Developing a Vision for social studies in Oil Industry

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Abstract

It is common that all the influences that are directly and indirectly related to the evaluation of the social impact are people they know. Social influences on the seven group. Economy: for example those who lose jobs or lost landscapes, Environment: for example, people who place their life or lose their land ownership. Trade: like taking applicants under the impact of rising and falling commodity prices. Shipping: drivers, rides and walks that have access to transportation. Social: people, relatives or friends who are affected by the interactions of the pattern. Cognitive biology: organisms that are exposed to physical damage, injury and disease. Psychological: people that stress, depression, fear and confidence in the effectiveness of implementation of development measures. In this research Tehran oil refinery has been selected as case study in social studies in oil industry in Iran. The main target in social impact assessment in this research was, create an environment that in terms of ecological, social, cultural and economic fairer and more stable. Also, the expansion of social capital (especially in participatory approach) and capacity building in social communities. Stakeholders aware of the actions of positive and negative implications of the development on the development measures, and their share of the decision-making about the development.

Keywords: Social influences, Economy, Environment, Cognitive biology, Tehran oil refinery.
Introduction
Flexible management and decision-making processes, the development and preparation of management development to deal with unforeseen events. Import local knowledge in the process of development planning (Aghaee, S., 2004). Ensure that the environmental effects of the interaction of a variety of social, cultural and political causes, the emergence of the phenomenon that the fate of the development to be risking. Preparing the society for coping with change. People involved in the decision made by leaders of the time their motivation to participate in the development of and provide access to information (Azimi, N., Amirilamar, M., 2009) that can improve the development planning facilitation. Obviously, in this case the cost of implementation of development measures is reduced (Becker, H., Vanclay, F., 2010). Generating a kind of collective awareness that people's sensitivity about the development process and promotes the public's supervision (Brdge, R.J., 2009). Obviously responding more anchors the development outcome of such a situation. People with gaps of decision-makers and executives view the development (Izadi Kharameh, H., 2001). Various texts are believed to number several steps. Of course there are differences, in spite of all of this staging of the same nature (Jafarzadeh, R., 1985). The Organizational Committee of the international expert team, composed of several social sciences universities and American organizations that in 1993 the first version of the principles and guidelines for the American studies. This text later revisions and has been completed. This text, the following ten step proposes (Mathieson, A. & Wall, G., 1982):
1. Attracting public partnership (Public Involvement)
2. Describe the action planned development
3. Collect basic data (Profiling)
4. The scope of the issue (Scoping)
5. The study of possible influences
6. The study of the influences of reaction
7. Estimation of the influences and the accumulation of secondary (Secondary and Cumulative Impacts)
8. Evaluating alternative options (Alternatives of Action Proposed)
9. The evaluation of restoration and remedy the negative consequences (Mitigation)
10. Design and formulation of the regulatory system (Monitoring)
On the other hand is a group of ten proposed Interagency Committee stage in the seven-point summary, editing and presentation (Muller, D.K., Hall, C.M. and Keen, D., 2004):
1. Public participation.
2. The detailed analysis of the influences of the equality analysis: winners and losers in a development measures and heard voices.
3. Focus the evaluation: getting focused on the most important influences.
4. Identify the methods, assumptions and the importance of evaluation methods: determine the influences of influences, the assumptions about the importance of this study and the criteria for judging the influences.
5. Giving feedback about social influences to the planners: identify issues that can be applied with the changes in the program of action, possible problems arising from the Elimination of or moderated.
6. To develop action-oriented measures to reform the program.
7. The establishment of compensatory and regulatory programs.

Identify sources of data on the area under the effect of the action is a development, as well as work to identify existing data after seven stages and also pointed out the new steps. Despite the multiplicity of different categories for different studies and steps mentioned names for stages, different stages of the overall pattern can be found in a few studies point summary (Norris, M. & Winston, N., 2007).

1. Identifying the need to do a quick study: this is a study that shows are basically to do a study of the need for, and the study should be done at what level.
2. Identify a development action: provide a detailed description of the action that is to be done in order to realize development.
3. The scope of the issue: the determination of the geographical area, and human geography and environmental development action plan; identification of variables and categories that are associated with the primary action influences determine the winners and losers; development; and on the whole the action determine the boundaries of the study.
4. Collect basic data: the goal of describing the community or communities found in the geographic area affected by the project, and the acquisition of data that can be used is based on the influences and reactions to understand influences.

5. Estimation of the possible influences of: providing a list of influences that may impact on the implementation of the project will be created. This list should be estimated, IE the probability, severity and significance of the occurrence of each identified impact. In the meantime should not be about avoiding being credible recognition also impact/achieved.
6. Choose and study important influences: on the basis of the recognition of the result of step 5 choose and study a number of influences. This study includes assessment of future scenarios based on the calculation of the possible changes on the anticipated effect of be influences.
7. Evaluating alternative options: different scenarios may be identified that the influences of each should be evaluated.
8. Formulation of suggestions for easing the negative effects: based on the predictions of the effects of each option and the damages caused by its acts, proposals for easing the negative effects and compensation for losses inevitable.
9. The design and implementation of surveillance system: after some options rejected, proposals for easing the negative effects of the presentation, or change in the planning of the measures detected; should the military to monitor the implementation of these proposals. This regime as well as unforeseen changes in the flow of the implementation of the action is also under investigation and control will be permanent.
10. Assessment: also like any other project, and research to assess the needs. The assessment is based on the theoretical considerations and principles and approaches in cognitive science, as well as the financial audit process projects done.

If accepted that projects for the welfare of the people can be designed and implemented, the competent authorities do not expect that given suitable terms and preset designs also are leaning but years in our country is still developing, dam, bridge and. .. Although the eBay guys made the comment to be asked.
Social assessments seek to revive such a default. In recent years for some of the project’s environmental assessment and its results usually if you publish for the pages of the newspaper is the news environment (Roche, Chris, 2009). The municipality of Tehran but recently has held a scientific conference entitled "social impact assessment of policies, programs, and projects in the field of articles where" the importance and necessity of social assessment is provided. One of these articles about this category is a social researcher and member of the group, Iranian Sociological Association is the city in the following parts of the results obtained in the study. The main objective of this study was to survey and track record to refer to the literature relevant to the assessment conducted before preparing, during and after the implementation of the development plan in urban, rural, nomadic and 3 community of the country in the last decade. The Statistical Society of the study, carried out in the development plan. In the preparation of the development plan of urban society, rural, nomadic and country over the last decade, the right position is not entitled to social studies and these designs without the use of findings from studies of the demographic, sociological, psychological, social and cultural rights and therefore causing the aforementioned initiatives have not been able to carry out the projected goals rarely practice. The most important development projects that have been implemented in the community organizing and resettlement plans and designs unique significant grassland nomads. Studies showed that in organizing and nomadic tribes in different regions of the country, accommodation, accommodation and social works of the nomads before the plan is not about accuracy. Accommodation nomads without regard to their tendency to migrate or accommodation. Home for family accommodation subject to the draft and nomads without regard to orientation switching mortgages. This caused the bulk of the draft and subject to family accommodation nomads still life to migrate down. Housing pattern to work was taken up in draft and residential accommodation nomads living principles doesn't match the nomads and the lack of the barn, tenor, and the place of production of primary necessities crafts store in the residential units of city nomads means dissatisfaction with family accommodation is subject to the plan and organizing accommodation nomads from the home assignment has provided. Agricultural land eligible for assignment to the family plot in order to combine agriculture with animal husbandry and create additional revenue source for them, no matter the amount of households tend to crops, crop and water deficiency or absence of tools and agricultural inputs needed by the nomadic family accommodation, welfare and service deficiencies and the failure of residential settlements and their dependence on a single canvas of the dialogue to the cities and the repercussions caused by the lack of assessment of the draft works and accommodation nomads on the dimensions of the Social and cultural life of the nomadic family accommodation. For example, the implementation of the regulation and settlement of nomads in most regions of the country, especially among the nomadic tribes on the plains in Fars Eqlid Bakan accommodation has a normal life and accommodation-related norms among the nomadic family on the establishment of accommodation. For the same cause, part of a nomadic family, subject to the replacement and the other part to the life of nomad life. Also, despite the construction of 4 family accommodation in the town Dasht Bakan for accommodation subject to the draft and the nomads and the House for them, a significant portion of their family at a tent in the courtyard accommodation.
residential units have set up and live under tents and other living norms related to lump sum down and go from under a tent to House for them to become a general belief and culture. Project organizing and accommodation nomads of Fars Eqlid Bakan has plain cause cohesion and sense of belonging to a nomadic community on accommodation and provide consistent performance in his nomadic community off on accommodation.

The country's agriculture sector in the rural community, as the centerpiece of the development was intended to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture and a miniature government programs. The purpose of saman and head up to the needs of agriculture and the peasants, agricultural service centers as the pattern of development in the agricultural sector. These centers that take advantage of the results of the evaluation of the works of the agricultural service centers on social and cultural aspects of rural community was not designed, after the start of the activity did not many realize the anticipated goals. According to the regulation, agricultural services center, an independent unit of the planning and the needs of the village have been deemed by the villagers (Village Council) to provide municipalities and service center in the rural development plan, and service center of the Executive project. But studies on the performance of the agricultural service centers is an independent unit of rural district planning and development schemes in the agricultural service centers of the city or province. On the other hand the agricultural service centers is an important tasks such as training and promotion of rural agriculture in villages abandoned and covered a major part of their time and force the distribution of agricultural inputs. With the formation of 7-seater ground assignment in order to transfer the land to the villagers without land land land and destroying mazroui was created, the agricultural land to be integrated into the Group was assigned to the applicant as a group and integrated land mashaee tapping. For this purpose, units of the condominium and land productive was put at the disposal of the group and partners but since before the design work of social works of the implementation plan was not evaluated, the ownership of land and the social prestige of the rural community were members of the group pursuant to the condominium after receiving land condominium and divided it between themselves, and to partition the land to cultivate and integrated action And work on the individual. Thus, the disregard of social works and individual morale and work in the villages than before to strengthen and weaken the morale and culture and collective work.

One of the first urban development projects in the city of Tehran in order to counter marginalization and shed of the mountainous South of Tehran, was a plan to buy and demolish houses to the South of Tehran was that in past years in the South of Tehran as one of the units to the municipality. One of the important objectives of this plan, shed of the mountainous South of the city and providing the means to return to the villages of origin of migration and assignment of land and agricultural facilities to them in order to realize the slogan back to the village and is a step in the direction of achieving self-sufficiency in agriculture sector. But since the plan, based on the feasibility studies and the evaluation of social works stems from the implementation of the scheme was not, despite the promise that on assignment of land and agricultural facilities in the villages of origin of their migration, agricultural land and facilities at the disposal of persons applying to return to their village was located and residents South of Tehran after selling their home in godeha in other marginal areas of Tehran on the marginalization and causes the expansion of the margins Settling in the city of Tehran. In the design of integrated organizational
culture and industry zone, as well as the results of social studies is not used. The lack of recognition of the applicant's population reside in these towns and housing trends, and their implantation accommodation pursuant to the issue of a culture of accommodation of the applicant's population reside in towns do not operate optimally. For example, the social housing estates and pattern reviews for accommodation of the applicant's residence in this force settlements with the use of feasibility assessment studies instructor, and the possible implementation of the works on the social and cultural dimensions of the applicant's residence, understated population settlements, neighborhood and housing according to the needs of residents and their culture and design trends of housing switching and so cause the pattern of settlement in labor, making social workers have to be normative and separation Switching and ecological construction in the settlements has special social stratum to the employee, employees educated to separate the drooping value. In Karun agro industry and seven hills of Khuzestan is the dominant pattern of housing a population breakdown of job-based group and the same pattern caused the breakdown of labor settlements based on deployment and employee taken into consideration and the use of this template to the dispersion of the population and led to the same facilities to provide municipal services to the scattered settlements of economic and affordable settlements reviewed at least not equipped with utilities and lack of identity.

Methodology
In this research the SPSS method was used as base of study the social problems. The early theory related to the diagnostic analysis of the 1930 decade, the statistical works of the English and Karl Pearson, and others in the field of defining groups and intervals or racial similarity. Specifically, this technique was first coined by Fisher in 1936 and was based on the methodology used in linear regression matrix algebra, namely, for solving linear equations,. Methods of Harvard University, in the Decade of the 50 's and 60 's a lot to this method for studying in the field of education and psychology. Diagnostic analysis of the implementation of various software to invent that SPSS is one of those. Diagnostic approach to the analysis of the variables in the form of separate groups of the time, we breakdown, if any group while the other similarities with the Group and solidarity, as well as the necessary coherence. in fact, diagnostic analysis, diagnosis is an equation having the specifications of each individual of the community, can be found by putting this profile in which he predicted that the equation, to which the group belongs. In other words the purpose of diagnostic analysis, grouping the data to groups is congruent to each other with similar views and views of different groups towards each other the lowest similarity. It is said that it is necessary in the diagnostic analysis should be from each of the target groups of samples found in the right order using the known examples of the detection function, it turns out. In fact, diagnostic analysis based on the various attributes for the Group views as one of several groups turns out to work. For example, when you ask the workers based on skills into three groups, skilled and semi-skilled Division, it must be based on the attributes that the score has been given about the measure. Obviously, this collection of information and attributes should be based on an appropriate sample of workers in the above groups are available. The most important analytical diagnostic applications is as follows:
1. Review the differences between a groups
2. Determine the most suitable method of investment differences between groups
3. Detects and removes the distinction between the variables in the create role groups.
4. The classification of subjects in the group set.
5. Test the amount of categorized properly observed with predicted classification.

Diagnostic analysis can be used to determine the classification of items that work based on one or more variable points a little bit of each case, in a particular group. For example, an insurance company based on his client in a data which are divided into two groups, the first group of those. "During the six years of the accident and the second group is those who have not been paid during the six years of the accident. In total the analysis of one or more of the law to classify items based on linear combinations of variables a little situation. With the combination of functions can be used to view the variables that provide the diagnosis groups from each other have more effectivity.

Results
Any project that is in the form of development runs the impacts on the environment intentionally or unintentionally. These effects can have environmental effects like constructing a dam on the ecosystem affect social or area, such as impact that pulling a road can be found on the security and the business of the inhabitants of a village. These founds as follow about social studies in Tehran oil refinery, especially residency (settlement) has been considered to provide better results. However by get the settlement data in social impact assessment of Tehran oil refinery it could provide better fields of decision making in Tehran oil refinery development plan for future and all impacts on local communities and economics on people who lives near by the Tehran oil refinery. In 1950, a Development Board that is mainly used in the United States votes approval or rejection of projects, evaluation of the impact of this approach,. Before you begin the project approaches the possible implications of the social and economic environment and anticipate it. In 1957, Donald Campbell with the writing of the book "factors associated with the validity of the tests at the social environments is an important theoretical step in this way and finally in 1969, the U.S. national environmental policy Act assessment of the environmental effects of each program and a project required. Gradually the other parts of the world in this approach also was welcomed; so that in 1980, the International Union impact assessment». The evaluation of the impact of environmental, social impact assessment, cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and the analysis of the social costs and benefits and the most common (SCBA) approaches.

Residence status (Tehran)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the findings, 26.1 percent of people living in Tehran residence studies are owner status and for 75.9% of them have rental residence (Figure 1).
Figure 1 Social impact assessment with focus on Settlement studies
References