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Empowerment of urban Marginal issues based on components of social self-confidence using meta combination method

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ABSTRACT

Examining the above topic regarding urban marginal tissues leads to the identification of an important theoretical vacuum, although empowerment has been included in various topics of urban development, but the above topic is discussed and examined carefully from the perspective of the components of social self-confidence in order to improve and develop urban peripheral tissues. The aim of the present research is to identify the components of social self-confidence and its effect on empowering urban peripheral contexts. To achieve the aforementioned goal, the meta-composite method was used in the present research. In the first step, among the 43 primary articles found, 33 articles were screened based on principles and using the Kasp method. In the next step, the final articles centered on the research question were coded in MAXQDA software and the qualitative findings were analyzed and combined. In this research, 771 codes were identified during the information extraction process and then according to the degree of similarity of the concepts, in the form of two main categories of self-confidence with the main codes of "social self-confidence", "human self-confidence", "individual self-confidence", and empowerment with the main codes of "value", "motivational", "participatory" and "relational". It was categorized and an effort was made to explain each of the mentioned categories according to the type of viewpoint. The results show that focused on creating self-confidence and increasing the motivation of the residents to participation and responsibility towards oneself and the surrounding environment, which leads to the increase of security and quality of life.

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INTRODUCTION

Marginalization is a permanent form of urban growth in most developing countries, where most areas are occupied informally rather than planned, due to a strong need for housing, especially by low-income groups (Seehofer & Topknotted, 2008). The main cause of marginalization is the forced abandonment of part of society in the development process. Regional imbalances covering the economic sector cause flood of population migration to major cities (Abbott, 2000). The study of empowerment approach has shown that empowerment is a multilateral process and not limited to specific dimension or context, and has different dimensions and is affected by different factors. In other words, empowerment is a dynamic and spontaneous process of the context of the socio-cultural context of a society that gives individuals an increase in power and ability to act to improve their living conditions (blanched Kalida's, 2007). The concept of empowerment is related to Paulo Freyr's theory, in which the disadvantaged can engage with power structures and take control of their lives, and it can be concluded that one of the goals of empowerment are to promote social self-esteem in individuals and its impact on the realization of the empowerment of that region (Coleman, 2011), and in particular the promotion and improvement of socio-economic conditions has been directly related to the above topic which has not yet been addressed in urban planning and urban studies (William James, 2003). Paying attention to the issue of social self-esteem as well as job creation in order to promote empowerment and organization of marginal tissues is a very important issue and it is important that due to lack of attention to the above subject and lack of investigation of marginal tissues with the view of promoting social self-esteem in order to empower such tissues, it has caused the detachment of these areas from urban textures (Henson, 2005). And with regard to the pathology of marginal tissues, unfortunately, the subject has been more addressed from the perspective

of the body and less attention has been paid to human capacities and job creation. Believing in oneself means feeling worthwhile in a way that the individual considers himself competent and successful (Nathaniel Brandon, 2002). Self-esteem that is based on mutual dialogue and practice and the citizen identifies his or her habitat through this dialogue and causes it to enter into the public sphere. This approach in planning to reduce economic, social, and cultural poverty includes a set of measures that lead to the flowering of individual capabilities and creativity to improve the status quo. Therefore, the concept of self-esteem from individual and personal issues gradually became social issues and social interactions (Coleman, 2011).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Theoretical Foundations and Background of Research
A full definition of empowerment should include sociological, political, and economic cognitive components (2003, Strom is cast) The empowerment of a process that increases the capacities and capitals of individuals or groups to make choices towards desired outcomes and actions (Henson 2005). In other words, empowerment is a dynamic and spontaneous process from the context of the socio-cultural context of a society that gives people the power and ability to act to improve their living conditions (Ceyda's, 2007). The empowering process emphasizes the important aspect of the dynamics of the empowerment process, the potential for empowerment not only in terms of people's personal resources and abilities, but also in terms of laws and regulations, social structure. The relationship made by Giddens between social structure and human actors fosters theoretically explaining that community empowerment and individual empowerment are shared (Giddens, 2001). As mentioned earlier, local community empowerment and in connection with local development is a decentralized, participatory approach and is somehow complementary to the promotion that in relation to securing property rights and

economic development in poor neighborhoods, in addition to participation in construction and improvement of neighborhoods, the necessity of incorporating neighborhood residents in decision-making and planning process to identify priorities for action and support in implementation (UNESCAP 2001).

The theory of empowerment, sometimes translated as empowerment (Rapaport, 1997) in the field of social psychology, "defined authoritarianism as the goal of strengthening the possibilities of individuals to control their lives". Thus, if power is the ability of individuals to predict control and participate in the environment, then it can be said that empowerment is the process by which people in communities can exercise such power. Apply effectively to change their lives and their environment. Participation here is a kind of medium that is used in the movement toward authority. There is a direct and two-way relationship between empowerment and empowerment, which makes one meaningless without the other, because the participation of citizens in power and decision-making without enabling means increasing the ability of citizens to reduce their need for services and to rely on themselves and individual social capitals will not achieve the desired outcome (Abbott, 2002). Also, in relation to the concept of empowerment, many recent texts, especially those related to the World Bank, also refer to the concept of empowerment, which refers to the expansion of freedom in the field of choice and action. For the poor, this freedom is severely limited by their lack of power and weakness (political-civil aspects), especially in relation to the state and the market. Empowerment means increasing the possibilities and assets of the poor, for participation. In negotiation, it is to exercise, control, and maintain links with responsible institutions that influence their lives. The World Bank defines key elements in authorization, access to information, participation and engagement, accountability and capacity of local organizations. Given that poverty is

multidimensional, the poor need a level of assets and facilities at the individual level (health, education, housing) and at the public level (the ability to organize) to set up "collective work" to solve their problems (Potter and Evans, 2002).

Self-Confidence: The issue of attention to social self-esteem has been raised by some sociologists since the early 20th century regarding the individual's behavior with their surroundings and society (William James, 2003). Instilling a sense of worthiness and competence (Nathaniel Brandon, 2002) and self-confidence in playing a useful role in the local community and consequently urban society changes the performance of individuals and self-reliance, which is one of the most important and important. Its most basic results can lead to the growth of the quality of the living environment, increase social participation, and ultimately improve the economic development of these tissues. Self-esteem that is based on dialogue and mutual action and the citizen by acquiring identity through this (Henson, 2005). The conversation also gives identity to its habitat. Therefore, the concept of self-esteem from individual and personal issues gradually became social issues and social interactions (Coleman, 2011). In recent years, the concept of self-esteem has gradually evolved from individual and personal issues to social issues and social interactions (Coleman, 2011). With the clarification of the importance, role and position of empowerment in economic development programs in the periphery of cities, many researchers have tried to look at the position, topic, content and indices... Extensive research has been done into the subcategories of participatory and social interactions in empowerment in these areas, therefore, and in this regard, one of these approaches that has been considered in our country is the empowerment and induction of self-esteem of social groups. The issue of attention to social self-esteem was raised by some sociologists in the early 20th century regarding the individual's behavior with their surroundings and society (William James,

2003). And its most important components are “asset-based versus need-based, processes versus productism, community-based versus project-oriented, exploration of internal resources versus external resource injection, etc. “Bilateral facilitation versus one-way supplier (Sheikhi, 2006). Instilling a sense of worth and being competent (Nathaniel Brandon, 2002) and self-confidence about playing a useful role in the local community and consequently urban community cause changes in people’s performance and self-reliance, the most important and most basic results of which can be the growth of the quality of living environment, increasing social participation, and ultimately improving and promoting the economy. These tissues are leading.

Methodology

The method of this research is fundamental in terms of purpose and meta-synthesis method has been used to answer the research question. Meta-synthesis is one of the methods of meta-study. Meta-study has four main categories which are: Meta-analysis (quantitative analysis of the content of the study), meta-synthesis (qualitative analysis of primary content), meta-theory (analysis of the theories of preliminary studies) and meta-method is methodological analysis. Meta-synthesis is a qualitative method for creating and interpreting knowledge derived

from the review of past research. Meta synthesis studies the ideas, minds, approaches, results, and findings of previous research (Patterson, Thorne, Gillings, 2001) and states three main objectives: meta-synthesis is a three-stage process that includes: constructing theory, explaining theory, and conceptual development (Zimmer, 2004). It takes discrete steps and enables the researcher to identify a specific research question and then search, select, evaluate, purify, and combine evidence to answer the research question. Given that the seven-step model of Sandelowski and Barros seems to be more complete than other patterns and includes all necessary measures for meta-composition. In accordance with the above process, the first step is the meta-synthesis method of adjustment of the research question, in which the dimensions and components of social self-esteem have been questioned. In the second stage, in order to achieve the answer to the research question, the texts have been systematically reviewed and scientific statements have been studied through selected keywords. The statistical population in this study consists of all scientific facts of Persian and English published in the field of social self-esteem, between 1980 and 2017, in the second step, search. According to the protocol, words with self-belief and empowerment have

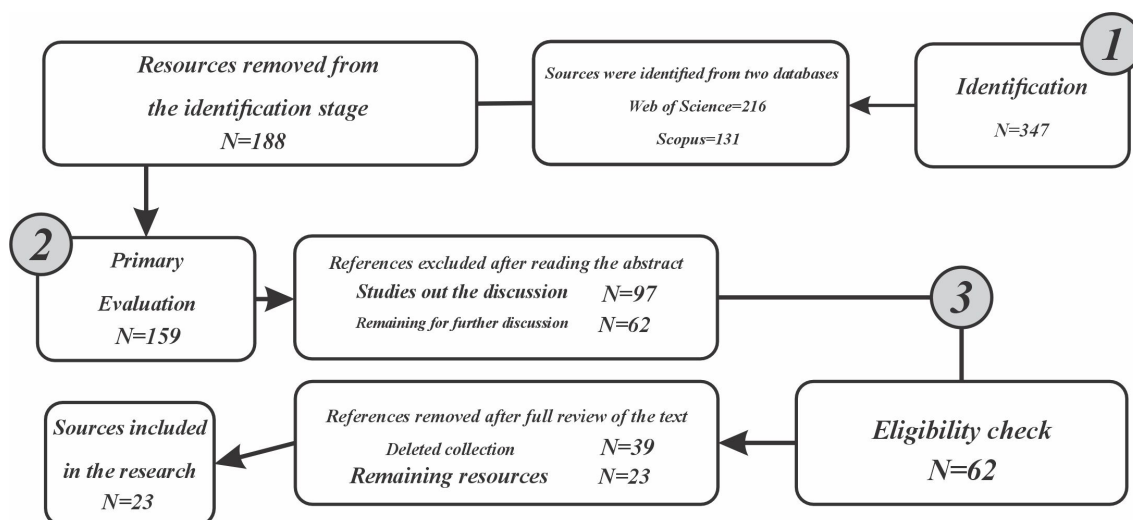


Figure 1: Screening process of articles

been used in search. Also, searches are carried out in the title, abstract and keywords of journal and English-speaking subjects. The total number of articles obtained from this stage is 347 articles. It is worth mentioning that before this date, articles on the subject of research were not found. To access these articles from the databases included are Science Direct, Google Scholar, Springer, Magian, Sid. Third Stage Figure 5 Searching and selecting the right resources. At this stage, in order to achieve the most desirable results, the obtained resources should be reviewed, screened and selected the most appropriate sources for extracting information. The total number of articles obtained in this study is 23 that were reviewed to achieve more accurate results by CASP method.

The final 23 papers were conducted by 23 researchers from different countries. Of these, researchers from European countries accounted for nearly 21% of the total. 34% of all cases. Researchers from non-European countries China, Africa, and India have also undertaken a few of these studies. Of the 62 final articles reviewed, 23 articles have dealt with social self-esteem and its relationship with empowerment. In Figure 6, the number of values of each group is shown in different time intervals. In the present study, all factors are extracted and considered as code. Then, taking into account the concept of codes, they are grouped in a similar sense.

The study population consists of all published Persian and English scientific statements in the field of social self-esteem between 1980 and 2017.

In stages four and five meta-synthesis methods, the extraction of studies from selected texts and analysis and combination of qualitative findings. For this purpose, the final resources were coded using MAXQDA software 10 with the focus of the research question and with the aim of achieving a comprehensive understanding of the concept of urban self-organization and explaining its different dimensions. During the extraction process, 810 codes were identified and then, according to the similarity of concepts, in the form of Two categories of “social” self-esteem with 35 codes, “individual” with 17 codes, “human” with 13 codes, and empowerment of “value” with 14 codes, “communication” with 7 “motivational” codes with assignment of 13 “practicability” with 28 codes were categorized. In Figure 4, the amount of agreement between different codes among the documents examined is displayed in MAXQDA software 10. The final stage is presenting the findings, which will be discussed in detail in the next part of this research. According to the research question and the review of different articles and researches on the above subject, the above research was formed into two main categories of empowerment and social self-esteem, each of which again has a subcategory of the minister

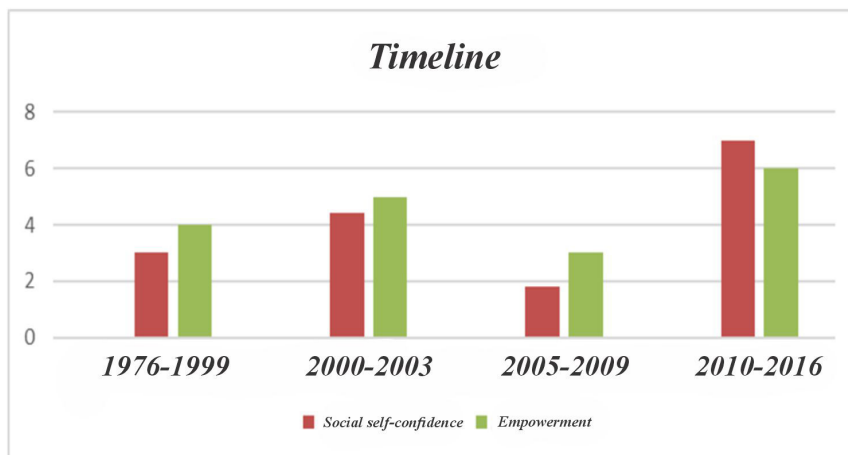


Figure 2: The number of articles on social self-confidence and empowerment in different periods

of the categories. Have. In the present study, first all the factors are extracted and the studies are considered as codes. Then, considering the concept of each of the codes, they are classified in a similar concept. In this way, the concepts of the research themes are formed. The basis for classification of these codes is based on the degree of similarity of different codes with each other. Below you see a sample of coding. In each category some codes are classified as Sample is provided. In the main category of self-esteem with social-individual-human subcategories and empowerment with 4 main categories of value-communication-motivation-participation-participation. In the main social category, by reviewing articles and researches, the main social category is divided into security-sense of commitment-bonding-choi and individual category is divided into competency subcategory

and in human category is subcategory of self-acceptance. Calm and calm environment and confidence of the surroundings and 19 codes were repeated in the discussions. In the category of feeling of commitment, concepts and codes of sense of responsibility, progress at work, social issues and responsibility of people to the living environment were reviewed and repeated and 9 codes were found for it. In the category of linking the concepts of social interactions and participation, attention and repetition were repeated with 14 codes. In the main category of individual self-esteem, subjective and perceptual issues of individuals towards themselves, including competence and self-respect, etc. The concept of self-acceptance was categorized with the subjects of human empowerment - use of talents and individual capacities and was identified with 29 codes.

Table 1: Specifications of the final articles extracted in the current research

	No.	Topic	Year	Name of researcher, title of publication/conference	Study area
Social self-confidence	1	Political Empowerment of Women: A Comparative Study of South Asian Countries Carolina	2003	Amaneh Mahmoud Teenager Journal	South Asian countries Carolina
	2	A comparative study of the self-esteem of minority Pakistani and Aboriginal children in Scotland.	2009	Ruhi Khalid Journal of Personality Research	A comparative study of the self-esteem of Pakistani and Aboriginal minorities in Scotland
	3	Participatory action research on dignity: an action tool for empowerment in the homeless community	2010	Skinner, Ellen Journal of Child and Adolescent Services Review	High participation Social interaction of African minority residents in Southern Europe
	4	Redefining slums in Egypt: unplanned areas versus unsafe areas	2011	Khalifa, M.A. Journal of emotional and behavioral disorders	Egypt
	5	Slums as Expressions of Social Exclusion: Explaining the Prevalence of Slums in African Countries Habitat of the United Nations, Nairobi, Kenya	2012	Army, Ben. C children and youth service review journals	East Asian countries
	6	Confidence and skill improvement	2016	Rinaz Journal of Personality Research	India
	7	Improving the relationship between self-confidence and increasing the ability to curl	2017	Stock, youth Journal	China
	8	The effect of individual skills confidence training on a large number of workers in South Africa	2015	Flanagan Procidia Production Magazine	Africa

	No.	Topic	Year	Name of researcher, title of publication/conference	Study area
Social self-confidence	9	Investigating the effect of social skills training on increasing self-confidence and academic progress of students	2015	Aldo and Hammoudjale development of sensation seeking scale	East Asian countries
	10	The effect of education on how to increase children's social self-confidence in solving social problems and self-efficacy	2014	Denalt Vaudrey Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders	Germany
	11	Self-esteem among young adults - a comparative study	2013	Noprastivastava, Shaini Journal of Review of Children and Adolescent Services	European countries
	12	Emotional intelligence and self-esteem among Indian and foreign students - (A comparative study)	2014	Rahel Tajuddin Journal of emotional and behavioral disorders	India and Pakistan
	13	Qualitative research in the field of economic empowerment of women and social support	2015	Sarah Pawan Elo, Pamela Pujari and Ana Paula de la O Campos	India
	14	Providing municipal services in an informal settlement: a case study The outskirts of the cities of the Netherlands	2017	Vijayanthi, Lana, and Heracles, Kheed Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences	Netherland
	15	Demand assessment for sustainable health improvement in low-income informal settlements in urban areas: a critical review	2019	Kenan Oko Ruta, Robinho. and Jonathan, Chenoweth. and Katrina, Charles. Review Journal of Children and Adolescent Services	China
	16	Socio-spatial methodology to assess urban land governance: the case of informal settlements	2020	Alma, Burhani Vakil. and Bennett, Rohan M. And Yap, Zon Bergen. Journal of emotional and behavioral disorders	Egypt
	17	Official settlement development policies in Egypt: towards an improved rapid grading process, Journal of Urbanism: International Research on Urban Siting and Sustainability	2020	Ebrahim Rizek Hezi Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences	Africa
Empowerment	18	Political Empowerment of Women: A Comparative Study of South Asian Countries Caroline	2003	Amaneh Mahmoud	Africa
	19	Empowerment in school nursing practice: a grounded theory approach	2006	Journal of Women's Empowerment, Family Status and Individual Characteristics	South America
	20	Engage government agencies in Bangladesh in developing social capital and community empowerment	2011	Morgan Journal of Urban Geography, Cambridge University Press	Bangladesh
	21	Qualitative research in the field of economic empowerment and social support of women	2015	Sarah Visanello, Pamela Qutbi and Ana Paula Della O amps, Journal of Actions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Rural women in southern African countries
	22	Communication and cooperation between the government and local organizations in promoting the empowerment and participation of local residents	2009	Vasconcelos Journal of participation, empowerment and local development	Brazil
	23	Community empowerment and planning	2006	Richard Lantz, Journal of Empowerment and Community Planning	Egypt

Table 2: Classification of codes into categories and concepts

categories	Subcategories	Code	Code numbers	Ref.	
Self-confidence	social	security	- Increasing trust and confidence in the surrounding environment - living comfortably - feeling of belonging to the environment - feeling of peace and safety of the living environment - decreasing crime and corruption - increasing the quality of the environment	19	Roshan and Shahiri, 2004, Lazarus, 2009, Zenuzin et al., 2010, Hassan Shahi and Darai, 2005.
		A sense of commitment	A sense of responsibility for the events in life Increasing the quality of life with proper management--progress in work and big goals in life--people's trust in each other--increasing people's trust-	9	Yeknami et al. 2003 Nasirzadeh and Zadeh Taba Tabai 2009 Asalemski 2004
		link seeking	Increasing social interactions - success in working with participation, increasing the quality of life by connecting with the surrounding environment - a sense of belonging to the living environment - good relationship between the public and private sectors - macro and better management - increasing the ability of people - trust	14	Kafi et al. 2001 Bandura 2001 Farzianpour 2005 Weitzman 2003 Estvar 2007 Ellison (2011)
	Individual	competency	The feeling of being useful in work and life - using personal ability effectively - thinking about long-term goals - being at the top of the list of work and life - appreciating the efforts and abilities of people in the work and life environment -	25	Brandon 2011 Khodayi Majd 2014 Inrunner 2004 Bru 2007
	human	self-acceptance	The feeling of being useful in the work and life environment - self-confidence in social life - trust in the ability of one's human beliefs - creating a desire for flourishing and the emergence of talents in people - looking and paying attention to human values in people and giving importance to them	29	Watan Khah, 2013, Cooper Smith 2000, Beit Saeed, 2011, Nouri and Shah Jafari, 2015, Qavidel et al., 2017, Naderi et al., 2014, Griffin, 2006.

In the main category of empowerment, the issue of value empowerment with the main concepts of confidence building, the issues of trust in the ability of individuals, talent, and efficiency of people with high frequency and 22 codes were stated. In the category of capacity building, the concepts of motivation, growth of talent, and employment with 16 codes were proposed. In the communication category, the issue of institutionalization with the concepts of people-empowerment and raising individual capacity in individuals with 14 codes was raised. Empowerment of individuals was discussed by informing him, teaching people with 19 codes.

In the category of participation, participation in decision with concepts of raising the ability in the decision, paying attention to people's decisions, and employing people with 13 codes and the concept of institutionalization with the concepts of facilitating offices, employment, using local capacities with 13 codes were raised. Finally, the category of local management with the concepts of government assistance in neighborhood management by creating offices to create jobs and public participation to empower the environment with 15 codes are presented.

Among the categories, social self-efficacy

Table 3: Classification of codes into categories and concepts

categories	Subcategories		Code	Code numbers	Ref.
Empowerment	valuable	Trusting	Trusting in individual value and ability - Believing in valuable beliefs and issues in people's lives - Motivating people to value their ability	22	Fu 2000 Das 2008 Clients and Associates 2002
		Capacity Building	The context of developing people's growth and talent in the environment - respecting people's abilities and motivating people	16	Mohammadi Dost et al. 2013 Barimani and Gerji Barsai 2018
	communi- cational	Institutionaliza- tion	Creating a common goal between yourself and people - Strengthening people's feelings about their own abilities - Focusing on strategies to promote self-management and independence in people	14	Kapoor 2018, Hardin 2003, Farhani and Najafi 2005
	motivational	raising awareness	Creating the necessary conditions to promote motivation in the individual - paying attention to people's awareness and knowledge of long-term goals in their lives - increasing people's power by making people aware of their abilities - raising people's awareness that a person is effective and capable in the work environment is	19	Passion 2003 Dus 008 Dysart 2000 McCree et al 2011
	Participation	Participation in decision making	Increasing people's decision-making ability - paying attention to people's decisions at work and working environment - giving freedom of action in decision-making	13	Spritzer 2000, Fu 1997, Fitterman 2004, Thomas and Welthaus 2013.
		institution building	Establishing support and facilitation offices with people's participation - Creating local employment with participation - Raising the attitude of management and institutions regarding the benefits of participation in empowerment - Government institutions and institutions support local capacities	18	Bravan, 2003, Asico, 2008, Daily and Pruitt, 2014, Bill and Fox, 2009, Costello, 2015.
		Local management	Creating local groups on how to use local capacities - Helping each other to improve the living environment in the neighborhood with a correct management - Raising the quality of life in the place of residence with local support - Creating employment with the approach	15	Cohen 2006 Chin Chan 2016 Marks

with 52 and 29 and empowerment of participatory dimension with 46 value dimensions 38 are the most referential and important, respectively.

The next steps of meta-synthesis method are the extraction of studies from selected texts and analysis and combining qualitative findings. For this purpose, the final sources were coded using MAXQDA software 10 and focused on the research question and with the aim of achieving a comprehensive understanding of the concept of social self-esteem and explaining its different

dimensions. During the extraction process, 810 codes were identified and then according to the similarity of concepts, in the form of two categories. Self-esteem was classified with 115 codes and “empowerment” with 95 codes. In Figure 8, the amount of agreement between different codes among the documents examined is displayed in MAXQDA software 10. The final step is to present the findings, which will be discussed in detail in the next part of this research.

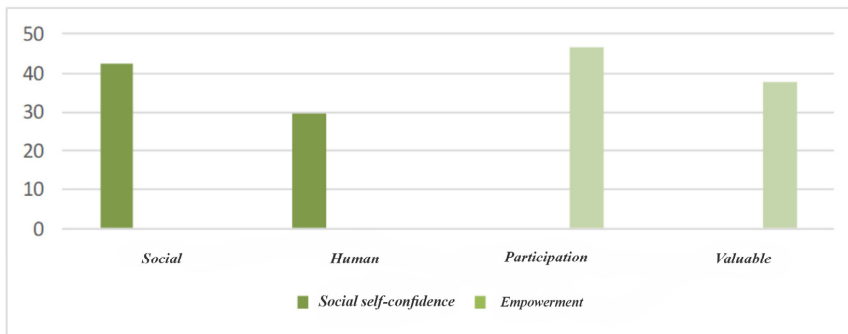


Figure 3: Relative abundance of categories



Figure 4: Evaluation of the quality of the findings through the agreement of the codes extracted from the selected sources by 2020 MAXQD

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

As mentioned in Table 2 and Figure 8, the findings of the research cover several categories.

Factors Affecting Self-Esteem

Social factors: This type of self-esteem mainly refers to the issues related to human interaction with his surroundings and how to connect it with other people and how he achieves self-esteem in society. After analyzing theoretical foundations and updated new articles, three codes describing security, sense of commitment and bonding were identified for this main category (Patterson, Thorne, Gillings, 2001). **Sense of Commitment:** In this component, the goal and motivation in life is desired. In such a way as to allow oneself to have realistic and attainable goals and to feel responsible for the consequences of its decisions (Inrunner, 2002). People with a strong sense of commitment (I have important goals), are able to initiate an action and follow through on a plan. (2005, Pierre Bourdieu). **Bonding:** Bonding is a feeling of acceptance with acceptance, especially in relationships that are considered important. It also means feeling accepted and respected by others. People with strong bonding feelings (feeling of belonging) develop a comfortable and satisfied relationship with others. Weak bonding feelings lead to isolation and alienation (Walsh and Dunn, 2003). **Individual factors:** This type of self-esteem refers to the extent of a person's ability and value to their individual capabilities, whether in their personal life or in society. Competence refers to a sense of accomplishment and virtue in performance that seems important and valuable and includes an awareness of strengths and abilities (Inrunner, 2000). **Human factors:** This type of self-esteem refers to the degree to which a person trusts their life beliefs in the environment in which they live. One of the factors gained from research is self-acceptance, which means the feeling of a person who includes information about himself, has a sense of individualism, competence, adequacy and admiration for himself. But a child who has a weak sense of self-acceptance (I don't like myself) lacks will in accepting himself. (Patterson, Thorne, Gillings, 2001)

Empowerment and investigating factors affecting its promotion: 4 main categories were considered as the main and effective dimensions of empowerment are: value dimension, communication dimension, motivational dimension, participation, and the following four main categories and the concepts that make up each are explained. The value dimension of empowerment that has paid attention to the subcode of confidence building and capacity building. His beliefs point to the surroundings in which he lives. Confidence in personal value and ability, belief in beliefs and valuable issues in people's lives, motivating people to value their ability to create growth and talent in the environment, respect for people's ability and motivation in this dimension of empowerment will be addressed (Zimmer, 2004). After analyzing research and articles, theoretical foundations of two codes with the title of 9 conceptual codes and capacity building with 5 conceptual codes as described in Table 2 below, the main code was identified.

Communicative dimension of empowerment: This type of empowerment focuses on the extent of people's relationship with their surroundings and how they function in their own work and life, which by subcode "institutionalization" means creating a common goal between self and individuals, strengthening people's feelings about their own capabilities, focusing on strategies of autonomy and autonomy After analyzing research and articles, the theoretical basis of a code was identified as institutionalization with 7 conceptual codes as table 2 for this main code. **Motivational dimension of empowerment:** this type of empowerment refers to the extent of the relationship between people's motivation to perform and use their ability and how they function in work and life. The main topic of this section is related to human needs and how to feel motivated in the Fred created that he could respond to his needs. Creating the necessary conditions for promoting motivation in the individual, paying attention to people's awareness and knowledge

of long-term goals in their lives, increasing people's power by making people aware of their own abilities, raising people's awareness that they are effective and capable in the workplace. After analyzing research and articles, theoretical foundations 1 code, titled awareness-building and 13 conceptual codes to the following table description was identified for this main code. Empowerment practicability dimension: This type of empowerment refers to the level of participation of individuals and the support of state and local institutions of people's capacities and capabilities and its impact on their empowerment. This dimension can be improved by enhancing the ability to make decisions in people, paying attention to people's decisions at work and in the workplace, Giving the freedom to act in decision-making.

Social self-esteem can be obtained in the form of components and coding in three fields of extraction (social-individual-human self-confidence) and empowerment in four areas (value-communication-motivational-participation). Components and concepts encoded in each of the above dimensions were equivalent to subthemes and concepts. In the research findings were presented separately, the first issue that has been considered from the viewpoint of

experts and interviewees regarding the empowerment of residents of urban marginal areas is to focus on building confidence and stigmatization in residents for participation and responsibility towards themselves and their surroundings, neighborhood security and quality of life. This concept is also categorized under the dimension of self-esteem and its social component. According to most urban managers and local residents, using local capabilities and capacities and increasing self-esteem in them leads to participation and increased social interactions in the area. In addition, from their analysis, the following important results were obtained.

Paying attention to the issue of social self-esteem as well as job creation in order to promote empowerment and organization of marginal tissues is a very important issue. Unfortunately, due to the lack of attention to the above issue and lack of studying the marginal tissues with the view of promoting social self-esteem in order to empower such tissues, it has caused the detachment of these areas from urban tissues which, unfortunately, has been addressed more from the perspective of the body and less attention to their human capacities and talents has been addressed. Therefore, if We can examine the issue from the cognitive and perceptual point of view.

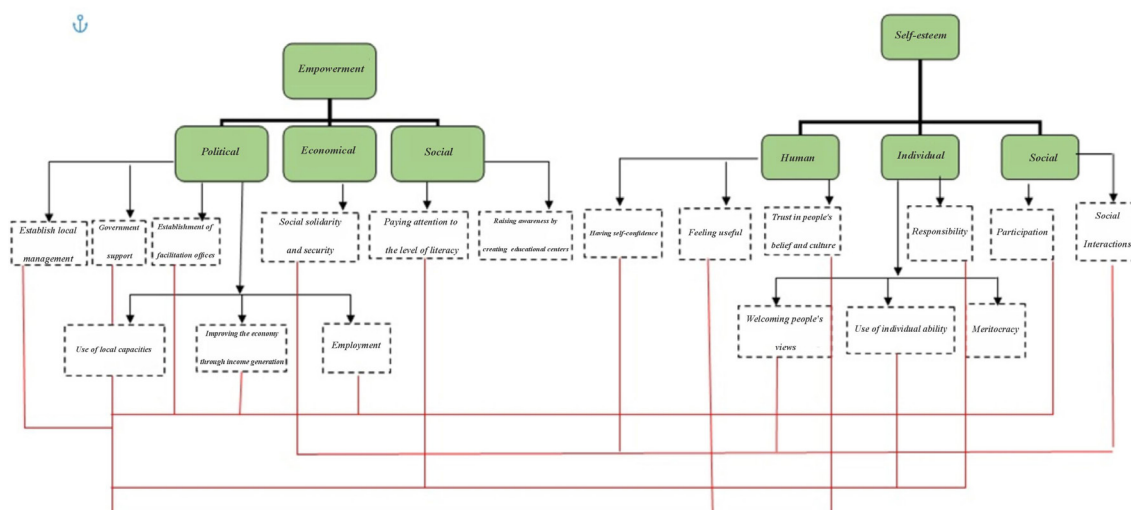


Figure 5: Main categories and concepts extracted from MAXQDA software

These tissues and residents of their areas do not see themselves as isolated from the city and isolated and by promoting social self-esteem can be developed to empower these areas. Therefore, it can be said that empowerment of the community living in marginal contexts by relying on their individual characteristics and self-esteem is a series of actions to contribute value-giving and sometimes a reminder of the capabilities or individual identity and groups residing in this area. It is in the process of politics and decision-making in the organic urban community.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

A review of the researches conducted in the last 20 years in the field of social self-efficacy shows the trend of changes in its concept and applications. After examining the main components and its indicators, it can be noted that regarding self-esteem and its dimensions, it can be noted that regarding self-esteem and its dimensions, such as security, personal trust, social cohesion and social interactions in the social dimension and the use of personal skills and capacities, job creation, promotion of life economically and socially and paying attention to its values and culture. The region has been mentioned in the individual and human dimension. In motivational and participatory aspects, awareness building should be addressed by creating vocational and educational centers to enhance people's knowledge and abilities, use of local capacities with small and local ignition, skill-building, facilitation and supportive offices, cultural issues, to improve the quality of life and vitality in the neighborhood, to increase accountability by creating a neighborhood management to solve problems. In order to answer the main research question and determine the essential components of self-esteem in promotion Empowerment in urban marginal contexts that have been used by the adaptation of indicators and criteria obtained in research, reviewing articles and researches and investigating the theoretical foundations of the research. The main subjects of the

study and the questions were arranged in such a way that social self-esteem was extracted in the form of components and indicators in three fields of extraction (Socio-personal-human self-esteem and empowerment are achieved in the form of four domains (value-communication-motivation-participation). The components and indicators of each of the above dimensions are equivalent to subthemes and concepts derived from MAXQDA software. In the section of the research findings were presented separately, the first case that has been considered from the viewpoint of experts and the research done on the empowerment of residents of marginal areas is to focus on building confidence and stigmatization in residents to participate and take responsibility for themselves and their surroundings, neighborhood security and improve the quality of life. This concept is also categorized under the dimension of self-esteem and its social component. According to most urban managers and local residents, using local capabilities and capacities and increasing self-esteem in them leads to participation and increased social interactions in the area. Last but not least, in this study, only 9 of the 62 researchers contributed to developing countries, while from 75 cases studied, 45 samples were in developing countries. This is an effective limitation for such research. Because naturally, many angles of the researchers' views that appear in the context of marginalization such as India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, etc. If they do not and do research from researchers located in Europe or South Africa, and have encountered the research environment only when data is collected, it will remain hidden, and on the other hand, many subjective assumptions can affect the look and results of this research.

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