
Social And Economic Pathology Of Women In Tehran Families

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Abstract:

This research was conducted with the aim of social and economic pathology of women in Tehran. The research method was qualitative and data-based based on the method of Strauss & Corbin. Through targeted sampling, with the snowball method until reaching theoretical saturation, 22 experts were selected in the field of sociology and social pathology. A semi-structured interview was used to collect data. Agreement between coders was used to determine reliability. Three coders did the coding work and an agreement was made between them about the work method. Triangulation method was used to determine validity. Concepts and categories were extracted from the interview text using MAXQDA software. The findings of the research showed that the category "gender discrimination and women's mental disorders" is the central category of the model of the research findings. The categories of "violence against women" and "egalitarian tendencies of women" were among the causal conditions in the paradigm model. The personal and social characteristics of women were included among the intervening conditions. Living in big cities and lifestyle changes were among the background conditions of the paradigm model that prevent negative social and economic consequences with the strategies of increasing knowledge and remarriage of widows and women being covered by governmental and non-governmental institutions. Due to the fact that social and economic harms do not only affect women, it is suggested that any type of social and economic reforms should be done with the participation of men and women.

Keywords:

social and economic harms, gender discrimination, mental disorders, Tehranian women, social consequences

- Introduction

The study of family and marriage is one of the most important areas of sociology. In virtually all societies, every person is raised in a family context, and in every society, the vast majority of adults are or have been married. Marriage is the only social institution that is very inclusive. However, as in other aspects of social life,

There are many differences in family and marriage patterns among different cultures (Giddens, 2008: 424). No society can claim to be healthy if it does not have healthy families, and none of the social harms have arisen without the influence of the family. One of these transformations in the construction of the family and especially in the interaction between husband and wife is the change in the concept of "woman's role". Social transformations and transformation of life patterns of urban societies and the entry of women into the field of employment in the society have caused a change in the attitude of people in the distribution of roles and, as a result, the distribution of power in the family.

In our country, due to the very young demographic structure, along with many economic problems, "social injuries" in general and social deviations in particular are among the most complicated social issues that have caused the wounding of the collective conscience, so that it can harm public security. And seriously challenge the morality of the society; Therefore, it seems very necessary and important to know the roots of the social harms of the society.

Social damages at the structural level are caused by social changes affected by the process of modernization and exogenous, rapid and unbalanced development, which has made the society unbalanced in the social, cultural, political and economic spheres, and the functional disorder in the social order in depth, basic issues such as Inflation produces poverty, etc., and it reproduces social damages.

These changes, which are referred to as a layer of "development" by sociologists, will transform the traditional sexist views. For this reason, it is necessary that the pioneers of religious and cultural ideas and even politicians have a more realistic view of the role of women and girls in the development of the country; A view based on just humanism and meritocracy.

Social development process, societies in transition; Among other things, it has made Iran undergo fundamental and extensive social changes, and its fundamental nature and rapid and uneven

process have resulted in numerous social changes for these societies and families. In recent decades, the family has faced various crises and damages in various forms; such as crisis of values, crisis of relationships, crisis of separation, divorce, etc., and the occurrence of a huge share of these challenges has been directed at women (Sheikhi,2001:15).

By examining the positive and constructive functions of the family and its role in the development of the society, it is possible to take effective steps and transfer the desired family development to the future generations by formulating appropriate strategies and models in strengthening the family foundation in Iranian, Islamic and native culture.

By reviewing the situation of women in the world and comparing it with men, it becomes clear that women are one of the most vulnerable sections of the population in terms of having facilities and opportunities. With the aim of investigating the social and economic pathology of women living in Tehran, this research seeks to answer the question of what are the social and economic harms of women in Tehran and what factors have played an effective role in the occurrence of these harms.

-The empirical background of the research

Numerous researches have been conducted in terms of subject and content in the field of social, economic, family violence, physical, mental and emotional damage to women in Iran and other parts of the world, some of them are mentioned.

Gupta and Baker (2022) in research entitled "Mothers for life? Investigating the emotional vulnerability of Indian surrogate mothers" have addressed the plight of Indian surrogate women and how they face this situation. Their main problem was how a surrogate woman can emotionally distance herself from her baby? And to what extent are women supported by family members and the social environment? What is the origin of these women's vulnerability? And how do they deal with it? By examining the experiences of these women in clinics in South India, they came to the conclusion that the emotional and economic and social conditions of surrogate women at the time of selection, and then by the biological mother, should be weighed according to specific regulations in order to be immune from mental, economic and social damage. Of course, surrogate women usually accept the request of infertile couples because of the income from this. However, special attention should be paid to the emotional and social damage to this phenomenon.

Talebi and Rahmanian (2021) in research titled "What is not expressed. . . Sociological analysis of silence in narratives of Kurdish women's social life", have studied the experience of Kurdish women's silence based on their understanding and interpretation of their gender and position in the fields of work, family and education. By using theoretical sampling and individual interviews with 20 Kurdish women and forming a focus group of six people, within the framework of the interpretive and constructivist approach and with thematic analysis technique, they formulated the results under the two main themes of hegemonic silence and strategic silence as well as sub-themes. Have. The consequences of adopting each of these types of silence can include a range of results reproducing dominance and re-establishing gender hegemonic meanings or disrupting the reproduction of these meanings. The findings show that the experience of silence is in a continuum of complete submissiveness and subjectivity and agency, and the boundary between the victim and the perpetrator cannot be considered a clear and inflexible boundary.

Sarmadi and Ahmadi (2021) in published research titled "Types of injuries caused by marital infidelity in couples" have tried to extract the types of injuries caused by marital infidelity using a qualitative approach and systematic review and exploratory interview. The results of their investigation showed that marital infidelity causes harm in all personal (physical and psychological), family, social and spiritual dimensions. In the individual dimension; sleep disorder, eating disorder, anxiety, depression, impaired trust, in the family dimension; reduction of emotional relationships, tension in the family, loss of family intimacy, disruption of parental duties, in the social dimension; loss of reputation, job problems and financial problems and in the spiritual dimension; Torment of conscience and feeling of guilt were the most important damages caused by marital infidelity. Based on the results of this research, it can be said that marital infidelity is not an individual problem; Rather, it has an all-round damage, and multi-faceted interventions are needed for its prevention and treatment.

Rezapour, Sakachi Firouzabadi and Amini (2021) in research entitled "Effective factors on marital satisfaction from the point of view of divorced women; Comparison of women's attitudes before and after marriage" using a qualitative research design and grounded theory and in-depth semi-structured interviews with women referring to the family court of Meibod city in 2018, who were separated from their husbands, showed that divorced women, before marriage, or they had specific and unrealistic definitions of marital satisfaction, or from an idealistic and superficial point of

view, they faced married life with minimal problems; In case, after the divorce, they had believed in objective and specific criteria to achieve marital satisfaction. Factors affecting marital satisfaction from the perspective of women participating in the research before their marriage were classified in the form of concepts such as idealism, superficiality, attitudinal understanding, lack of specific attitude, and these factors after divorce in the form of concepts such as controlling behavior and emotions, personal and family suitability, Thinking-rationalism, relationship management and responsibility were classified. Nevertheless, divorced women believed in logical criteria before marriage, and these criteria were still maintained after divorce. Based on the results, it can be said: changing the superficial, unrealistic and idealistic attitudes towards marital satisfaction and the tendency towards accepting the realities of the marital relationship can play an effective role in preventing divorce.

In their research, Niemiec and Górska-Rożej (2021) sought the influence of social harms such as alcohol addiction, drug addiction, violence and aggression in the family, social alienation and crime, in shaping resilience against threats in local communities. They have used diagnostic survey method and survey technique to conduct research. The findings showed that extensive activities carried out in local communities, such as launching preventive measures, information campaigns and cooperation with different types of institutions that deal with the analyzed social pathologies, have a positive effect on the formation of resilience against threats in the studied local communities.

Mishra and Kaur (2021) in an ethnographic study titled "If I can't give birth, why would anyone accept me?": Menstrual anxieties, late marriage, and reproductive aging" conceptualized women's experiences with menstrual and fertility abnormalities. "Defective Body" and "Disrupted Identity" have explored how women who are unable to conform to age-specific conventions of marriage and childbearing construct their adult identities in social and cultural contexts that value fertility and forced marriage and motherhood. are considered mandatory.

Using data from the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) and regression, Icardi (2021) examines whether the relationship between on-the-job training and wages differs between men and women at different points in the wage distribution in 14 European countries or no. This research shows that distributional changes in workplace productivity training follow a similar pattern in industrialized countries, despite different organizational settings.

Moreover, the difference in the education coefficients of men and women in different parts of the wage distribution suggests that education can reduce the gender wage gap among low-income earners and potentially widen the wage gap among those at the top of the wage distribution.

Aramipour, Mahmoudi and Saadabadi (2019) in a research entitled "Improving programs to prevent harassment of women in organizations using social innovation: a four-stage social change process model" with the aim of providing a solution to prevent the occurrence of harassment of women in organizations and providing a way A solution for the victims after the problem occurs, they use social innovation, because to solve the problem, the cooperation of all related and interested people is needed. Using snowball sampling and the four-stage social change process model and action research method, they propose a number of immediate solutions and basic solutions. In their opinion, by using the immediate solutions of judicial follow-up, internal complaints system, monitoring of the organization itself and basic solutions including culture building, social support of victims, having a policy to prevent harassment in organizations and especially the commitment of all stakeholders. The problem can be fundamentally solved.

- The theoretical and conceptual background of the research

Numerous theories in various theoretical paradigms have examined the issue of differences, discriminations and domineering relations between men and women throughout history. Among them, Marxist theoretical traditions have pioneered the rejection of claims based on biological differences between men and women. According to them, the inferiority of women throughout history is not rooted in any kind of biological shortcoming of her as a sex, but is the result of social and revolutionary changes that destroyed the matriarchal egalitarian society and replaced it with the patriarchal class society. As Engels pointed out, with the emergence of private property, monogamous marriage and patriarchal family, new social forces came to the scene both in the family and in the society as a whole, and this caused the loss of the rights that the female type had before. . From the simple cohabitation of couples, the strict and inflexible legal system of monogamous marriage emerged. According to this system, women and children are under the complete control of the husband and father, who gave the family a name and identity and determined its living conditions and goals; they came Thus, the more women lost their economic self-sufficiency, they fell to a lower social status (Sediq Sarvestani, 2016).

Feminism is one of the other theoretical viewpoints based on which many activities have been carried out in the field of social and economic inequality between men and women. Feminism, which is considered the main bearer of the idea of gender equality, although it started its activity with liberalism, continued its path towards the criticism of liberal thought. In this spectrum of thought, which is known as the second wave of feminism, there are opinions that there is an incompatibility between liberal values and the economic and political structure of the capitalist system in the scope of women's rights. The main emphasis of liberal ideology was gender equality; But the conditions resulting from the capitalist economy and the welfare state created a difference in the salaries and wages of women compared to men. In fact, according to feminists, the economic and political structure of the society was patriarchal and still considered women as tools in the development of wealth and power; But liberal values required the equality of men and women in political and economic structures; Therefore, the second wave followed the change in the structural position of women in the institution of politics and economy (Moshirzadeh, 2009: 232). Marxist feminism represented another form of feminists' demands. In Marxist thought, there are two classes of society: the class that owns the means of production and is capitalist and the owner of industries, and the class that does not have the means of production and is exploited; That is, there is a ruling class in the society and a condemned and deprived class. This is the common point between Marxist feminists and Marxists; With the difference that they talk about two deprivations: one is a class deprivation due to the production structures of the society and the second is the patriarchal structures of the society that have prevented women from public production. On the one hand, they document the cause of such deprivation to the structure and method of production in the capitalist system, and on the other hand, they introduce the patriarchal system as another cause of discrimination against women. In this sense, they consider the oppression of patriarchy before the capitalist system (Abbott and Wallace, 1997:38-44).

Francis Fukuyama called the demographic changes known as the second wave of the demographic transition "the great normative collapse" and conceptualized it as the decline of social capital. He argues that the root of this decline should be sought in the transformation of family relations as the center of social capital. Fukuyama defines the relationship between a man and a woman in marriage as a type of economic exchange in which each party has mutual expectations from this exchange, but in the course of social development with the prosperity of the women's labor market on the one hand and the development of contraceptive technologies. On the other hand, many of

the mutual obligations of men and women fade away and provide them with the possibility to follow their personal desires more easily by freeing them from the constraints of the marriage bond. Fukuyama argues that women, by achieving financial independence, and men by escaping from the obligation of being a husband or father of a family, easily divorce and instead of marriage and long-term relationships, they prefer relationships based on mutuality (Fukuyama, 2000: 112-108).

Anthony Giddens has done the most important conceptualizations about the individualization of the family. In this way, by focusing on the individualization of the family, Giddens has described it as one of the most important manifestations of the emergence of a new society, which is called late modernity or rethinking modernity. In explaining the new age, Giddens argues that the most important feature of the rethinking modernity is the decline of the meaning of time and place on the one hand and the possibility of rethinking on the other hand; This has caused people to easily get rid of the constraints related to time and place, and Giddens called it "displacement". A process that, together with rethinking, provides people with the possibility of choosing among different methods. Giddens has described this possibility of choice as "personalization" and by emphasizing the mentioned demographic changes, he has described the family arena as the most important example of the emergence of the new era; An arena of personal relationships based on individual choice, the main content of which is formed not by external requirements, but by individual desires, and manifests itself in phenomena such as "romantic love" and "pure relationships" (Giddens, 2021: 186).

The theory of gender socialization, as a type of socialization, means that how girls and boys get the privileges and appropriate behaviors in terms of gender, which affects their gender attitudes; They learn This process starts from the family and expands with other factors such as education system, media and peer group and it causes gender differences and reproduces gender inequality (HominFar, 2003). In other words, the process of socialization internalizes sexual tendencies and identity in the family and transfers it to the children, and causes the permanence of male dominance and female submissiveness. Therefore, in the process of socialization in the family and under the influence of interfamily relationships, a person acquires an autocratic or democratic spirit (Azadeh and Arami, 2016).

William Good's theory of unequal distribution of resources is influenced by Marxist theories. Due to the structure of wealth in western societies and the family system, the unequal distribution of wealth resources between husbands and their wives is an important cause of husband violence against women. Thus, husband's violence against women is attributed to women's access to more resources, which is against dominant social norms and the pressure of dominant norms on husbands. In other words, the family system, like any other system or social unit, has a system of authority, and anyone who has more access to important family resources than others can force other members to act in the direction of their desires. Good says; Very powerful family members are less likely than others to exercise power through physical violence; Because they have many other sources through which they can exercise power. But among people who have social and economic weakness, the only source of power is physical force and its use. In this theory, the principle is to keep the family structure stable, and for this stability, various sources are used, of which violence is one of them (Ezazi, 2011: 82).

-Research Methodology

This research was conducted with a qualitative exploratory approach, with the method of "grounded theory" and with the systematic approach of "Strauss and Corbin" (1998). The systematic approach emphasizes the use of data analysis steps, including open, central, and selective coding and developing a logical model or a visual description of the generated theory. (Danaei Fard and Emami, 2012: 94).

The statistical population included experts in the field of sociology and social pathology with a history of scientific activities (at least five years of teaching and research) in this field. Using the theoretical sampling method and targeted sampling plan, the experts of this scientific field were selected until reaching theoretical saturation (including 22 people). Targeted sampling means that it can define the target groups of informants according to the topic, problem and situation of the research. The theoretical nature of the sample also means that it is sufficient to bring us to the level of theoretical abstraction; For this reason, theoretical sampling is until it reaches sufficient content and brings us to the level of theoretical abstraction and the repetitive process of discovering theory "or valid hypothetical propositions" (Farastkhah, 2016: 135).

The main tool of the research was a semi-structured interview, and in order to carry out the preliminary implementation and determine the validity of the content of the questions, three expert professors in the field of sociology, in addition to answering, were asked to determine the degree of correspondence between the questions and the title of the research. Then, due to the lack of direct access to professors and the impossibility of face-to-face interviews, the questionnaire link was sent to the experts via WhatsApp. After examining the conditions of the respondents in terms of educational qualifications and expertise, 22 questionnaires with complete answers were selected for analysis.

The triangulation method was used to determine validity. In the triangulation technique, questions were proposed from different angles and evaluated by three researchers, and based on their analysis of participants' answers, the final data were selected for coding.

Agreement between coders was used to determine reliability in qualitative research, which is equivalent to reliability in quantitative research. Three coders did the coding work and an agreement was made between them about the work method.

For data analysis, Strauss and Corbin's coding method (systematic approach), which is a common method in the grounded theory method; were used which include; Open coding, axial coding and selective coding. In the open coding, the primary categories related to social and economic harms of women in the families of Tehran were identified based on the opinions of experts, and the characteristics and components of each of the categories of social and economic harms were discovered from the interviews with the experts studied in Tehran. In the second stage (axial coding), the categories of social and economic damages were connected to each other based on similar characteristics. In the third stage (selective coding), the categories of social and economic harms of women in Tehran city were refined and integrated in order to set the theory and research model around the core category. MaxQuda software was used for ease of coding and data reduction.

- Data analysis and research findings

To answer the research questions, first, three-step conventional coding was done in contextual theory, and the obtained concepts, central and optional categories were adjusted based on the paradigm model proposed by Strauss and Corbin.

Based on the systematic approach of "Strauss and Corbin", all the categories extracted from the raw data are gathered in the form of a pattern called the axial coding pattern. This model includes the following axes:

Core category: gender discrimination, mental disorders and women's insecurity in the family, work environment and society

Causal conditions:

- violence against women; including 3 categories and 6 concepts
- Women's egalitarian tendencies and related social harms; including 3 categories and 5 concepts

Intervening conditions:

- Individual and social characteristics of women; including 6 categories and 6 concepts

Background conditions:

- Changes in lifestyle and social and economic damage caused by it; including 5 categories and 10 concepts
- Migration and living in big cities and the resulting harm for women; including 3 categories and 7 concepts

consequences:

- Committing crimes by socially disadvantaged women; with 5 categories and 9 concepts
- Women's employment and the social and economic, mental and psychological damages caused by it; including 3 categories and 10 concepts
- sexual insecurity of widows; With 4 categories and 10 concepts

Strategies:

- Remarriage of women without a spouse, including 5 categories and 8 concepts
- Being covered by government and non-government support organizations; including 4 categories and 9 concepts
- Knowledge enhancement, higher education and skill training

Next, each of the categories and their role in the model are explained based on the research questions:

One of the causal conditions causing social damage against women is violence in the family.

One of the interviewees says: "If women don't have peace of mind; They cannot deliver healthy and righteous children to the community. Self-confidence and self-belief should be strengthened in them.

Another interviewee stated: "Violence against women causes a decrease in self-confidence and self-belief, lack of courage, feelings of inferiority and revenge." Another participant emphasized that: "Violence causes a woman to become confused and broken, and she loses her self-confidence and will be unable to do her affairs."

The second causal category is women's egalitarian tendencies and social harms related to it. In this case, one of the professors participating in the research said: "Due to the special cultural and religious conditions of our society, egalitarian tendencies lead women to unrealizable extravagances and gradually destroy the foundation of the family."

Another participant expresses the relationship between violence and equality as follows: "However high the level of violence; The cry for equality will increase and harm will increase in such a society. But if there is no violence and the satisfaction of life in the housewife is high; He is at the highest level of self-confidence and will not seek to obtain rights and legal protection.

In connection with lifestyle changes and modernization and the resulting social and economic harms for women, which is among the background conditions; The answer of some experts is as follows:

"Tastes, attitudes and values changed under the influence of lifestyle, and this is the reason for the different social harms of women; Including the increase of injuries outside the home.

"Before the necessary mechanisms are prepared in the society to enter modernity, being cut off from traditions has caused depersonalization in cultural, social and educational affairs, etc.

"Nowadays, with the excessive prevalence of cyberspace, it has disrupted the emotional and social relationships of girls and boys and has seriously damaged most of the family and social obligations, and it causes women to be seen much more and perhaps unnecessarily."

In connection with urbanization and immigration and the resulting harm for women, the experts participating in the research have stated the following:

"If a woman can adapt herself to the culture of the immigrant society and move toward growth culturally and morally; It will not be a problem, but if her upbringing environment is a closed environment; A woman will not evolve."

"Migration reduces women's activity in household affairs, increases women's economic and social expectations and desires, and activities in informal jobs with low salaries and benefits and high-risk jobs."

"Urbanization and immigration have caused cultural and social disintegration, and immigrant women and families are no longer bound by the customs and traditions of their social and family environment."

In connection with the category of women's injuries in the work environment and the resulting complications in the family, which is categorized as a consequence category; The answers of some interviewees are:

"The biggest harm in the workplace is the sexual harassment of women by male colleagues."

"Women's employment causes some threats in the work environment, the quality of children's upbringing decreases and there is a disturbance in the relationship between spouses".

"Decreasing the ability and opportunity to properly raise children, lack of ability to fulfill the responsibilities of husbandry, the possibility of occurrence and increase in the rate of divorce in the family are among the consequences of women's employment".

"The most important harms of women's employment; If the working hours are long or the conditions are difficult, it causes mental erosion, and if the work environment is unsafe, it causes threats of sexual assault and the desire for illicit relationships, especially in the private sector.

Another consequential category is the gender discrimination of widows, which a number of interviewed experts have stated in this regard:

"If men look at widows in the same non-sexual way as they look at their own mother or sister, there will be no problem; Otherwise, sexually ill people will not stop hurting others."

"Harassment of widows is mostly done by relatives and colleagues".

"Widow women are sexually harassed by their employers and colleagues in the workplace, relatives and neighbors."

The third consequence category of this research is committing crimes among socially disadvantaged women. A number of interviewees have explained their opinions on the crimes of socially disadvantaged women as follows:

"Women do not commit crimes as much and feel more insecure."

"Often such damaged women commit prostitution, theft, addiction and drug sales."

"Women who work side by side with men in society learn the same level of violence in society and need this violence for their security and self-defense."

The category of women's personal and social characteristics as intervening conditions that have a significant impact on their living conditions and injuries, includes education, number of children, age, occupation, and economic and social base of women.

Some of the interviewees expressed their opinions about these categories as follows:

"In difficult economic conditions, having many children causes economic pressure and causes deficiencies in the normal life process. Old age makes a woman tired, education can be a helper or a hindering factor depending on the type of attitude and scientific ability and intelligence of a woman."

"No matter how middle-aged a woman is, has a higher education with a higher organizational position or is an employer and has fewer children; It will have less economic damage."

"More number of children for women causes economic problems and deficiencies in raising and educating children. Women with low education also have their own problems in raising and training their children's skills."

"Because education is without lifestyle skills, it evokes a claim without a solution in women's minds and causes them to reach a dead end in the process of life."

"Unfortunately, women's university education, most of the time, causes the role of femininity, homemaking, and childbearing to be diminished and causes irreparable damage to the consolidation of the family institution."

The category of remarriage of widows as one of the strategies to reduce the social and economic harms of women has been the focus of the experts participating in the research. A number of experts have expressed their opinions as follows:

"In my opinion, there is no harm, and they are supported. If the partner is good, if they think right and make the right decision, there should be no problem."

"It depends on the type and quality of their marriage. If the remarriage is done wisely and with enough sensitivity and care; It does not cause a problem, but if it is done without precision, sensitivity and investigation, it will definitely cause problems."

"The possibility of losing the child's financial support by the new spouse and the possibility of losing one's job are the consequences of remarriage. The biggest damage includes the condition of those women who have children, and this issue is one of the concerns of widows. They run away from the bitter memories of the past and mostly feel worthless."

The category of the role of formal and informal support institutions in reducing harm to women as another strategy in this research has been considered by experts:

"Official support institutions cover a limited number of women, and another part is covered by popular institutions and on a cross-sectional basis."

"If women are supported by support institutions, the economic damage will be greatly reduced."

"With support from manufacturers and companies, women's economic harm will be reduced."

Increasing knowledge and higher education and increasing skills are among the effective strategies proposed by elites to reduce the social and economic harms of women in the society:

"In my opinion, university education does not create any contradictions and conflicts in life, but it makes women more aware and mothers more successful in raising their children."

"Probably, by increasing the amount of knowledge, information and experience and professional skills of women, the amount of injuries will decrease."

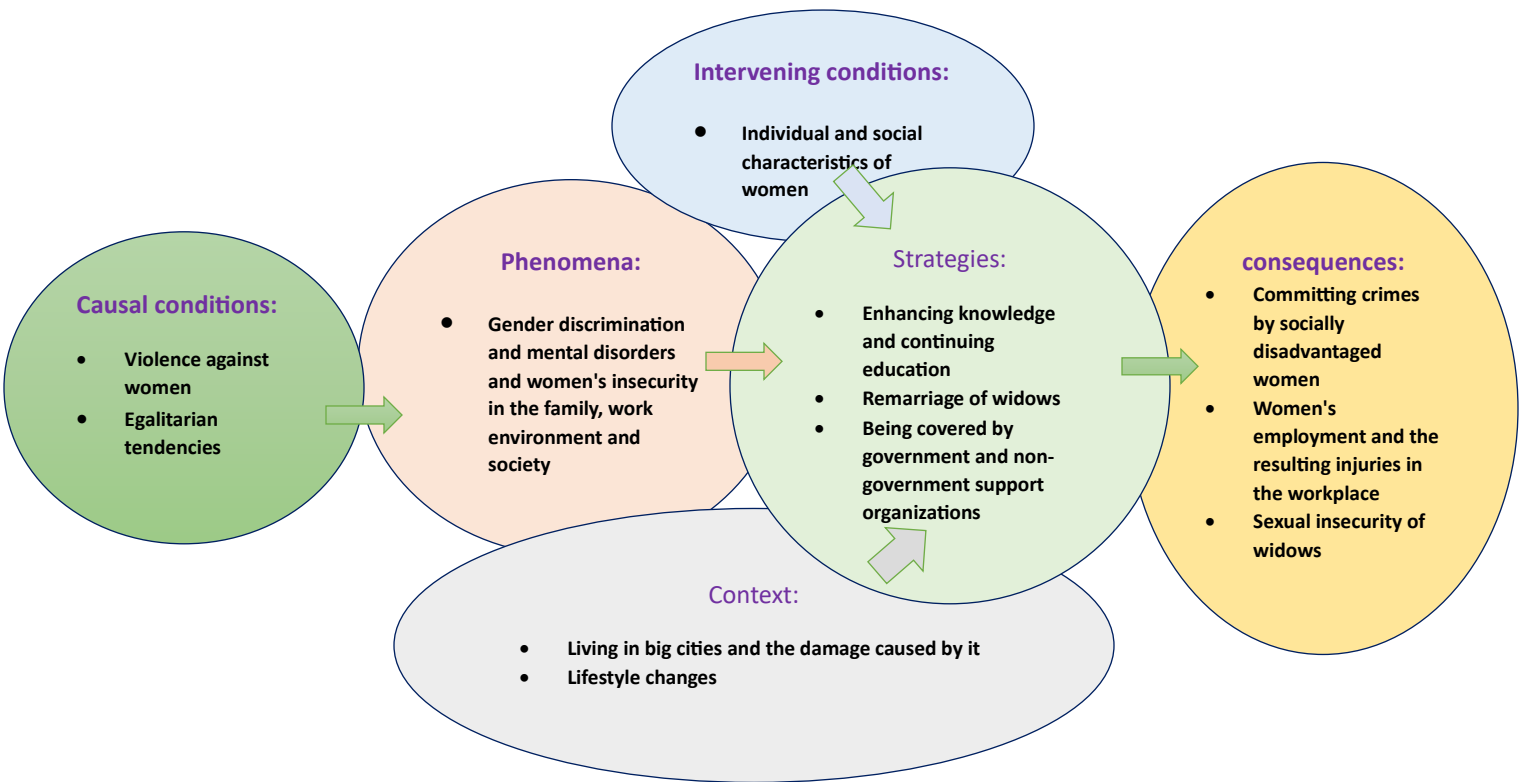


Figure 1- Paradigmatic model of women's social and economic damage

-Discussion and conclusion

The main purpose of this research was to answer the question, what are the social and economic harms of women in Tehran?

For this purpose, a qualitative research method was used with Strauss and Corbin database theory model. Using the theoretical saturation method, 22 experts in the field of social sciences were selected and an in-depth semi-structured interview was conducted, and the information obtained by open coding, categorical coding and selective coding was classified, and a paradigm model was drawn using MAXQDA software.

In this research, the categories centered on the core category of gender discrimination and women's mental and emotional disorders, in the five dimensions of the model, including causal conditions, contextual conditions, intervening conditions, strategies and consequences related to this category in the paradigm model.

The first category that was raised in causal conditions; Family violence was against women. Violence against women is carried out in different ways; Physically, sexually, emotionally and economically. All types of violence against women lead to complications in other dimensions. Physical violence leads to emotional violence and other dimensions. Physical injuries caused by violence cause "illness or mental disorder" such as depression and anxiety, sadness, sadness and anger, confusion and confusion, loss of trust and respect and social withdrawal. These damages can be the emotional pains and sufferings of dignity arising from violence, and their effect stays with the injured person for a long time and leads to the erosion of her life.

The findings of this research on violence against women are consistent with the research of Aramipour et al.(2019).

Also, family violence is consistent with the theory of unequal distribution of resources by William Goode. In this theory, the family system, like any other system or social unit, has a system of authority, and anyone who has more access to the important resources of the family than others, can force other members to act in the direction of their desires. According to this theory, the principle is to keep the structure of the family stable, and for this stability, various sources are used, and violence is one of them.

The second category of causal conditions is the gender equality tendencies and the economic and social damages caused by it on women.

The findings of this research are aligned with the results of Icardi's (2021) research on the gender wage gap between male and female employees, as well as Giddens and Beck's rethinking modernity theory and their "stripping" concept. According to the concept of "stripping", in the era of late modernity and rethinking, people are easily freed from traditional constraints and can choose the path of life based on their personal desires and goals, and this freedom of action will also have consequences. .

The next category used in the paradigm model is living in big cities and the resulting social harm against women. According to some participating experts, violence is more in big cities, and they believe that there is less violence in small cities. In the answers of some experts, on the contrary, there is more violence in small cities and less violence in big cities. Also, according to some interviewees, violence is everywhere; Be it small or big cities.

The reason for such discrepancies can be found in the different viewpoints and personal experiences of the interviewees.

In general, the impact of urbanization is associated with an increase in mental disorders. The reason is that moving people to urban areas requires more facilities to be available and infrastructure to grow. This does not keep pace with population growth, hence the lack of adequate infrastructure increases the risk of poverty and exposure to environmental adversities.

The next category in the paradigm model is sexual insecurity and sexual crimes against women. According to the information obtained from this research, most of the physical and sexual injuries against women are done by family members, acquaintances, neighbors, colleagues, and employers in the workplace, especially by people who were most trusted, and lead to emotional disorders, depression, isolation, and feeling Revenge and suicide.

The results of this research are in line with Aramipour et al.'s research (2019). Sexual harassment refers to verbal and non-verbal sexual behaviors that convey insulting, hostile and degrading attitudes about a person's gender, sexual identity or sexual orientation. Obscene sexual gestures, flashing, displaying sexual images or objects at work, and emailing or sending sexual images to a peer or co-worker are all forms of sexual harassment. Regarding women's insecurity and physical

and sexual threats, widowed and divorced women are more at risk of sexual harassment than other women.

Finally, according to the findings of this research and also with the guidance of some useful theories in the field of women's issues, we can reach the general perception that women in a big metropolis like Tehran are exposed to many personal, social and economic harms, some of them are structural and go back to the historical past and the traditional socialization of Iranian society, which allows men's violence and discrimination against women and treats women as the second sex. Some of these other damages also refer to the social actions of people in the society, which provides opportunities for physical, sexual and emotional abuse of women due to the inferior positions of women compared to men. Despite such conditions and damages, we can still hope to improve the social and economic status of women in Iranian society. Increasing knowledge, higher university education and skill building, as well as the support of formal and informal institutions for women in harm's way, can draw a better perspective for a more equal and humane future in front of Iranian society. A future in which no woman is deprived of the opportunities and situations of growth and development and physical and mental health because of being a woman.

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