

## The effects of social capital components on the empowerment of the women engaged in home businesses

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### Abstract

This study is an applied research using qualitative research method. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effects of social capital components on the empowerment of rural women engaged in home businesses. The study area of this research is Razan County. The statistical population is the 460 women engaged in home businesses. We have selected 266 women through stratified sampling as the sample group. In addition to a deep documentary survey, the necessary data and information were collected from the field using a structured questionnaire. The validity of the study instrument was confirmed by a panel of relevant experts and its reliability was determined by Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The reliability in all parts of the questionnaire was estimated 0.85. We used Lisrel and SPSS20 software to analyze the data collected. The results of cluster analysis indicated that 63.25% were poor in terms of capacity and 21 percent were relatively strong, while only 14.84 percent of the sample was quite formidable. Based on the results of diagnostic analysis, it can be said that the most important factors distinguishing these groups are as follows: ensuring community participation, social trust and social cohesion.

### Keywords

empowerment of women, home businesses, social capital, rural women, social participation..

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## **Representation of the existential loneliness experience of female students referring to counseling center of Tabriz University**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to represent the experiences of the students referring to the consulting center of Tabriz University in terms of their sense of existential loneliness. The present study is conducted using a qualitative and phenomenological methodology and purposeful sampling and through deep interview with 18 students who referred to the consulting center. The interviews were recorded and analyzed by the method of Sterbent and the Carpenter. The findings of the experiences of existential loneliness of students were identified in the 4 main themes including perceived feelings, positive loneliness, negative loneliness and a way to reduce negative loneliness. The female students of Tabriz University from existential loneliness had a feeling of throwness, anxiety and separation, which had both positive and negative consequences. The establishment approaches can explain the existential situation of students in existence and excellence about this type of sense of loneliness in the students.

### **Keywords**

lived experience, existential loneliness, female students, Tabriz University.

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## The experience of Tehranian women about social apathy in neighborhood relationship, a qualitative study

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### Abstract

Adequate social relationships and reception of social support play an important role in women's feeling of security and mental health. In this research, social apathy factors are studied in Tehranian women. This research was conducted in 2016 by a qualitative approach. Research participants are 15 women who came in a health home in one of the districts of Tehran City. Purposive sampling method was used to select the participants. Gathered information from semi-structured interviews by using Grounded Theory method was analyzed. After analysis of the the data gathered by interview, we identified four abstract categories including a) Underlying causes of apathy and attractiveness decline in neighborly relations, b) causal factors in forming the negative consequences of neighborly relations, c) causal factors of lack of trust and security and d) causal factors of inconsonance in neighborly relations.

### Keywords

social apathy, the neighborhood, grounded theory.

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## **Analysis of the conceptual implications of marriage among the youth (Case study: single youth in Tehran in 2017)**

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### **Abstract**

Today, the family has undergone dramatic changes due to various social, economic and cultural conditions. The marriage of the young people is an issue with downward trend that raised social concern at micro and macro levels. The purpose of this study is to identify the meaning of the marriage and the mental image of youth about marriage and how they choose strategies for marriage. The research approach is qualitative and its methodology is the grounded theory. The participants were selected through a theoretical and purposeful sampling of 28 single Youth from different regions of Tehran in 2017. The data were collected by semi-structured deep interview techniques. The research data were categorized based on open, axial and selective coding and to obtain ultimately the core of the research. The results of the research show that the "rejection" answers of the participants to the marriage are mainly due to four main categories including fear, reluctance, decline of transcendental values and pleasure. Their semantic reasons are mainly in the three main categories including livelihood issues such as the insecure economy, the inability to manage costs, and women's financial independence, and also inclusive values such as ethical values and social-communicational relations, including the social status and the current relationship between the two sexes. In the end, it is suggested that for the marriage of young people, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to their livelihoods such as employment and income, socialization of the norms and value infrastructures affecting the family institution leading to development of communication relationships.

### **Keywords**

family, marriage, youth, backwardness.

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## A qualitative study about water consumption in women views, Isfahan

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### Abstract

The approach and attitude to water is effective in water treatment. Women are one of the most important agents of water consumption at the household level. In a situation where dehydration has become one of the super-challenges, it is important to know the views of women about this situation. The purpose of this study is to explore the experience and interpretation of Isfahan women about water consumption and dehydration. The current research has been conducted by qualitative method; meanwhile, it has used data-based theory for conducting the research and data analysis. In addition, the sampling method is based on purposeful sampling. To obtain validation of the investigation, we used three methods including validation by members, analytical comparison, and external inspection by supervisor and consultant. For data collection, a semi-structured interview has been conducted with 30 women living in the city of Esfahan. After implementing open coding, axial coding and selective coding, 10 main categories and a paradigmatic model have been presented. The achieved strategies are including environmental and natural hazards, and modernization of causes of water scarcity conditions, obsessive-compulsive disorder and social and psychological concerns as the causing conditions, water governance and water consumption technologies, , and awareness and learning. The consequences are also including understanding the danger, being responsible and feeling guilty of unnecessary consumption. Therefore, institutional theory in this research as culture and infrastructure has been provided in the form of a paradigmatic model.

### Keywords

water, water consumption, water scarcity, women, Esfahan.

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## Women's perception of female-only travel: functions, challenges and coping strategies in family

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### Abstract

Tourism is known as a modern leisure activity in contemporary societies. However, like other leisure activities, there is not an equal access to that among social strata including classes and genders. Furthermore, middle class in Iran experiences a wide range of changes in values, behavioral patterns and choices in recent decades. The purpose of this paper is to answer these questions: (1) what functions do middle class women in Iranian cities identify for lonely/female-only travels? (2) what challenges do they identify in lonely/female-only travels before, ongoing and after travel, and what are their coping strategies? To answer these questions, qualitative approach and ethnographic interview was used as a method. Fourteen women were interviewed. Findings showed that women identified two functions for lonely/female-only travels: escaping and engaging. The most important challenge for women before travel were having family's agreement and managing the household in women's absence. Emotional and functional issues were two challenges for the female-only travelers when they were on tour. Women's coping strategies ranged from passive reactions to active and creative reactions. In conclusion, lonely/female-only travel for women is a realm for experiencing, testing and proving their own power, agency and independence in contemporary Iran.

### Keywords

single-gender travel, women's tourism, lonely-women travel, Female-only Travel.

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## **Empowering the women headed family with regards to policy making, an emphasis on 4th, 5th and 6th development plans**

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### **Abstract**

This article is going to discover and explain the policies of 4th, 5th and 6th development plans on the empowering of the women headed family. Divorced women, widows, single and married women who their husbands are not able to work are meant by the women headed family. To empower this group of women, it is essential to consider two factors: advancement and women's agency. The main issue is to examine the two factors within development plans for empowering the women headed family. Findings of the research based on qualitative content analysis method show that development plans have not been effective in enhancing women's empowerment in the area of access to resources and presence in social networks and markets. It is only limited to financial support and in some context social support. This kind of policy would not lead to reduction of women poverty in the long run.

### **Keywords**

women headed family, development plans, advancement, empowering.

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