



Analyzing the Economic Ownership Challenges of Employed Married Women with a Qualitative Approach

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to analyze the economic ownership challenges of employed married women with a qualitative approach. The statistical population included all employed married women. The research sample was 20 employed married women who were selected through purposive sampling procedure and interviewed using the standardized open-ended interview. After interviewing the 15th person, data saturation was achieved. The qualitative research design was carried out based on grounded theory and relying on Glazer's design. For data analysis, the substantive coding and theoretical coding method was implemented and in order to increase the accuracy of data analysis, MAXQDA version 12 was used. By evaluating the coherence between the categories with the nuclear category it was determined that among the Glaser's 18 theoretical coding families, the Six C's family was more appropriate, and therefore the analysis was conducted based on it. In the middle ground theory, the "marginal demands" as a core phenomenon and ten other categories including "economic conditions", "want it all", "responsibility", "seduction", "neglect", "belong to", "spiritual intelligence", "inevitability", "economic distrust" and "cultural context", were identified; which their relationship were explained in the form of propositions and the visual model. Also, the findings showed that spiritual factors have the greatest impact on family transcendence. Spirituality is a dimension of every person's life that, if developed, gives a person the ability to go beyond the natural laws and usual orders of life and motivates a person to find meaning and purpose, especially in critical situations.



Extended abstract

Introduction: With the advent of Islam, women's economic independence and the right to own their assets were recognized and the economic system of the family was formulated in such a way that from birth to death, the authority of women's financing and enjoyment of her property was clearly defined based on her humanity, and with the passage of time, women were able to have their rights, get their financial and economic according to their merit. The aim of the study was to analyze the economic ownership challenges of employed married women with a qualitative approach.

Methods: The statistical population included all employed married women. The research sample was 20 employed married women who were selected through purposive sampling procedure and interviewed using the standardized open-ended interview which included a pre-determined sequence and wording of the questions that should be asked of each respondent. This is done to minimize the possibility of discrimination among respondents. This method is suitable when several interviewers are employed to collect data After interviewing the 15th person, data saturation was achieved. The qualitative research design was carried out based on grounded theory and relying on Glazer's design. For data analysis, the substantive coding and theoretical coding method was implemented and in order to increase the accuracy of data analysis, MAXQDA version 12 was used.

Results: By evaluating the coherence between the categories with the nuclear category it was determined that among the Glaser's 18 theoretical coding families, the Six C's family was more appropriate, and therefore the analysis conducted based on it. In the middle ground theory, the "marginal demands" as a core phenomenon and ten other categories including "economic conditions", "want it all", "responsibility", "seduction", "neglect", "belong to", "spiritual intelligence", "inevitability", "economic distrust" and "cultural context", were identified; which their relationship were explained in the form of propositions and the visual model. In the following, according to the obtained results, the process of economic ownership forming in employed married women was explained using the following propositions: Existence of unfavourable economic conditions and sometimes excess in the desire for want it all of some men, provided the ground for men to demand from their wives roles beyond the assigned duties, based on providing for the family economy. It seemed, marginal demands, laying the groundwork for justice becomes a procedural and distributive process in the family. As if some men, want it all behaviour and deprive his working spouse of the economic ownership benefits of her activities, while neglecting and seduction the other side, the challenging context and conditions for distrust provide reciprocity in cohabitation, which leads to weakening of the family foundation and loss of motivation for optimal economic activity of the family. Also, the findings showed that spiritual factors have the greatest impact on family transcendence.

Conclusion: In order to reform the economic structure of the family, considering the role of each couple in the family today and also considering the successful experiences of other legal systems, it is possible to define a coherent financial regime to create economic balance between couples and equalize the economic level. They work together during and after cohabitation. The spiritual factors have the greatest impact on family transcendence.. Spirituality is a dimension of every person's life that, if developed, gives a person the



ability to go beyond the natural laws and usual orders of life and motivates a person to find meaning and purpose, especially in critical situations.

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