in three groups: two experimental groups and one control group. The instrument used in this study for data analysis included spinner adjustment ancova and mancova questionnaire. Results: The results of the covariance analysis indicated that marital adjustment is increased in two experimental groups, compared to the control group. Comparing the two methods show that the method of communicative skills training resiliency is more effective in increasing marital adjustment. Conclusion: Both resiliency and communicative skills training are able to increase marital adjustment. It is suggested that both methods for improving marital adjustment should be considered.

Key words: resiliency, communicative skills, marital adjustment, students.
Impact of Individual Characteristics on the Moral Judgments of Students

Moradi, M.*
Marandi, Z.**

Objectives: Growth of unethical in business environment of today, according to experts in various professions dedicates to discuss of ethics and its impact in the areas of professional. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between demographic variables gender, age, level of education, professional experience and education on moral judgments of students. Method: It is a descriptive survey research. The study sample is graduated and Ph.D. students of accounting and management disciplines in Iran's universities in the 2014-2015 school year. To collect data Weisbrod questionnaire (2009) and ethical decision-making Questionnaire in organizational positions is used in the present research and to test the hypothesis two-way ANOVA is applied. Results: The findings of the study indicate no significant difference in gender, age, education level, field of study and experience in student moral judgments. Conclusion: The results suggest that appropriate measures should be taken to increase the level of moral understanding in universities and educational institutions across the country.

Key words: moral judgment, personal characteristics, accounting, management.
The Mediating Role of Organizational Happiness in the Relationship between Organizational Spirituality and Organizational Commitment

(Case Study: Shiraz University)

Bagheri, M. *
Jajarmizadeh, M.**
Banafi, M.***

Objectives: Universities as the most important centers of knowledge production and their employees as human capital can play an effective role in comprehensive growth and development of the country. The necessity of having employees, who value to the organization goals and its interests committed, is strengthening factors such as organizational spirituality and organizational happiness. Therefore, in this study the mediating role of organizational happiness in the relationship between organizational spirituality and organizational commitment of Shiraz University employees is considered. Method: The research method is being a descriptive-survey and statistical population of Shiraz University staff. Also Standardized questionnaires have been used for data collection and data analyze by smart PLS software. Results: The findings show that organizational spirituality had an impact on organizational commitment and organizational happiness and organizational happiness mediating role in the relationship between organizational spirituality and organizational commitment. Conclusion: Today organizational spirituality has become an important requirement for organizational success. Spirituality in organization is dichotomy force that can attain employees and organizations together to the desired results. Therefore, for creating spirituality and thereupon happiness and organizational commitment, it is necessary that managers plan and provide appropriate mechanisms.

Key words: organizational spirituality, organizational happiness, organizational commitment, shiraz university.
In The Name of Allah

Contents

The Mediating Role of Organizational Happiness in the Relationship between Organizational Spirituality and Organizational Commitment (Case Study: Shiraz University) ................................................. 3

\Bagheri, M. , Jajarmizadeh, M. , Banafi, M.

Impact of Individual Characteristics on the Moral Judgments of Students .......... 19

\Moradi, M. , Marandi, Z.

Comparison of the Effectiveness of Two Training Methods of Resiliency and Communicative Skills on Student’s Marital Adjustment .................. 33

\Rahimpour, F. , Sobhi Gharamaleki, N. , Narimani, M.

Major Cultural-Psychological Problems among Male and Female University Students ............................................. 55

\Mohammadzadeh, A.

Explaining Procrastination Students based on Religious Structures - Moral Patience (Structural Equation Modeling) ........... 77

\Khormaei, F. , Azadi Dehbidi, F.

Current Situation of Interest, Awareness and Adherence of Female Students to the Islamic Hijab ........................................... 93

\Fathi, A. , Namvar, J.

Strategies of Cyber Crimes in Virtual Social Networks Preventing (Case Study: University Students of Golestan) .................. 109

\Pourghahramani, B. , Ghandehari, O.

Abstracts ............................................................................. 139