

An Investigation on Bio-Politics among 18 to 40 Year-Old Married Women of Rasht City

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Abstract

Due to population decrease, the main discourse of population governing policy is how to boost population growth in Iran. The success rate of population policies in each country, including Iran, depends on the degree of its hegemony in the target society. The present study is conducted to investigate the biopolitics among married women, whose age ranges between 18 and 40 years old in Rasht city, by means of a qualitative method based on the analysis of Foucault power. The results in this communication show that the dominant discourse of population policy in relation to the women studied in Iran is formed in two ways: subjecting women for the medical and the cultural systems. This could affect them by power of bio-politics, becoming hegemonic for itself. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the exercise of power through the medical system in this discourse does not cause such type of bio-political hegemony among the studied women since among those married women, resisting this type of bio-politics with less desire for more offspring, it still emphasizes objectiveness within the system.

Keywords

Rasht Women, Biopolitics, Bio-power, Demographic Policies, Discourse Resistance, Hegemony

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Things that are Not Expressed: Sociological Analysis of Silence, in the Narratives of Kurdish Women's Social Life

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Abstract

This article analyses the experience of Kurdish women's silence based on their understanding and interpretation of gender and their position in the fields of work, family, and education. The aim is to show the social and semantic complexities of the phenomenon of Kurdish women's silence. It has been conducted, using theoretical sampling and individual interviews with 20 Kurdish women, as well as focus interviews in a group of six, in the framework of interpretive-constructivist approach and the thematic analysis technique. The results have been framed under the two main themes of hegemonic and strategic silence, along with sub-themes. They show that women give different meanings to their silence by remaining mute in different situations while using various strategies. The consequences of each of these types of silence can include those silences that re-establish or disrupt the hegemonic meanings of gender and domination. The study shows that the experience of silence lies in a range of subjugation on the one hand, and subjectivity and agency on the other. Moreover, the boundary between victim and agent cannot be considered a clear and inflexible one.

Keywords

Kurdish women, Hegemonic silence, Strategic silence, Domination, Subjectivity and Subjugation

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The Study of Causes of Luggage Transportation by Women from Qeshm to Tehran and its Moral Consequences

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Abstract

This study addresses the question "What are the economic ramifications of women's luggage transport from Qeshm to Tehran?", with an interpretive approach and qualitative methodology, by theoretical data saturation from 50 half-structured interviews conducted among 30 transporter women and 20 experts who have been assigned through targeted and snowball sampling. The data are analyzed based on Strauss and Corbin's grounded theory. It ultimately determines 143 concepts and 1162 conceptual implications in open coding, 31 categories in axial coding, and the core category of "prosperous / challenging" in the selective coding. Respondents have assessed baggage transport with two contradictory functions; positive and negative economic consequences for women and their families, residents and businesses of Qeshm, as well as for the community and government. In the grounded model, lack of job opportunities, lack of assistance for deprived people, financial need, obligation, causal conditions and cooperation with runners, customs and police's violations, government corruption, inadequate business context, Tehran market barriers, Qeshm market, contextual conditions and knowledge of customs regulations, indirect control, shortcuts and favorable conditions, are considered as interfering conditions in luggage transfer process.

Keywords

smuggling, runner, luggage business, transporter women, Positive Economic Function

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Analysis of the underlying factors of extramarital affairs

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Abstract

Extramarital affairs are one of the main harmful factors in the structure and stability of the family as they have harmful individual, family, and social consequences. Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to identify and prioritize the factors affecting the formation of extramarital relationships. The research method used is Q, and the data collection tool is a researcher-made questionnaire. The statistical sample using purposive sampling method includes 40 experts and activists in the field of social harms (extramarital affairs). The results of the study lead to the extraction of four main factors of marital infidelity: socio-cultural (the effect of virtual social networks, reduced attitudes towards moral values, inappropriate marriage, etc.), psychological (experience of premarital sex, suffering from mental, mood, and personality disorders, poor communication and life skills training, etc.), economic (family financial and livelihood problems, earning and materialism, male unemployment), and family (revenge on the spouse, lack of adherence to marital obligations, monotony in marital relations, etc.). Lack of understanding, comprehension, and interpretation of the deep layers of this complex and multidimensional problem and ways to reduce it will lead to further disintegration of the family institution.

Keywords

extramarital affairs, social harm, family, Q Method

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Effect of Psychological Empowerment Dimensions on Entrepreneurial Behavior among Rural Women: A Model for Promoting the Role of Women in Economic Development

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of psychological empowerment dimensions on entrepreneurial behavior among rural women in Marvdasht County. Statistical population involves all active women (15 to 65 years) in rural area of Marvdasht County. In accordance to Bartlett et al.'s sampling Table, a total of 227 women are selected as the sample, using the multistage cluster sampling method (n=227). The main instrument in this study is standard questionnaire, the validity of which is confirmed by a panel of experts, whereas its reliability is established by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. The data are analyzed by SPSS^{win26} and SmartPLS^{win3} software programs in terms of both descriptive and inferential statistics with the results showing that the status of entrepreneurial behavior among rural women in Marvdasht County has been at a Moderate (3) Level. The results of structural equation modeling show that the sense of competence, meaning, and impact have had a positive and significant effect on the entrepreneurial behavior among rural women in Marvdasht County, while the effect of sense of self-determination on entrepreneurial behavior among rural women in Marvdasht County has not been confirmed. In addition, results show that the psychological empowerment dimensions have been able to explain about 46% of the variance changes in entrepreneurial behavior among rural women in Marvdasht County. Finally, the theoretical and practical implications of this study are discussed to help researchers and policy makers.

Keywords

Entrepreneurial behavior, sense of self-efficacy, sense of meaning, sense of impact

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Violence against Women: The Rule of Patriarchal Ideology and the Hegemony of Male Domination (Case study: women in Bushehr)

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Abstract

Violence against women involves any form of gender-based violence behavior, causing physical, sexual, and psychological harm to women. Such behavior can be done openly or covertly through threats, coercion, and outright deprivation of liberty. Violence against women is a phenomenon wherein women are abused by the opposite sex because of their gender, simply because they are women. In this regard, the present study seeks to investigate the violence against women among women in Bushehr in frame of the qualitative method using the grounded theory. The participants include 12 women, interviewed in a semi-structured manner with the resultant data getting analyzed by means of three-step open, axial, and selective coding. The findings indicate the existence of five axial categories, namely "patriarchal culture and institutionalized gender inequality", "quality of couples' interactions", "legitimization of the cultural system to violence", "women's strategy against violence", and "reproduction of patriarchal attitudes towards women". The core variable of the research is "the rule of patriarchal ideology and the hegemony of male domination". Violence perpetrated by men against women in any situation is affected by their strong position in interpersonal and social relationships. As a strong factor, masculinity affects violence against women and violence is influenced by the patriarchal system.

Keywords

Women, Domestic Violence, Background Theory, Patriarchy, Bushehr

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The Effectiveness of Suffering-Based Spiritual Skills Training on Distress Tolerance, Acceptance, and Patience in Mothers with Mentally-Disabled Children

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to recognize the sufferings of mothers with mentally-disabled children in order to design an appropriate educational package and determine the effectiveness of suffering-based spiritual skills training on their distress tolerance, acceptance, and patience. The research is qualitative, fulfilling its goals through interviews of parents and counselors. It has employed a quasi-experimental method with pre-test and post-test designs with the control group. The statistical population involves all mothers with a mentally disabled child in the Farzanegan School in Gorgan in 2019. Among the experts and consultants of Gorgan Exceptional Administration and Schools, four people have been purposefully selected to approve the educational package. Eventually, thirty people are selected by targeted sampling method, then to be randomly divided into two groups of experiments and witnesses (15 experiments and 15 witnesses). The experiment group is first trained in spiritual skills for eight 90-minute sessions, while the control has not been given any training at all. Turbulence tolerance scale (Bond et al.), acceptance questionnaire, and patience, and colleagues patience questionnaire have been administered. Data analysis has made use of multivariate analysis of covariance with the results showing that Suffering-Based spiritual skills training is effective in distress tolerance, acceptance and patience of mothers with mentally disabled children. It is recommended as a non-pharmacological, non-invasive, and low-cost method. Spiritual training programs should be based on the needs of the parents in order to increase distress tolerance, acceptance, and patience.

Keywords

spiritual skills, distress tolerance, acceptance, patience

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